सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA 1951

VOLUME XIV

MYSORE

PART I—REPORT

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MYSORE

PART I—REPORT

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1954

Map of MYSORE.

Scale 24 Miles = An Inch

MILES 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 MILES

REFERENCES

- District H Qs. Cities. Taluk & Towns .....
- Railways. Broad & Other gauges .....
- Heights. Trigonometrical ..... △ 3269 · 3890
- Streams. Tanks. Rivers. & Pipe lines .....
- Boundaries. State. District. Taluk .....
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Mysore Census 1951

P.Z.S., Govt. Press, Bangalore.

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128	38	1	7th	33.5	49.8
128	38	1	7th	32.2	48.3
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201	6	2	5th „ „	33.5	49.8
201	6	2	5th „ „	32.2	48.3
202	7	1	3rd	44.7	15.5
202	7	1	4th	27.6 per cent in Madras	21.6 per cent in Madhya Pradesh

INTRODUCTION

Commencement of Census Operations

Once upon a time I used to wonder why the Census Organisation came into being nearly two years before the census and continued to linger for over two years after that. I even recall the occasion ten years before when over a cup of hot coffee I had voiced the suspicion to a group of friends that the census staff were deliberately prolonging the life of the Department for the sake of the allowances. It looks as though the Gods decided to punish me for my facetiousness, for one bleak September morning in 1949 (Anno Domini), I found myself notified as the Census Commissioner for Mysore.

House-Numbering

2. The very first item on the agenda, *viz*, house-numbering, proved that the path of the Census Commissioner was not the autobahn I had thought it to be. Delhi had decided that the old ephemeral census number should be replaced by a permanent all-purpose number transcending the exigencies of the census. This number was to stick to the house as long as it stood on its foundations and what was more it was to be in such a systematic sequence that with the help of the house-number alone even a stranger could readily locate the house. The idea was so novel that the field-staff accustomed to move in the old groove, found it a little difficult to grasp the *modus operandi* at first, and by the time something approaching the specifications was eventually achieved, the Census Department had found itself richer by quite a cart-load of correspondence.

Constitution of Census Charges

3. Immediately after the completion of house-numbering the State was divided into 227 Charges and each Charge was entrusted to the care of a Charge Superintendent, Municipal Presidents being the Charge Superintendents of their respective towns and Amildars being the Charge Superintendents of the rural areas of their respective Taluks. The Cities were split up into a number of Charges, Bangalore Corporation into 17 Charges, K. G. F. into 8 and Mysore City into 3 Charges. The Military areas and Sanitary and Town Boards were likewise constituted into separate Charges.

Census Divisions and appointment of Enumeration Staff

4. Before they grew many days old in their census designations, these Charge Superintendents had to undertake the preparation of House Lists for their respective areas. When the lists were ready they were arranged in the natural or geographical order of the Villages or Municipal Divisions and with reference to the landmarks indicated therein Circles and Blocks were constituted. Suitable persons of the respective localities were then selected and assigned for Supervisory and Enumeration duties. After formal ratification by the Census Commissioner of the arrangements proposed by the Charge Superintendents, orders of appointment were issued to Supervisors and

Enumerators. The 1,448 Supervisors and 21,764 Enumerators who were thus appointed went through a gruelling course of training before they stepped out on their respective assignments.

Enumeration

5. These preliminary arrangements completed, the Eighth General Census was taken in Mysore simultaneously with the rest of India between 9th February and 1st March 1951. During these twenty days, each one of the 21 thousand and odd census-takers, covered, on an average, 1.1 sq. miles of the State's area and recorded the responses of roughly 420 persons within his beat, in respect of the following 14 questions:

1. Name and relationship to head of household
2. Nationality, Religion and Caste—
   (*a*) Nationality (*b*) Religion (*c*) Caste—Special Groups
3. Civil Condition
4. Age
5. Birthplace
6. Displaced Persons
7. Mother-tongue
8. Bilingualism
9. Economic Status
   (i) Dependency (ii) Employment
10. Principal Means of Livelihood
11. Secondary Means of Livelihood
12. Literacy and Education
13. Unemployment
14. Sex

6. Of these questions all but the 13th had been prescribed by the Government of India while the Government of Mysore exercised their discretion in favour of investigating the incidence of unemployment in the State against Question 13. Incidentally it might be mentioned that this questionnaire covers, with one exception namely 'fertility', the entire list of topics recommended by the U.N.O. population experts for adoption at all future censuses and in all countries. The fertility question has been replaced by Questions 6 and 13.

Final Check and Provisional Totals

7. On the 1st of March 1951, the Enumerators went round their beats again and brought their respective records up-to-date, cancelling entries relating to persons who were no more at sunrise on that day and making fresh entries in respect of babies born since their last visit. From the abstracts furnished by the Enumerators after the final check and with the help of the Circle Summaries prepared by the Supervisors, the Charge Superintendents furnished provisional totals. By the evening of 6th March provisional figures for the entire State were available. The Registrar-General who was on a visit to Bangalore at the time, personally checked the enumeration record by

visiting a few households in the Bangalore Corporation area, and accorded formal authorization for the release of the provisional figures after hearing the explanations of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Commissioners of City Municipalities in regard to the increases registered by their respective areas. The figures were released to the Press on the morning of 10th March and a brochure entitled 'First Figures' was published a fortnight later.

Sample Verification

8. Shortly after the Census the Registsar-General formulated a scheme to ascertain scientifically through the investigation of a random sample of households the degree of error in the 1951 enumeration and its direction. The scheme was adopted under the sponsorship of the Government of Mysore after incorporating what the Registrar-General was pleased to term as 'procedural improvements'. A review of the Sample Verification appears as Appendix I at the end of this Volume.

Recognition of good work done by Field Staff

9. The Sample Verification amply corroborated my impression that the field staff had done a splendid job. They had been conscripted for enumeration work and most of them were obliged to take it in the stride of their even normally heavy duties. That they performed their allotted tasks excellently and without any remuneration speaks highly of their spirit of public service. Though only 3 Divisional Census Officers, 33 Charge Superintendents, 37 Supervisors and 170 Enumerators had been singled out for the award of All-India Census Medals and Certificates, every one of the field organisation is entitled to my gratitude.

Tabulation

10. The enumeration records obtained from the field were sorted for various characteristics by a tabulation staff of nearly 400 and from these sortings emerged the 1951 crop of Census Tables which are exhibited in Part II of this Report. From these Tables were constructed the Subsidiary Tables which appear at the end of this Volume and the special statements which appear in the body of the Report.

Special Features of the 1951 Operations

11. The First Census of Free-India has witnessed revolutionary changes in census procedures and boasts of more novel features than any of the Pre-Independence counts. Brief indications of the changes in tabulation are offered in the preface to Part II of this Report. About two of them, however, I might make a passing reference here. The first is the shift in the emphasis from religion to economic for the first time in census history and the second is the construction of all Age-Tables from a random 10 per cent sample extracted from the enumeration slips, also for the first time.

12. While these are the noteworthy changes, probably the most novel of the novel features is the National Register of Citizens in which the answers to Census questions have been faithfully transcribed to serve three main purposes namely (i) local extraction of census information, (ii) as a 'frame' for demographic and socio-economic

enquiries and (iii) maintenance of Electoral Rolls. Sample Verification of the Census Count about which reference has already been made was another novel feature. A Census of Small Industrial Establishments was taken for the first time during the present operations and the results of this Census are embodied in Appendix III of this Volume. The three Tables constituting this Appendix and villagewise details of Small Industrial Establishments are being published separately in a companion volume to the main census publications.

13. While these are the notable novelties of the 1951 Operations, even more notable than these from the public point of view is the publication of District Handbooks. These are being published in two parts for each district and the entire series is expected to run into nearly 10,000 pages of demy quarto. The first part would exhibit the 1951 series of Census Tables for units lower than the district and would give an abstract of the main figures in respect of each village in the district. The second part is designed to serve the purpose of a District Gazetteer and would give among other things nearly 200 facts in respect of every village in the district. Manuscripts of these Handbooks have already gone to Press and the first volume of the series is expected to be out before the end of June, the rest of the volumes following in quick succession.

The Report

14. The various items of work described above kept me and my staff busy till almost the end of August 1952 and it was only in the first week of September 1952 that I was able to turn my attention to the drafting of the Report. I had expected this work to be quite the simplest of my tasks. Actually it turned out to be the most difficult. Although I was not aware of it before, I can now say that no administrative feat can be half as exacting as the drafting of the Census Report.

15. Some idea of the magnitude of the task can be had from a glance at the footnotes appearing on the following pages. But even they tell only half the story or less since they cover only a part of the number of books actually studied. Nor do they offer any indication as to the strain involved in the study of census data. Not the least of my difficulties was to make the Report interesting to the average reader. How far I have succeeded in that attempt, the reader himself must judge.

16. Here and there in the Report, I have challenged the views of certain eminent men. In doing so, I may have added a little more pepper to my language than the targets of my criticism would find it to their taste. I take this opportunity of assuring those individuals that no offence is really intended. It is hardly necessary to add that the views expressed in the Report are absolutely my own.

Acknowledgments

17. In the course of the Census Operations I have received help and assistance from so many individuals and institutions that I can mention here only those to whom I am particularly indebted.

18. My first obligation is to the Government of Mysore for placing me in charge of the 1951 Census Operations in Mysore. To Sri R. A. Gopalaswami, the All-India Census Chief I cannot be sufficiently grateful for his constant help and guidance. My thanks are also due to Sri Rajeswari Prasad, the Deputy Registrar General and Sri D. Natarajan, the Assistant Census Commissioner who have been invariably helpful. Sri P. N. Kaul, the Central Tabulation Officer has performed miracles of scrutiny and I cannot imagine there is any Superintendent of Census Operations who is not under a deep debt of gratitude to this census sleuth.

19. The printing of the Report Volumes has thrown a heavy burden on the already overworked Government Press. But the Director of Printing and his staff have cheerfully accepted the responsibility and have been doing their utmost to make the Mysore publications outstanding for their quality. Sris B. Krishnaswamy Chetty and B. Gopala Iyengar till their retirement and Sri K. Sree Vijayapaliah till his transfer to the Branch Press evinced interest in Census printing and Sri D. S. Gurubasavappa the present Director has been devoting personal attention to this work, ably assisted by his Assistants Sri M. A. Sri Rama and Sri B. P. Mallaraj Urs. Sri C. Seetharama Setty, the General Supervisor who is in the immediate charge of census composing has done a splendid job and to Sri M. Nanjappa, Supervisor of the Photo-Zinco Section must go the credit for the excellent finish of the maps and diagrams appearing in the Report. I thank them all.

20. Owing to my other preoccupations, I could not devote whole-time attention to Census work and inevitably therefore, my Assistants had to bear a heavier burden than it would have otherwise been the case and this they bore cheerfully. My First Assistant Sri M. A. S. Rajan had no previous experience of the Census; but he took to the work as a duck takes to water and proved by his excellent work that want of previous experience is not necessarily a handicap. He gave me extremely valuable assistance till he left for Canada on a U.N.O. Fellowship in October 1952, just about the time the drafting of the Report was taken on hand. With his intimate knowledge of census work acquired through experience at the two previous censuses Sri G. Nanjundiah, my Second Assistant was a tower of strength to me and to the Department. Because of this intimate knowledge, it was inevitable that the brunt of the work should devolve on him. He was responsible among other things for the drafting of the Census Procedure Code, the Guides, Circulars and preparation of the Special Tables. He succeeded Sri Rajan as First Assistant and was my sole help in the drafting of the Report and in seeing the various census publications through the Press. It is to Sri Nanjundiah that the credit of having successfully completed all the stages of Census work in Mysore should be reserved. There was no item of Census work in which he did not take a personal and intelligent interest at all stages. He has a rare knack of actually tucking up his sleeves and doing the thing in an emergency rather than leave it to his understudy to do the job for him. He was provokingly patient to the faults of the staff and to the ignorance of his colleagues and above all he had to serve a hard task-master. He did a splendid job and it would be no exaggeration to say that if any credit is due to me for census work in Mysore, he shares that honour with me.

21. I must not forget to place on record my appreciation of the excellent work done by the members of my staff. For over two years now they have known no holidays and no orthodox hours of work. If they had had to be paid for overtime effort, I do not imagine the Budget allotment of the Department would have stood the strain. Though every one of them has done his best, four of them deserve special mention. Sris N. S. Gopalakrishna and G. Rama Rao who by dint of their consistently hard and excellent work rose from the positions respectively of Supervisor and Compiler-Checker to that of Tabulation Clerks have been of very great help to me in the preparation of the various Tables and in the scrutiny of proofs. Sris U. V. Srinivasa Rao and M. A. Parthasarathi, my stenographers have cheerfully coped with a volume of work which ordinarily would have meant tight work for at least four. The former has been attending in addition to his normal duties to accounts and proof-reading. To all of them I offer my thanks.

J. B. MALLARADHYA,
Census Commissioner for Mysore.

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

MYSORE CENSUS, 1951

THE STATE

1. Every Census Report begins with the geography and history of the area it covers. The average reader perhaps wonders why all these details should be inflicted upon him. To him they are irrelevant and therefore out of place in what is, or ought to be, a purely demographic study. Perhaps, too, he thinks that these details are merely so much padding to increase the bulk of the volume. If he thinks so, it is not his fault. It would be our fault if we do not tell him that history and geography are really the parents of demography. If he desires to know the child, he should obviously try to know the parents also. As Dr. Mukerjee very aptly says "the study of human numbers should start with an examination of the relationship between man and natural factors, resources and possibilities, region by region". "Sunlight, temperature, humidity, rainfall and soil" he adds "govern through agriculture and food supply, the population balance and density." Let us, therefore, bow to his superior judgment and begin at the beginning.

Situation, Area and Boundaries

2. The State of Mysore lies between 11—38′ and 15—2′ north latitude and 74—42′ and 78—36′ east longitude. It is surrounded by the Madras State on all sides except on the north and north-west where Bombay infringes on the boundary. Bellary * and Anantapur are the Madras Districts that mark its northern frontier, while Cuddapah, North Arcot and Salem Districts constitute its eastern boundary. Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Malabar are the Madras Districts that skirt the State's southern frontier. South Canara forms its western boundary and the midget state of Coorg intervenes between South Canara and Malabar on the south-west. The Bombay Districts of Dharwar and North Canara on the north and north-west complete the geographical limits of Mysore. These boundaries enclose an area of 29,489 sq. miles, according to the latest computations. The greatest length, east and west, is about 290 miles and north and south about 230 miles. Mysore is a land-locked state whose nearest point to the sea is about ten miles opposite the minor port of Baydur on the north-west. In general, the State preserves a distance of 30 to 50 miles from the West Coast while its eastern boundary at its nearest point is not less than 120 miles from the eastern seaboard. The southern extremity of the State is nearly 250 miles from Cape Comorin.

Physical Features

3. The form of Mysore is that of a triangle, with the apex to the south, at the point where the Western and Eastern Ghat ranges converge into the group of the Nilgiris. Though usually described as a table-land, Mysore is far from presenting the even surface suggested by that name. On the contrary, it presents a rugged and uneven surface much broken up by chains of rocky hills or lofty mountains and scoured at every turn by deep ravines. There is probably not a square mile of the whole surface that is absolutely flat or level and the slope of the ground ranges from 10 to 20 feet per mile in the more level portions and as high as 60 to 80 feet elsewhere. The general elevation ranges from about 2,000 feet above sea-level along the north and south frontiers to about 3,000 feet along the central watershed. This watershed which separates the basin of the Krishna to the north from that of the Cauvery to the south, divides the country into two nearly equal parts. Several chains of hills, running chiefly north and south sub-divide the whole into numerous valleys, widely differing in shape and size. These hill-ranges attain their highest point in Mullaingiri (6,317 ft.) in the Bababudans in the west and in Nandidrug in the east which rises to 4,851 ft. Isolated peaks of massive rock called droogs (from Sanskrit *durga*, *i.e.*, hill-fort) raise their heads on all sides to an elevation of 4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea-level.

Natural Divisions

4. Mysore naturally divides itself into two separate regions, each possessing marked and distinctive features. Of these two regions, the Malnad or the hill-country (*male*-hill,

* Since included in Mysore State,

nadu-country) lies to the west, stretching from the foot of the Western Ghats to distances varying from 20 to 50 miles. To the east of this region is the more open country known as the Maidan or *Bailusime* (*bailu*-plain; *sime*-country), comprising the greater part of the State. The Malnad is a picturesque land of lofty mountains and primeval forests, presenting the most diversified and magnificent scenery. It is a region of heavy rainfall and scattered homesteads, while the Maidan is a region of clustering villages and populous towns. The various parts of the Maidan draw their character from the means of water-supply and the prevailing cultivation. The comparatively level plains of black soil in the north and south-west grow cotton or millets; the tracts in the south and west irrigated by tanks or river channels are covered with plantations of sugarcane and rice, alternating with cocoanut and areca palm, the high-lying red soils grow ragi and jola, the staple food of the country; and the stony pasture lands lying in the centre of the country are covered with a coarse grass on which thrive the breed of cattle for which Mysore is justly famous.

Climate

5. Though the State is situated in the tropics, the climate is equable throughout the year as the elevation of the major portion of the State is over 2,400 feet and no part of it is at very great distance from the sea. The mean temperature for the warmest part of the country during the hottest part of the year is less than 85°. The maximum temperature ranges from 85° to 99° in the shade in summer and from 48° to 63° in winter. All the observations have at one time or other recorded temperatures over 100° but the mercury has not risen over 100° on consecutive days anywhere except at Chitaldrug. The daily range of temperature, that is to say, the difference between the maximum and the minimum temperatures recorded on any day, is large between December and May and small from June to November. The range is greatest in March and least in July.

6. The year in Mysore may be roughly divided into three seasons, the rainy, the cold and the hot. The rainy season commences with the onset of the south-west monsoon about the middle of May or early in June, and continues with some interval in August and September to the middle of November, closing with the heavy rains of the north-east monsoon. The rainy season is followed by the cold season which lasts till the end of February and is generally free from rain. The hot season sets in during March and increases in intensity to the end of May, with occasional relief from thunderstorms. The temperature is most agreeable during the rainy months.

Rainfall

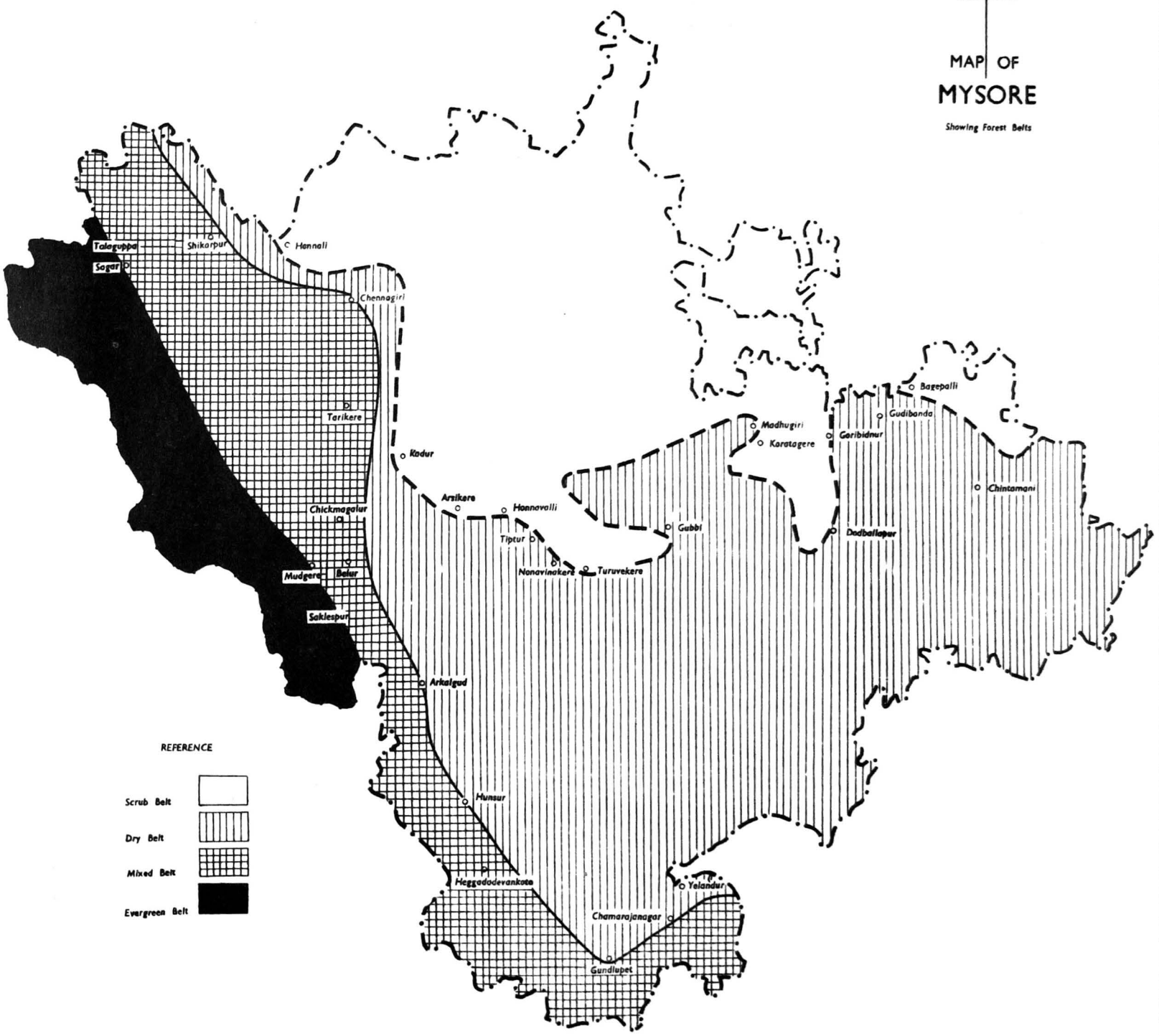
7. The annual rainfall* in Mysore ranges from over 360 inches on the crest of the Western Ghats to little more than 10 inches in the north centre. But these are extremes that apply only to limited areas. As one passes from the Western Ghats eastwards across the plateau, before hardly covering 50 to 60 miles, he will have passed from regions of torrential rainfall to regions with a rainfall of 25 inches and less. The zone of heavy rainfall (60 inches and over) extends from Sorab to Manjarabad, over a narrow belt, about 20 to 50 miles in width, bordering on the Western Ghats. This narrow belt of land constitutes the Malnad. Adjoining this region is another narrow strip of territory extending from the northern extremity of Sorab Taluk to Heggaddevankote Taluk in Mysore District, where the annual precipitation ranges from 40 to 60 inches. It is usual to call this region as Semi-Malnad. The rest of the country called the Maidan has an annual rainfall of less than 40 inches. Over the major part of the Maidan the precipitation ranges from 25 to 40 inches, but is less than 25 inches in the whole of Chitaldrug District, the northern and south-western parts of Tumkur District, the eastern parts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan Districts, the south-eastern parts of Mysore District, the northern parts of Kolar District and a narrow tract in the north of Bangalore District. The heaviest rainfall in the State is claimed by Agumbe on the crest of the Western Ghats, where as much as 483 inches has been recorded. In parts of Chitaldrug District like Nayakanahatti, the rainfall is only 16 inches and in years of drought, it may be even less than 5 inches. The average annual rainfall for the whole State including the Malnad may be taken to be roughly 36 inches.

* See map opposite

Mysore Census 1951

MAP OF MYSORE

Showing Forest Belts



Forest Belts

P.Z.S., Govt. Press, Bangalore.

Mysore Census 1951

MAP OF

MYSORE

Showing normal Rainfall by regions

Molakalmuru
Jagalur
Harihar
Davangere
Challakere
Sorab
Shikarpur
Sagar
Honnali
Chitaldrug
Channagiri
Holalkere
Pavagada
Hosanagar
Shimoga
Bhadravati
Miriyur
Thirthahalli
Hosadurga
Tarikere
Sira
Madhugiri
Bagepalli
Gudibanda
Gidagghatta
Narasimharajapura
Koppa
Kadur
Goribidnur
Chiknaikanhalli
Koratagere
Chikballapur
Chintamani
Sringeri
Chikmagalur
Gubbi
Tumkur
Dodballapur
Srinivasapur
Devanhalli
Arsikere
Tiptur
Mulbagal
Nelamangala
Kolar
Turuvakere
North
Haskote
Belur
Hassan
Magadi
Bangalore
Chennarayapatna
Kunigal
Malur
Bangarpet
Mudgere
Alur
South
Nagamangala
Anekal
Manjarabad
Ramanagaram
Hale Nartpur
Arkalgud
Krishnarajpet
Maddur
Pandavapura
Mandya
Channapatna
Periapatna
Krishnarajnagar
Kankanhalli
Srirangapatna
Malavalli
Hunsur
Mysore
T. Narsipur
Yelandur
Nanjangud
Heggaddevankote
Chamarajanagar
Gundlupet

REFERENCE

Below 25 "	
25 " — 35 "	
35 " — 60 "	
60 " — 100 "	
100 " & over	

Rainfall By Regions

P.Z.S., Govt. Press, Bangalore.

8. There is one fact connected with the subject of rainfall in Mysore which demands at least a passing reference, in the present context, and that is the caprice of the seasons. It has often happened that copious pre-monsoon rains have stimulated early tillage and sowings only to be succeeded by a distressing failure of the south-west monsoon. At certain other times, agricultural operations retarded by a failure of the early rains have been stimulated by an abundant precipitation of the south-west monsoon, to receive a set-back again by a grievous break or an insufficient and spasmodic fall. In either case, the resulting critical situation has been relieved by timely and copious rains in September and gloomy forebodings of serious and widespread agricultural distress have been followed by abundant harvests. This redeeming feature has been absent at times with the result that a succession of bad seasons has produced droughts and distress, if not actual famine, particularly in the more arid tracts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts.

Forests

9. It is interesting to note that the distribution of rainfall closely follows that of the forest belts*, the region of heaviest precipitation, namely, the Malnad coinciding with the evergreen-belt, the Semi-Malnad strip with the deciduous-belt and the least rainy region of the Maidan coinciding with the dry-belt. The three belts togeher account for a total area of roughly 3,700 sq. miles, or 12.5 per cent of the total area of the State.

10. The evergreen-belt stretches along the slopes of the Western Ghats with a width varying from 6 to 40 miles and running from the northern extremity of Sorab to the South of Manjarabad. Though designated as the evergreen-belt, two types of forest are actually found in this belt, namely, the moist evergreen-belt and the mixed-belt of evergreen and deciduous forest. The first is a narrow strip which runs along with the Western Ghats for over 225 miles from Gersoppa (Jog Falls) in Sagar Taluk to Bisle Ghat in Manjarabad Taluk. The approximate area of this strip is 1,000 sq. miles and the annual rainfall in this region is about 250 inches. Balagi and ebony are the typical species of trees found in this area. Because of its comparative inaccessibility and the mountainous nature of the country coupled with excessive rainfall, the tract is very thinly populated. Jog and Agumbe are the most important forests in this belt. The second type of forest in the evergreen-belt is the mixed-belt of evergreen and deciduous forests. This is a broader strip roughly 30 miles in width which extends form the north of Sorab Taluk to the south of Manjarabad through Sagar, Nagar, Thirthahalli, Narasimharajapura, Koppa, Mudgere and Belur Taluks. The belt forms one rich stretch of forests, interspersed with large paddy fields and arecanut gardens. There are many valuable species of timber in this region, sandal being particularly abundant. The number of villages and hamlets is larger in this belt than in the moist evergreen-belt, as also the population, though the density itself is still very low. The rainfall in this region ranges from 60 to 100 inches per annum.

11. The mixed-belt of evergreen and deciduous forests gradually merge into the deciduous-belt as we go eastwards. This belt runs along the frontier in the Mysore District and extends from Shikarpur to the extreme end of Chamarajnagar with a break in Hassan. The average annual rainfall over this region is between 45 and 60 inches. This is the most valuable strip of teak forests in the State, the other important species of the region being rosewood. The forests in this belt are easily accessible. Adjoining this strip, and forming a part of the belt is another strip of forests extending from Anavatti in Sorab Taluk to Chamarajnagar.

12. To the east of the mixed-belt lies the dry forest belt which includes by far the greater portion of the State. The tree vegetation in this belt is very much inferior and though many of the trees found in the mixed-belt are common to this tract, they are as a rule of very much smaller growth.

River Systems

13. Nearly the whole of the drainage of the State finds its way to the Bay of Bengal and is divisible into three great river systems; that of the Krishna on the north, the Cauvery on the south and the two Pennars and Palar on

* Pleasesee map on the opposite page

the east. Apart from some minor streams which run down to South Canara, the only streams flowing west to the Arabian Sea are those in the north-west which, uniting in the Sharavati, hurl themselves by a sheer descent of 900 feet down the Ghats, in the magnificent falls of Gersoppa. A line drawn east from Ballalarayanadurga to Nandidurg and thence south to Anekal, with another from Devarayandurg stretching north to Pavagada will approximately indicate the watershed separating the three main river basins. From the north of this ridge, flow the Tunga and Bhadra which rising in the Gangamoola Valley in the Western Ghats, unite in the Thungabhadra at Kudli about five miles beyond Shimoga. The combined river flows onwards to join the Krishna near Kurnool, beyond the frontiers of Mysore, receiving the Hagari or Vedavati on the way. In the south, the Cauvery rises in Coorg and takes a south-easterly course through the State receiving also from the south the Hemavati, the Lokapavani, Shimsha, Arkavati, Lakshmanathirtha, the Kabbani and the Honnuhole or Suvarnavati. From the east of the watershed spring three important rivers, namely, the Uttarapinakini, the Dakshina Pinakini and the Palar, all in the vicinity of Nandidroog. The Uttarapinakini or Pennar, with its tributaries, the Chitravati and the Papaghni, runs into the sea at Bellore; the Dakshina Pinakini joins the sea at Cuddalore and the Palar at Madras.

14. None of these rivers is navigable; but the main streams, especially the Cauvery, support a very extensive system of irrigation by means of channels drawn from immense dams, which retain the upper waters at a high level and permit only the overflow to pass down the stream. Some of these dams are very ancient and new ones are being added to the number now and again.

Tanks

15. A remarkable feature of the State's water supply is the existence of a large number of tanks or artificial reservoirs known as *Keres*, which vary in size from small ponds to extensive lakes. These are formed by throwing banks called bunds across the lower slopes of the valleys. These embankments intercept rainfall and a store of water is thus accumulated of greater or less depth and spread according to the capacity of the embankment. From the configuration of the land, most of these tanks form series or chains of reservoirs, the outflow from one at a higher level feeding the one lower down and so on till the surplus water discharges itself into a rivulet. There are upward of 30,000 tanks dispersed throughout the State and this method of storage of water has been exploited so fully indeed that extraordinary ingenuity would be demanded now to find a suitable site for a new tank without interfering with the supply of existing ones. Referring to these tanks, Sir Charles Elliot, the Famine Commissioner for Mysore, who later became the First Census Commissioner for India said in his report, "the ingenious method in which each valley was made to contain a chain of irrigation tanks, and each river to feed a series of irrigation channels, left the British Officers who administered the Province little to do but to put the old works in thorough repair."

Springheads

16. The river and tank systems described above are supplemented by spring-heads called *talapariges*, which offer a more or less abundant and perennial source of irrigation and form a marked feature of the hydrography of the north-east. They extend throughout the border regions situated east of a line drawn from Koratagere in Tumkur District to Hiriyur and Molakalmuru in the Chitaldrug District. In the southern parts of this tract the springs are tapped in the sandy soils at short distances and the water thus brought to the surface is led by channels to the lands irrigated. Northward the supply is not so plentiful. In Pavagada (Tumkur District) a soft porous rock has to be cut through before reaching the water and in the taluks of Chitaldrug District hard strata of rock have sometimes to be perforated at considerable depths. When the water is obtained, it is either conducted by narrow channels to the fields, or a *Kapile* well is constructed from which the water is raised by bullocks. Attempts have been made in recent years to raise the water by means of Persian-wheels. These *talapariges* play an important part particularly in the north-eastern portions of the Tumkur District and the adjoining taluk of Goribidnur in Kolar District.

Map Showing The Distribution of Food & Non-Food Crops.

(Area in acres. 000 omitted)

MAP OF MYSORE

SHOWING THE DISRIBUTION OF FOOD & NON FOOD CROPS (AREA IN ACRES.000 OMITTED)

CHITALDRUG 1,237

SHIMOGA 576

TUMKUR 1,086

KOLAR 692

CHIKMAGALUR 460

HASSAN 622

BANGALORE 848

MYSORE STATE 7,016

MANDYA 544

MYSORE 951

REFERENCES

A .. Sugarcane
B .. Til or Gingili
C .. Cocoanut
D .. Groundnut
E .. Castor
F .. Areca
G .. Chillies
H .. other Condiments and Spices
I .. Drugs and narcotics
J .. Fruits and Vegetables
K .. Other non food crops
Food Crops
Non Food Crops

Mysore Census 1951

CROPS *

17. The various sources of irrigation described above account for a total area of roughly 1.15 million acres under wet cultivation, or nearly 18 per cent of the cropped area. Paddy and sugarcane are the principal wet crops and they command respectively 0.8 and 0.04 million acres. As the bulk of the area of the State depends entirely upon rainfall for cultivation, the dry crops naturally predominate. Ragi, Jola and Horsegram are the principal dry crops and they claim 1.9, 0.6 and 0.8 million acres respectively. Of the non-food crops that depend upon rainfall (dry crops) cotton, tobacco and castor take the lead. Among the garden crops, easily the most important are areca and cocoanut. Mulberry is cultivated in garden as well as dry lands, and the Malnad districts of Chikmagalur and Hassan account for all the coffee that is grown in the State. Bangalore, Mysore and Mandya are the principal ragi-growing districts and Mandya, Kolar, Shimoga and Hassan are the principal sugarcane districts. Shimoga is the chief rice-growing district, the cultivation depending largely upon rains alone. Mysore follows with its splendid system of irrigation channels. Hassan and Chikmagalur are the next rice-producing districts depending upon both rains and irrigation. Shimoga also excels in arecanut. Kolar has the largest extent under vegetables with Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur following next. Chitaldrug and Mysore have the largest acreage under Jola and oilseeds. Chitaldrug accounts for practically the whole of the cotton grown in the State while Mysore produces the most tobacco. Mulberry is confined entirely to the eastern part of the State.

18. As regards fruits, a large variety, both Indian and English, is grown in the vicinity of Bangalore City. Bangalore District is famous for its mangoes and so is Nanjangud in Mysore District for its plantains (called *Rasabale*) while Yemmedoddi in Kadur is known for its oranges. Bangalore is also famous for its apples. It would make a wearisome catalogue to mention here the names of all the other varieties of fruits grown in the State.

FAUNA

19. In a State like Mysore, with its sharply contrasted physical features, marked differences in the occurrence and abundance of animal life are only to be expected. The fauna of the Malnad—that is to say, roughly the region lying to the west of a line drawn from Shikarpur to Periyapatna—is comparable with the fauna of Malabar and Travancore and comprises practically all the species that are of interest to the sportsman and the scientist, at any rate, in South India.

20. Easily the most important animal, and the one for which Mysore is justly famous, is the elephant. This giant of the jungle roams about in herds in the southern forests of the Mysore District and to a lesser extent in Shimoga District. Mysore, Shimoga and Tumkur Distticts are the favourite haunts of the tiger, while wolves and wild dogs are most numerous in the Malnad. Bisons are also found in large numbers in the Malnad and in the southern forests of Mysore District. Various kinds of antelope, deer and wild hog as also bears are met with in different parts. Monkeys are found everywhere and game birds are common; so are vultures, owls, jays, parrots and kingfishers. Of reptiles, cobras, pythons, the krait, the rat-snake, the green snake and others are general in all parts while the hamadryad is met with in remote and dense forests. Crocodiles abound in the western rivers where masheer and other large fish are also found. Leeches are common in the forests in the wet season and bees of many kinds are also common. The lac insect propogates on the jalari tree. Mosquitoes are universal and so are white-ants and termites. Mysore is famous for her *Amrit Mahal* and *Hallikar* breeds of cattle and including other breeds there are altogether 4.7 million heads of cattle in the State. Besides, there are over one million buffaloes, 2.7 million sheep, 1.6 million goats and a large number of donkeys, horses, pigs, etc. It is noteworthy that owing to the extension of the frontiers of cultivation at the expense of the jungle in recent times, many of the wild animals have changed their habitat and wanton destruction has greatly reduced their numbers. While the predatory animals have been declining in numbers, the domestic animals have enormously multiplied.

RAW MATERIALS

21. It is not necessary to linger here for an examination of the connection which undoubtedly exists between the flora and fauna

* See map on opposite page

of the state and its population. That, indeed, would provide material for subsequent discussion. For the present, we are concerned only with a general survey of the State's resources, as a sort of background for its demographic picture. Some of these sources have already been mentioned and it might be stated, in general, that Mysore commands a favourable position as regards raw materials required for her ever-growing industries.

22. Agricultural raw materials of considerable industrial importance are raised every year, the most important of them being cotton, oil-seeds, tobacco, mulberry and sugarcane. The forests yield various kinds of timber and Mysore is known the world over for her sandalwood. Of minor forest produce, mention may be made of tanning barks, myrobalans, gums, soap-nut, bamboo and the like. Amongst minerals, gold and iron are the most important that occur in the State. Auriferous reefs are found in many parts of the State, but the most important ones are those found in Kolar Gold Fields and Bellara, the former claiming the second place in the Commonwealth. Iron ore is widely distributed throughout the State, but principally around Kemmangundi which feeds the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati. Manganese, chromium, mica, asbestos, beryl, corundum, kaolin and building stones are among the other minerals that occur in the State. Lack of coal deposits in Mysore has been more than made up, on the one hand by her extensive resources of wood-fuel, and on the other by large hydro-electric works. The Cauvery Hydro-Electric Works and the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works are major factors in the State's industrialisation, while the proposed Mekedatu and Honnemaradu projects are expected to yield over 500,000 K.W. of power, sufficient to take care of the power requirements of the State as well as that of Coorg and the neighbouring districts of Madras and Bombay.

History

(i) *As background*

23. 'The Census', it has been said somewhere, 'is an instantaneous photograph of the population.' If that be so, then the Census Report would be a critical study of that photograph. We have so far studied the State's geographical and what might be called the ecological setting. Let us now have a look at the historical background for a proper appreciation of the problems connected with the growth, movement and composition of the State's population.

(ii) *Early History*

24. The History of Mysore is as varied as it is interesting. Tradition connects the State with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics, namely, the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha. Coming down to historical times we find that the earliest references to Mysore are in connection with the Mauryan Dynasty. There are evidences to show that Chandragupta spent the closing years of his life at Sravana-belagola. Judging from Asoka's inscriptions found in the north-eastern part of the State, it is clear that, that part of the country was under the Mauryas in the third century B.C. The north of the country appears to have subsequently come under the rule of the Andhra or Satavahana Dynasty whose period extended from the second century B.C. to the second century A.D.

(iii) *The Chalukyas*

25. About the third century, the territory comprising modern Mysore was under the sway of three different dynasties, of whom little is known. The north-western portion was ruled by the Kadambas; the eastern and northern portions were under the rule of the Pallavas and the central and southern parts were under the sway of the Gangas. The Kadambas who had their capital at Banavasi just beyond the borders of Mysore, lost their independence early in the seventh century to the Chalukyas who rose to power in the Deccan and ruled over that part of the country till the close of the twelfth century, with an interval of two centuries. The Chalukyas maintained an incessant struggle with their neighbours the Pallavas, but succumbed about the middle of the eighth century to the superior forces of the Rashtrakutas. The latter established themselves for nearly two centuries in the north of Mysore and even extended their sway as far as the Gangavadi and the Chola dominions. The Chalukyas regained their supremacy in 973 and the kingdom entered upon a period of unparalleled splendour and prosperity for the next two centuries. During the first half of this period of their revival, the Chalukyas (Western) were engaged in continual wars with the Cholas, an ancient dynasty of the Tamil Country which

came into prominence during the reigns of Rajaraja Chola (984—1016 A.D.) and his great son Rajendra Chola. In 997 the Cholas under Rajaraja invaded Mysore in the east, and reappeared again in 1004 in overwhelming numbers under Rajaraja's son Rajendra Chola. They captured from the Gangas all the south and eastern parts of the country up to a line running from Arkalgud through Seringapatam and Nelamangala to Nidagal. The period of their ascendency was, however, very brief covering just over a century from 1000 to 1120 A.D. Their constant struggles with the powerful Chalukyas in the north-west eventually brought about their downfall. Advantage was taken of this struggle between the giants by a number of smaller dynasties which gradually established themselves as a power in the country.

(iv) *The Hoysalas*

26. One such dynasty was the indigenous dynasty of the Hoysalas who belonged to a line of chiefs in the Manjarabad country. They had their capital at Dwarasamudra (now Halebid in Hassan District) and at first recognised the Western Chalukyas as their overlords. By the end of the eleventh century, the Hoysala kingdom came to include Konkana, the present South Canara, Wynaad, southern part of the present Mysore District and Savimale near the Krishna. The genius of Bittideva who came to the throne in 1104 A.D. lifted the dynasty from its comparatively obscure position to one of great glory and splendour. He drove out the Cholas, occupied Gangavadi and Nolambavadi (from which the Gangadikar and Nonaba sections of the Vokkaligars derive their name) and brought under his sway the whole of Mysore and a considerable portion of the present Salem, Coimbatore, Bellary and Dharwar Districts. Under the influence of the great social reformer Ramanuja who had found sanctuary in the Hoysala Kingdom from the persecution of the Cholas, Bittideva exchanged the Jain faith for that of Vishnu and took the name of Vishnuvardhana. His grandson Vira Ballala who came to the throne in 1173, gained such renown that the kings of his dynasty are sometimes called the Ballalas. He won important victories over the Kalachuris and the Yadavas of Devagiri and extended his dominion to the banks of the Krishna on the north and his successors extended his conquests as far as Trichinopoly in the south. During the reign of Ballala III, who came to the throne in 1291, the Mussalmans invaded the country (in 1310) under Mallik Kafur, one of the Generals of Allaudin Khilji. The king was defeated and Dwarasamudra was sacked. A later expedition sent by Muhammed III of the Tughalak dynasty completely razed the capital and the Hoysala power came to an end.

(v) *Under the Vijayanagar Empire*

27. Mysore is next connected with the great Vijayanagar Empire which was founded by two princes of the Yadava line who were probably vassals of the Hoysalas. Established as a bulwark against Mohammedan aggression from the north, it soon brought under its sway practically the whole of South India, the territory of Mysore being one of its earliest conquests. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Vijayanagar kings had bestowed on, or confirmed to, vassal chiefs called Pallegars sundry tracts of Mysore on the condition of paying tribute and rendering military service. Those in the north were controlled direct from the capital. The southern chiefs were under a Viceroy stationed at Seringapatam. After the disaster of Talikota, such of the chiefs as had the power gradually declared their independence, although a nominal allegiance continued to be paid to the Viceroy. Among these were the Naiks of Keladi or Bednur, Basavapatna and Chitaldrug in the north, the Naiks of Belur in the west, the Naiks of Hagalvadi and the Gowdas of Yelahanka and Ballapur in the Centre, the Gowdas of Sugatur in the east, the Changalvas and the Wodeyars of Mysore, Kalale, Ummattur and others in the south. The later history of Mysore is connected with the fortunes of the Wodeyars whose descendant is His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wodeyar, the present Rajpramukh of Mysore.

(vi) *The Mysore Rajas*

28. The ancestors of the present ruling family belonged to the clan of the Yadavas who came from Dwaraka in Kathaiwar. Two princes of the race came down to the south in 1399 and established themselves in Hadinad, a few miles south-east of Mysore. Fortune favoured the new-comers, and, by the beginning of the sixteenth century, the family had come into possession of the tract of the country immediately surrounding the town of Mysore. The decadent state of Vijayanagar favoured the growth of this dynasty. When disaster befell

Vijayanagar in the battle of Talikota, Chamaraja IV of this dynasty evaded payment of tribute to the Viceroy at Seringapatam and became practically independent. With the accession of Raja Wodeyar in 1578, the fortunes of the royal family became firmly established. He occupied Seringapatam itself in 1610, subdued the Pallegar of Ummattur, and annexed the latter's territory to his own. One of his successors was the gallant Kantirava Narasaraja Wodeyar who extended his kingdom on all sides and assumed all the insignia of royalty. But it was under Chick Deva Raja Wodeyar (1672-1704 A.D.) that the kingdom attained its highest eminence. He came to the throne at a time when the Moghul Empire was on the wane and the Mahrattas were trying to establish themselves as a power in the Deccan. It was also the time when the whole of the Deccan and the Carnatic were convulsed by the conflict between the Moghuls and the local Mohammedan dynasties. Chick Deva Raja Wodeyar found in these conditions the very opportunity that he wanted to extend his dominions in all directions. He acquired Bangalore in 1687 and even laid siege to Trichinopoly. At his death, the kingdom extended from Palni and the Annamalais in the south to Midigesi in the north and from Baramahal in the east to the borders of Coorg and Balam in the west. The two successors of Chick Deva Raja were weak and incompetent and all real power passed into the hands of their ministers. Internal dissensions coupled with aggressions from without, provided a suitable opportunity for usurpation of power by Haider Ali, who from the position of a mere volunteer horseman at the siege of Devanahalli in 1749, came to be virtually the ruler by 1759.

29. Under Haider and his son Tippu Sultan, the Kingdom of Mysore was extended in all directions and included a large part of the southern peninsula. Tippu was overthrown by a confederation of the English, the Mahrattas and the Nizam and by the Treaty of Seringapatam the State was restored to Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur III, a descendant of the old ruling family, the frontiers being confined to the present boundaries of the State. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in almost all parts of the State, the administration was taken over from the Raja and placed in the hands of a Commission appointed by the British Government. This continued till 1881 when the State was restored to the old Hindu dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur. On his demise, His Highness Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur IV, the late Maharaja, came to the throne. The reign of the latter witnessed phenomenal development in all branches of the administration and Mysore came to be known as the MODEL STATE. His successor, His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wodeyar Bahadur, the present Rajpramukh, is carrying on the administration ably in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, under the new Constitution of India, with the assistance of a Council of Ministers who are responsible to the Legislature.

Impact of History on Population

30. The political changes narrated above, and more particularly the changes that have occurred during the past two hundred years, have undoubtedly left their mark on the population of the State, and affected its material progress. During the usurpation of Haider Ali and Tippu Sultan which lasted from 1761 to 1799 incessant warfare not only kept the whole country on tenterhooks but also led to a great intermingling of various classes in the population. A strong Mahratta element had been introduced into the northern and eastern districts by the settlements of the Bijapur Kingdom during the seventeenth century and these had been followed by the Moghul Government of Sira. Subsequently, even after the Mysore Rajas had established their power, large tracts in the centre of the country were pledged to the Mahrattas to buy off their repeated invasions. At the time of Haider Ali's usurpation, many of the districts were permanently occupied by Mahratta troops; and this was, in the words of Col. Wilks, "The most fatal source of depopulation." Writing in 1804, Col. Wilks adds,* "I have investigated on the spot and examined traces of the merciless ravages committed in 1791 and 1792 by Parasuram Bhao. In consequence of these incessant calamities many districts formerly well peopled do not exhibit the vestige of human beings and Chitaldrug District in particular may be considered as deprived of the great mass of its inhabitants." Under Haider wholesale transportations of

* Quoted by L. Rice in *Mysore*, Vol. I, page 218-219—*vide* foot-note.

population took-place. In 1766, after the conquest of Malabar 15,000 Nairs are said to have been deported to the less populous parts of Mysore. On Haider's invasion of the Carnatic in 1780, all the weavers of the Tanjore District with their families were collected and driven to Seringapatam to people the island. The population of Sira was transferred *en masse* to the suburb of Ganjam; while large numbers of Bedar youth, forcibly converted to Islam, were absorbed in his army. During the wars of Mysore, vast hordes of Lambanis accompanied the British for the supply of grain, while considerable numbers of Tamil camp-followers and traders followed them for service and traffic. After the Treaty of Seringapatam a more settled state of affairs was established, and the disturbances that broke out in all parts of the country in 1831 did nothing to bring in new elements into the population.

Administrative Divisions

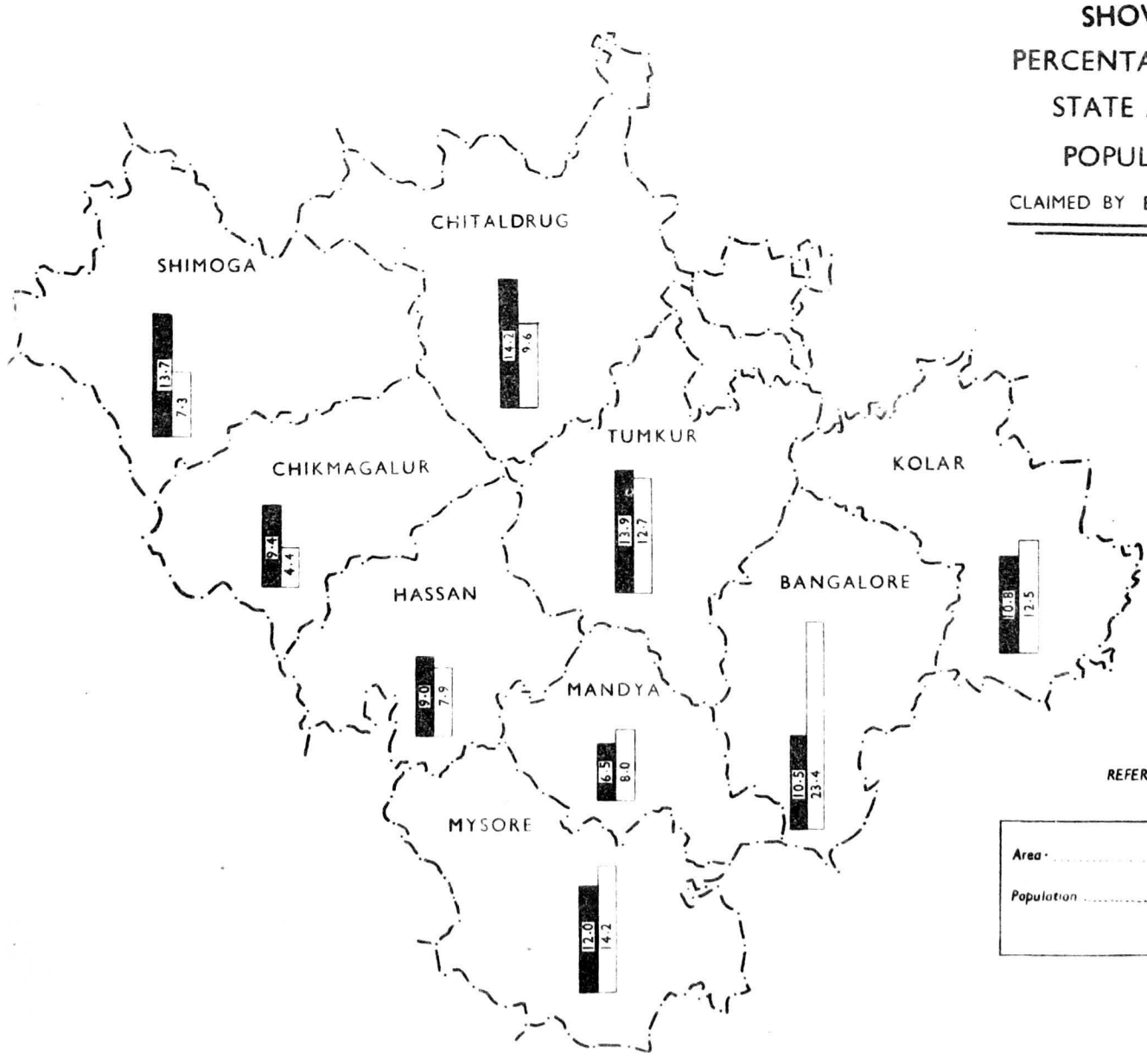
31. In the foregoing paragraphs, we have taken a wink firstly at that aggregate of physical conditions of the State which might compendiously be called "environment" and secondly, at the various events that have happened in the rather chequered history of Mysore and which cumulatively have exercised the profoundest influence on the composition, growth and movement of the State's population. We may now proceed to examine the results of the recent Census against the above background. In doing so, we must necessarily base our discussion of the statistics, not on areas determined by conditions of rainfall and the physical configuration of the country but on administrative units which determine the area of each exclusive charge. By grouping the figures under the chief natural divisions, it would undoubtedly be possible to have some idea as to the physical factors which influence the distribution of population. But then, famines are fought, revenue is collected and justice administered, not by regions of rainfall or belts of forests, but by administrative districts. We shall therefore present facts in the following pages by administrative districts and, where necessary expand the theory by units of environment. The units of environment have already been mentioned. It now remains to be stated that the State has been divided into nine districts for administrative purposes, and that these nine districts have in turn been sub-divided into 22 sub-divisions, 82 taluks and 366 hoblies.

Reference to Statistics

32. The main results of the Census are presented separately in the form of tables in Part II of this Report. That part contains only the raw or absolute figures, while proportional figures are exhibited in the Subsidiary Tables appearing at the end of this volume. The main as well as the Subsidiary Tables show distributions by districts only, excepting Table E, which presents summary figures by taluks. Figures for units lower than the district are embodied in the District Census Handbooks that are being published separately for each district.

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS

MAP OF MYSORE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF THE STATE AREA & POPULATION CLAIMED BY EACH DISTRICT



GENERAL DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

State's Population and Comparison with other States

1. Over the 29,489 sq. miles which constitutes the State's *lebensraum*, sunrise 1st March 1951, discovered as many as 9,074,972 persons, of whom 4,657,409 were males and 4,417,563 were females. This means that the State, with only a little more than 1/40th of the total area of the Indian Dominion accounts for roughly 2.5 per cent of the country's total population of 356.83 million. As many as eleven other States in India claim larger populations, while as regards area it occupies the twelfth place. Some idea of the size of the State's population can be had when we compare it with the latest determinations of certain foreign countries. Belgium with 8.5 million people suffers in comparison by roughly half a million while the combined populations of Portugal and Northern Ireland, would still be in arrears of the Mysore total by over 70,000. Hungary's population is slightly in excess and so is the combined total of Australia (7.6 million) and New Zealand (1.7 million).

Distribution by Districts

2. Within the State itself, there are wide and even marked differences in the size of the districts as well as in the dimensions of their populations. Chitaldrug is the Goliath among the districts with an area of 4,190 sq. miles and Mandya is the little David with only 1917 sq. miles. Bangalore District maintains its lead as the most populous district in the State with 1.35 million while Chikmagalur continues to be the least inhabited with barely a little more than 0.4 million. Tumkur District with an area of 4,091 sq. miles and a population of 1.15 million has the distinction of taking the second place in point of area as well as in the size of its population, while Kolar is unique in claiming the same percentage of the total area as its population bears to the State total, namely 10.7 per cent. It is noteworthy that there has been no change in the relative positions of the districts since the last Census, and indications are that the position would remain unchanged at the next Census, although it is quite on the cards that Hassan might presently overtake Mandya.

Distribution by Natural Divisions

3. The following table shows at a glance the distribution of area and population and the proportion which each unit bears to the total :

*Distribution of area and population**

City or District	*Area in sq. miles*	*Percentage of total area*	*Population*	*Percentage of total population*
MYSORE STATE ..	29,489	100	9,074,972	100
Bangalore Corporation	26	0.09	778,977	8.6
Bangalore ..	3,058	10.37	1,348,084	14.8
Kolar Gold Fields City	30	0.10	159,084	1.8
Kolar ..	3,158	10.70	970,791	10.7
Tumkur ..	4,091	13.88	1,151,362	12.7
Mysore City ..	14	0.05	244,323	2.7
Mysore ..	3,533	11.98	1,040,448	11.4
Mandya ..	1,917	6.50	717,545	7.9
Chitaldrug ..	4,190	14.20	868,370	9.6
Hassan ..	2,638	8.95	715,135	7.9
Chikmagalur ..	2,784	9.44	417,538	4.6
Shimoga ..	4,050	13.74	663,315	7.3

4. It will be seen from the above statement that the three Malnad districts, namely Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga shelter less than 20 per cent of the population although together they claim nearly a third of the State's area. Bangalore Corporation has a larger population than the whole of Hassan District, and Bangalore District including the Corporation is streets ahead of the combined populations of the three Malnad districts. The Maidan districts, on the other hand, are more populous and although they constitute less than two-thirds of the State's area, contain over 80 per cent of the total population.

State Density

5. It would be clear from the above analysis of the distribution of population, that area for area, certain districts of the State have a larger number of persons than the others and that no two units display an identical concentration of numbers ; or, to put it differently, that no two districts have the same densities. This, however, is only natural and not a matter for surprise, since our own districts are, by and large, merely

* See map opposite

administrative divisions formed more on considerations of executive convenience than according to any set geometrical pattern. The same argument applies, with equal force, to the wide variations that are noticeable in the area, population and density figures of other states in the Dominion. The following statement amply illustrates this point:—

Major States ranked according to population, area and density

Rank	According to Population (in millions)		Area in square miles		Density per square mile	
I	Uttar Pradesh ..	63.22	Madhya Pradesh ..	130,272	Travancore-Cochin ..	1,015
II	Madras ..	57.02	Rajasthan ..	130,207	West Bengal ..	806
III	Bihar ..	40.23	Madras ..	127,790	Bihar ..	572
IV	Bombay ..	35.96	Uttar Pradesh ..	113,409	Uttar Pradesh ..	557
V	West Bengal ..	24.81	Bombay ..	111,434	Madras ..	446
VI	Madhya Pradesh ..	21.25	Assam ..	85,012	Punjab ..	338
VII	Hyderabad ..	18.66	Hyderabad ..	82,168	Bombay ..	323
VIII	Rajasthan ..	15.29	Bihar ..	70,330	Mysore ..	308
IX	Orissa ..	14.65	Orissa ..	60,136	Orissa ..	229
X	Punjab ..	12.64	Punjab ..	37,378	Hyderabad ..	227
XI	Travancore-Cochin ..	9.28	West Bengal ..	30,775	Madhya Pradesh ..	163
XII	Mysore ..	9.07	Mysore ..	29,489	Rajasthan ..	117
XIII	Assam ..	9.04	Travancore-Cochin ..	9,144	Assam ..	106

6. It will be observed from the above statement that Mysore occupies the twelfth place in point of population and area and the eighth in point of density, taking the most populous states only into consideration. Its density of 308 persons per square mile is heavier by 27 than the All-India mean of 281. Among the European countries only the United Kingdom (550), Belgium (715), Holland (717), Germany (473), Czechoslovakia (630) and Italy (394) claim heavier concentrations, while even France (195) and Hungary (254) have fewer persons per square mile than Mysore. Sweden with which Mysore is often compared with reference to her resources, can show only 38 persons per square mile. Our sister dominion of Pakistan supports 98 persons less on every square mile of its area than Mysore while the disparity is greater when the State's density is compared with China's 123 per square mile.

Density by Districts

7. Within the State itself there are very wide variations in density, ranging from 150 per square mile in Chikmagalur District to 441 in Bangalore District. Of the other districts, only Mandya (374) can boast of a higher density than the State average of 308 persons per square mile. Kolar just misses the bull's eye by the narrow margin of 1, while Tumkur contrives to hit the All-India mean of 281 persons per square mile. Hassan which held the fifth place in the order of density in 1941, finds itself ousted from that position and now takes the sixth place with 271 persons to the square mile. Chitaldrug emphasises its natural affinity with the neighbouring Madras districts of Bellary and Anantapur by its own contribution of 207 persons per square mile, as against Bellary's 211 and Anantapur's 203. Shimoga with a density of 164 and Chikmagalur with a mean of 150, remain steadfast to their 1941 positions, despite a steadily widening rift.

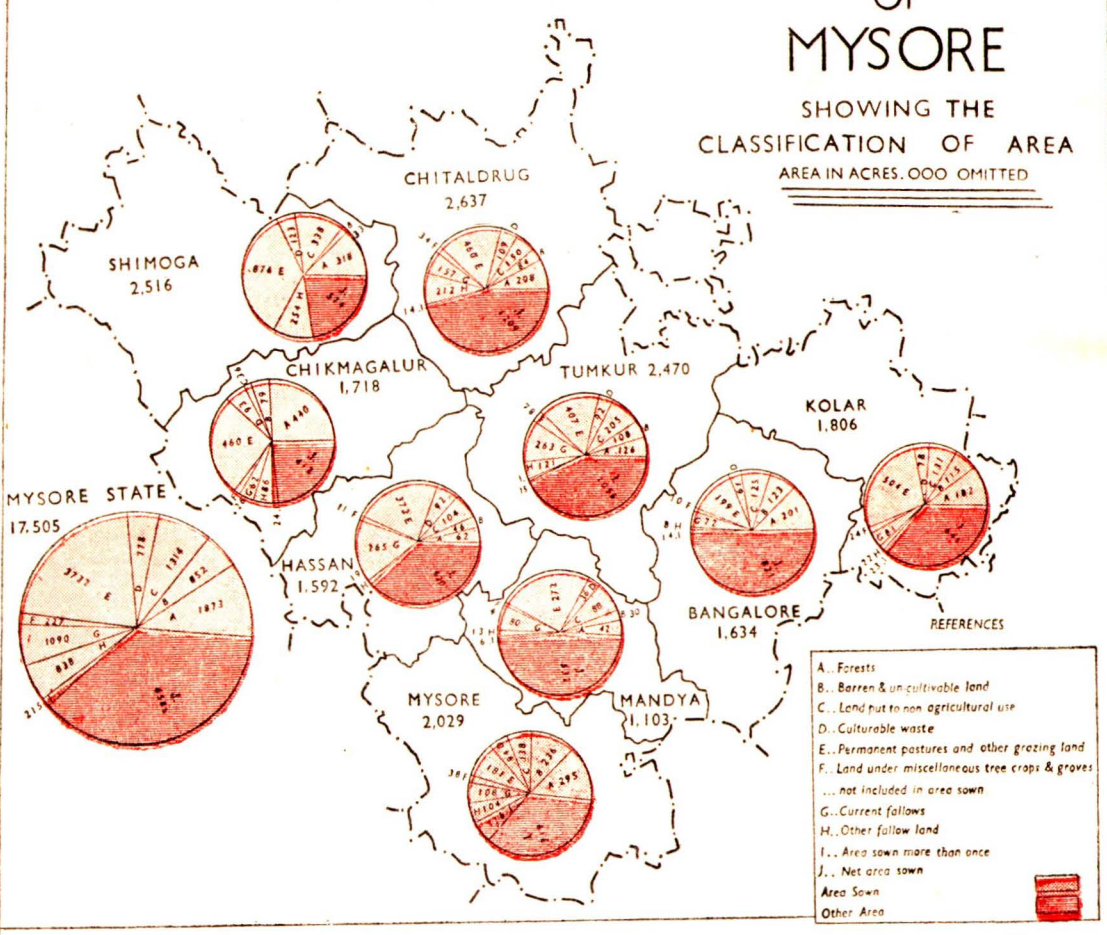
8. These density figures are no doubt of great value for purposes of comparison with other States and with past Censuses. They should not, however, be regarded as true indices of human concentrations in all cases. Being the quotients of population divided by the total area, these calculations yield fairly valid results only where the regions dealt with are homogeneous. Where they are not, and the total area figures cover large and varying extents of mountain, forest, water and other uninhabitable or nearly uninhabitable tracts, as in the Malnad, the crude density figures are of doubtful value and might even prove positively misleading. Kingsley Davis thinks that a better measure of crowding, at least in agricultural countries, would be the number of persons depending on agriculture on each square mile of the cropped

Map showing the classification of area
Area in acres. ooo omitted

MAP OF MYSORE

SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF AREA

AREA IN ACRES. OOO OMITTED



Mysore Census 1951

area.* But then, this method has the drawback of leaving out of account the very considerable body of persons who are depending upon non-agricultural pursuits for their livelihood. These persons take up living-space in the same way as the agriculturists and therefore demand being taken into account in calculating density. All things considered, a more reliable measure of general crowding would be the number of persons per square mile of the habitable area, which really means the total cultivable area.

9. How very unreliable the raw density figures can be, is clearly illustrated by the case of Mysore. Of the twenty nine thousand and odd square miles of the State's area, nearly fifteen thousand or 50.1 per cent is uninhabitable and in no district is the proportion of the uninhabitable area to the total less than a third. Indeed, in certain districts the proportion is as much or nearly two-thirds. In Kolar District, for example, as much as 1918.49 sq. miles or 60.8 per cent of the total area of the district is uncultivable, an extent equal to the entire area of Mandya District. Likewise, the uncultivable area of Shimoga District almost approaches in extent the total area of Hassan District. If we leave these areas out of account and base our calculations on the cultivable area, we get an almost startling picture of the density position, as revealed in the following statement :—

Density per square mile of cultivable area

District		*Uncultivable area*		*Crude density*		*Cultivable area density*	
		Area	*Percentage to total*	*Density*	*Rank*	*Density*	*Rank*
STATE	..	14,775.76	50.1	308	..	617	..
Bangalore	..	1,667.30	54.5	441	1	969	1
Kolar	..	1,918.49	60.8	307	3	783	2
Tumkur	..	1,864.80	45.6	281	5	517	4
Mysore	..	1,514.40	42.9	294	4	515	5
Mandya	..	711.11	37.1	374	2	595	3
Chitaldrug	..	1,653.59	39.5	207	7	342	9
Hassan	..	1,122.20	42.5	271	6	472	6
Chikmagalur	..	1,806.20	64.9	150	9	427	7
Shimoga	..	2,447.80	60.4	164	8	414	8

(Excluding Cities)

10. It will be clear from the above statement that the actual density in every case is higher than the figures, and that contrary to the prevalent notion, the Maidan districts also suffer from an excess of uncultivable land, like the Malnad. Despite its surprisingly large extent of uncultivable land, Bangalore District maintains its pre-eminence as the most densely populated district in the State. At the other extreme, Chitaldrug has taken the place of Chikmagalur, as the most sparsely populated district. Hassan and Shimoga do not budge from their crude density positions. Further comment is unnecessary as the statement speaks for itself.

11. Incidentally, it must be added that though the number of persons per square mile of cultivable area is a truer measure of crowding than the raw density figures, we must be content with the latter for all practical purposes because of the inherent difficulty of collecting cultivable area figures for units smaller than the taluk. It is necessary to get this point across, as in our subsequent discussions about density we shall be concerned only with crude figures worked out on the basis of the total area.

Urban Rural Distribution

12. We have so far made a rather hurried examination of the general distribution of population in the State and of the density figures, down to the district level. This leads us naturally to a study of the urban/rural components of the population. Table A-I of Part II of this Report exhibits the absolute values of the distribution. Subsidiary Tables 2.1 and 3.1 present respectively the rural and urban proportions, while Subsidiary Tables 2.2 and 3.2 display the mean densities. It will be seen from Table A-I that altogether 16,288 villages and 110 towns have conspired to take the total population of the State to 9,074,972. The towns have contributed 2,178,727 or 24 per cent to this figure while villages have offered the remaining 6,896,245 or 76 per cent to make up the tally.

13. Of the urban contribution of 2.18 million, the three Cities alone account for 1.18 million or 54.3 per cent, and Davangere, the solitary representative of Class II towns (50,000 to 100,000) offers a quota of 56,018 or 2.6 per cent. Ten towns with a population range of 20,000 to 50,000 (Class III) pool their resources to make up a contribution of 289,262 or 13.3

* Kingsley Davis—*The Population of India and Pakistan*—P. 21.

per cent of the urban man-power. Seventeen Class IV towns (10,000-20,000) add 230,800 to the number for a 10.6 per cent contribution, while the 43 Class V towns with a population range of 5,000 to 10,000, yield a total of 294,827 or 13.5 per cent. As many as 36 towns with a population below 5,000 combine together to make up the balance of 125,436 or 5.8 per cent. These various contributions have helped to swell the urban total to 2,178,727 in a population of 9.07 million. The average Mysore town, it is seen, has a population of 19,807. While it is more populous than the average town of Travancore-Cochin (15,187), it has considerably smaller numbers than say, either Madras or even Madhya Pradesh. It is noteworthy that though the average population of a town in Mysore is relatively smaller than the last named States, the State's urban population (24 per cent) is very much higher than any of the three. Likewise, in point of urban density, Mysore with 8,172 persons per square mile, is streets ahead of Madras's 3,740, Travancore-Cochin's 4,991 and 6,250 of Madhya Pradesh.

14. Turning to the rural population we find that altogether 16,288 villages account for a rural total of 6,896,245 at an average contribution of 423 persons per village, and 236 per square mile. On an average, out of every thousand of the State's population 760 live in villages and only 240 live in towns. The neighbouring State of Madras is more pronouncedly rural with an average of 804 persons, although its average village claims as many as 1,236 persons or 367 per square mile. Travancore-Cochin is even more markedly rural, having as it does, as many as 840 persons living in villages out of every 1,000 of its populations; but its average village has a population of 1912 persons, with as many as 881 persons per square mile. Among the four States compared here, Madhya Pradesh is the least urbanised as it has as many as 865 persons living in villages for every thousand of its population. Its average village has only 379 persons and upon every square mile of its rural arca, there are as few as 146 persons.

Distribution of Population by Taluk Density

15. It would be clear from the foregoing analysis that population is not evenly spread out in the State and that there is considerable disparity in the density of the districts as well as in the urban-rural concentrations. The position appears in sharper focus when we examine the distribution of population by taluk density. Subsidiary Table 1.1 exhibits the distribution by density groups while main Table E (*vide* Part II) presents the figures relating to each taluk.*

16. The State's population of 9,074,972 is spread over 82 taluks and 29,489 square miles, to give an average of 359.6 square miles and 110,670 persons per taluk. None of the taluks, however, approaches this average, and only 16 manage to rise above it. The rest of the taluks are sub-standard, some with reference to the area, and others with regard to the population. As regards density, they run the whole gamut from 63 persons per square mile in Narasimharajapura to as many as 984 persons in Bangalore North.

17. Examination of the density figures discloses that over as much as 62.5 per cent of the State's area, the population-spread is under 300 per square mile. Surprisingly enough, the Maidan or the plain country accounts for rather more than half this area (34.2 per cent) and compels the Malnad to play second fiddle with its own contribution of 28.3 per cent of the total. It is interesting to note that although this lower density bracket claims roughly three fifths of the State's area, its contribution to the State's population is less than two-fifths. Of the taluks figuring in this density group, as many as nine have less than 150 persons per square mile and three of them have less than 100 persons, as seen below:—

Low density taluks

Taluk	*District*	*Density*
Challakere	Chitaldrug	146
Mudgere	Chikmagalur	135
Manjarabad	Hassan	131
Koppa	Chikmagalur	124
Thirthahalli	Shimoga	124
Heggaddevankote	Mysore	107
Sagar	Shimoga	96
Hosanagar	do	70
Narasimharajapura	Chikmagalur	63

It will be seen from the above statement that excepting Challakere and Heggaddevankote, all the other taluks are in the Malnad. It is

* See map on opposite page

Mysore Census 1951

MAP OF MYSORE

Showing Density by Taluks

Molakalmuru
Jagalur
Harihar
Davangere
Sorab
Shikarpur
Chitaldrug
Challakere
Sagar
Honnali
Channagiri
Holalkere
Pavagada
Bhadravati
Shimoga
Hiriyur
Hosadurga
Hasanagar
Thirthohalli
Tarikere
Sira
Madhugiri
Gudibanda
Bagepalli
Narasimharajapura
Kadur
Siddaghatta
Goribidnur
Koppa
Sringeri
Chiknaikanhalli
Koratagere
Chikballapur
Chintamani
Chikmagalur
Gubbi
Dodballapur
Srinivasapur
Arsikere
Tiptur
Tumkur
Devanhalli
Mudgere
Nelamangala
Mulbagal
Belur
Turuvakere
North
Bangalore
Hoskote
Koler
Hassan
Magadi
Kunigal
Chennarayapatna
South
Malur
Bangarpet
Manjarabad
Alur
Nagamangala
Anekal
Holenarsipur
Ramanagaram
Arkalgud
Krishnarajpet
Maddur
Channapatna
Mandya
Pandavapura
Kankanhalli
Periapatna
Krishnarajnagar
Srirangapatna
Malavalli
Hunsur
Mysore
T. Narsipur
Nanjangud
Yelandur
Heggaddevankote
Chamarajanagar
Gundlupet

REFERENCE

Below 150	
150 — 300	
300 — 450	
450 — 600	
600 & over	

Taluk Density

P.Z.S., Govt. Press, Bangalore.

noteworthy that these latter form the hilly western fringe of the State which is a region of dense forests and heavy rainfall. Heggaddevankote's low density reflects the fact that it really forms the southern tip of the Malnad and has all the characteristics of that region. Challakere joins their company because, paradoxically enough, conditions in that taluk are precisely the opposite of the Malnad. It is almost the driest and the most thirsty taluk in the State, where droughts are more certain than rainfall. Over the greater part of this taluk, the soil is poor and unfertile and a stunted species of mimosa (*Hotte Jali*) is almost the only vegetation that it commands.

18. At the other extreme, the taluks that shelter over 450 persons per square mile command 8.6 of the State's area for a population contribution of 27.5 per cent. They are altogether ten in number as listed below:—

High density taluks

Taluk	*District*	*Density*
Bangalore North ..	Bangalore ..	984
Channapatna ..	do ..	637
Bangalore South ..	do ..	617
T.-Narsipur ..	Mysore ..	607
Maddur ..	Mandya ..	490
Anekal ..	Bangalore ..	483
Krishnarajnagar ..	Mysore ..	466
Tumkur ..	Tumkur ..	463
Nanjangud ..	Mysore ..	457
Srirangapatna ..	Mandya ..	452

Tumkur Taluk is an intruder in the above list owing its admission entirely to Tumkur Town's particularly large contribution. Its legitimate place, therefore, is in the lower density bracket. If we exclude this taluk, we find that neither the rain-soaked Malnad districts, *viz.*, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga, nor the dry and periodically drought-affected districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug, find representation in this high density group. Bangalore District's large contribution to the list is easily understandable. It is far and away the healthiest district in the State. In industrial and commercial importance its pre-eminence is un-challenged. In the matter of communications, it is streets ahead of any other district, claiming as it does the largest network of roads and railways. While all these factors have favoured a rapid growth of population, the four Bangalore District taluks figuring in the list owe their high densities to certain special features peculiar to themselves. Anekal alone, of these four taluks, claims no railway connection. But the large number of bus-routes criss-crossing the taluk make ample amends for this deficiency. The taluk commands a considerable volume of trade with Salem, the adjacent Madras District, and also runs a large number of textile establishments. As for agriculture, the soil for the most part is very fertile and the rainfall adequate. With so many favourable factors in operation, Anekal cannot obviously avoid a high density. Channapatna has the additional advantage of being on the main Bangalore-Mysore road and railway, and is the centre of the sericultural industry in the State. As for Bangalore North and South, large chunks of these two taluks are really outgrowths of Bangalore City and share in the latter's phenomenal rise in population. The other taluks figuring in the list owe their high densities to irrigation, either from the Cauvery or its affluents or from both. T.-Narsipur, among these taluks, claims the distinction of raising the largest variety of field-crops in the State, and has also a considerable sericultural industry. No additional comment is called for in respect of the other taluks.

Comparison with Taluk Densities of other States.

19. It would be interesting to compare these figures with the density distributions of other States, not only to know how Mysore stands in relation to them but to see also whether the distributions follow any recognisable pattern. In the statement given below, the Mysore proportions are compared with those of seven other States in the Dominion.

Statement showing the comparative distribution of population by taluk density

State	*State density*	*Percentage of total*					
		Below 300		*300 to 450*		*450 & above*	
		Area	*Population*	*Area*	*Population*	*Area*	*Population*
Madhya Bharat ..	171	90.7	76.6	7.3	13.6	2.0	9.8
Madhya Pradesh ..	163	90.7	77.6	8.6	18.9	0.7	3.5
Orissa ..	244	70.7	41.4	17.6	26.1	11.9	32.7
Mysore ..	308	62.5	39.0	28.9	33.5	8.6	27.5
Madras ..	446	41.9	16.8	18.2	15.4	39.9	67.8
Uttar Pradesh ..	557	28.1	7.7	9.2	6.2	62.7	86.1
Bihar ..	572	24.1	8.5	24.9	16.1	51.0	75.4
Travancore-Cochin	1,015	22.4	4.7	10.0	4.2	67.6	91.1

It will be observed from this statement that the proportion of the area to total in the lowest density bracket tends to diminish as the density increases, and conversely to increase with every fall in density. The same remark holds valid for population proportions also. It is not possible, however, to establish the precise proportion in which they vary. For the rest, the statement must blow its own trumpet.

20. District and taluk densities are broadly indicative of the degree of congestion. But we get the picture in sharper focus, when we correlate population with housing. We gather from Table A-I, that the State's population of 9,074,972 is accommodated in 1,584,048 houses, spread over an area of 29,489 square miles, which means that, on an average, there are 58 houses per square mile, 17 houses per 100 persons and 6 persons per house. That these figures bring out the densities in relief is illustrated by the following comparative figures:

Comparative figures showing degrees of congestion

State	Density	Houses per sq. mile	Persons per house
Madhya Pradesh ..	146	34	5
Orissa ..	244	50	5
Mysore ..	308	58	6
Madras ..	446	80	6
Uttar Pradesh ..	557	110	5
Travancore-Cochin ..	1,015	170	6

Incidentally, it will be perceived, that the number of persons per house is no reliable guide to the degree of congestion. It is ridiculous to suppose, for instance, that Uttar Pradesh is about as sparsely populated as Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, or that Mysore and Madras are more densely populated than Uttar Pradesh. But that is precisely the conclusion we would reach, if we allowed ourselves to be led by the 'persons per house' signpost.' Obviously, in studying densities, we have to take note of more than one variable and the statement given above underlines the fact that the number of houses per square mile is a more reliable index of congestion than the number of persons per house. One other variable that is of interest is the number of houses per 100 persons. Here is how all these variables appear in juxtaposition with reference to Mysore :—

Degree of congestion in the districts

District or City	Persons per sq. mile	Houses per sq. mile	Houses per 100 persons	Persons per house
STATE ..	308	58	17	6
Bangalore ..	441	79	17	6
Kolar ..	307	58	18	5
Tumkur ..	281	54	19	5
Mysore ..	294	58	18	5
Mandya ..	374	75	18	5
Chitaldrug ..	207	38	18	6
Hassan ..	271	53	19	5
Chikmagalur ..	150	30	19	5
Shimoga ..	164	30	18	6
Cities				
Bangalore Corporation	30,548	4,820	11	9
Kolar Gold Fields City	5,303	988	17	6
Mysore City ..	16,967	2,735	14	7

21. It will be readily conceded that each one of these variables, taken by itself, would not give a true indication of the degree of congestion. Mean density gains value only on comparisons. The same is true of the number of houses per square mile. The number of houses per 100 persons cannot claim even this virtue, while the number of persons per house is just as bad. Yet, when seen together, each one of these variables appears to possess a certain catalytic quality, each helping the other, to yield us a clearer view of the degree as well as the nature of congestion. The statement given above illustrates this point. Bangalore District, it will be seen, has the same number of persons per house and houses per 100 persons as the State average. But there is greater congestion in this district because a larger number of occupied houses are found huddled together on every square mile of its area. In Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts, similarly, the crowding of persons is identical, but the relatively higher congestion of occupied houses in the former accounts for higher density. Chikmagalur and Shimoga are on a level as regards house-congestion, but the latter shows a higher density because of greater crowding of persons. Kolar and Mysore exhibit exactly the same figures in the last three columns of the statement. Nevertheless the two districts differ in densities because rounding has masked the decimal differences and Kolar has contrived

to win on submerged points. As regards the Cities, Bangalore Corporation's heavy congestion, both of houses and of persons, at once hits the eye. Further comment on the statement is needless.

Concluding Remarks

22. In the foregoing paragraphs, we have dealt only with the spatial distribution of population. Its distribution by social divisions and economic characteristics, must be bread and jam for subsequent sections. Also, no attempt has been made in this section, either to compare the present figures with those of the past, or to make a forecast about the future. The omission, indeed, is deliberate. And for this reason. The past obviously is concerned with growth; the future is concerned with trends; and both happen to be the concern of the next section. 'First things first' is a good maxim, even though it comes from the copy book.

PATTERN OF GROWTH

1. In the preceding section, we had a glance at the distribution of the State's population as on 1st March 1951. In it we saw that there were altogether 9,074,972 persons sprawling on that day over the 29,489 square miles of the State's area, in densities ranging from 441 persons per square mile in Bangalore District to 150 persons per square mile in Chikmagalur District. At this point, we would naturally like to know how our human assets stood, way back in the past, and how they have grown from time to time till they assumed the present dimensions. Our interest in the past is greatly stimulated by the fact that the population of the State has shot up, from a little over 7.3 million in 1941 to nearly 9.1 million in 1951, or by over 23 per cent, against the All-India growth of roughly 13 per cent.

2. It would have been gathered even from the necessarily brief history of the State laddled out in Section 1, that the boundaries of Mysore were nearly always in a state of flux till the Treaty of Seringapatam confined them to their present limits in 1799. We have no information as to how many people there were in the State at the time of the Treaty. It is certain, however, that forced by the troubled state of the country, large numbers had sought sanctuary outside the State. By the turn of the century the State had turned the corner and the fugitives had started returning to their homes, according to Buchanan Hamilton. Many families which had emigrated to Baramahal in 1792 now returned to Mysore and their return coincided with the influx of about 200,000 persons from the Mahratta country which was then in the grip of an acute famine. The cumulative effect of all this was that the population of the State had mounted to an estimated total of 2,771,754 in 1804 from about 1,969,510 in 1801. With the return of peaceful times and a settled Government, the country rapidly recovered from its Malthusian calamities and by 1834, the State's population had shot up according to Sir Mark Cubbon, to an estimated total of four and a half million. Though both the earlier estimate of Col. Wilkes and the later estimate by Sir Mark Cubbon suffer from grave defects equally, the former from under estimation and the latter from over-estimation, the figures are nevertheless valuable as broadly indicative of the upward trend of the population. The first Census taken in 1840-41 registered a set-back with an estimated total of 3·05 million. The next Census which came off ten years later in 1850-51 made ample amends for the loss by taking the total to 3·43 million. The subsequent decades added substantially to the numbers, the Census of 1871 claiming a population of 5·06 million.

3. The earlier figures were only Khaneshumari estimates formed, it is believed, by multiplying the ascertained number of families by a figure assumed to be the average number of persons comprising each. The results of the regular Census of 1871 showed that the population must have been grossly under-estimated at the previous valuations. Col. Wilkes had taken $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons as the average number of persons per family for his computations and the same figure had presumably been adopted for subsequent valuations. But considering that the joint-family was more the rule than an exception in those days, Wilkes' figure was obviously an under-estimate and subsequent estimates unfortunately carry the taint. In spite of these defects, however, the earlier figures are not without value for purposes of comparison, as they show that the State's population was increasing normally at the rate of just a little over 1 per cent per annum, as compared with England's 1.4 per cent, Belgium's 1 per cent, Germany's 1.1 per cent, Bengal's 1.2 per cent and Bihar's 1.3 per cent, round about the same period.

4. The year 1871 opened its account, as we have already seen, with a favourable balance of 5.06 million. The five years' that followed saw further additions to the total. It was beginning to look as though the end of the decade would find the State's population round about the six million mark. But the Gods and the Dhatu-Eswara Famine (1876-7) willed otherwise. That terrible calamity swept through the land like some great devastating fire and took toll of well over a million lives. The partial recovery that followed during the

closing years of the decade still left the State with a deficit of 869,224 or 17.2 per cent, over the 1871 total of 5,055,412.

Growth from 1881-1951

(i) *Crude rate*

5. And so, 1881 commenced with a reduced balance of 4,186,188. Since then, in the intervening period of 70 years, the population has more than doubled itself. The growth, however, has not been uniform, from decade to decade, nor in all districts. The year 1891, for instance, registered an increase of 18.1 per cent. The Census of 1901 witnessed a fall in the growth rate to 12.1 per cent. In 1911 the growth-rate had plunged to a mere 4.8 per cent but it was in 1921 that it touched the nadir with a piddling rise of 3 per cent. Thereafter, the rate of growth rapidly accelerated. From 9.7 per cent in 1931 it rose to 11.8 per cent in 1941 and touched the high-water mark in 1951 with an increment of 23.7 per cent, or double the rate of 1941. Though the growth-rate has had thus its ups and downs during the past seventy years, it is noteworthy that there has never been a diminution of numbers at any time since 1881.

(ii) *Mean decennial growth rate*

6. The rates of change mentioned above are what may be called 'crude' rates. The 'crude' rate is the percentage for each decade calculated on the basis of the population found at the beginning of the decade. It does not take into account intercensal variations which might, at times, be of considerable demographic significance. On the other hand, its rival the 'mean decennial rate' is undoubtedly the more appropriate demographic index since it pays due homage to the fact that population begets population, by basing itself on the mean population of the decade, and not on the population found at the beginning of the decade. The difference between the two types of calculation is small but is nevertheless considered important, as computations based on the mean decennial population are said to ensure stricter comparability of growth rates over long periods and enable, by the same token, comparisons being made straightaway between growth-rates, birth-rates and death-rates.

7. If we have strayed away from our topic, namely the growth of population in the State from 1881 to 1951, into the apparently irrelevant discussion on the relative merits of the 'crude' and 'mean' rates, the blame for this digression must be laid entirely at the door of Subsidiary Table 1.3. This table takes one suddenly unawares by presentation of 'mean' population figures and 'mean' growth rates which, without the explanation offered above, are more likely to bewilder than to illumine. It is hardly necessary to add that the term 'mean' is employed in this report as the equivalent of average, and not in any other sense.

8. To resume our examination of the State's population growth. Subsdiary Table 1.3 which has been the innocent cause of this digression, takes us back only to 1921 and not beyond. For a proper understanding of the trends, however, it is necessary to review the position from 1881. For one thing, that year marked the end of an epoch and the beginning of another in the history of Mysore. The State which was under the rule of a British Commission since 1831, came back to native rule in that year. That year also witnessed the first general Census taken simultaneously all over India. That Census is of particular interest to Mysore because it was the Test Census conducted in Mysore in 1878, immediately after the Great Famine, that gave the idea of a general Census. It was the officer who conducted the Test Census in Mysore (Mr. afterwards Sir Charles Elliot) who later as the first Imperial Census Commissioner, utilised the lessons drawn from the Test Census of 1878. The importance of the Census of 1881 is clearly brought out in the following extract of the Chief Commissioner's letter dated 15th February 1879 addressed to the Governor-General in Council. He says :*

> "A census taken early in 1881 will be of advantage in every way. No material increase to the population is likely to take place that could not easily be marked by the enumeration of infants, while the emigrant and scattered population will have long since returned and settled so far as they intend to return and settle. A Census taken on that date will therefore serve to show the loss by famine and the rate at which the country is recovering. It will also be valuable as a record of the popula-

* Report on the Mysore Census of 1881—p 4

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INDIA

GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING 1941-1951

KASHMIR

PAKISTAN

PUNJAB −0.5

Himachal Pradesh

Bilaspur 17.3

P.E.P.S.U. 2.6

PUNJAB −0.5

Delhi 62.1

RAJASTHAN 13.9

Ajmer 7.2

UTTAR PRADESH

NEPAL

Sikkim 12.5

BHUTAN

ASSAM 17.4

PAKISTAN

Manipur 12.0

Tripura 21.9

BIHAR 9.6

Vindhya Pradesh 6.0

MADHYA BHARAT 10.4

Bhopal 17.2

Kutch 11.1

SAURASHTRA 15.0

BOMBAY 20.8

MADHYA PRADESH 7.9

ORISSA 6.2

WEST BENGAL 12.7

BURMA

ARABIAN SEA

BAY OF BENGAL

HYDERABAD 13.3

MADRAS 13.4

MYSORE 21.2

Coorg 30.5

TRAVANCORE COCHIN 21.2

CEYLON

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

REFERENCES

- Decrease
- Increase below All India average (12.5)
- Between 12.5 & 20 per cent
- Above 20 per cent
- Part A States ..... MADRAS
- Part B. States ..... MYSORE
- Part C States ..... Ajmer

Growth Of Population

tion at the time of the restoration of the Province to Native rule, a record which for purposes of future comparison may be of the greatest utility."

The following statement bears ample evidence of the fulfilment of the Chief Commissioner's prophecy :—

Growth of population since 1881

Year	*Population in thousands*	*Period*	*Growth in numbers (In thousands)*	*Growth rates*	
				Mean	*Crude*
1881 ..	4,186	1871-81	−869	−18.8	−17.2
1891 ..	4,944	1881-91	757	16.6	18.1
1901 ..	5,546	1891-1901	602	11.5	12.1
1911 ..	5,814	1901-11	268	4.8	4.8
1921 ..	5,988	1911-21	174	2.9	3.0
1931 ..	6,566	1921-31	579	9.2	9.7
1941 ..	7,338	1931-41	772	11.1	11.8
1951 ..	9,075	1941-51	1,737	21.2	23.7

9. We see at once from this statement that the population of the State which had touched the nadir in 1881 has reached its zenith in 1951 with 1921 as the turning point. Up to 1921, it will be noticed, the population has grown at a progressively decreasing rate, while after 1921 it has grown at a progressively increasing rate. The years following immediately after the Great Famine witnessed a most remarkable recovery, and 1891 had all but cleared the deficit of 1881. This good work would have continued at the same pace during the succeeding decade also but for the catastrophic intervention of plague. That dire calamity overtook the land for the first time in 1898 and 1899 and took a heavy toll of the population. This was reflected in the relatively small increase of 11.5 per cent registered in 1901. Recrudence of plague during 1901-1911 further brought down the growth-rate to 4.8 per cent in 1911, and the great Influenza pandemic of 1919, completed the process of deceleration by bringing down the rate to as low as 2.9 per cent in 1921.

10. By 1921 the tide had turned and from then onwards the story is one of rapid growth. Indeed, as we shall see a little later, the year 1921 is what we may call "the Great Divide". In 1921 the increase in absolute numbers was just 175,000, yielding a percentage increase of 2.9. The increase in 1931 was larger than the combined increases of 1911 and 1921. The increase in 1941 was greater, similarly, than the combined increases of the two preceding censuses. The increase in 1951 has shattered all previous records with 21.2 per cent, an increase considerably larger than the combined surpluses of the three previous Censuses.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER STATES.

11. The 1951 increase has two other claims for special notice. The first is the fact that for the first time in the history of Census operations in Mysore, the State has registered a higher rate of increase than the All-India average. The second claim of this 1941-51 growth-rate is that it is the highest among the major States (Part A & B) and among the highest if we take into account all the constituent units of the Indian Dominion. Travancore-Cochin alone among the former, claims to be bracketted with Mysore with an identical growth-rate while Bombay just misses the bracket by the very narrow margin of 0.4 per cent. The metropolitan State of Delhi adds one more to its already numerous claims to individuality by a 62.1 per cent rise over the decennium, a record unequalled by any other State. Coorg, the home of the first Indian Commander-in-Chief, demonstrates with a 30.5 per cent increase, that its claim for special notice does not rest solely on oranges and coffee. The midget State of Tripura wins the third place by a comfortable margin of 0.7 per cent over its nearest rivals Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. Madras which has all along claimed higher rates of growth than Mysore is now obliged to limp behind with a mere 13.4 per cent growth, although it is even now ahead of the All-India mean of 12.5 per cent. The increase of 13.3 per cent registered by Hyderabad advertises the State's geographical contiguity to Madras. As regards the growth-rates of other States, the following statement must be allowed to speak :—

Growth of population in India since 1941

State	*Actual growth (In thousands)*	*Mean decennial growth rate*
INDIA	42,063	+12.5
Part A States	*31,203*	*+11.9*
Assam	1,451	+17.4
Bihar	3,698	+9.6
Bombay	6,775	+20.8
Madhya Pradesh	1,616	+7.9
Madras	7,185	+13.4
Orissa	878	+6.2
Punjab	—57	—0.5
Uttar Pradesh	6,684	+11.2
West Bengal	2,973	+12.7

Growth of population in India since 1941—concld.

State	*Actual growth (In thousands)*	*Mean decennial growth-rate*
Part B States	*9,282*	*+14.7*
Hyderabad	2,328	+13.3
Madhya Bharat	784	+10.4
Mysore	1,737	+21.2
PEPSU	91	+2.6
Rajasthan	1,984	+13.9
Saurashtra	577	+15.0
Travancore-Cochin	1,780	+21.2
Part C States	*1,565*	*+17.0*
Ajmer	110	+7.2
Bhopal	58	+17.2
Bilaspur	16	+17.3
Coorg	60	+30.5
Delhi	826	+62.1
Himachal Pradesh	36	+3.7
Kutch	60	+11.1
Manipur	65	+12.0
Tripura	126	+21.9
Vindhya Pradesh	208	+6.0
Part D Territories and other areas	*103*	*+8.3*
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	3	—8.6
Sikkim	16	+12.5

Growth in Perspective

12. The statement reveals, incidentally, the danger of jumping into conclusions merely on percentages. By the same token, it emphasises the need for taking a composite view of the rate of change, as well as its magnitude and direction in order to see things in their proper perspective. Seen thus, Delhi's apparently Brobdingnagian growth dwindles into Lilliputian insignificance. For all its 62.1 per cent increase, this boaster is able to contribute only a little more than 800 thousand to the All-India-growth of 4.2 million, while Madras, despite its seemingly moderate rate, accounts for as much as 7.2 million or 17.1 per cent of the total, a contribution almost equal to the entire population of Madhya Bharat. Mysore which claims the bracket on percentages, goes down a step lower than Travancore-Cochin in absolute values. Some idea of the enormous contribution made by Madras during the past decade can be had from the fact that its additions averaged 1966 per day, as against Mysore's relatively modest increase of 476 every twenty-four hours. Viewing the position from another angle we find that, area for area, Mysore's contribution is larger than that of Madras. Thus, over an area equal to that of Mysore, Madras has been adding only 323 persons daily while its neighbour has contrived to better the record with a daily out-turn of 476 or roughly 20 mouths per hour.

Comparison with Other Countries

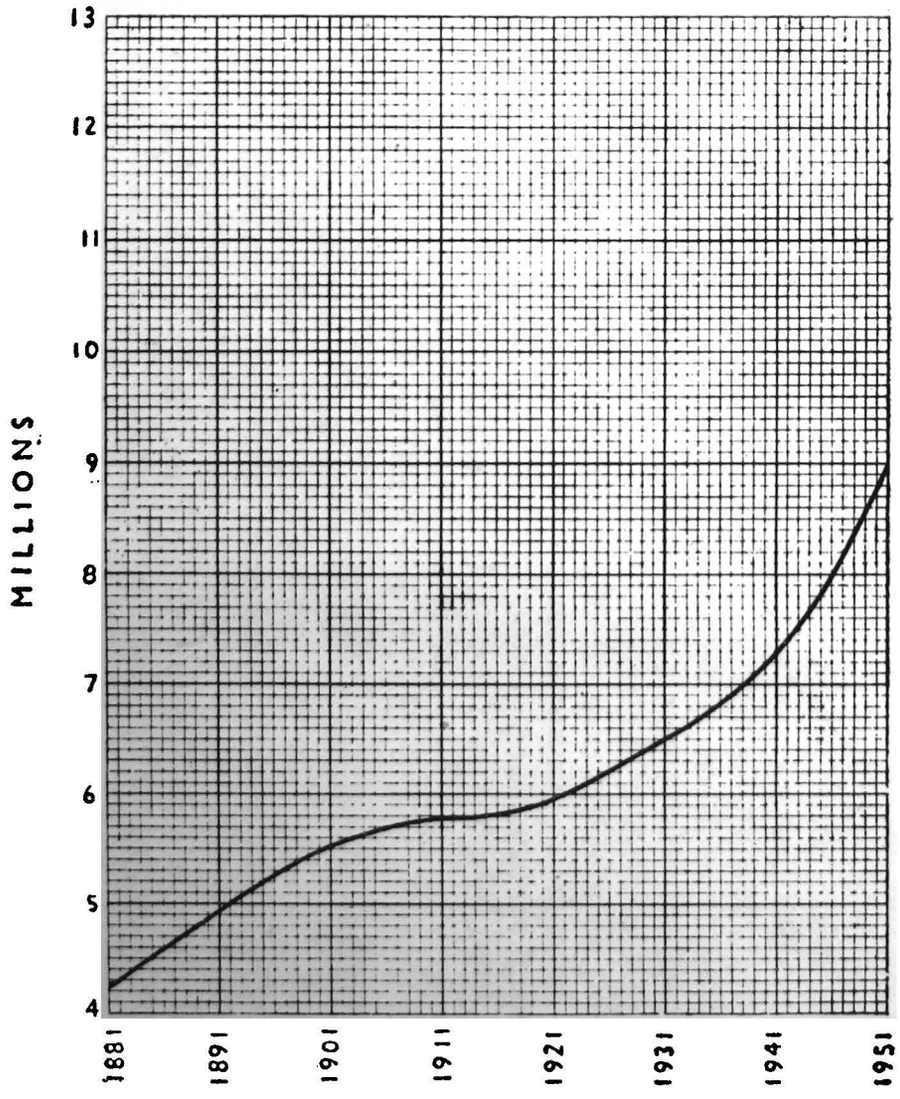
13. The growth-rate of 21.2 per cent registered by Mysore must appear at first sight staggering. But, as we have observed above, this rate is by no means a record-beater, viewed in the All-India context. Travancore-Cochin had achieved an even higher rate (23.3) twenty years ago and is still ahead of Mysore. Other countries in the world have, at one time or other, experienced equally high and even higher rates of growth than Mysore. Canada's population, for example, which was about the same as that of Mysore in 1901 (Canada 5.4 million : Mysore 5.5 million) shot up to 11.5 million in 1941 at an average annual rate of as high as 3.8 per cent, while Mysore, during the same period, could only crawl up to 7.3 million. South Africa, similarly, has witnessed an annual growth of 3.4 per cent over a thirty-five year stretch from 1911–46. Roughly over the same stretch, the Argentine has been able to show a 2.19 per cent increase, and coming nearer home, the population of Formosa has been able to register an annual rise of 3 per cent, between 1920 and 1940. Even England, whose growth-rate is among the lowest in the world, was adding to its numbers at the rate of roughly 2 per cent per annum during the whole of the nineteenth century, while the United States has doubled itself during the first half of the present century, at an annual rate of 1.89 per cent. It is interesting to note that many of the Latin American countries are even now multiplying at the rate of round about 2 per cent every year, and Japan is claiming an even higher rate than these countries. Compared to these growths, Mysore's annual average increase of 1.3 per cent between 1901 and 1951 must indeed be regarded as low.

Rural and Urban Growths During 1941-51

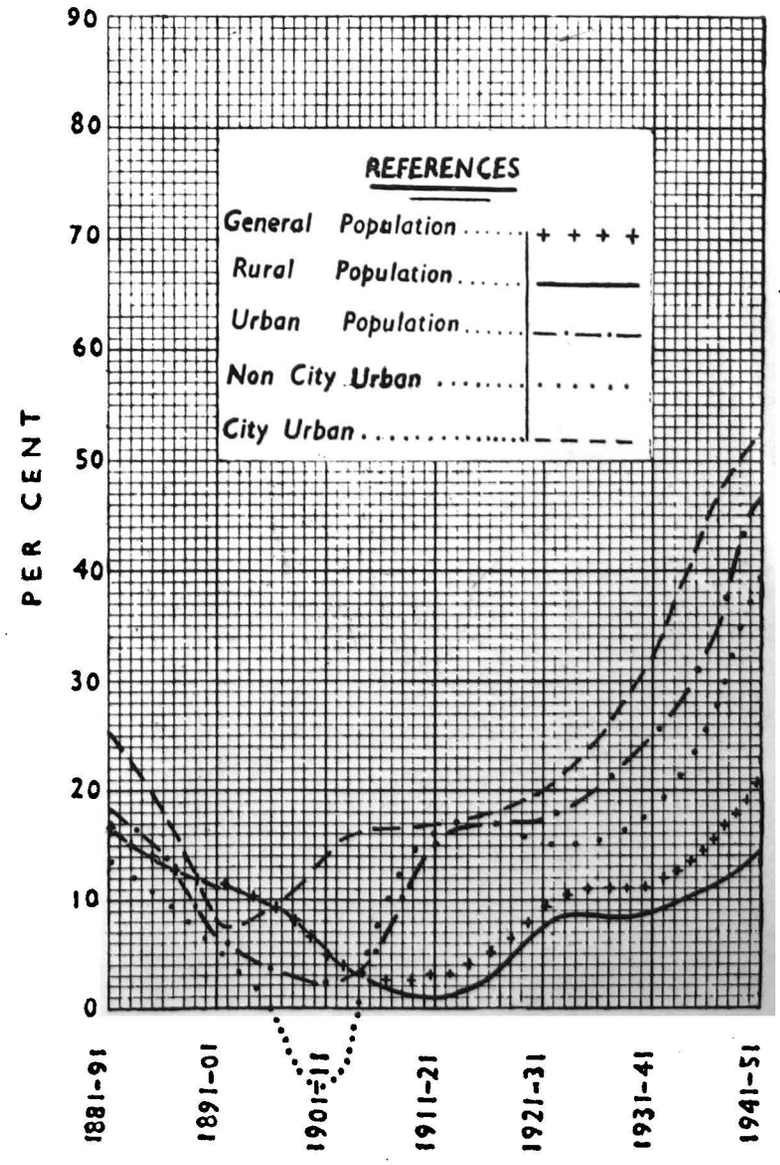
14. If the State's growth-rate has sky-rocketted from a mean of 11.1 per cent during 1931-41 to as much as 21.2 per cent during the past decennium, the credit for this must go to no small extent to the urban areas, and particularly to the Cities. These aggregations which mustered hardly 8.3 per cent of the population in 1881, now claim as much as 24 per cent of the total. From a trifle under 0.6 million in 1881, their population has now risen to very nearly 2.2 million, and the decade 1941-51 claims special notice by virtue of the fact that it alone accounts

GROWTH OF POPULATION

GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1881



MEAN DECENNIAL GROWTH RATES



for over half the total increase registered by these areas during the entire stretch of the seventy-year period. Another noteworthy feature of the growth of population in the State during the last decade is that the urban contribution to the total increase is as high as 47.2 per cent, the three Cities alone accounting for 28.3 per cent, as against the non-city urban contribution of 18.9 per cent to the total increase.

15. It would have been inferred from the above figures that growth in numbers in the rural areas has been far less spectacular than in the urban aggregations. However valid this inference might be, a more direct analysis of the position would obviously be in order. A study of the figures discloses that while the urban population has increased by roughly 275 per cent since 1881, the rural areas have been content to grow by just a little over 90 per cent during the same interval. It is interesting to find that growth-rates for the last decade also run roughly in the same proportion, the rural increase being of the order of 14.3 per cent as against the urban rise of 46.3 per cent. Though the rural growth-rate is thus only a third of the urban rate, in terms of absolute values the rural contribution is larger than the urban, for the simple reason that villagers far outnumber the townsfolk. This phenomenon has its parallel in the stock-market where a 3,000 rupee-stock would bring in more in the aggregate at 2 per cent than a thousand rupee stock at 4 per cent. Similarly, for all their 46.3 per cent increase, the urban areas have been able to account for only 820 thousand or 47.2 per cent of the total increase of 1.73 million while the rural areas have been able to claim a 52.8 per cent share with a net increase of 917 thousand, despite their relatively modest growth of 14.3 per cent.

RURAL AND URBAN GROWTH SINCE 1881.

16. We have just now seen that the urban and rural rates of growth during the last decade bear roughly the same proportion as the relative rates of growth registered by these areas during the period 1881-1951. It must not be concluded from this that the two growth-rates have been running plumb parallel from decade to decade since 1881. Actually, on the contrary, we find wide deviations even as between City growth-rates and non-city urban rates, as evidenced by the subjoined statement:

Mean decennial growth-rates

Decade	*General population*	*Rural population*	*Urban population*		
			Urban	*Non-City*	*City-urban*
1881–91 ..	16.6	16.3	18.1	13.6	25.2
1891–01 ..	11.5	11.0	6.2	5.3	7.5
1901–11 ..	4.8	5.1	2.1	—7.3	14.6
1911–21 ..	2.9	0.8	16.4	16.1	16.8
1921–31 ..	9.2	7.8	17.1	15.1	19.5
1931–41 ..	11.1	8.9	24.9	18.0	32.0
1941–51 ..	21.2	14.3	46.3	39.4	52.4

17. These figures unfold an interesting story. The Great Famine of 1876-77 had taken a heavy toll of the very old and the very young, leaving a phenomenally large proportion of the population at the reproductive ages. The rapid growth of population witnessed in the decade 1881-91 was the usual sequel of a bad famine followed by a succession of good harvests. The rural population being the immediate beneficiaries, naturally registered a much better response to the stimulus than the non-city urban tracts. The Cities being the nodal points of trade and communications could always draw upon outside sources for supply of foodgrains, while the other urban areas had to rely almost entirely on the neighbouring rural areas. But this unfortunately happened to be a precarious source during the years immediately after the famine, as fear of recrudescence of that direful calamity had held back large quantities of surplus grains which would have in normal times found their way into the towns. The non-city urban tracts were thus at a double disadvantage and this is reflected in the relatively low increase of 13.6 per cent registered by them during 1881–91. The remarkably high increase of 25.2 per cent claimed by the Cities must be attributed to factors like immigration and possibly also to a higher survival rate, rather than to any abnormal activity of the reproductive machinery.

18. If the 1881-91 growth-rates show evidence of the State's recovery from the effects of famine, those of 1891-01 display the scars left by the First Plague. The Cities were the epicentres of the calamity and this accounts for the precipitous fall in their growth-rate to a mere 7.5 per cent at the turn of the century. At this figure, the city growth-rates had touched the low-water mark and thereafter their history is one of steady and rapidly rising growth. The havoc wrought by Plague in the non-city urban tracts was hardly less than in the Cities, but the fall in the

growth-rate was far less precipitous as the 1881-91 growth-rate with which it is compared was in itself low. The rural areas suffered less from the visitation, relatively speaking, than either of the two other areas. That is why their growth-rate has merely stumbled from 16.3 in 1881-91 to 11.0 per cent in 1891-01.

19. Plague was again to play ducks and drakes with the growth-rates during the next decennium. This time the epicentre of trouble had shifted to the non-city urban tracts and so great was the decimation that these areas actually suffered a diminution in numbers to the extent of 7.3 per cent, the total population dwindling from 439,573 in 1901 to 408,434 in 1911. How appalling was the drop in numbers can be gauged from the fact that the 1911 total was in arrears of even the 1891 tally by as much as 8,300. The Cities, on the other hand, had learnt their lesson and plague had ceased to be the terror it was some ten years before. Consequently, the City population was able to claim a 14.6 per cent gain during the decade, a rate nearly twice as much as the one registered at the end of the previous decade. The rural areas also claimed an increase but the drop in the growth-rate from 11.0 per cent in 1891-01 to 5.1 per cent in 1901-11 is indicative of a heavy plague mortality.

20. After famine plague, after plague influenza, such is the heart-breaking sequence in a story that almost reads like a Jeremiad. Hardly had the population begun to recover from the effects of famine and plague than there appeared yet another of those Malthusian clalamities which over-population is said to produce now and again. This time it was the influenza. The year 1919 saw the grave-diggers busy again working round the clock to bury the corpses that came like an endless caravan. The procession was largest in the villages and less so in the cities and towns. So heavy, indeed, was the bill of mortality that the rural areas could manage only with great difficulty to stave off a deficit by the narrow margin of 0.8 per cent. But for this visitation, the Cities, as well as the non-city urban tracts, would almost certainly have doubled their respective rates of growth. As it was, they could only offer a relatively modest contribution of 16.8 and 16.1 per cent, the Cities of course claiming the higher percentage.

21. By 1921 the tide had turned. The process of deceleration had yielded place to the process of acceleration. Thanks to the relentless war waged against them by Government, the fury of famine and pestilence had abated. The growth-rate which had touched the nadir that year, had found the crest of a rising wave. It now laps the 21.2 per cent mark. That it would soar higher during the next decennium is certain. It is needless to speculate here as to when and at what point the growth-rate would be touching the peak, as this section is concerned only with growth as such and not its dynamics or etiology. Nor is it necessary to repeat the differential rates of growth registered since 1921, as these are already exhibited in the statement now under examination.

Significance of differential rates of Growth

22. It must be mentioned, however, that behind this tableau of figures lies hidden a fact of considerable demographic significance namely, that the impact of influences governing growth or decline are felt first in the Cities, then in the non-City urban tracts, and last in the rural areas, the degree of intensity also following the same order. It is significant that these forces attain their maximum intensity in the Cities about a decade before the non-city urban tracts and two decades before the rural tracts. Thus, when there was a fall in the growth-rates after 1881-91, the maximum decline was experienced by the Cities in 1891-01. The non-city urban tracts had their turn during the next decade (1901-11) and the rural areas theirs in the decade after that (1911-21). Similarly, when the tide turned, the Cities were the first to be on the road to recovery. The non-city urban tracts came next in 1911-21 and the rural areas followed them in 1921-31.

23. This phenomenon is not difficult to explain, nor is it peculiar to Mysore. Everyone knows that greater attention is paid to sanitation and public health measures in Cities than in the smaller towns and in towns more than in the villages. Likewise, the Cities command better medical facilities than towns and towns better facilities than the villages. Since, in general, the mortality rate bears an inverse correlation to the standard of environmental sanitation and medical help, it is not surprising that the Cities with their relatively higher

standard of public health show a higher survival rate and consequently a higher growth-rate, than the manifestly less favoured non-city urban tracts. By the same token, the non-city urban tracts claim a higher growth-rate than the rural areas, on account of their relatively higher survival rate.

24. That this phenomenon is by no means peculiar to Mysore is illustrated by data relating to other countries. In Sweden, for example, the crude death-rate declined in urban centres from 31.2 per mille to 9.7 or by 69 per cent while the rate in rural areas declined from 20.6 to 11.2 per mille or only by 47 per cent during the same period.* In the United States, the expectation of life at birth for white males jumped from 44 years at the turn of the century to 61.5 years in urban areas in 1939, as against the relatively modest rise from 54 to 64 years registered by the rural areas. We have it on the authority of Dorn† that maternal mortality was 12 per cent higher in places of less than 10,000 population in 1938 than in places having a population of 10,000 and more, and that similarly infant mortality rate for the same section of the population was 41 per 1,000 in places having 10,000 persons or more as against 46 in places of less than 2,500. It is needless to multiply examples. The point to note is that improvement of sanitation and medical facilities spread from cities to towns and from towns to villages and that consequently there is bound to be a corresponding lag in the growth of population in the latter areas assuming, of course, that urban rural differences in fertility and survival rates would remain constant in successive generations. Such an assumption is, however, unwarranted on long-range considerations, whatever be its immediate validity.

Law of Growth

25. Looking at the run of the growth-rates, their rhythmic fall and rise, we begin to wonder whether there is not after all some inscrutable biological law which governs the growth of population, whether this very rhythm is not one more manifestation of a Divine all-pervading orderliness. It must have been some such thought that led Raymond Pearl to propound his famous 'Logistic Law' of population growth. The law, as summarised by Lundberg,‡ stated broadly "that a slow rate of population increase tends to be followed by a period of rapid increase, which in turn is followed by a gradual decrease of the rate to a stationary level" in the same way as experimental populations of lower organisms. Pearl proved to his own satisfaction that § "in a great variety of countries all of the recorded Census history which exists is accurately described by the same general mathematical equation as that which describes the growth of experimental populations; second, by bringing forward the case of a human population—the indigenous native population of Algeria—which has in the 75 years of its recorded history practically completed a single cycle of growth along the logistic curve."

26. Does Mysore's recorded Census history conform to Pearl's Logistic Law as described by his equation

$$Y = 2.238 + \frac{3.141}{1e^{1.2059-.4232x}} ?$$

If we took the phrase "slow rate of population increase" literally, and employed growth-rates to derive the value of Y, then the Mysore increase certainly would not conform to the Logistic pattern, for while Pearl's equation yields a smooth curve which looks like a banister, the Mysore rates would yield what may be called a bastard parabola. If we go by actual increases on the other hand we do get a curve which, if it is not exactly a blood brother of the Logistic can, at least, be regarded as its first cousin.

27. The differences between the Logistic Curve and the Mysore curve are hardly of consequence. They merely serve to emphasise the fact that whereas the Algerian results reflect a constant fertility and birth-death ratio, the Mysore growth was conditioned by no such constancy. The similarities between the two curves are, however, of great interest since they serve to show that as a broad generalisation, Pearl's Logistic Law is not altogether without validity.

28. Though Pearl has propounded his law on the basis of the Algerian growth, it seems

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* *Statistics Arsbok for Sverige, 1848.* Table 31. P. 45

† "Rural Health and Public Health Programmes" Harold F. Dorn, in the March 1942 number of *Rural Sociology.*

‡ G.A. Lundberg, *Foundations of Sociology* Macmillan & Co., New York, Page 425.

§ Raymond Pearl, *The Biology of Population Growth* A. Knof. pp. 208-9.

certain that other things remaining the same, the pattern of decline also would correspond to the pattern of growth, or in other words, that a gradual decrease would be followed by a period of rapid decrease. Mysore, as we have seen, is now going through a period of rapid increase. How long this would go on and at what point the growth would hit the maximum, it is premature to hazard an opinion. But though the growth itself might continue for a long time, the growth rates are bound to register a fall, if not in the next decade or two at least in the decade after that.

District Growth

29. We have already seen that the year 1891 had all but cleared the famine deficit of 1881, by a tremendous spurt of growth. Thereafter, during the next three decades the growth-rate went on steadily falling till it touched the low-water mark in 1921. It recovered again at a rapidly rising rate till it touched high-water in 1951 at the 21.2 per cent mark. One would naturally expect the district growth-rates also to run parallel to the State. Actually, however, only four districts do so. Kolar, Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga are the districts which claim this distinction. Of the remaining districts, Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug managed to keep abreast of the four almost till the last lap. But 1941 proved to be their Tottenham Corner. They stumbled and fell at that milestone; but again galloped forward to 1951. Mandya kept abreast of its stud-mates till 1911, but after that point it decided to leave them behind and cantered past the 1921 milestone well ahead of the others with a 7.3 per cent increase, only to stumble at the next post. The following statement shows the run of the growth-rates.

Growth of population since 1881

District	*1881–91*	*1891–01*	*1901–11*	*1911–21*	*1921–31*	*1931–41*	*1941–51*	*1881–1951*	*Annual Rate*
MYSORE STATE	16.6	11.5	4.8	2.9	9.2	11.1	21.2	116.8	1.7
Bangalore	17.5	14.6	5.3	3.8	14.2	13.3	25.6	157.4	2.2
Kolar	16.4	14.1	6.3	1.2	8.1	9.2	14.6	101.7	1.5
Tumkur	24.7	15.6	9.5	5.0	10.5	10.2	18.6	165.6	2.4
Mysore	9.6	9.2	2.9	1.3	5.6	9.8	13.5	69.3	0.9
Mandya	18.3	11.7	4.4	7.3	7.0	8.7	12.1	100.5	1.4
Chitaldrug	28.6	18.4	10.0	1.9	13.4	10.0	17.8	172.6	2.5
Hassan	17.8	10.5	1.5	0.6	2.6	5.0	13.0	67.0	0.9
Chikmagalur	12.1	8.8	—6.0	—1.5	4.1	3.0	15.3	43.3	0.6
Shimoga	4.1	0.5	—2.7	—4.8	5.3	5.8	18.2	30.7	0.4
Cities	*25.2*	*7.5*	*14.6*	*16.8*	*19.5*	*32.0*	*52.4*	*447.0*	*6.4*

30. Fluctuations in the State growth-rate have already been explained and this explanation would apply *pari passu* to district rates also. The slight fall in the growth-rate experienced by Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts in 1941, must be attributed to the relatively heavier influenza mortality suffered by these districts in the maximum reproductive ages namely 15 to 25. Mandya managed to recover from the effects of famine and plague at a faster pace than the other districts, and achieved the distinction of being the only district to register a rise in the growth-rate in 1921. But the phenomenal expansion of irrigation witnessed by this district during the decade 1921-31 had as its corollary a higher malaria mortality and consequent lowering of the growth-rate. It is noteworthy that this district which claimed a higher rate of growth than any other district in the State in 1921, now has the mortification of finding itself a neck behind every other district, with a piddling rise of 12.1 per cent. Even the notoriously sluggish Malnad districts of Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga have stolen a march over it this time, and Krishnarajapete, one of its taluks, completes the district's humiliation by showing the lowest percentage of increase in the State, namely 0.2.

31. The penultimate column of the statement trumpets the fact that the population of the State has more than doubled itself during the last seventy years, the actual rise since 1881 being of the order of 116.8 per cent, which is the average of growths ranging from 447.0 per cent in the Cities to a mere 30.7 per cent in the Shimoga District. Chitaldrug District's 172.6 per cent increase during the past seventy years has no parallel among the districts. It beats its nearest rival Tumkur by the comfortable

Mysore Census 1951

MAP OF MYSORE

Showing growth of population in Taluks

Mysore Census 1951

Taluk Growth

P.Z.S., Govt. Press, Bangalore.

margin of 7 per cent. The latter district, however, has been adding to its numbers at a faster rate than the former since 1941, and if it preserves the advantage over the next two decades, as it most probably will, their respective positions might well be reversed. The lowest increases are shown, understandably enough, by the three Malnad districts. Intensive public health measures undertaken particularly during the last decade have borne fruit and freed of the Malthusian tentacles, these districts have shown remarkable increases this time. Shimoga's increase is the most spectacular and all the three are now poised for bigger increases. Of the remaining districts, Mandya and Kolar have just doubled themselves during the past seventy years. Kolar is only slightly ahead of Mandya, but considering that the former's population has been multiplying at a faster rate, relatively speaking, than the latter, the gap between them may be expected to become increasingly wide. Bangalore district's 157.4 per cent increase places it third in the list, on percentages, after Chitaldrug and Tumkur, but in point of absolute numbers, it easily stands the first, accumulations over the seventy-year period being very nearly equal to the whole of the present population of Chitaldrug District.

Taluk Growth

32. To the Census Reporter, all is grist that comes to his mill. To him there is no detail that is too trivial and no fact that is without its significance. Taluk variations are no exceptions. They are of as great interest to him, or should be, as district or State variations. He analyses the growth of each taluk and tries to surprise facts of demographic or other significance. The average reader, however, cannot be expected to catch his enthusiasm for such minute details. If the Census Reporter does not realise this, his report is doomed to go unread. If it is read at all, the reader is sure to pelt him mentally with verbal rotten-eggs. Discretion being therefore the better part of valour, let us confine our remarks to the salient features of taluk growths.

33. What strikes the average reader first is the fact that none of the taluks shows a decline. Even the nine taluks which had suffered a diminution in numbers in 1941, namely, Pandavapura, Alur, Manjarabad, Narasimharajapura, Mudigere, Shikaripur, Sorab, Hosanagar and Belur now show increases, with one exception even over the 1931 figures, as the following statement would show :—

Growth of taluks whose population had declined in 1941

	Taluk	*1941–51*	*1931–41*	*1931–51*	*1901–51*
1	Pandavapura ..	21.5	—0.3	21.1	64.0
2	Alur ..	5.7	—9.7	—4.8	—31.4
3	Manjarabad ..	22.0	—1.2	20.5	5.5
4	Narasimharajapura	16.1	—4.2	11.2	11.6
5	Mudigere ..	13.3	—5.6	6.9	6.1
6	Shikaripur ..	20.1	—2.8	16.5	1.1
7	Sorab ..	18.4	—6.7	10.9	—9.3
8	Hosanagar ..	9.6	—6.7	2.3	—7.8
9	Belur ..	8.2	—0.7	7.5	—8.3

The exception Alur shows a 5.7 increase, an increase not adequate enough to wipe out the 1941 deficit. Actually, this taluk's present population, though larger than the 1941 figure, is in arrears of even the 1901 total of 43,856 by as much as 10,476 or 31.4 per cent. Belur, Sorab and Hosanagar show satisfactory increases this time ; but like Alur their 1901-51 deficiencies are yet to be overcome. By reason of its 3.6 per cent defect on the 1901 position, Sringeri should have walked into the list. It does not do so, however, because it has been improving itself since 1931. All these taluks, it is worthy of note, are in the Malnad or the hill-country, with the exception of Pandavapura. Pandavapura had all along experienced normal growth but an unprecedentedly heavy malaria incidence during 1931-41 had reduced it into a defective taluk in 1941. Intensive anti-malarial measures undertaken during the last decade in the Visveswaraya Canal region have, however, helped the taluk's natural vitality to assert itself and it has now been able to wipe off its 1941 deficit by a considerable margin. The other taluk increases featured in the statement similaraly reflect the rising tempo of the Health Department's activity in these regions, as compared to its efforts during the earlier decades. The fact that the Malaria Investigation Centre is located in Sakalespur, the headquarters of Manjarabad Taluk explains that taluk's staggering increase. Although the major share of the credit for these increases must go naturally to the reproductive machinery, the part played by D.D.T. demands special mention because of its debut during the latter half of the past decade and the dramatic effects of its systematic use.

34. Pandavapura and Manjarabad have other claims for special notice than the purely negative

one of clearing the 1941 arrears. From being taluks of sub-normal growth, they have suddenly and even unexpectedly developed into taluks of abnormal growth, with rates well above the State average. Koppa is another taluk which shares this distinction and its 22.1 per cent rise is probably more remarkable than the growth of any other taluk in the State. True, Bangalore North shows a 80.5 per cent increase and Shimoga and Bangalore South show increases respectively of 52.2 and 42.2 per cent. But these increases were not altogether unexpected. Large chunks of Bangalore North and South are really conurbations of Bangalore City and it is only natural, therefore, that they should share the latter's colossal increase. With the fifth most populous town in the State contributing roughly 20,000 to its increase, Shimoga taluk could not help showing a 52.2 per cent rise. Bhadravati's 37.8 per cent and Davangere's 32.1 per cent are understandable enough and so also Harihar's 30.6 per cent and Tumkur's 27.9 per cent. But Koppa's 22.1 per cent is truly remarkable. Easily the most unhealthy taluk in the State, it has never been able to show till now more than a negligible increase, if at all. It has always been regarded more or less as a death-trap and official circles have known no severer form of punishment for delinquency, short of dismissal, than a transfer to this benighted taluk. But D.D.T. has achieved a miracle and to-day the old Kannada proverb "ತಪ್ಪುಮಾಡಿದವನನ್ನ ಕೊಪ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಿಸು" (Send the offender to Koppa) is in grave danger of losing its currency. Koppa's present increase is symptomatic of a yet more rapid growth of the Malnad's population.

35. There are seven more taluks which show increases above the State average. They are Tumkur (27.9) and Kunigal (21.5) in Tumkur District and Kankanhalli (27.7), Ramanagaram (25.5), Devanahalli (22.5), Channapatna (21.9) and Hoskote (21.9) taluks in Bangalore District. Their high increases are hardly a matter for surprise and call for no particular comment. On the other hand Mysore Taluk's position near the bottom, with a mere 8.5 per cent increase appears to demand an explanation. *Prima facie*, one would have expected this taluk to show a more than average rate of growth, like Bangalore North and Bangalore South, in view of Mysore City's location within its boundaries. But paradoxically enough, the very reason that has operated in favour of those taluks, seems to have worked against Mysore Taluk. Thus we find that while villages adjoining Bangalore City have enormously increased in numbers and boosted up the taluk growth-rates to unprecedented heights, villages which lie on the outskirts of Mysore City have, on the other hand, actually suffered depletion due, no doubt, to the Capital's apparently irresistable blandishments. Obviously, centripetal forces are at work in Mysore Taluk while centrifugal forces are doing their best in Bangalore North and South. In other words, Mysore City has increased at the expense of Mysore Taluk, while Bangalore City's extreme congestion has driven increasingly large numbers to settle down or stick to the outlying villages. Of the other taluks which show very low increases, namely Chennarayapatna (8.3), Belur (8.2), Honnali (7.6), Krishnarajanagar (7.2), Alur (5.7) and Krishnarajapete (0.2), Alur and Belur have already claimed our attention by reason of their past deficits. Channarayapatna and Honnali would have shown larger increases, had not their relatively more prosperous neighbours enticed away considerable numbers from their native soil. Irrigation had caused a decline in the population of some Krishnarajanagar villages and a larger number of Krishnarajapete villages even in 1941. The same cause has apparently operated this time also to keep down the growth-rate in these two taluks.

36. We have now examined the highest growth-rates as well as the lowest growth-rates, covering altogether 23 taluks. This leaves as many as 59 taluks to be accounted for. It is neither profitable nor necessary to examine the growth and the growth-rates of these taluks since they are at best of local interest only. Suffice to mention here that of the 82 taluks in the State, only 9 show increases below 10 per cent. Of these nine taluks six are in the Malnad and three are in the Maidan. Of the remaining 73 taluks, as many as 24 claim increases above 20 per cent, while the rest fall into the 10 to 20 bracket. It is interesting to note that while there were only 3 taluks in the State which claimed increases above 20 per cent, in 1941 there are now as many as 24 in this high-increase group. At the other end, the number of low-increase taluks has plunged headlong from 44 in 1941 to only 9 in 1951. This means that while more than half the number of taluks belonged to the below 10 per cent group in 1941, the number in the same bracket has now come down to one-ninth of the total.

37. There is one other item of general interest which might be mentioned here, in passing, with regard to the taluk growth-rates, and that relates to taluks that have more than doubled themselves since the turn of the century. The pride of place, of course, goes to Bangalore North (203.1) which has more than trebled itself during this period. The others which are five in number have more than doubled themselves since 1901. Three of them are in Bangalore District and these are Ramanagaram (117 per cent), Bangalore South (113.2) and Kankanhalli (103.8). Davangere (108.2) and Shimoga (103.5) are the other taluks which share this distinction.

Average Annual Growth Rate

38. We have now seen that the population of the State has increased during the last decade by as much as 21.2 per cent, against the All-India mean of 12.5 per cent. This is, of course, the average of rates ranging from a mere 0.2 per cent in Krishnarajapete Taluk to as much as 80.5 per cent in Bangalore North. As we have already seen, this rate is by no means a record-beater, even though it happens to be the highest that has ever been registered by Mysore since the commencement of Census operations. When we say that 21.2 per cent is the highest rate ever recorded, we naturally imply that the growth-rates of the earlier decades were lower than the 1941-51 per centage. Indeed, as we have seen in an earlier part of this section, Mysore has been showing increases well below the All-India average, all along, till it got out of the habit during the decade 1941-51.

39. The fact that the growth-rate has shot up to 21.2 per cent during 1941-51 and the possibility of its hovering round about the same level during the decade 1951-61, offer no guarantee that the same rate of growth would persist in the succeeding decades also. To imagine that the population would continue to grow at this rate, would be to ignore the law of averages. Whatever value decennial rates may have for purposes of comparison, they cannot supplant annual averages in the long haul for predicting future rates of growth. Apart from this consideration, the fact that the Demographic Yearbooks published by the United Nations' Department of Social Affairs, exhibit only annual rates of increase, offers yet another argument in favour of studying the average annual rates of growth. Here is how they run between 1881 and 1951 :—

Average annual growth rates 1881-1951

District	*Annual rate*
MYSORE STATE	1:7
Bangalore	2.2
Kolar	1.5
Tumkur	2.4
Mysore	1.0
Mandya	1.4
Chitaldrug	2.5
Hassan	1.0
Chikmagalur	0.6
Shimoga	0.4

Annual Growth by Districts

40. When we examined the decennial growth-rates we found that with the exception of Bangalore District, no other district could boast of an increase even approaching the State average. If the State average was high in spite of the low district rates, it was obviously because of heavy city contributions. The average annual growth-rates show, on the other hand, that the State rate is indebted to two other districts, namely, Tumkur and Chitaldrug for its present size, apart from the contribution of Bangalore District and the three Cities. These two are healthy districts with large tracts of cultivable land hungering for cultivation. The Bangalore-Poona line runs through both the districts for a considerable distance and both are served by a large net-work of excellent motorable roads. Indeed, with the possible exception of Bangalore District, nowhere else are conditions more favourable in the State for a rapid increase of population than in these two districts. Tumkur's annual rate of 2.4 per cent and Chitaldrug's 2.5 per cent increase bear witness to this position. Bangalore District's 2.2 per cent needs no explanation. It is Dame Fortune's darling and its growth is as inevitable as fate. Shimoga's unfortunate position is a legacy of the past. While the rest of the country was recovering rapidly from the effects of famine, this district was still dawdling along, with a mere 4 per cent rise. This was so because while the other districts suffered depletion through death alone, this unfortunate district suffered a loss through yet another cause. Upto the out-break of famine, there were in the interior of the Malnad and particularly in the Shimoga District, two classes of slaves called the *Huttal* (born servant) and *Kondal* (bought servant) with many of the ryots. During the famine

their masters finding it difficult to maintain them, allowed them to go free wherever they pleased. These emancipated slaves migrated into the Maidan districts and settled down there. Shimoga being the largest slave-holder was naturally the worst sufferer. Deprived of slave-labour, agricultural operations in the district perceptibly languished. Plague found a population still recovering from the effects of famine and extracted from it a very heavy toll. Shimoga had the worst of it again when the Influenza pandemic swept through the country. By 1921 the tide had turned and the district was well on the road to recovery. It now claims a 18.2 per cent increase. The two other Malnad districts namely Hassan and Chikmagalur which had suffered only less than Shimoga, have also staged a grand recovery and are now poised for bigger increases along with Shimoga. It may be safely assumed that these three districts would show hereafter increases well above one per cent per annum. All things considered, the odds are that future increases of population in the districts would range from a minimum of 1 per cent to a maximum of 2.5 per cent per annum, excluding of course the Cities. The State rate might reasonably be expected to hover around 1.7 per cent.

Future Increases

41. If the same rate of increase is maintained, the State's population would be doubling itself in about 42 years, that is to say before the end of the present century. We need not have to wait even that long to see Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts doubling themselves. Indeed, we may expect the 1981 Census to see these two districts well past that landmark, if they continue to maintain their present rates of growth. Bangalore District will attain this dubious distinction within 3 years after these districts and the turn of the next century will witness Mandya and Kolar joining their ranks. Even the notoriously sluggish district of Mysore and the three Malnad districts would be reaching the goal, round about the centenary of Influenza. Thus, within a period of about seventy years, everyone of the districts will have at least doubled itself and some of them would have even quadrupled themselves. The actual year in which each would register a hundred per cent increase if the same average rate of increase should continue is shown in the following statement :—

Probable year of population doubling itself

District	*Annual rate of increase*	*Year in which population would be doubled*
MYSORE STATE ..	1.7	1992
Bangalore ..	2.2	1983
Kolar ..	1.5	1998
Tumkur ..	2.4	1980
Mysore ..	1.0	2021
Mandya ..	1.4	2001
Chitaldrug ..	2.5	1979
Hassan ..	1.0	2021
Chikmagalur ..	1.0	2021
Shimoga ..	1.0	2021

42. These figures might look fantastic. But, it should be remembered that what are given in the above statement are averages worked out for a seventy-year period, the greater part of which was marked by diminishing growth-rates. The figures are therefore, if anything, conservative. Indications actually are on the contrary that the State and district populations would double themselves much sooner than are expected on the basis of annual averages. This conclusion would be inescapable if we examine minutely the factors that contribute to an increase and their possible trends.

Factors favouring increase

(i) *Immigration*

43. A favourable balance of migration and excess of births over deaths are the two factors that make for an increase, as everyone knows. A study of the migration figures of past Censuses discloses that the number coming into Mysore has always been larger than the number going out of it. As we shall see in another section, more persons have found shelter in Mysore during the past decade than during the whole of the period between 1911 and 1941, while the number of Mysoreans living outside has remained practically the same. The reason for this is not far to seek. During the last decade there has been such a fury of industrialisation as the State has never witnessed before and this accounts for the phenomenally large balance of migration disclosed by the 1951 count. The remarkable strides that industrialisation has taken in the State during the last decade is borne out by the fact that while it took over forty years for the number of factories

to reach 318 in 1941, the last ten years alone have added as many as 261 large industrial establishments, taking the total to 579 in 1951. All these, notably the Hindustan Aircraft Factory and the Indian Telephone Industries, have sucked in large numbers from outside the State. Expansion of existing industries like the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works has also attracted a considerable number of Non-Mysoreans. The opening of Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works during the decade has greatly accelerated the process of industrialisation, and the proposed Honnemaradu and Mekedatu projects with an estimated yield of over 500,000 K.W. of electricity may be expected to provide, on completion, the proverbial seven-league boots to industrial development in the State. A gigantic machine-tool factory is already coming into being and a host of other enterprises are under active consideration. These developments cannot but attract an increasingly large number of outsiders to settle down in the State.

(ii) *Natural increase*

44. The other factor favouring an increase is excess of births over deaths. Right down from 1881, the State has always sported a surplus, even when plague and influenza swept through the country and health and medical services were not quite as efficient then as they are to-day. In 1881, these services accounted for an expenditure of less than a lakh. By 1891, the expenditure had risen to 2.5 lakhs. The turn of the century saw the figure mounting to 3.9 lakhs and 1911 claimed as much as 4.7 lakhs. More than twice this amount was spent in 1921 and thrice the sum in 1931. By 1941 the figure had risen to Rs. 23.3 lakhs. It has now zoomed up to the record total of 81.1 lakhs, that is to say, over ninety times the expenditure incurred on public health and medical services in 1881. There are to-day as many as 490 medical institutions, each serving an area of 60 square miles where but ten years ago there were only 311, each caring for an area of 94 square miles. While Government spent only Re. 0-4-6 per capita in 1941, they were spending as much as Re. 0-15-2 in 1951. These figures proclaim the rising tempo of war against death and disease which Government have been waging all these years with relentless fury. With so much attention paid for expansion of the medical services and improvement of environmental sanitation, it was inevitable that the death-rate should register a fall. It was inevitable, by the same token, that the survival rate should correspondingly rise. In the years to come, the battle against disease would, of course, be pursued as savagely as ever and in consequence, further gains in survival are only to be expected, particularly because there are no indications that the birth-rate would fall during the next few decades. There are reasons to believe, on the contrary, that the rate would register further gains in the coming years. Let us examine the grounds for this assumption.

45. A study of the past Censuses shows that each succeeding Census has invariably produced a larger crop of children than its predecessors which means that the number of potential parents has always been on the increase. This in turn means, that other things remaining the same, the number of children will also be on the increase. The 1881 Census had confessed to a total of 0.98 million under-ten-year olds. Now, seventy years later, the number has increased by 141.7 per cent although the State's population has gained by only 116.4 per cent during the same period. If the same rate of increase were to continue over the next seventy years, the year 2021 would show as many as 5.7 million children under the age of ten, a figure roughly equal to the entire population of the State a century before (*i.e.*, 1921).

46. Even our admittedly defective vital statistics show that our infant mortality rate has been steadily on the decline. From roughly 150 per thousand births in 1940-1, the rate has now shrunk to about 125. Even if the same rate should persist during the rest of the present century without any further improvement, the next seventy years should witness a larger percentage of increase in the below-ten bracket than what the past seventy years have been able to achieve. It might plausibly be argued that because our vital-registration is defective, the conclusion we have reached is also tarred with the same brush. But this argument ignores the fact that our conclusion is based not on dimension but on direction, not on the rates themselves but on their trends. That the rates are open to question is readily conceded. There can be no doubt, however, that the trend is very definitely towards a decline in the infant mortality rate. It follows then that future rates of growth must necessarily be higher than past increases.

47. The old tag about paternity being a matter of opinion and maternity a matter of fact has a Census significance despite its obvious flippancy. For, test-tubes may replace fathers; but children must have mothers. Till science invents a satisfactory substitute for mothers, the number of children born must be related to the number of women who bear them. If the number of mothers be large, the number of children will also be large. We have already seen that in Mysore the number of children has always been large and has always been on the increase. Since the number of female children has invariably exceeded the males, it follows that we have always had a large number of potential mothers, and an increasingly large number actually in the reproductive ages. Here are the figures in support of the above argument:

Female population aged 0–50

Age-Group	*1921*	*1931*	*1941*	*1951*
0–10 ..	800,381	915,594	1,018,721	1,198,830
10–20 ..	575,683	691,399	766,029	977,150
20–30 ..	535,847	594,788	677,988	777,790
30–40 ..	381,691	419,791	476,936	556,440
40–50 ..	264,150	265,450	311,349	386,260

Every age-group, it will be noticed in the above statement, shows an increase at each succeeding Census. The increases under age-group 0-10 are particularly noteworthy. Any increase in this age-bracket would automatically set up what might be called a chain-reaction, since it passes on its gains to the reproductive ages, which in turn would help to swell the numbers under 0–10. The process has been gathering momentum with the steady fall in infant and maternal mortality rates in recent years, and this is reflected in the statement given above.

48. As we have already observed, the effect of a fall in infant mortality rate would be to further increase the growth-rate. The result would be more or less the same when there is a decline in maternal mortality rate, since there would be a larger number of women participating in the game of life and consequently a larger number of children, than there would otherwise be. The increases observed in the above statement must, therefore, be attributed partly to reductions that have occurred in the maternal mortality rates and partly to other factors. The latest available figures show that the rate has plunged from 13.2 per cent in 1941 to a mere 4 per cent in 1951.

49. At first sight these figures appear to ask for a bag of salt. The fall from 1941–51 is so steep indeed, that one would be tempted to brand the figures as worthless. Actually, however, they are not so; for, Census facts which usually condemn vital statistics offer surprisingly enough corroborative evidence in this case. For example, when the 0-10 group of 1931 became the 10-20 group of 1941, it had lost as much as 16.3 per cent in the process, while the number of females in the same age-group in 1941 suffered a diminution by only 4.1 per cent when they entered the 10-20 bracket in 1951. Since it is the early child-bearing ages (15-20) that are exposed most to maternity risks, the cut in the losses claimed by 1951 must be attributed largely to a fall in the maternal mortality rate, caused no doubt by better obstetrical attention during the decade 1951-61 than at any time in the past. The same phenomenon is noticeable when we compare the facts of the under-ten-year-olds of 1911 with that of the girls of 1921 when they entered the age-group 30-40, the former in 1941 and the latter in 1951. The figures show that by the time children of 1911 had turned into women of 30-40 in 1941, as many as 359 of them had paid the debts of nature, for every thousand. The under-ten-year-olds of 1921 were on the other hand more fortunate since they had lost only 305 in every thousand by the time they moved into the same age-group in 1951. Here again, the cut in the losses must be attributed to a very large extent to a fall in the maternal mortality rate.

Future Trends

50. The above examples should suffice to show that maternal mortality has definitely declined in the State. This decline, coupled with the fall in the infant mortality rate, would undoubtedly raise a larger crop of children every year than before and consequently further gains in the growth-rate are only to be expected, unless some expected calamity intervenes to wipe out the gains. No one can say what the future will bring. But, if it is true that future growth will represent orderly extensions of past trends, then the State's population will have doubled itself before the end of the present century. No one need be surprised if that should actually happen, as conditions in Mysore are just the ones

which Notestein describes as favouring a rapid growth of population. He says: *

> "Populations that have survived thousands of years of terrific depletion by disease, internecine warfare, and famine have developed the social institutions that lead to extremely high fertility. Fertility ample to permit survival under such conditions will support growth as soon as strong government, a little modern transportation, and relatively simple public health measures cut the toll of catastrophe. Even more rapid growth is permitted when, as has been the case in the more highly developed colonial areas, irrigation is extended, new agricultural techniques are introduced, and the region's specialised products obtain world markets. The main result of such changes is a huge increase in the number of human beings existing in a precarious state of poverty."

51. All this is what we expect would happen in the future. But the future they say is in the lap of the Gods. What our grand-parents were is interesting history. What our grand-children would be is interesting speculation. We live in the present and the present is of greater moment to us than either the past or the future. The question is not whether there were too many or too few in the past, or whether there will be too many or too few in the future. The question we have to answer is 'Are we too many'?

* Frank W Notestein *The Facts of Life* p. 27.

THE PROBLEM OF NUMBERS

1. The question of numbers is inextricably knotted up with the question of subsistence. It was indeed this fact that formed the central theme of Malthus's famous *Essay on Population*, first published in 1798. Malthus was not actually the father of the theory which now goes by his name. We have it on the authority of Buckle that Adam Smith already had it in his mind long before Malthus ever thought of it. He even goes to the length of asserting that "without Smith there would have been no Malthus; that is unless Smith had laid the foundation, Malthus could not have raised the superstructure."* Adam Smith, however, did not clearly state the principle in so many words. The credit for doing so must go actually to Townsend, who wrote in his book *Dissertation on the Poor Laws* published in 1786 (twelve years before the publication of Malthus's Essay) that "it is the quantity of food which regulates the numbers of the human species."† Malthus developed the theme and contrived to attract attention to the problem by his somewhat arresting phraseology. "Population," he said, "would increase in a geometrical ratio, if unchecked, whereas the means of subsistence .....could not possibly be made to increase faster than in an arithmetical ratio."

2. Although over 150 years have elapsed since the publication of the *Essay on Population*, the controversy raised by Malthus still continues with unabated fury. In his own lifetime many had challenged his line of reasoning. William Godwin, for example, marshalled a formidable array of arguments against the Malthusian theory and went to the other extreme of saying that "the progressive power of increase in the numbers of mankind will never out-run the progressive power of improvement which human intellect is enabled to develop in the means of subsistence."‡ Karl Marx advanced the view that property relationship was at the bottom of all poverty and not over population§; and Henry George more or less endorsed this view when he said "Neither in India nor China, can poverty and starvation be charged to the pressure of population against subsistence. It is not dense population but the causes which prevent social organisation from taking its natural development and labour from securing its full return, that keeps millions just on the verge of starvation, and every now and again force millions beyond it."‖

3. In our own times, there is quite a formidable contingent of Malthusians like William Vogt who sincerely believe that we are multiplying so fast that unless something were done and that urgently "like Gaderene swine we shall rush down a war-torn slope to a barbarian existence in the blackened rubble."** Our own countryman, Dr. Sripathi Chandrasekhar would have Government distribute contraceptive literature with the ration card. There are more than a hundred other big names flaunting the Malthusian banner. Ranged on the opposite side is a no less formidable contingent of anti-Malthusians like Kirtley Mather and Williard Espy†† who believe no less sincerely that population will not out-run subsistence.

4. All this might appear somewhat irrelevant to the question at issue, namely, "are we too many"? Its relevancy, however, would become apparent if we went a little deep into the matter. Everybody must agree that there can possibly be only three answers to our question. We may say that we are indeed too many. We may go to the other extreme and assert that we are not too many. Or we may say that we are just the proper number. Though there are thus three possible answers to our question, nobody but a fool would venture to give the third answer. It is the easiest to give but the most difficult to prove. Once we allow ourselves to be led up this garden path, we will have abandoned firm ground for intellectual quicksands. Let us,

* Buckle, *History of Civilisation in England*—Vol. 3, Ch. 5.
† 3rd Edn. London 1817, p. 413.
‡ W. Godwin *On Population* London 1820. p. 626.
§ Karl Marx—*Capital* Modern Library Edn. p. 773–4.
‖ Henry George, *Progress and Poverty* Modern Library Edn. p. 122.
** William Vogt—*Road to Survival* Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London P. 288.
†† Kirtley F. Mather, *Enough and to Spare* Harper & Bros., New York.
Willard R. Espy, *The Bold New Program* Harper & Bros., New York.

therefore, forget the third answer and concentrate our attention on the first and the second. If we follow the line of thought that gives the first answer, we would find ourselves in the Malthusian camp. If we take the other line, we would walk into the opposite camp.

5. Let us follow each line of thought dispassionately and give our considered opinion. When we say that we are too many, we mean that there are actually more mouths than we can feed. When we have more food we breed more and when we breed more there will be more mouths for each mouthful. The more mouths there are, the more mouths there will be that go unfilled. A new pair of hands accompany every new mouth. But while the mouth begins to work straightaway, it will be some years before the hands begin to work. By that time more mouths will have come in with more idle hands. Besides, as Carr Saunders says, "It is only under certain circumstances that the new pair of hands will produce as much food as is produced on the average by those pairs of hands already in existence and at work."* The land at our disposal is limited. The few acres we have may now be more than ample for our needs. When more mouths are brought into existence, we may find the produce just sufficient for our wants. When the mouths further multiply, we shall have to resort to inferior soils which would only mean employing more hands to produce less. If we still continue to multiply, a time would soon arrive when, in the words of Mill, 'No one would have more than mere necessaries, and soon after, a time when no one would have a sufficiency of these, and the further increase of population would be arrested by death.' † We may not believe the Malthusian theory of a linear progression of subsistence and a geometric progression of population. But we cannot brush aside the fact that while the scope for growth of population is unlimited, the scope for growth of subsistence is strictly limited. Our current food shortages prove that population has already out-run subsistence. If we do not heed the danger signal and check the growth of population in time, nature herself would redress the balance by wiping off the surplus numbers. So goes the Malthusian lament.

6. The opposite camp argues with an equal degree of plausibility that we are not at all too many. We are not, they say, like Robinson Crusoe living on an isolated island cut off entirely from the outside world. If there is a shortage of food in one place, there is a surplus of grain in another. The latter can always go to the rescue of the former. Besides, they argue, our food-stocks can be augmented by at least 30 per cent by the eradication of pests and provision of better storage facilities alone. The great British physicist, J. D. Bernal, holds the view that the world's cultivated acres can yield up to twenty times our current requirement if only they are farmed by the methods already commonly employed in Great Britain, and Willard Espy asks "if known farming methods can produce all the food we need for our present population, if untapped acreage can produce all we need for our children and our grand-children, if Science and the sea can feed even the billions of Malthus's nightmares—then why all the worry ?"‡ As for population limitation, the same author says,§ " to impose such a programme on a world where, as in the case of India, economics, religion and sex are often mystically intermingled will be a slow and heart-breaking programme at best."

Optimum Population

7. We have followed the lines of reasoning that lead us to the two opposing camps. Let us now get back to our starting point, namely, the question "Are we too many ?" or its variant "Are we over-populated ?". In pursuing these two lines of thought, we started on the *a priori* assumption in the one case that we were too many and in the other case that we were not too many. We never stopped for a moment to reflect whether either of these assumptions was tenable. Our question implies that we have in mind a certain size of the population anything above which should be regarded as too many and anything below it as too few, or in other words, what may be called the *optimum population*. This, again, raises another question, namely, "What is the criterion of our optimum?" There are so many possible criteria to choose from that it is really difficult to hit upon the one which would more satisfactorily fill the

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* Carr Saunders, *Population* Oxford University Press P. 23.
† John Stuart Mill—*Principles of Political Economy* Bk. I Ch. XIII Sec. 2.
‡ Op. Cit—P. 44.
§ Ibid. P. 45.

bill than any other. Some like Raymond Pearl would have the expectation of life as the criterion.* Others would have general happiness or the attainment of a high moral level of life as the criterion and still others like Meade † would swear by real income as the proper criterion. But none of these criteria would answer our purpose. Perhaps, the nearest approach to a satisfactory measure is the one adopted by Mukerjee, namely, the extent of cropped area.‡ East estimates that 2.5 acres represent the minimum extent of land necessary for ensuring an adequate diet to an individual.§ Mukerjee thinks that 1 acre *per capita* would be adequate‖. Russel,** however, thinks that 0.75 of an acre would be sufficient for a vegetarian diet. Since Russel is an authority on Indian conditions, we may accept his estimate and see what would be the optimum density for each district and for the State, taking 0.75 of an acre of cropped area as the indispensable minimum. Here are the densities:

Optimum density at 0.75 acre per capita

State or District	*Optimum density*	*Mean density*	*Difference*
STATE ..	301	308	—7
Bangalore (including City) ..	351	690	—339
Kolar (including K.G.F.) ..	275	354	—79
Tumkur ..	311	281	+30
Mysore (including Mysore City) ..	359	362	—3
Mandya ..	368	374	—6
Chitaldrug ..	342	207	+135
Hassan ..	334	271	+63
Chikmagalur ..	213	150	+63
Shimoga ..	188	164	+24

8. If the function of the 'optimum' is to show the extent of 'over-population' or 'under-population' the protagonists of the concept will get a jolt when they see the above statement. That the 'optimum' for the State is exceeded by the 'mean' is understandable, for it only underlines the fact that the State has more people than it can feed. By the same token, the mean density excesses sported by Bangalore and Kolar Districts highlight their dependence on outside sources of supply. What passes one's understanding, however, is the excess of the 'mean' over the 'optimum' in the case of Mysore and Mandya Districts. Since these are actually surplus districts, the excess would mean that owing to heavier yields, a much smaller cropped area *per capita* would be adequate to give the 'optimum'. Chitaldrug's plus 135 poses a like conundrum by imputing repletion to a chronically hungry district. The excess of the mean over the optimum in this case may mean either relatively lower unit-yields or a larger proportion of commercial crops or both, when viewed against the background of the districts' food position. Whatever be the cause, the fact remains that the excess or deficit of the mean over the optimum cannot in itself be regarded as proof positive of over or under-population. It would be wrong, therefore, to pin our faith on a concept which obviously has its limitations. Champions of the concept might of course argue that the snag is not in the concept itself but in the choice of a proper criterion. They would, however, be the first to concede that the matter is not as simple as it looks. Opinions may thus differ as to the merits of the *optimum population* concept. But whether we pay homage to it or not, it must be placed to its credit that the concept, or rather the search for a satisfactory criterion, has helped to clear the deck of a lot of loose thinking about the term *over population*. It is not necessary for our present purpose to pursue the question further.

Symptoms of Over Population

9. In the foregoing pages we made a brief examination of the various views that are currently held with regard to the population problem and saw the difficulties that are in the way of arriving at any precise standard by which over-population or under-population can be measured. All this does not mean that it is impossible to say whether the State is over or under-populated. It merely emphasises the difficulty of locating the point at which the population is neither too large nor too small. To locate that point would, of course, be an interesting intellectual exercise. Since it is sufficient, however, for our purpose to know roughly whether we are too many or too few, the exercise is hardly worth-while. It is not worth-while because over-population, like fever, can be readily recognised by its symptoms. Just as no

* Raymond Pearl *Studies in Human Biology*—p. 355.
† James Meade—*An introduction to Economic Analysis and Policy*—p. 263.
‡ Radhakamal Mukerjee—*Food Planning for 400 Millions* Macmillian & Co., 1938—p. 6.
§ "Food and Population" proceedings of the World Population Conference p. 89.
‖ Op. Cit. p. 6.
** Sir John Russel *The Way Out* (UNESCO Food and Peoples Pamphlets) London Bureau of Current Affairs.

thermometer is necessary to see whether a person has fever, there is likewise no need to determine the optimum to say whether we are over-populated. The main symptoms of over-population are a low general standard of living, poverty, inadequacy of food and comparative low productivity of labour. Each of it cannot by itself be regarded as irrefutable evidence of over-population. The presence of all these symptoms together, in a greater or lesser degree must, however, be taken as a sure indication of excessive numbers. Let us see how far these symptoms are in evidence in Mysore.

Fall in Living Standards

10. He who runs may see that the average Mysorean is about as poor as the proverbial church-mouse. His standard of life is extremely low, if not altogether appalling. An Economic Survey that was conducted a few years ago revealed that his average income was Rs. 65 per annum. That was about the time when the authors of the Bombay Plan estimated that an income of Rs. 120 *per capita* would be necessary to support what according to them was the minimum standard of living. In the intervening years cost of living has zoomed up to dizzy heights. With income making a futile bid to keep pace with rising costs, inevitably there has been a deterioration in living standards. Soaring prices have compelled large numbers to part with their savings and properties in order to make both ends meet. The fact that many are unable to draw the full quota of their rations only emphasises the tragedy. In Mysore, as in the rest of the country, the middle classes who have always made the most significant contributions towards social welfare, are now threatened with extinction.

11. If the margin between income and subsistence needs was narrow at the time of the publication of the Bombay Plan, there would certainly have been a further constriction subsequently owing to runaway prices, even if population had remained stationary at the mid-decade level. Unfortunately, however, each year has been producing its harvest of babies and the margin which was already narrow in 1941 has become narrower and narrower with each harvest. This is a fact which needs no demonstration as every householder knows it by his own experience. As a result of additions to the family, expenditure patterns have experienced radical changes at all but the highest levels of income. The proportion of expenditure on necessities has enormously increased at the expense of those goods and services which, although not quite essential are nevertheless important from the point of view of a decent standard of living. While this is the position with regard to the middle classes, the poorer sections of the population have been finding it increasingly hard to obtain even the bare necessities of life. How appalling the position actually is may be illustrated by the facts revealed by a sample survey conducted in Bengal. According to this Survey "food absorbs nearly 90 per cent of the total money value available for consumption and little is left for other expenses."* Since food costs more in Mysore than in Bengal obviously the position in the former is much worse than in the latter.

12. It would be of interest, in this connection, to quote from the Report of the Royal Commission on Population a passage which describes the effect of children on family expenditure. It says—

> "At all income levels except the highest, parents have to make considerable sacrifice to bring up their children. Children in larger families have a lower standard of living than those in smaller families, and even at relatively higher income levels parents meet a large proportion of the cost of their children by cutting expenditure not only on luxuries, but also on necessaries like rent, clothing and food. Savings disappear altogether from the budgets of many families as the number of dependent children increases"....†

The effect is more pointedly described by Hajnal and Henderson in a Paper‡ submitted to the Royal Commission. They observe "broadly speaking, the effect of the accession of a child to a family is to make the family poorer, *i.e.*, the accession of the child has the same effect as if a certain amount of income were taken away. The predominant effect in either case is to

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* R. B. Lal and S. C. Seal—"General Health Survey," Singur Health Centre, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health 1949—P. 96.

† *Report of the Royal Commission on Population*—P. 138.

‡ Hajnal and A. M. Henderson *The Economic Position of the Family*—Papers on the Royal Commission on Population—Vol. V.

increase the proportion spent on standard foods and reduce that spent on luxuries." The position in Mysore offers a striking corroboration of the above statements. It must be admitted that there has been a perceptible deterioration in the general standard of living in the State partly at least as a result of the large increase in the number of children during the decade.

13. Let us examine the facts behind the above statement. The average Mysorean, as we have already seen, was earning only Rs. 65 per annum in 1941 as against the sum of Rs. 120 which was considered necessary by the authors of the Bombay Plan, to support a minimum standard of living. This means that in 1941 the average Mysorean was not earning enough even to buy the bare necessities of life. He was underfed, underclothed and probably had a leaky roof over his head. In short, he was poor, if we accept Gertrude William's definition of poverty as "the condition in which the individual's income is insufficient to buy him the bare necessities of life."* What is the position to-day ?

14. According to the Nutrition Advisory Committee,† the following is the composition of a balanced diet in terms of Indian dietary habits :—

Composition of a balanced diet

Article of food	*Quantity*
Cereals	14 oz.
Pulses	3 „
Green leafy vegetables	4 „
Root vegetables	3 „
Other vegetables	3 „
Fruits	3 „
Milk	10 „
Sugar and jaggery	2 „
Vegetable oil, ghee, etc.	2 „
Fish and meat	3 „
Eggs	1 „

The diet of the average Mysorean fell far short of the above standard even in 1941. Consumption of cereals was probably adequate. But of the other articles of food, he could not afford to have enough. Vegetables and fruits were even then a luxury and of milk the average consumption was less than 3 oz. per head. The ration now allowed is 12 oz. of cereals per adult per day which is 2 oz. less than the standard. The fact that large numbers are unable to draw even this quantity, only shows that the last decade has witnessed a further fall in our dietary levels ; and this goes not only for cereals but for other items as well. Vegetables, for example, have become a luxury even to the middle classes. So also ghee. These articles are now so costly that excepting the well-to-do classes, others cannot afford to include them in their ordinary diet. The standard diet, in short, has become a dream.

15. If such is the position with regard to food, the story is no better in the matter of clothing. As against the minimum of thirty yards *per capita* fixed by the National Planning Committee, the average Mysorean was buying only 16 yards in 1941. This has now come down to an average of 13.4 yards per annum, not because of short-supply but on account of lack of purchasing power. The fact that most varieties of cloth are being offered now at less than the retail prices marked on them serves to emphasise the position. The marked fall in the demand for cloth must be attributed on the one hand to a widened gap between income and cost of living and on the other to the extra demands made on the already slender income by fresh additions to the family. It is not possible to assess the precise contribution of each of these factors nor is it necessary to do so. It is enough for our purpose to know that there has been a fall in the *per capita* consumption of cloth from the 1941 position.

16. Of the three prime necessities of life, namely, food, clothing and shelter, we have already seen how badly off the average Mysorean is to-day as compared to his 1941 position. As regards housing, a special enquiry conducted in 1941 had revealed that in Mysore three out of every four families were living in houses having a floor-space of less than 300 sq. feet per family. There were at that time only 49 houses per sq. mile and as many as twenty houses for every hundred persons. To-day, despite the phenomenal house-building activity witnessed during the past few years, there are only 17 houses for every hundred of the population, although there are nine more houses per square mile. Also, there are now as many as six persons per house as against only 5

* Gertrude Williams—*Economics of Everyday Life*—Pelican Book—page 47.
† *Report of the Famine Enquiry Commission*—page 106.

in 1941. This means that there is less lung-space to-day than there was ten years ago. What heightens the tragedy is the fact that the people, and particularly the poorer sections of the population, are now obliged to pay two times and in some cases even four times the rent that they had to pay in 1941. While this is the position with regard to the poor who constitute the bulk of the population, the fate of the lower middle class is no less heart-rending. Finding it difficult to make both ends meet, considerable numbers of them have been obliged to sell away their houses and live in rented houses under conditions to which they are hardly accustomed. It is needless to prolong the story. What has been said above should be enough to show that the housing position in the State has greatly deteriorated during the last ten years, and that in the bulk of the cases, additions to the family has rendered the already inadequate house-room even more inadequate.

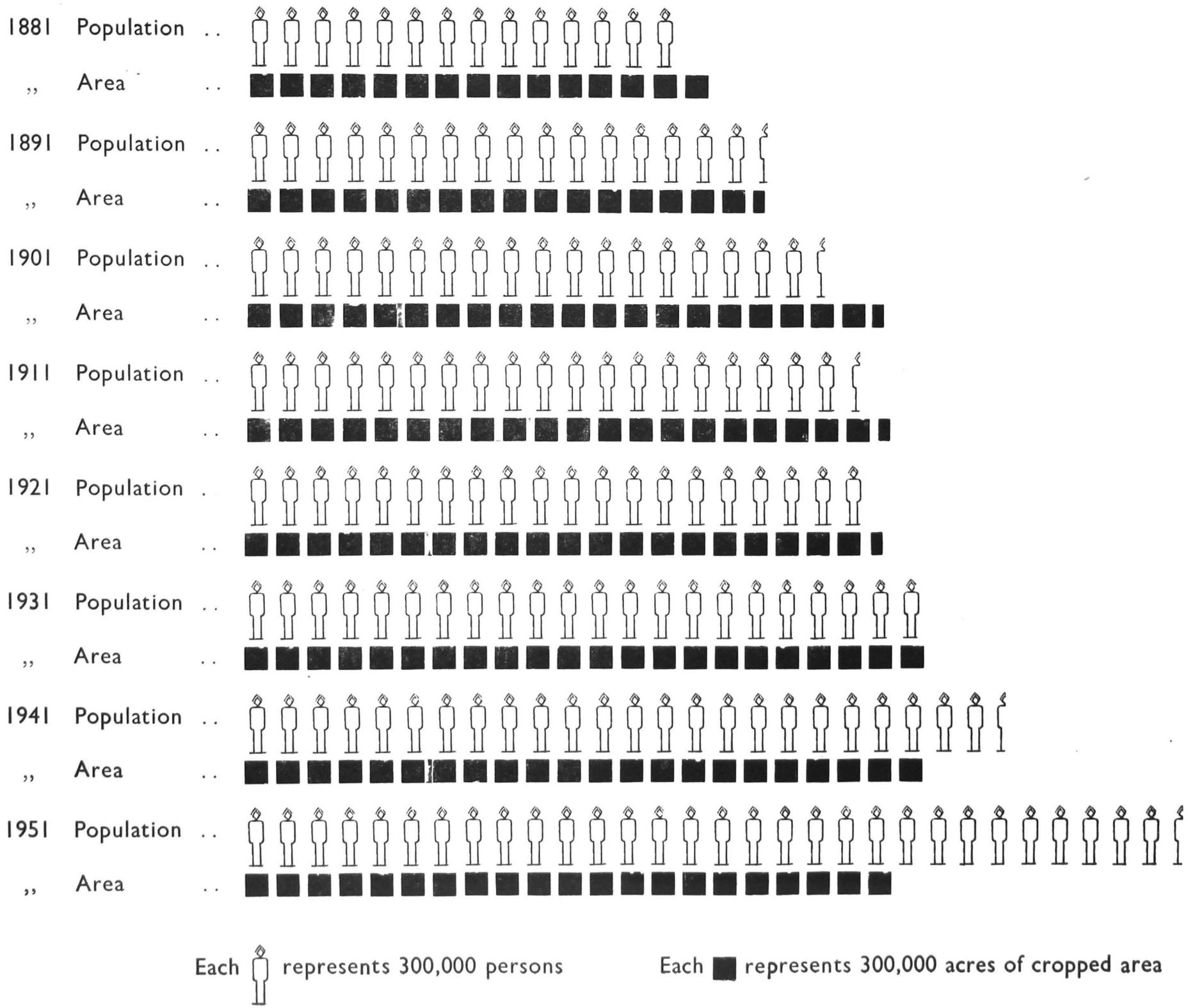
17. These facts proclaim the growing poverty of the people. There are, of course, those who argue that it is not so. According to them, agricultural commodities are fetching higher prices to-day than at any time in the past. The higher prices have benefited the farmers enormously. Since agriculturists constitute over seventy per cent of the population, it can safely be said that, in general, people are much better off to-day than they were ten years ago. So runs their argument. It sounds so convincing indeed that one is apt to swallow the argument rod, hook and bait, without question. But, facts tell a different story. Obviously, those who have nothing to sell have nothing to gain. The higher prices benefit only those who have surpluses to sell. Even among them, it is only the large surplus-holders that benefit by the boom. Small surpluses are swallowed up by taxes and purchase of essential consumer goods like fuel, clothing, kerosene, etc. As the prices of these articles have soared to Himalayan heights the small surplus holder is really no better to-day than he was before and is, in all probability much worse, because of intercensal additions to an already large family.

18. That these are observed facts and not a mere matter of opinion will be borne out by the following extract from the report of the Special Officer who conducted an indebtedness survey in Mysore.* He says—

> "The average and the poorer raiyat forming nearly 85 per cent of the land-owning families has not, however, derived any extra income from land on account of the high prices for agricultural products, but where he has not produced sufficient for his subsistence, he has had to pay the prevailing high prices for the foodgrains required by him. He had further to pay high prices for the requirements of cultivation such as cattle, fodder, cart, agricultural implements and also for the necessaries of his life such as clothing, fuel, lighting, etc. He had, therefore, to borrow for his subsistence. The condition of the landless tenants and labourers has been much worse. The tenant's share of the produce has always been less than what he requires for his subsistence on account of the small extent of land he could secure for cultivation due to increasing pressure of population on land, and the ever-growing demand for land for cultivation due to paucity of other occupations. He has therefore been unable to sell anything out of his share but had to pay higher prices for other articles of his daily requirements... As the wages which a labourer earns in a village are hardly sufficient for his maintenance even in ordinary times when normal prices prevail, he has found it difficult to make both ends meet with his insufficient and uncertain earnings in spite of the increase in the rate of wages. These two classes also could not but borrow and their borrowings were mainly for their subsistence. As the result of these unfavourable conditions, the poor agriculturists and the landless classes had to resort to fresh borrowings during the last four years. This leads to the irresistable conclusion that during the last four years. the average raiyats owning limited extent of land and the landless classes, including tenants and labourers have not been benefited by the rise in prices of agricultural products; but on the other hand, their position has grown worse and their debt has increased. It is only the few big land-lords and businessmen who had opportunities for profiteering during the

* S. Nagappa *Resurvey of Indebtedness of Selected Villages*—1945 P. 20.

GROWTH OF POPULATION AND PROGRESS OF CULTIVATION SINCE 1881



War, that have derived benefit on account of the rise in prices, and they form only a very poor percentage of the total population."

19. The Special Officer's findings relate to conditions prevailing in 1945. But they are no less valid to-day as they were at the time of the enquiry. As an additional piece of evidence Subsidiary Table 4.7 provides the rather disturbing information that while the State's population has gained by 21.2 per cent during the last decade, the cropped area has actually registered a diminution from 6.72 million acres or 91 cents *per capita* in 1941 to 6.34 million acres or as little as 70 cents *per capita.* While a little over 5 million agriculturists (including dependants) were finding it exceedingly hard to wrest even a bare subsistence in 1941 from 6.72 million acres, nearly a million more have now to be supported by 0.38 million acres less. This is the arithmetic of the situation and if arithmetic is to be believed, we cannot escape the conclusion that the State is over-populated.

REMEDIES

1. There can, of course, be no anna-in-the-slot solution for this problem. The disease, indeed, is so insidious that any idea of an immediate cure is bound to verge on the fantastic. Emigration is offered by some as a way out. It is easy enough, in theory, to ship the excess numbers to Borneo or Timbuctoo. But the point is how to locate the excess. One has only to pursue the idea to its logical end to see the ridiculousness of the proposition. In point of fact, as an instantaneous cure, any other proposal is sure to be equally fatuous or fantastic. The man who is trying to discover a Saridon for this over-population headache might be reminded of Swift's suggestion about cultivating a taste for roasted babies.

Birth-Control—The Rhythm Method

2. The usual prescription for over-population is birth control. It now sells under the new label *Family Planning*. Experts like Dr. Chandrasekhar have immense faith in this prescription. The Planning Commission have provided as much as Rs. 65 lakhs for family planning. It remains to be seen what remedy our experts would eventually discover. At the moment, however, they are facing an up-hill task. The *Safe-period* method propounded by Ogino and Knaus (Dr. Abraham Stone, the U.N.O. Family Planning expert calls it *Rhythm Method*) is being tried out at Ramanagaram, in Bangalore District and at the Lodi Colony in Delhi. It is based on the well-known fact that there is a period within a woman's cycle when she is infertile, and that conception does not follow if the marital act is performed within this period. The great merit of this method is that it is perfectly natural and does not involve the use of harmful drugs. Its additional merit is that it helps one to lead what Gandhiji calls 'a life of self-restraint in the married state'.* Practised religiously, there can indeed be no better method than this rhythm or 'safe-period' method. While other methods might lead to wholly undesirable and even disastrous results, no such effects need be apprehended from this method. What is more, while other methods are in a way debasing, the rhythm method is actually ennobling.

3. In spite of all these merits, however, the Ramanagaram experiment is foredoomed to failure. It is bound to fail because the necessary climate for a successful propagation of the method is not there. The women have no calendars to go by and the beads that are expected to do duty for the calendar are nearly always either misplaced or miscounted. They are, moreover, ignorant of their own gynecological peculiarities and are, in any case, too shy to discuss such intimate details with total strangers. If they are not and where everything else is favourable, the husband may resent interference with his marital right. He may not, of course, say so in so many words; but it all amounts to the same thing in the end. The poor fellow is idle for seven months in the year and practically the only recreation he has is procreation. To ask such a man to time his ardour to the safe-period, is to ask for failure—at best. But then failure has its lessons no less than success and it is to be presumed that the sponsors of the Ramanagaram experiment are pursuing their programme more for the lessons than for the results.

Birth Control Propaganda

4. Then there is that excellent suggestion of Dr. Chandrasekhar about distributing contraceptive literature with the ration cards. The 20.6 per cent of the State's population who are literate, study the handouts and start contemplating the pleasures of single blessedness. The illiterate 79.4 per cent chew up the succulent stuff and promptly forget their bed-mates. It is all very simple and very pleasant and one really cannot understand therefore why Notestein says "People who think a solution can be found merely in the widespread dissemination of contraceptive knowledge are not much more realistic. The fact is that the population already has more knowledge of the means of controlling fertility than it uses. Inexpensive and more effective methods would gain some acceptance, but at present the mass of the rural peasants

* Mahatma Gandhi in *Harijan* dated 22nd March 1942.

would remain uninterested."* Clearly Notestein is something worse than a pessimist: he is a defeatist. Otherwise, he would have realised at once that the cure for over-population is birth-control in the same way as the cure for misery is happiness and the cure for poverty is wealth. We have only to spray contraceptive literature all over the State, to see our over-population problem clearing away like mist. At least that is what Dr. Chandrasekhar more or less believes.

5. This belief in the efficacy of birth-control propaganda in checking population growth is essentially doctrinaire. For it ignores the challenge of hard facts and finds cheap satisfaction in vague generalisations. Contraceptive literature may be dumped on every household. But when 80 per cent of the population are unable to read and the remaining 20 per cent are indifferent, the money spent on printing and distributing the literature is clearly so much good money poured down the drain. It might conceivably be argued that there are other means of putting our ideas across than the distribution of handouts. While conceding this point, it must be pointed out that the ultimate result is bound to be the same, whatever the form of our propaganda. This is because the remedies are either impracticable or beyond the reach of the common man. Actually there can only be two possible remedies, namely exercise of self-control and secondly application of scientific methods of birth-control. The first is impracticable and the second is impossible.

Artificial Methods

6. For thousands of years, our scriptures have been preaching the gospel of self-control. Yet, for all their teachings, mankind has not been able to achieve continence. It is too much to expect our words to accomplish what sacred injunctions have failed to achieve. As for scientific methods of birth control, it is ridiculous to expect the common man to spend money on them, when he is finding it hard even to buy his rations. Besides, there is a considerable body of expert opinion which regards the use of contraceptives as definitely harmful to the mother. Sedillot, for example, says 'every married woman who indulges habitually in preventive measures becomes abnormal in a physiological sense and lays herself open to disturbances of her health, especially of her nervous and endocrine sympathetic system.'† Even more important than the economic and medical aspects of contraception is its moral aspect. It is this aspect that Gandhiji was emphasising when he said " contraceptives are an insult to womanhood. The difference between a prostitute and a woman using contraceptives is only that the former sells her body to several men, and a woman using contraceptives sells it to one man."‡ To put it somewhat differently, contraception debases woman from the status of a *Sahadharmini* or partner in *dharma* to that of an instrument of passion. Instead of sex passing into the sacrament of marriage, marriage merely becomes a licence for sex-gratification. The sexual impulse was planted in us not for the gratification of desire but for the perpetuation of the species. God, in His infinite wisdom, made it an over-mastering impulse because He knew that without that there would be no incentive to procreation. Contraception makes a mockery of this Divine Intention by treating the sexual act not as the means to an end but as the end in itself. It repudiates our conception of marriage as an indissoluble spiritual union and blasts the very foundations of mutual loyalty.

7. There may be those who would laugh at this as pedantic nonsense. To them morality may be a matter of opinion and conformity to moral laws merely a form of intellectual slavery. Your ultra-modern iconoclast might even say that marriages are not made in heaven but on the nuptial bed. What he may not know is that marriages are also unmade in the same place. Authorities on sex tell us that mutual satisfaction in sexual relationship is, by and large, a matter of adjustment to be achieved through a process of trial and error. According to them, the first marital experience is not always satisfactory, particularly to the woman. Where, as in our society, marriage is regarded as a spiritual union and the sexual act merely an attribute of physical life, unsatisfactory intercourse causes no damage. Physical passion sinks to the level of a physical moment destined to vanish in its fulfilment,

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* *The Family: Its Function and Destiny*—Science of Culture. Series, Vol. V., Harper and Brothers P. 272.
† *La Medecine Internationale*—March 1930.
‡ Mahatma Gandhi in *Harijan* dated 5-5-1946.

while the spiritual bond remains inviolable as the very essence of marriage, transcending the contingency of passion. When, on the contrary, sexual intimacy is the primary object of marriage, the very first shock of dissatisfaction shakes the foundations of marriage and the unsatisfied partner would start looking for fulfilment in extra-marital intimacies. Where such intimacies are not condoned at least fear of pregnancy would keep the woman faithful to the marital bed. Our birth-control advocates forget that once this fear is removed, life would become an orgy of dissipation. Even an ardent advocate of contraception like Dr. Chadrasekhar concedes this when he says "if contraception became popular, it would at least abolish the problem of unwanted children, even if it did increase at the beginning the ever existing, age old problem of clandestine relations of the unmarried or extra-marital relations."* An even more forthright condemnation of artificial methods of birth control is found in a Royal Commission Report. It says:

> "the practices involved in the limitation of families are responsible for much physical suffering, for a deadening of moral sensibility and for a degradation of character among those who resort to them; and these effects must have an unwholesome influence on the general character of the people who move in an atmosphere so vitiated."†

Apart from its effect upon character, there is medical testimony to show that artificial limitation actually helps to spread venereal disease by encouraging extra-marital promiscuity.‡

8. The birth-control enthusiast is apt to make light of these palpably weighty arguments. But even he would waver when he comes to think seriously of the economic aspect of artificial birth-control. The trouble with contraceptives is that they cost money. The really safe and effective ones cost a great deal more than what an average man might reasonably be expected to afford. Besides, since the cost of contraceptives would amount, in the long run, more or less to the same as the cost of bringing up a baby, any sane man would prefer the baby to birth-control, even forgetting for the moment the obvious compensations of fatherhood. As a way out, the birth-control champions might conceivably suggest Government subsidy. But then, when Government have been obliged to abolish food-subsidies in a frantic bid to balance their budgets, it is ridiculous to expect them to subsidise contraception. They might as reasonably, and perhaps with greater justification, be expected to grant family allowances. The long and the short of the argument is that artificial limitation of family is not financially a feasible proposition, even if it can be regarded as medically and morally acceptable.

Coitus Interruptus

9. Our discussion has covered two methods of birth-control so far. One is the safe-period method and the other is the 'scientific' method. The safe-period method, as we have seen, is the nearest approach to the Gandhian ideal of "married brahmacharya."§ But under existing conditions, its success is less certain than its failure. The same must be said of the 'scientific method' also, though for altogether different reasons. There is one other method‖ of which mention is made in the Report on the Royal Commission on Population and that is the method known as *Coitus interruptus*. This method, according to the Report, was "at least until recently the most commonly used"** in England as well as in other countries like Sweden, United States of America and France. An investigation conducted by the Family Planning Association appears to have disclosed that of the 3,000 women covered by the enquiry as many as 72.8 per cent had used some form of contraception and of this number 42 per cent had used *coitus interruptus*. We do not have similar data for Mysore,†† but it may safely be assumed that the practice is not unknown, though fortunately it is not as widespread as in other countries—

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* Presidential Address to the All-India Conference on Family Planning, Baroda, 1951.

† Report of the Royal Commission on the Decline of the Birth Rate and on the Mortality of Infants in New South Wales—P. 30.

‡ "Rebuilding Family Life" by Dr. Jackson quoted by Albert Nevett in *Too Many of Us*—p. 34-35.

§ Mahatma Gandhi in Harijan dated 5-6-37.

‖ No reference has been made here about sterilisation (vasectomy), another method that is often advocated. The arguments against the adoption of this method are, if anything, even stronger than against resort to other methods. These arguments apart, it must be remembered that only mass sterilisation can be really effective. But is mass sterilisation a practical proposition? J.B.M.

** *Report of the Royal Commission on Population*—P. 37.

†† An enquiry has been conducted by Dr. C. Chandrasekhar under the joint auspices of the U.N.O. and the Government of India. But the results are not yet published.

fortunately because it is known to be the worst of all birth-control practices. Albert Nevett quotes Van de Velde, *a propos* this method as saying "for people who are normal and sexually balanced *coitus interruptus* is not only the degradation but the very destruction of marriage, a danger to the husband's health and a crime against his wife."*

Literacy As Cure

10. Thus, from whatever angle you look at it, birth-control is not quite the panacea that it is advertised to be. There are some who realise the futility of birth-control propaganda and suggest that a flank-attack on the problem by way of liquidation of illiteracy would have better chances of success. Available evidence, however, does not support this view and experience of States like Travancore-Cochin and Mysore tends actually to prove the contrary. Travancore-Cochin, for example, has been claiming the highest percentage of literacy and almost the highest growth-rate in India; and Mysore's phenomenal increase during the last decade has come on the crest of a rising wave of literacy. It must not, however, be generalised from this that our champion breeders all come from the most highly literate classes. The fact is that though higher education offers opportunities for a wide variety of outlets for nervous energy which illiteracy does not, the bulk of our literates do not have either the funds or the leisure to avail of such opportunities. In other words, while the illiterates cannot see these opportunities, the literates are unable to use them. The net result is, therefore, the same. We cannot expect our population problem to be solved by the spread of literacy. Mere literacy, without raising the level of income, at the same time, would only serve to make the already bitter struggle for existence even more bitter.

Arithmetic of the Situation

11. In the foregoing pages we examined the *pros* and *cons* of the various methods of family limitation on the *a priori* assumption that our population has been multiplying alarmingly fast. Careful sifting of facts would show that actually it is not so. The fact is we have been working ourselves into a panic over deceptive percentages. It is true that the State's growth-rate has sky-rocketted from a mere 11.8 per cent in 1941 to as much as 21.2 per cent in 1951. It is a staggering rise, no doubt, but certainly not an alarming one. Damodar's family consisted of himself, his wife and one child in 1941. Between 1941 and 1951 they got another child. In terms of percentages, this meant a $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent increase. If they had two additions, it would have been a $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent increase. Likewise, if every family in the State had contributed, on an average, no more than one child during the intercensal interval, we would have had a $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent increase, or a $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent increase if each family had two additions during the decade. Surely if a 21.2 per cent rise is alarming, even a $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent gain would seem catastrophic, although it means no more than one additional member per family. No one can say that the begetting of one child in ten years is evidence of prolific breeding. When one chews up the fact that actually there are now only 57 persons where there were 50 in 1941 for every ten families in the State, it becomes clear that our population pundits have been scaring us with false alarms. One of them, Dr. Chandrasekhar says "the women in our villages oscillate between gestation and lactation until a premature death winds up the sorry tale,"† implying thereby that for the average village woman confinement is almost an annual event. There is something catchy about Dr. Chandrasekhar's phraseology, faintly reminiscent of Malthus's jugglery with the ratios. Coming as it does from such a well-known authority on population problems, there is great danger of the rhyme in that statement being mistaken for reason. In point of fact, the rural mother is no more prolific than her urban sister and investigations have actually established that there is much better spacing of children in the rural areas than in the urban. In our villages, the breast has not been replaced yet by the bottle and since lactation prevents early conception, the fact that the rural mother does not wean her baby sometimes even till the third year must account for the relatively better spacing observed in our villages. At any rate, she is not such a prolific breeder as she is often supposed to be; and this is confirmed by the fact that there have been only seven additions during the decade for every ten families in the State. It is significant also that the number of children aged 0-10 has come down from 1541 per 1,000 married women aged 15-45 in 1941

* Op. Cit—P. 104.
† Dr. S. Chandrasekhar—Presidential Address to the All-India Conference on Family Planning—Baroda, 1951.

to as few as 1528 in 1951. The relatively higher ages at which marriages generally take place now must account for this phenomenon, at least to some extent.

The Real Problem

12. From this necessarily brief examination of the State's demographic position, two apparently contradictory conclusions emerge, firstly that the State is over-populated and secondly that population has not been multiplying as fast as it is alleged to be. Few have the patience to see that though mutually contradictory, the two conclusions are by no means incompatible. A man may be living almost on the margin of subsistence. Yet, if he marries, what was insufficient even for himself will have to do duty for two. It is easy to see that from the subsistence point of view our hypothetical family has one person too many, although it has no more than two members. If the couple get a child, the position becomes even worse and the family will have then two persons too many. No one would say that a couple and one child are a large family. Yet, paradoxically enough, we have here a small family which is too large. Any sensible person would see that the family is too large not because there are too many persons in it, but because there is too little income for its maintenance. The family's problem then, is not one of reducing its numbers, but that of increasing its income, and what is true of this family is true of the State also. Its problem is not one of limiting the numbers but that of raising the purchasing power of the people. Essentially, therefore, it is an economic problem and solution of the problem lies not in family limitation but in economic development. You cannot expect biological remedies to cure economic ills.

The Need of the Hour

13. All this should not, however, be construed as a defence of unrestrained breeding. Actually, what we have been trying to prove is that the usual methods of family limitation recommended by our population pundits have very few chances of success, under existing conditions. For, so long as the bulk of the population remain poor, scientific methods of birth-control will be beyond their reach, while exercise of 'moral restraint' would be altogether out of question. Through some subtle psycho-biological process unknown to us, nature compensates for the frustrations of poverty by crowning the poor man's procreative act with a measure of success which is rarely the meed of a man blessed with worldy success.* By the same token, eradication of poverty would reverse this process and eventually bring about a diminution in the growth-rate. The Five-Year Plan that has been launched recently, is expected to improve the lot of the common man and usher in a new era of progress and achievement. But, whether such improvement would be adequate enough to provide him with those varied intellectual interests and recreational facilities which usually operate to retard the birth-rate,† is highly problematical. Designed as it is to ensure the prosperity of the nation, the Plan cannot obviously be expected to touch the individual, except in the most indirect way, and any benefit that might accrue from it to the individual must be largely in the nature of an unearned increment. For the individual, prosperity and a higher standard of living can come only through his own effort and initiative. Nature is bountiful and opportunities are immense. They are beckoning to be exploited as our *Krishi Pundits* have proved. The individual has only to respond to the call, shedding his traditional indolence, perhaps too his fatalistic outlook on life, to eradicate his poverty. Planning for the family and not family planning is the supreme need of the hour and the desire to bring up one's children in comfort must provide the main motive for such planning.

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* This accords with the view expressed by Thomas Doubleday in 1853 in his essay on *The Great General Law*, in which he says: "There is in all societies a constant increase going on amongst that portion of it which is the worst supplied with food; in short, amongst the poorest. Amongst those in the state of affluence and well supplied with food and luxuries, constant decrease goes on,"
In his thought-provoking book *'Geography of Hunger'* (London: Gollancz 1952) Dr. J. De Castro of the Nutrition Institute of Rio de Janeiro attempts to give a scientific explanation for this phenomenon. He says: "The mechanism of animal metabolism which maintains this functional equilibrium is complex but not at all mysterious; protein deficiency leads to deficiency in the functions of the liver; this results in a reduction or loss of the liver's ability to inactivate oestrogens; the excess oestrogens increases the woman's fertility. Then, too, we have examined the psychological mechanism by which chronic hunger intensifies the sexual appetite at the same time that it lowers the appetite for food, and the assistance this process gives in maintaining a high birth-rate among the hungry peoples of the world."

† Willard Espy says 'if life offers pleasures and satisfactions other than those of the marriage bed, the number of children will tend to decline.' Op. Cit. pp. 45-46.
See also *Foundations of Sociology* by G. A. Lundberg, Macmillan Co., P. 431.

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

1. Data on Birthplace gathered at successive Censuses are the principal sources we have of information on population movement. These data are exhibited in Table D.IV in Part II. This table furnishes the number of persons enumerated in the different districts and cities of the State classified according to the place of birth. The places of birth are themselves listed under four main divisions into which they have been classed according as they are within the State, within India or within or without Asia. Another Table (D.IV-A) shows birthplace figures by individual States in India, broken up by livelihood classes. Subsidiary Tables 1.4 to 1.7 which are found at the end of this Report refer to birthplace figures. Since the volume of migratory flow is greatest from and towards places nearest to the State, Table 1.4 furnishes immigration figures for each territorial unit in the State separately for other districts in the State, for adjoining States in India and other places farther removed. In Subsidiary Table 1.5 are presented figures of Mysore-born persons enumerated elsewhere in India, that is, of the emigrants from Mysore. These figures were supplied by the Census Superintendents of the respective States. Here too the places in which the emigrants have been found are classified into adjacent States and others. Based on these figures a total is struck for the total population native to the State or the 'natural' population. Table 1.6 brings together immigration and emigration figures of this and the 1931 Census and gives the nett effect in each case; but it is superseded by the figures of two tables given below for reasons appearing in the accompanying discussion. Table 1.7 shows the same information differently in the form of growth-rates of the 'natural population' over the last two decades.

2. Strictly speaking, it would be wrong to use the word migration when referring to Census data on birthplace. We can only speak of people who are Mysore-born (or Mysorean, for short) or Madras-born, or in general, outside born or foreign-born. In other words, it would be wrong to assume that every one who had a foreign birthplace at this Census, is a person who actually came into the State during the ten years after the last Census. To make that assumption would be to forget the foreign-born persons of the previous Censuses who might have survived till the present Census. Nor can we assume that all persons who were counted as outsiders at the last Census are still alive now. Of course, we would have had no problem if we could keep track continuously of the persons flowing into and out of the State. That being impossible in the very nature of things, we have, inevitably, to seek what guidance we can from birthplace figures gathered at ten-yearly intervals. As a *via media*, we may assume that a part (and only a part) of the population enumerated with a given place of birth at one Census survives till the next Census. The question then arises; what proportion of the migrants do survive?

3. This proportion can be placed at one-third. The general death-rate was, during the decade 1941-51, somewhere around 25 per 1,000 per year. The most reasonable conjecture of the mortality among the foreign-born of 1941 would be, considering among other things, their higher average age and the depletion year after year, about 30 per 1,000. At this rate in 10 years, their numbers would be down by about a third.* Much the same calculation would obviously be applicable to the earlier decades. Thus, to arrive at the actual volume of migration in any decade we would have to take away, from the number enumerated with a foreign birthplace at one Census, two-thirds of the foreign-born of the earlier Census. Migrancy figures derived by this procedure will be referred to as 'adjusted' migrancy figures in the paragraphs to follow.

4. This calculation assumes that all migration is permanent and ignores that part of the foreign-born population at each Census which is merely in transit or on tour in the State. The size of this part, however, is small and also highly variable. Our assumption tends to over-state or under-state immigration according as this part of the foreign-born population has diminished or increased from Census to Census.

* In a calculation made in the Census Report for 1911, this fraction is placed at 2/5 on the basis of a mortality of 40 per mille.

With the introduction of a quasi de-jure system, the transient part has been practically eliminated from the count both in 1941 and 1951. So the migration figures for the decade 1931-41 are likely to be overstated in comparison with the decades before and after. In 1911-21, the Influenza pandemic produced a sharp fall in all population movement. So even the figures of 1921 are apt to be over-stated. The errors thus introduced, however, cannot but be negligible.

The Growth of Population

5. The population of the State stands now at a little over 90 lakhs. It has reached this figure by increases which have risen rapidly from $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the decade 1911-21 to 10 times that figure in the decade 1941-51. If we take the mean decennial growth-rates, the percentage increases in the last three decennia are 9.22, 11.10 and 21.17. The rate of increase in the last decade is remarkable. It becomes even more striking when we consider the absolute figures. The population increased by $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the decade 1921-31, by $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the decade 1931-41 and in the decade 1941-51 it jumped by a clean $17\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. From these figures he who runs may see that the mere excess of births over deaths alone cannot explain the growth of the population. Migration, obviously, has played a very important role. Increased efficiency of enumeration and changing enumeration procedures could possibly be another explanation for the figures. But we shall first examine such evidence as we have of population movement before we analyse the other factors. (Differences in the procedures and efficiency of enumeration from previous censuses would, of course, cast their shadow on the statistics of birthplace as on all Census data. But it is not likely that these differences would conceal or distort the dimensions of the population movement revealed by Census data). We will examine the birth-place data as they stand and see to what conclusions they lead us. Starting from these conclusions we shall analyse the figures we have of birth and death rates. If these two factors, *viz.*, immigration and natural increase can fully account for the observed increases in the population, we need not go any further. If they do not, then we would have to fall back upon evidence, if any is available, of under-enumeration in the past.

6. Mysore has always received as well as exported population across its borders and invariably immigration has been far in excess of emigration. The volume of immigration during the last half a century is shown by the following 'adjusted' figures :—

1901–11	..	105,752
1911–21*	..	104,282
1921–31	..	134,133
1931–41	..	168,201
1941–51	..	441,359

7. It is seen that while there has been a steady flow into the State at approximately one lakh right from 1911 to 1931, the flow has increased very rapidly during the last two decades. In particular, in the decade 1941-51, the actual volume of immigration has taken a jump from about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, speaking in terms of adjusted figures.

8. Similar figures can of course be worked out for the efflux of population across the State's borders. As the statement below shows, the rate of emigration has been small right from the commencement of the century and has not taken any jump in the latest decade. In volume, emigration has been approximately half of immigration up to 1941 and in the decade 1941-51 the inflow has increased to roughly six times the outflow.

1901–11	..	42,454
1911–21	..	13,581
1921–31	..	57,931
1931–51†	..	139,136

9. The sharp upward trend in the volume of immigration as against the almost steady rate of emigration is also clearly demonstrated by the figures for the percentage of Mysore-born population enumerated at each Census. In 1931 as well as in 1941, out of every 100 persons counted in the State all except a little over 5 persons were born in Mysore. In 1951 as many as 7 persons in a 100 were Non-Mysoreans. We may incidentally notice that even in

* In the case of 1911–21 depletion of the foreign-born of the earlier Censuses has to be placed at $\frac{1}{2}$ rather than $\frac{1}{3}$ on account of the Influenza Epidemic. The figures given here are therefore likely to understate the situation.

† Emigration figures for 1941 are not available since Census Tabulation was not carried out in most other parts of India. The figure shown here is 1951 minus $\frac{1}{3}$ (1931).

1951 more than nine persons out of ten had a birthplace within the State. These figures are apt to mislead us to the conclusion that the turn-over of population within the State affects but a small section of the people and is therefore of minor importance. Actually, however, as the statement below clearly shows, the percentage of persons born outside the State's confines has indeed varied greatly even in the past as between the Districts and Cities in the State and has, in 1951, ranged from as little as 1.4 (for Mysore and Mandya Districts) to as much as 36 (K.G.F. City). Besides, as we shall see later, extensive transfers of population take place from one corner of the State to another. It is therefore essential for us to take a close look at the migration pattern in the State.

Persons born outside the State

State, City or District	1931		1941		1951	
	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
MYSORE STATE	344,592	5.3	399,720	5.5	620,343	6.27
Bangalore Corporation.	71,901	23.32	93,702	23.03	194,910	24.94
Bangalore ..	19,214	2.1	21,328	2.1	53,390	3.95
K. G. F. City ..	37,794	44.4	57,818	43.2	56,899	35.73
Kolar ..	34,668	4.5	36,745	4.4	40,165	4.13
Tumkur ..	17,794	2.0	20,215	2.1	25,584	2.22
Mysore City ..	7,516	7.0	12,722	8.5	19,865	8.12
Mysore ..	14,174	1.0	10,497	1.0	14,811	1.42
Mandya ..	..	..	7,009	1.1	10,226	1.42
Chitaldrug ..	31,568	4.8	32,188	4.5	41,280	4.74
Hassan ..	19,201	3.2	18,075	2.9	30,824	4.28
Chikmagalur ..	46,424	13.4	44,572	12.5	62,151	14.85
Shimoga ..	44,338	8.5	44,849	8.1	70,238	10.58

10. We may consider the trends of immigration and emigration from two angles. We may first examine the geographical distribution of the migrants in the country of origin as well as in the country of residence; and then we may see how the number of migrants has moved in time, from decade to decade. For a clearer understanding of the pattern of migration, we might also separate the migrants into two groups according to their place of origin, people originating from the three States contiguous to Mysore being placed in the first category, those from other States in India in the second and those from countries outside India in the third.

PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE INDIA

11. We may first dispose of the microscopic population whose birthplace is outside India. Of the 15,000 and odd Non-Indians counted in the Mysore State as many as 12,744 are Asiatics. In 1941 the figure for Asian-born persons was just 1,639. The increase, however, is unreal and misleading. Pakistan is now a part of Asia outside India whereas it was part of India in 1941. Besides, the entire Displaced Population enumerated at this Census numbering some 8,000 persons is mostly Pakistan-born. However, if we exclude the Displaced Persons and take comparative figures for the area that is now Pakistan, we find that there is still a substantial increase in the inflow, just as in the case of the other States in India.

12. We may refer, in passing, to the Displaced Persons here. Refugees from Pakistan have made no serious contribution to the total volume of migration into the State. This is obviously because, in the blood-bath that occurred after Independence, the centres of disturbance were rather far away from Mysore. In fact, the people who were displaced into Mysore were, generally speaking, only those who were well enough placed in life to be able to afford the long trip and who, in addition, had relatives and connections permanently settled in the State long before Partition. And since the State was relatively free from communal disturbances no more than a handful of Muslims gave up its hospitality and left for Pakistan. The majority of Displaced Persons comprise those who have arrived from Sind and Punjab. Even in 1941 there was a fairly large (455) and influential Sindhi settlement of businessmen in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and an even larger Punjabi population. The fact that the exodus of Displaced Persons into Mysore was sparked by the welcome provided by relatives is also an explanation of the predominantly non-agricultural composition of all Displaced Persons. It is interesting to recall here that in 1950 a serious effort was made by the Ramakrishna Mission of Calcutta, with the aid and support of the Government of Mysore to start a land colonisation scheme in the Malnad regions of the State for the special benefit of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan belonging to the agricultural classes. But these efforts proved abortive on account of the long distance over which the refugees had to be transferred.

13. To revert to persons born in Asiatic countries outside India, even after excluding

the figures for Pakistan, we still see rather remarkable increases in immigration. As against 2,588* for all Asians counted as born in Asia outside Undivided India in 1941, we now have 4,036. There have been decreases in respect of Afghans and Chinese for reasons which are fairly obvious. The Malayan quota is almost stationary at about 222. The number of Ceylonese has increased from 400 to 465, a change which is more than adequately explained by the recent goings-on in that country. But the outstanding increase is that registered by Burma. The number of Burmese has shot up from 657 to 1,861. One has only to remember the tragic exodus of Burma-born Indians that occurred in 1943 in the wake of the Japanese conquest of Burma to realise at once that the increase is the result not of an invasion but of mass repatriation. The surprise then will be, not that so many Burmese were counted, but that so few have survived till the Census. It is interesting to see that in spite of this large influx of Burmese-born persons in the last decade the total number of Burmese nationals enumerated at this Census is just 61, (Table D. VI in Part II). This confirms that the movement is one of repatriation.

Persons born outside Asia

14. Turning now to Non-Asiatic immigrants, we notice that increases have been recorded by all countries. The total number of persons born outside Asia is 1,799, 1272 from Europe (including the U.K.), 327 from Africa (mostly Union of South Africa), 137 from America and the rest (63) from Australia. Except the United Kingdom and Eire, all other countries of the world have held their own since the last Census. The fall in the British and Irish contingent by nearly half from 2,257 to 1,272 is rather a neat demonstration of the advent of Indian Independence during the period under review. Not only did the transfer of power to Indian hands bring about a rapid shrinkage of the British personnel in civil and business offices in Bangalore and elsewhere in the State; but, what was of much greater importance, with the Imperial Power went the British garrison at the Bangalore Civil and Military Station. A much reduced and completely Indianised garrison now occupies the Station.

15. Countries other than Britain and Eire, however, have exported more people to the State than before, except Continental Europe (including U.S.S.R.) which has sustained a slight loss. We have 777 of them now, against 738 in 1941. Consistently with trends in world politics, the United States of America has doubled its 1941 contingent to 120.

16. The distribution of persons born in Non-Asiatic countries (from which U.S.S.R. has been excluded at this Census) is more or less, on the same pattern as in the 1941 Census. The majority of Europeans, South Africans, Americans and other Westerners are found in the Bangalore Corporation, among the large body of businessmen, industrial executives, pensioners, Anglo-Indians and their families that live in its salubrious climate. At this Census, Bangalore District has also attracted a large number of foreigners through the extensive industrialisation and colonisation that have taken place within its limits around the periphery of the Bangalore Corporation. Of the remainder, the other Cities contain the large majority of Westerners. K.G.F. City, for example, holds all the South-African-born people living outside the Bangalore Corporation; the affinity of this City—a gold-mining settlement—to the natives of one of the principal gold-producing countries in the world, hardly needs explanation. The same is true of Canadian-Nationals from another leader in gold production. Kolar, with its large American Mission Hospital contains most of the Americans outside Bangalore. The other districts likewise continue to invite Westerners from individual countries according to set patterns. Thus the coffee and cardamom plantations of the Malnad, the Christian Missionary Settlements in Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Bangalore Districts, the foreign-controlled industrial enterprises of Mysore and Bangalore Districts, provide explanation for the foreign-born element in the respective districts.

Persons born in India

17. Of all those who are born outside Mysore State, the great majority—39 out of every 40 of them—are born in India. As only to be expected, more than 95 per cent of those born in India outside Mysore hail

* This figure includes persons shown against French and Portuguese Settlements and India Unspecified under 'Born in India' in 1941. Vide Table D-IV of Part II.

from States adjoining Mysore (Madras, Coorg and Bombay). Of the States which do not share a border with Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have sent the largest number to the State, in that order. In all other cases the contribution from each State is less than 500.

18. Again, out of every ten foreign-born Indians in the State, 3 were counted in the Bangalore Corporation, one in K.G.F. City and one each in Bangalore, Shimoga and Chikmagalur Districts. The contribution of the Malnad Districts and the absence of any significant contribution from Mysore City are both conspicuous. The remaining three were distributed mostly over Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts (in that order of concentration) and rather sparsely over the rest of the State.

19. Comparing the figures of this Census with those of previous decades it is seen that the immigration of Indians from outside the State has taken a steep rise in the last decade. Broken down by the area of origin, the figures are shown in the statement below :—

*Zonal movement of population**

Zone of Origin	*Outside born*			*Mysore-born counted outside 1951*
	1931	*1941*	*1951*	
North India ..	560	948	2,683	1,040
East India ..	687	956	2,683	1,438
South India ..	297,785	348,119	538,936	126,738
West India ..	31,328	32,301	44,172	40,303
Central India ..	5,053	5,131	8,334	9,580
North Western India	3,859	5,942	8,543	1,766

Central India is seen to be the only place which receives more from Mysore than it gives. The State responsible for this situation is Hyderabad about which we shall have more to say a little later. West India, the main contributor in which is Bombay, is observed to have very nearly broken even on the exchanges.

20. The three Indian States which share a common frontier with Mysore are, as already observed, in a class apart. We may at this point remove them from our focus, so that we may study them in closer detail a little later, after we have examined the other sources of migration in India. It is enough if these other sources are surveyed briefly, for their contribution to the total quantum of migration is less than 3 per cent.

21. Of the States other than Madras, Coorg and Bombay, our neighbours, the influx from the States listed below has been substantial. Figures for emigration are also furnished in the statement for ready reference.

Principal non-contiguous area contributions†

	Outside born			*Mysore-born counted outside 1951*
	1931	*1941*	*1951*	
U.P. ..	560	948	2,683	1,040
West Bengal ..	617	794	1,554	545
Orissa ..	58	45	435	176
Bihar ..		76	307	680
Assam ..	1	41	302	37
Travancore-Cochin ..	965	2,187	8,557	1,341
Hyderabad ..	4,224	4,428	6,628	8,710
Madhya Pradesh ..	693	694	1,656	544
Rajasthan ..	2,348	1,777	4,277	391

22. The most remarkable increases are those relating to Travancore-Cochin and Rajasthan. In the case of Rajasthan the influx is mainly into commercial occupations and to a smaller extent into other non-agricultural pursuits, notably the Armed Forces (See Table D-IV A in Part II). Persons born in Rajaputana and Ajmer-Merwara constitute what is popularly known as the Marwari community. In 1941 the Marwaris had on the whole remained stationary in numbers although their Western India Agency component had diminished substantially. In 1951 they have more than doubled themselves in size. This invasion has not spread itself out either spatially or occupationally, being concentrated in the Bangalore Corporation and in the field of Commerce. Evidently, the Marwaris, shrewd as ever, and with an alert finger on the pulse of Bangalore City have simply augmented their man-power to cash in on the population boom in the metropolis. The immigration from Travancore-Cochin, on the other hand, is of a different character. The major part of the Travancore population found in the State is in the Armed Forces which accounts for the fact that they are mainly concentrated in

* For composition of Zones please see Census of India Paper No. 1. (1952)

† The 1931 figures are apt to be slightly excessive because they are the determinations of a *de-facto* enumeration.

Bangalore District as well as Bangalore Corporation, the only two areas where military population was enumerated at this Census. Next to the Army, non-agricultural production attracts the largest number of persons from Travancore-Cochin.

23. In the case of the other Indian States the increases are all, in the main, due to the stationing of a large body of troops in Bangalore and to the rather cosmopolitan composition of the staff of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, the Indian Telephone Industries, the Indian Institute of Science and other Central Government enterprises located in and around Bangalore. Of these, only two States call for some notice. Hyderabad has already obtruded itself on our attention by importing more Mysoreans than it exports Hyderabadis. In 1931, Hyderabad was a nett exporter with reference to Mysore and presumably the same was true in 1941. It is seen however that, while the number of Hyderabad-born persons in Mysore remained more or less constant in 1931-41 and has, increased only by 50 per cent, during 1941-51, the number of Mysoreans in Hyderabad has shot up threefold (2,869 to 8,710) between 1931 and 1951. Figures received from Hyderabad show that the Mysore-born population is concentrated mostly in Hyderabad and Raichur Districts and in non-agricultural occupations related to non-agricultural production and miscellaneous services. The increased emigration is perhaps a consequence of the Police Action which brought the State into the comity of Indian States in 1948. But Hyderabad has always had close ties with Mysore. This is witnessed by another notable feature of the migration figures of the State, *viz.*, that Hyderabadis are spread throughout the State in fair numbers, although they exhibit a marked preference to non-agricultural occupations. Hyderabad, in this respect behaves something like a contiguous State, especially considering that even the population it receives from Mysore is spread out among all its districts without exception. The explanation possibly lies in some historical association between certain sections of the population in the two States. The other notable case is that of the Punjab, which contributes relatively substantial numbers to areas other than Bangalore Corporation and Bangalore District. This is explained by the fact that the Punjabis and Pathans (now classifiable as Pakistanis) have always been preferred for watch and ward functions in large industrial undertakings (as in the K.G.F.); as well as by the circumstance that many Pathans come to Mysore to follow the profession of money-lending. Incidentally, Saurashtra makes a rather conspicuous exception to the general rule that immigrants from non-adjacent states have more men than women. Indeed, Saurashtrian ladies in Mysore outnumber their men-folk by nearly 2 to 1. This is particularly striking in Bangalore Corporation where the proportion is almost 4 : 1. In all probability this is due partly to Mysore-born Gujaratis marrying Saurashtra brides, and partly to the male Gujarati settlers being away on business outside the State at the time of enumeration.

Persons born in adjacent States

24. It is now necessary for us to deal with the exchange of population that takes place between Mysore and its immediate neighbours which is indeed the most important movement affecting the growth of the State. Of the three States that have the distinction of being adjacent to Mysore, Madras has the longest common frontier, surrounding the State, as it does, practically on all four sides. Naturally enough, it claims the lion's share of migratory movement into and out of Mysore. Bombay comes next with a short frontier at the north-west corner of the State, opening into Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. Coorg lies to the west of Mysore and its frontier opens into both Hassan and Mysore Districts.

25. The pattern of migration from and into Bombay and Coorg is fairly simple and we shall therefore consider these two States first. The statement below of the number of Coorgis in Mysore and Mysoreans in Coorg according to five Censuses is almost self-explanatory.

	1911	*1921*	*1931*	*1941*	*1951*
Mysore-born persons enumerated in Coorg	16,117	10,554	12,971	..	10,061
Coorg-born persons enumerated in Mysore	3,071	2,373	2,703	3,599	4,862

Mysore, we notice, has always exported population to Coorg. We observe, however, a drop in the exchange in the decade 1911-21; but since 1921 immigration of Coorg-born persons has increased steadily, whereas emigration to Coorg has been practically stationary. Thus

the nett volume of emigration has gradually diminished. Three-fourths of all Coorg-born persons counted in the State are found understandably enough in Mysore (including Mysore City) and Hassan Districts, divided equally between the two districts. Of the rest, the bulk have found sanctuary in Bangalore Corporation.

26. Bombay in 1951 has received almost as many persons as it has sent out. The number of Bombay-born individuals in Mysore which stood practically steady at about 30,000 between 1921 and 1941 has now risen to 43,918. What is now Bombay State consisted, at former Censuses, of several political units and groups, and so figures for the past are only roughly comparable with those of the present. However, it is seen that in 1921 and 1931 the number of Mysoreans in Bombay State was only of the order of 16,000 and has now shot up to 40,251. Thus the decade 1941-51 witnessed not only a general increase in the total volume of migration between Bombay and Mysore but a spurt in the emigration of Mysoreans to Bombay State. It is noteworthy that three-fourths of the Bombay-born population is concentrated in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts which are adjacent to Bombay. Of the rest, nearly two-thirds are found in Bangalore and Mysore Cities.

27. The pattern of migration in the case of Madras State is altogether different as would be evident from the distribution of 1,000 Madras-born persons, in different parts of the State, given below :—

Cities		*Malnad Districts*		*Maidan Districts*	
Bangalore Corporation	314	Hassan	52	Bangalore	80
Mysore City	30	Chikmagalur	69	Kolar	74
K. G. F. City	104	Shimoga	90	Tumkur	47
				Mysore Mandya	43
				Chitaldrug	49
TOTAL ..	448		211		293

The Cities receive a major share of the immigration. Among the districts, receipts are heavy in Shimoga and Chikmagalur in the Malnad and in Kolar and Bangalore in the Maidan. On the other hand, out of 1,000 Mysoreans in Madras State 104 are in Madras City alone and 272 in Anantapur District. Of the rest, more than 500 are in the districts that adjoin Mysore State. Comparative figures for past Censuses are as follows :—

	1921	*1931*	*1941*	*1951*
Madras-born persons in Mysore State	268,029	295,082	344,519	525,517
Mysore-born persons in Madras State	68,344	86,992	Not known	115,336

The total volume of interchange has thus increased, especially in the last decade. But unlike in the case of Bombay, the immigration has grown much more rapidly than emigration.

Marriage Migration

28. The major explanation for the movement of population between contiguous administrative units is 'marriage migration'. A purely political frontier rarely acts as a handicap to free social intercourse between the people on either side unless it is a formidable geographic feature like a desert or a dense jungle or a range of mountains; or unless there is an Iron Curtain. In the absence of such obstacles inter-marriages and other social and business exchanges take place among the families living in regions astride the border as if the boundary did not exist. So it has been, with Mysore and its neighbours. These exchanges have a rather profound effect on the birthplace figures of the States sharing the frontier. The birthplace data so affected reflect a 'movement' which is 'migration' only in a technical sense. Marriage migration is thus a kind of illusory movement which arises from purely social causes. On the other hand real population movement is by and large the effect of economic causes. We may incidentally note that all non-marriage migration can conveniently (and without much error) be designated as 'economic migration'.

29. Marriage migration has two distinguishing features. The first is its effect on the sex-ratio. Marriage migrants are preponderantly female, since it is almost always the woman that joins her husband on marriage, and not the other way about. The female ratio is therefore markedly high in all places affected by marriage migration. The second feature of marriage migration is its predominantly rural character, since frontiers largely run in rural areas. Occupationally, therefore,

it tends to be largely confined to agricultural classes, especially the land-owning and land-cultivating classes, and to pursuits connected with commerce. Thus, where the immigrant population has a high female ratio combined with a high proportion in these occupations, we can safely attribute the movement to marriage migration. We can go a step further and take the number of foreign-born persons in the agricultural and trading classes with a high female ratio as a crude estimate of the volume of marriage migration.

30. Marriage migration is, for obvious reasons, greatly influenced by the terrain of the boundary across which it takes place. To illustrate with reference to Mysore State, movements of this nature are likely to be large across the northern and eastern frontiers of the State where the country is wide open and the frontier takes an irregular course which has no reference at all to natural landmarks—as, for instance, in Pavagada Taluk of Tumkur District which is an extreme instance. On the west and the south, Mysore is bounded by hills and forests which tend to restrict the exchanges to regions served by rail and road. This is a ready explanation of the comparative sluggishness of the south-western area (Hassan-Mysore-Mandya) in matters of migration. The figures of Malabar District of Madras State offer a rather pointed demonstration of the effects of terrain on marriage migration. Malabar although in possession of a much larger opening into the State than Nilgiris District absorbs only a tenth as much of the emigration from Mysore as the latter. This is because the hills and forests of the Wynad which form its frontiers are not as well traversed by highways as those of the Nilgiris.

31. Marriage migration, again, is a thing which automatically swells as population grows. This is indeed natural, for, the more people there are in the State, the more people there will be in that part of the State which adjoins the territorial frontier; and the more the population of the frontier region, the greater the volume of the inter-change that takes place across the frontier. In Mysore, the population which was bowling along at a steadily increasing rate till 1941 took a leap in the decade since. Correspondingly, marriage migration between Mysore and its neighbours will have shown an unusual increase in the past decade. The parallel progress of marriage migration and population enables us to prophecy what is likely to happen in the decade 1951-61. It would be safe to assume that there will be further increase in social migration. The pattern too will be much the same, the eastern and northern districts contributing vastly more than the others, and Madras claiming a lion's share of the movement.

32. Returning to the figures we see that the following are clearly attributable to marriage migration:

Immigration

From Madras into Kolar and Tumkur Districts in all livelihood classes;
From Madras into all other districts except the Malnad Districts—agricultural classes only;
From Bombay into Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts; agricultural classes only;
From Coorg into Hassan District (all classes) and into Mysore District (agricultural classes only).

Emigration

Into Anantapur, Coimbatore, South Kanara, Salem, North Arcot and Chittoor Districts of Madras State—all classes;
Into Bellary—only agricultural classes;
Into Coorg—all classes;
Into Dharwar and North Kanara—all classes.

33. We have so far considered places where marriage migration occurs in a more or less pure state. A small proportion of it occurs also in combination with economic migration. It is unnecessary to attempt a separation of the two components in view of the small numbers involved.

34. The interchanges listed above account for roughly one lakh of persons in either direction. They form a fifth of the 'crude' immigration but over half of the emigration. If we include the marriage migrants who are found in combination with other types, we may place the proportions at one-fourth and two-thirds, respectively. Migration due to economic causes is thus largely one of immigration. In numbers such immigration is roughly 6 times the corresponding emigration. This is an important conclusion to remember.

Economic Migration

35. We may now proceed to a consideration of what we have termed economic migration. The economic forces that impel populations from one country to another, or even from one corner of a country to another, are too well known to be described here at length. It is sufficient here to identify from among the host of possible causes those which operate in Mysore. But before we look any further into the reasons for the remarkable rise in economic immigration during the last decade we must refer to and take into account a migratory movement that has been a constant feature of the Malnad districts, decade after decade. We have already noted that the three Malnad Districts—Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan have always returned an unusally low percentage of persons born within the district. They have thus a high proportion of persons native to places outside the State and to other districts within the State. We have also seen how marriage migration has no explanation at all for the immigration into these districts from Madras State and accounts only for the small inflow from Bombay State into Shimoga District—and only in respect of agricultural classes at that—and for the trickle from Coorg into Hassan District. The movement of population into the Malnad is thus a very real case of economic migration. The forces behind this movement, however, are well known. Chikmagalur, which has returned the largest percentage of Non-Mysoreans for any district has extensive coffee, cardamom and areca plantations and a small extent of paddy lands, all of which regularly attract labour from the coastal strip below the Western Ghats around Mangalore in South Kanara. The small quota of Madrasis in Hassan is accounted for likewise. These explanations are confirmed by the livelihood pattern of the immigrants shown in Table D.IV-A in Part II. Coffee and cardamom plantations come under 'Production other than Cultivation' and it is this class that holds the largest portion of the influx into these districts. An almost equal part in the case of Chikmagalur District and in the case of Hassan District twice as much is absorbed by the agricultural labourer class which includes workers on arecanut gardens and paddy fields. Shimoga too has always returned a high proportion of immigration at past Censuses, and even here the reasons are no different. The heavy immigration among agricultural labourers is due to the paddy fields in and around Thirthahalli which seasonally engage below-ghat labour; that into non-agricultural production must be, at least in part, accounted for by the arecanut gardens.

36. However, the three Malnad Districts also show significant receipts under miscellaneous services and sources (Livelihood Class VIII). This is evidently a recent phenomenon and it is not peculiar to the Malnad. We may, therefore, leave this fascinating region here for the moment and resume our examination of the causes of economic migration in general.

37. The wonderfully equable climate of Bangalore and Mysore Cities and their high standard of public amenities, like water-supply and sanitation, medical and educational institutions have always had a powerful attraction to intending settlers from outside. The same thing coupled with a general well-being reflected in a relatively low cost of living, has been true of the State as a whole and this had made the State a nett importer of population. For the population within the State's borders, the lure of City life with its hazards and rewards has become increasingly irresistible. During the last few years the Malnad has started attracting more and more people, now that revolutionary methods of Malaria prevention have been successfully adopted in that region. But, far and away the most important economic force operating in the State is the phenomenal rise in capital expenditure that characterised the last decade and the terrific demand for labour that it created.

38. The War and Post-war years, or, in other words, the whole of the last decade saw an unprecedented expansion in capital investment, private and public. A great deal of this capital was absorbed by industry; even more of it went into public and private construction. Industrialization was largely concentrated in and around Bangalore Corporation, except for a few industries that were started around Davangere, Harihar and in Mysore City. The existing industrial plants in Bhadravati and Mandya came in for a round of expansion. As an important training and supply base the Mysore State witnessed a lot of military activity in the first half of the decade. During this period, public construction was mainly the concomitant of military activity. Besides,

the maintenance of roads, the railway and other transport works called for large expenditure during these years. After the War there was a spurt in building activity everywhere. As the military demand for building materials became less, house construction leaped. There was tremendous expansion of school and hospital construction all over the State. In Bangalore many public institutions—the Indian Institute of Science, the Central College, the Occupational Institute, the Victoria Hospital, the New Public Offices, the Office of the Inspector-General of Police—all these and many more were expanded at great expense. Work on the construction and renovation of irrigation tanks and urban water-supply systems that was going apace even during the previous decade became greatly accelerated during 1941-51, with the increasing importance attached by Government to "Grow More Food" activities and to urban sanitation. Public utilities like the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works and the Bhadra Project at Lakkavalli absorbed enormous sums of Government money.

39. Capital, it is well known, increases employment, especially if it is applied to Industry and Public Works. The geographical distribution of this increase of employment will be evident from the description given above. Notably, the demand was mainly urban in character; for except the repair of minor irrigation works, all other activity was confined to the towns and cities. Another noticeable feature is the pre-eminent contribution made by Bangalore Corporation. Outside of Bangalore, the largest demand has come from the area around Bhadravati and Jog (which includes the Bhadra Project area) and around Davangere and Harihar. Apart from these special areas, practically all urban areas everywhere have shown an increasing clamour for labour.

40. Marriage migration, we have noted, is characterised by a high female proportion and by an affinity towards agricultural classes and trade. Economic migration is exactly the reverse. It shows a high male ratio because usually it is the male that ventures forth in search of work; and he usually leaves his wife and family behind. And the avenues of employment sought by him are almost invariably in fields other than agriculture. Judging from these criteria, we see from the figures that the following movements can be definitely attributed to economic migration:

Emigration

To Greater Bombay and Poona City in Bombay—all classes;
To Madras City—all classes.
To Bellary District—Non-agricultural classes probably attracted by the Tungabhadra Project.
To Raichur District in Hyderabad.

Immigration

From Coorg into Mysore City—all classes; into Mysore District—Non-agricultural classes only;
From Bombay into Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts—non-agricultural classes only;
From Madras into the Malnad Districts—all classes; (Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga).
From Madras into Bangalore District, Bangalore Corporation, Chitaldrug and Mandya Districts—Non-agricultural classes only.

In the case of other districts, the transfers are small and there is a mixture of types of migration.

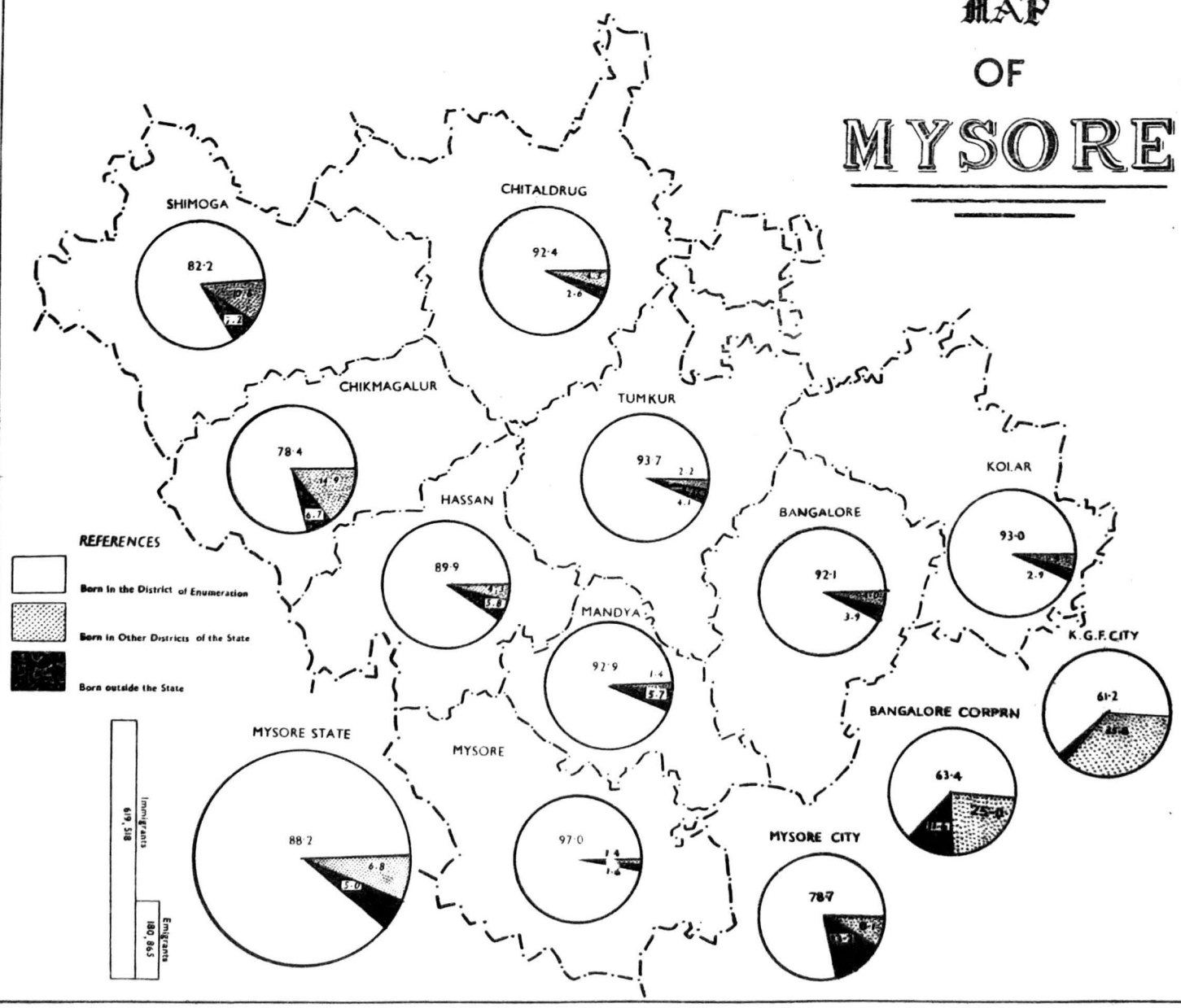
41. We have already seen that economic migration is relatively unimportant in the case of emigration, as nearly two-thirds of all crude emigration is explained by marriage migration. The remaining one-third is now easily explained by the large contingent of economic emigrants in Bombay and Poona Cities. Three-fourths of all immigration is non-social in character. We now see from the above where and how the economic immigrants are deployed within the State. We notice at once that they are found in the very areas where we located a large increase in employment.

Internal Movement

42. It is now appropriate for us to consider the movement that takes place within the State. There is, of course, always a great deal of immigration between districts of the State and from districts into cities. Customarily, evidence of this movement is sought from the

Migration Map

MAP OF MYSORE



Mysore Census 1951

proportion of persons born in the same district as the district of enumeration. But this procedure has the disadvantage that variations in the natural increase of the population (*i.e.* excess of births over deaths) especially if they are large, mask the effects of migration revealed by percentages. It is therefore better to deal with absolute values. The statement given below shows percentages as well as absolute values, for three Censuses.

Persons born in the district of enumeration

City or District	1931		1941		1951	
	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
Bangalore Corporation ..	201,258	65.3	264,694	65.1	494,156	63.4
Bangalore ..	852,627	93.9	979,892	94.1	1,241,549	91.2
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	43,424	51.0	71,211	53.2	97,342	61.1
Kolar ..	712,363	93.3	777,237	92.9	902,944	93.0
Tumkur ..	813,615	94.5	899,410	94.3	1,079,080	93.7
Mysore City ..	88,988	83.1	116,966	77.7	192,277	78.6
Mysore ..	1,373,663	97.8	889,405	97.8	1,008,728	96.9
Mandya ..	..	..	597,057	93.9	666,221	92.8
Chitaldrug ..	607,856	92.6	673,827	92.9	802,221	92.3
Hassan ..	550,743	92.3	581,270	92.6	642,642	89.3
Chikmagalur ..	280,611	80.7	291,459	81.3	327,441	78.3
Shimoga ..	453,418	87.2	476,218	86.4	545,356	82.2

One fact of significance may be observed here before we examine the figures namely that outside the Cities and for the State as a whole, the great majority of the people are immobile. This is due to the predominantly agricultural character of the State's economy.

43. Turning now to the figures, we find that Mysore District continues to lay claim to being the most placid of all districts, with a proportion of 97 per cent. The reasons for this have clearly emerged from the discussions in the preceding pages. Of the remainder all the Maidan Districts, five in number, have proportions of more than 90 per cent. The three Malnad Districts, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga have percentages below 90 per cent, Hassan having the highest with 89 per cent, Shimoga coming next with 82 per cent and Chikmagalur forming the tail with 78 per cent. The three Cities have, as at all Censuses, the least proportion born in the District. The Kolar Gold Fields has the largest admixture of population having only 61 per cent born in the district; it is closely followed by Bangalore Corporation with 63 per cent. The percentage in the case of Mysore City (78) is rather high for a City; it is exactly the same as Chikmagalur District. We can conclude from this that Mysore City situated as it is in the mountain-encircled South-West of the State is affected less by the current of population movements and developments of the last decade than the other two Cities.

44. We may expect the Cities to contain, as usual, the highest proportion of persons attracted from the remainder of the State. The Table given below shows that this is true only of Bangalore and Mysore Cities and that K.G.F., for reasons of its own which will become apparent later, forms an exception.

Persons born in other districts of the State

City or District	1931		1941		1951	
	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
Bangalore Corporation ..	33,311	10.8	48,364	11.9	89,911	11.5
Bangalore ..	36,215	4.0	39,079	3.8	53,145	3.9
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	3,885	4.6	4,830	3.6	4,843	3.0
Kolar ..	16,903	2.2	22,972	2.7	27,682	2.8
Tumkur ..	29,996	3.5	34,252	3.6	46,698	4.0
Mysore City ..	10,638	9.9	20,852	13.8	32,181	13.2
Mysore ..	16,147	1.2	9,100	1.2	16,909	1.6
Mandya ..	..	..	31,522	5.0	41,098	5.7
Chitaldrug ..	17,145	2.6	19,098	2.6	24,869	2.8
Hassan ..	26,993	4.5	28,373	4.5	41,669	5.8
Chikmagalur ..	20,680	5.9	22,259	6.2	27,946	6.7
Shimoga ..	22,231	4.3	30,082	5.5	47,721	7.2

The table also shows that, outside the Cities, the Malnad Districts contain the largest proportion born in other districts of the State. This is evidently the result of the revolution in public health and the spurt of industrialization witnessed by this area during the last decade, and the consequent attraction the Malnad now holds to settlers from other districts. Of the Maidan districts the highest percentage is returned by Mandya District. As we shall see a little later, this district also scores in the export of its natives. This curious mixture of both inward and outward movement is due to a complex set of causes. Marriage migration however is the chief explanation. Besides, the southern and western parts of the district with the Sugar Factory at Mandya and the extensive channel irrigation under the Krishnarajasagar Dam and other reservoirs, have always attracted numerous immigrants from other parts of the State. This has been helped by the trunk highway and the railroad connecting Bangalore and Mysore which cut across the District. At the same time, the deterioration of dry cultivation in the arid north of the district (around Nagamangala and Krishnarajpete Taluks) has driven a large number of the natives of that area to industrial and other urban occupations in Bangalore and Bhadravati. Once again, Mysore District is at the bottom of the list.

45. The population born in a given district is enumerated partly in the same district and partly in the other districts of the State. For State as a whole 5.2 per cent of the population was found outside its native district. In 1941, the proportion was 4.2 per cent; in 1931 it was 3.5 per cent. It is evident from this that the internal mobility of the population is definitely on the increase. A large part of internal migration is, of course, the result of marriage migration. Yet, it is of some interest to see what part of the population born in each district lives outside of itself. Computing figures, we find that Mandya and Tumkur Districts stand at the head of the scale. The peculiar situation in Mandya District has already been noticed. The high ratio for Tumkur is mainly the contribution of the area around Kunigal in the western part of the District, which is an area adjacent (and similar) to the arid northern part of Mandya District from which, as we have already observed, many persons have migrated to industrial areas. While Tumkur and Mandya occupy the head of the Table, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts occupy the other extreme. This is evidently because the outstanding improvements made in the public health of Shimoga District and the increasing industrial activity and other types of capital formation occurring in both the districts, has tended to keep more and more of the native-born population within their borders.

46. The main conclusions and trends that emerge from the preceding paragraphs may now be brought together. First we have seen that there has been a general increase in the movement of population all round, between the State and the countries beyond, as well as within the State itself; and this increase is particularly marked during the last decade. We have noted that the most important movement is that which takes place between the State and its immediate neighbours—Madras, Bombay and Coorg. The movement from other areas is mainly inwards and falls more or less into the customary pattern, noticeable variations occurring only in the case of the United Kingdom, Pakistan and Burma. We have seen also, that marriage migration, which is migration only in a techincal sense, accounts for the major part of the emigration from the State, and for a small part only of the immigration from the State's neighbours. It accounts also for the comparative absence of movement in the south-western part of the State. It is mainly confined to the agricultural (especially the cultivating) classes and to trading classes and marriage migrants are predominantly female. Marriage migration increases with population expansion and since the population of the State itself has gone up remarkably during the last decade, we have noted that the movement attributable to marriage migration, must have also gone up correspondingly during the last decade. But we realise that immigration being largely economic in character an increase of social migration cannot by itself explain the sharp upward trend of immigration observed in the last decade. Evidently, therefore, economic migration has multiplied greatly during the period 1941-51. Real economic migration, we observed, has been mainly directed towards Bangalore Corporation and Bangalore District, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts, which are also the regions which have witnessed great capital investment during the last decade and which have hence exhibited an enormous thirst for labour. The customary immigration of plantation labour

into the Malnad Districts has, we note, continued in the last decade and added its quota to economic migration. As regards emigration, Bombay, Poona and Madras Cities are the areas which show the largest number of Mysore-born persons migrating for economic reasons. Economic migration we see is predominantly male and outstandingly non-agricultural in composition.

47. From a study of the figures we have taken note of the fact first that immigration has increased three-fold in volume and is six times the emigration. We have also arrived at the conclusion that almost the whole of the interchange between Coorg and Mysore and the greater part of that between Bombay and Mysore is accounted for by marriage migration and that economic migration explains the balance.

48. Within the State itself we have seen significant transfers to have taken place only in respect of Mandya and Tumkur Districts. The Malnad districts, especially Shimoga, have shown an increasing tendency to retain their native population, as well as to attract population native to other districts. But in volume the internal transfers are much below the migration from outside the State.

FORECAST

49. It is now possible for us to take a brief glimpse at the decade 1951-61. So far as marriage migration is concerned, the trends for the future have already been stated, namely, that there will be an increase which will parallel that of the population. The areas in which marriage migration will make significant contributions have also been identified. To complete the picture we have to forecast the trend in economic migration. This, however, is a little more difficult. So far as the migration that takes place into the Malnad districts on account of the plantations there is concerned, it is possible to state that there will be a gradual reduction. This is because of the increasingly attractive conditions of the Malnad area, which are bound to result not only in an increasing tendency for the immigrants to settle down but also in increased availability of indigenous labour on account of increased survival; all of which is bound to cut into the immigration of seasonal labour from the coastal area. The more important segment of economic immigration into the State, however, is not that confined to the Malnad. The influx of labour population into areas of increased employment opportunity is largely determined by the financial activities of the State and the general prosperity of industry and business. It is evident even from Census figures of immigration that the last decade witnessed—obviously towards the latter part—a rather remarkable increase in public and private expenditure. The question therefore is whether this will continue even in the next decade. While it is not within the province of a Census Report to hazard a guess about the future of industrial prosperity, it can be confidently stated that the present tempo of industrial expansion in the State would, at least, be maintained and that consequently further gains through immigration might reasonably be expected. As regards internal movement, there is no question that the mobility of the population is headed for an increase and since it is also clear that Bangalore and its environs will be the hub of whatever industrial or other activity takes place in the foreseeable future, more and more of the State's population might be expectected to be sucked into this area.

CONCLUSION

50. Before concluding this Section we must ponder one fact which stands out from all others. The State witnessed a frenzy of capital development in the last decade; this resulted in a huge demand for labour. But this demand has been met, not from sources within the State, nor always from the nearest source of supply; but by imports from Madras. There is no evidence that the large labour vacuum has stimulated internal movement of population to the degree that we might expect from the size of that demand. The increase of in-migration that we have noticed already loses much of its significance if we remember that the last decade saw phenomenal improvements in the means of communication between different parts of the State. Bus transport and road transport generally, have taken enormous strides ever since World War II stopped, both in coverage and efficiency. On the other hand, there is positive evidence that, in the last decade, there has been a flow of non-agricultural workers into the State larger than ever before. The State has sucked more and more labourers into itself from Madras. Now, what does this signify ?

51. Migration it is said takes place not as a result of over-population but in response to an idea; and the idea that one can make a better living elsewhere than at home is as good as any other for encouraging migration. But the social condition of the bulk of the population in the State is still unfavourable to the play of a spirit of adventure, and this is presumably true even of those regions of Madras State which send out labourers to us. Early marriage is an important factor responsible for this situation. Ignorance and a fear of the unknown have also had a hand in fostering it. Till comparatively recently, means of communication were so poorly developed and so expensive that enterprise was stifled before it even took shape. These shackles on the spirit of adventure are of course slowly loosening but they still have an important effect. As a result, when migration actually takes place on economic grounds (not on social grounds as in marriage migration) we may safely assume that it is not impelled by mere *wanderlust* or the desire to leave hearth and home for "fresh fields and pastures new". We may take it that strong pressures have forced the population to move, like the unbearable pressure of population on land, for instance, or the gradual deterioration of agricultural conditions due to a diminution in the rainfall or the lowering of the water-table or, for that matter, the strange but universal magnetism that City life has on the rural-imagination.

52. Applying these considerations to facts we have on hand, we are driven to the conclusion that while some serious economic pressure has driven out the Madrasi from his homeland, the Mysorean is in a relatively satisfactory condition wherever he is now. There apparently are many areas in Madras which are beset with scarcities for food and shelter and even water, as a result of which the native of the region is ready to move on to wherever there is even a faint hope of better conditions. Economically the Mysorean does not seem to have reached this state of acute distress in any large area of the State.

53. We have also to chew upon the fact that when Mysore needed labour to carry out its industrial and public works undertakings it is Madras that has supplied the bulk of our demand and there is no indication that this will not continue to happen even in the future. This leads us to several interesting thoughts.

54. The capital (public and private) that we in Mysore invest offers an invitation to and provides employment for (and relieves the distress of) Madrasis. The help we give Madras in this way may be the height of neighbourly rectitude and hospitability. But the question is, is it also good economics for the State?

55. In Mysore, as in all countries, the State's social services are running a race against population. In Mysore, as in most countries in India, this is a losing race. But we in Mysore are racing not only against the growth of the resident population—which as we have seen earlier has been phenomenal in the last decade; but, since our social services (medical and public health facilities, education, etc.) have to cater also to an ever-increasing immigrant population, we are racing also against the growth of population in a part of Madras.

56. All this of course does not argue for the erection of a barrier round the State to prevent the inflow of population. That would be sheer madness. In fact, some parts of the State actually need more population. The State's population also needs outlets beyond the State's borders. In the year of Grace 1953, to restrict free movement of population within the bounds of India is unthinkable. Nor can the citizen be altogether deprived of the right to seek his livelihood wherever he pleases.

57. Unbearable pressures outside the State and a certain sluggishness on the part of the indigenous population do not by themselves complete the explanation for the fact that the demand for labour is not met from the nearest source of supply. A part of the blame rests on the lack of versatility exhibited by our labour force. There is always a tendency for labour to seek openings in accustomed channels and to be guided in its choice by a variety of the gregarious instinct. As a result, even pursuits that would be ordinarily regarded as unskilled, become in practice, skilled and fit only for specialists. This is especially noticeable among labour employed on public works, like earth-diggers, stoneworkers etc. So specialised indeed are some of these jobs that groups of workers practised in them—all of Madras

origin—are known to have moved from project to project at the invitation of the Public Works Department. It is also well-known that the natives of Tumkur and Mandya Districts have a pronounced predilection for jobs in factories and as domestic servants. Such preferences however, are not a speciality of the employee. Employers too often show some types of employee-preference. For instance, some factories are known to be more willing to hire a man from outside the State rather than an immigrant from the rural area of the State itself. The reason is that the Mysorean leaves his job at the factory at certain seasons of the year, to go back to his village and attend to his lands and affairs there, much to his employer's inconvenience. This bears out the view expressed by some authors that the peasant of the rural area is "pushed" from his village rather than "pulled" into the City. This inflexibility of employment patterns and preferences cannot but have a powerful influence on the migratory movements put in train by an expansion of labour demand.

58. It is hard to pursue these rather diverse and unconnected thoughts to their ultimate conclusion. Least of all can it be attempted in this Section which is but a small part of the Census Report and which has confined itself to a study of the "Movement of the General Population." Indeed, it is possible that the entire subject of population movement control lies outside the purview of the Census Report and is a matter to be studied and advised upon by specialists.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NATURAL INCREASE

1. We have seen in a preceding Section that the population of Mysore has never stopped growing, although its rate of growth has had severe ups and downs. The population of any country is regulated by births, deaths and the balance of migration. Its rate of growth is governed by the natural increase, which is simply the excess of births over deaths and the balance of inward and outward migration. A reduction or an expansion in the rate of growth may arise from causes operating either on the side of natural increase or on that of migration. We must, therefore, first of all attempt a separation of the migration factor from our past rates of increase. To this end we may recapitulate the statements of the last Section.

2. We have seen in the previous Section that an estimate of the quantum of immigration is derived by subtracting from the number of foreign-born persons found in the State at one Census, the number of survivors among the foreign-born enumerated at the previous Census. We worked out figures on the assumption that the proportion of survivors would be $\frac{2}{3}$*. The statement given below shows in absolute figures the volume of immigration and emigration worked out on this basis for the last six decades :—

Volume of migration

(*Adjusted*)

	Immigration	*Emigration*	*Nett Immigration*
1891—1901 ..	194,011	43,902	150,109
1901—1911 ..	105,752	43,454	62,298
1911—1921 ..	104,282	13,581	90,701
1921—1931 ..	134,133	57,931	76,202
1931—1941 ..	168,201	69,569	98,632
1941—1951 ..	441,359	78,847	362,512

3. It will be seen that while the inward flow has been oscillating between 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs right up to 1931, it has increased very rapidly during the last two decades. The increase in the volume of immigration during the last decade is particularly remarkable, jumping as it does from a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1941 to nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1951, or more than three times the inflow of the first three decades of the century taken together. The volume of outflow, it will be noticed, shows no marked fluctuations, barring the trickle of 1911–21, and has at no time approached even 50 per cent of the inflow.

4. The inflow being larger than the outflow in every decade, on the balance, Mysore has always gained by migration, and the over-all additions claimed at each Census consequently include a considerable number of the foreign-born, as the sub-joined statement would show :—

Components of over-all increase

(*lakhs*)

Decade	*Over-all addition of population in the decade*	*Immigration (adjusted figures)*	*Emigration (adjusted figures)*	*Addition by balance of migration*	*Addition by natural increase*
1891–1901	11.5	3.7	0.8	2.9	8.6
1901–1911	4.8	1.9	0.8	1.1	3.7
1911–1921	2.9	1.8	0.2	1.6	1.3
1921–1931	9.2	2.1	0.9	1.2	8.0
1931–1941	11.1	2.4	1.0	1.4	9.7
1941–1951	21.2	5.4	1.0	4.4	16.8

5. The contribution of migration has thus been important. It has never been less than a eighth of the overall growth (as in 1931-41) and has on occasion been as much as half or more of the latter (as in 1911-21). It is obvious, however, that the great acceleration of population witnessed during the last three decades has been due, not to a great increase in the volume of net immigration but to a great jump in the excess of births over deaths. The natural increase which dropped down to as little as 1.3 per cent in 1921 took an enormous leap in the following decade and yet again in the decade 1941-51. It is this that played the decisive part in the population 'explosion' of the last three decades.

× 6. Natural increase being the excess of births over deaths, variations in natural increase

* This fraction however is more or less arbitrary. But there can be no doubt that the fraction cannot be much higher than 75 per cent nor anywhere below 50 per cent. Calculations made with these extreme rates however do not make any difference to the observed trends.

are in turn composed of variations in the number of births and the number of deaths. We should therefore take up a study of birth and death rates over a period, to understand the trends in natural increase. But here we are faced with one initial difficulty, namely, the absence of reliable statistics about either births or deaths. This is also the explanation for the rather tortuous way in which natural increase rates have been derived in the table above.

7. The registration of births and deaths in Mysore State started towards the latter part of the last century. At that time registration was voluntary and gave rise to statistics which were largely unreliable. Under the Municipal Regulation of 1906 compulsory registration of births and deaths was introduced in all the urban areas. In 1918, a law was passed taking compulsion to the rural areas and with this compulsory registration was supposed to be in force throughout the State. In 1937 a Committee was set up to investigate certain of the defects in the recording of births and deaths and, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee, several of the procedures for compiling the returns received from the field were drastically altered. These changes were introduced in two steps; first they were tried out in Bangalore and Shimoga Districts, and later (1949) they were extended to all parts of the State. But, sad to relate, in spite of the laws and in spite of the efforts of the Committee, registration of births and deaths is, even to this day, almost voluntary and extremely defective. We have always had all the tools required for continuous and efficient vital statistics registration; but through some strange misfortune, we have always used them most perfunctorily.

8. The figures for the number of births and deaths registered by the State's Vital Statistics Department during the last three decades are exhibited in Subsidiary Table 1.3 for whatever they are worth. It is seen that the natural increases that these figures reveal are incomparably smaller than the natural increases derived in the Table given above.* For instance, for the decade 1931-41, the excess of births over deaths from registration data is—expressed as a mean decennial rate—only 4.8, whereas the actual natural increase is 9.7. Since actually errors in the recording of births tend to cancel those in the registration of deaths, this error in the figure for natural increase is likely to be an understatement. Even in the decade 1931-41 the actual increase as recorded by the Department of Public Health was only one-half of the natural increase calculated from census data; while in 1921-31 the former was hardly one-third of the latter. These figures give us some idea of how frustratingly bad our vital statistics are.

9. The error in the Vital Statistics is always one of under-statement. The extent of under-registration is itself so great that small changes that might occur in the birth and death rates over a period of time are likely to be smothered under changes in the inaccuracy of registration. Likewise, variations in the registration error between district and district could altogether obliterate any differences that might actually exist in the birth and death rates of the districts.

10. It has been customary in past Census Reports to dismiss the absolute birth and death rates themselves as unreliable but to give them, in the same breath, a great deal of importance as indicating the trends and differentials. For instance, the Census Report of 1941 for Mysore says

> "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."†

This view, however, needs re-examination. Although there exists an apparatus for registration of births throughout the State, we can hardly expect that apparatus to suffer from the same defects everywhere and at all times. Not only will the defects vary in size and type from area to area but even these variations will not have remained the same at all times. To say then that since the same registration authority operates in the Maidan as well as in the Malnad, the death and birth rates offer a means of comparing the differential incidence of natality or mortality is to take too much for granted. The same thing applies to comparisons in time. When such is the case, to make further comparisons by age-groups or by the notoriously defective record of the

* *Vide* Para 4 Supra.
† Census of India 1941, Vol. XXIII Mysore Part I, Page 9, Para 44.

causes of mortality, as was done in 1941, would be to place an impossible strain on our credulity.

11. A more satisfactory approach to the problem is that taken by Kingsley Davis* who says

> ".....the student of the history (of birth and death-rates) is handicapped by the inadequacy of the official statistics. Yet since these statistics can be used for certain purposes it does not pay to dismiss them entirely. Instead, their strengths and weaknesses must be clearly understood."

12. The position would have been much less unsatisfactory if we at least had in each decade and for each area, a rough indication of the extent of the under-registration. Unfortunately, we are denied even this small facility since the registration authorities have, throughout the period during which registration law has been in force in the State, kept scrupulously away from making any estimate of the reliability of their own figures. In fact the closest approach to an official estimate of the unreliability of Vital Statistics is that contained in the Note on "Life Expectation in Mysore" which forms Appendix IV of the 1941 Census Report. In this Note, the Vital Statistician of the Department of Public Health attributes certain weights to the age-specific mortality rates recorded in the State, on the basis of his personal estimate of the reliability of the figures. The figures themselves, however, have no value at all as they are completely arbitrary and purely subjective. It is interesting to note that these weights speak of a percentage of death registration of 75, on the whole, although the figure goes down to as little as 30 per cent for ages between 1 and 10.

18. However, the historical account of the birth and death registration in the State given earlier indicates that a gradual, though slight, improvement in registration should have commenced during the 1930's around the time when the Special Committee completed its labours. And we know very well that whatever administrative improvements took place before World War II, were more than wiped out during that War on account of an enormous increase in administrative activities combined with a depletion of administrative man-power. In fact, all over India, registration of vital events definitely received a set-back during the war and post-war years. Thus, even if the actual vital rates of Mysore had remained absolutely unchanged all the way from 1911 to the present, the registered rates would have shown gradual increase up to the time of the war and a definite or even sharp decline thereafter. This over-all trend therefore overlaps the actual variations in the birth and death-rates.

14. The birth and death-rates expressed as a mean decennial percentage for the last three decades are extracted below from Subsidiary Table 1.3 for each of the State's territorial units.

Birth and death-rates

State, City or District	*Mean decennial birth-rate*			*Mean decennial death-rate*		
	1921–30	*1931–40*	*1941–50*	*1921–30*	*1931–40*	*1941–50*
MYSORE STATE ..	17.93	19.66	16.17	15.31	14.90	11.59
Bangalore Corporation ..	32.75	33.87	29.10	27.76	26.60	19.47
Bangalore ..	16.59	18.70	14.17	12.76	11.34	8.35
K.G.F. City ..	38.72	38.79	28.76	25.36	22.88	13 30
Kolar ..	18.16	18.72	14.79	14.40	13.43	10.55
Tumkur ..	19.30	19.20	14 90	12.99	12.94	9.02
Mysore City ..	26.41	30.77	28.29	25.31	22.89	15 95
Mysore ..	14.35	16.35	13 59	13.20	13.39	11.55
Mandya ..			12.45			10.97
Chitaldrug ..	19.08	21 10	16.11	12.84	15.24	10.81
Hassan ..	14.56	15.97	11.96	16 99	14 61	11.47
Chikmagalur ..	14.86	15 86	13.48	18.49	15.83	11.74
Shimoga ..	18.67	21.52	19.48	18.93	19.00	16.20

One immediately sees a definite fall in the death-rate over the last three decades which is not only common to all the districts and cities in the State but also definitely more pronounced in the three Malnad Districts (Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga) than elsewhere and more

* Kingsley Davis—*Population of India and Pakistan.*—P. 67.

marked during the latest decade than at earlier times. The corresponding birth-rates, however, do not fit into any specific pattern. The absolute values in this table are, it must be remembered, subject to the deficiencies stated earlier and the trends are tarred by the same brush. But the fact that the registered death-rate has shown a fall up to 1941 in spite of the improvement of accuracy of registration taking place in that period, shows that there must have been a real fall in the mortality up to 1941. The fall subsequent to 1941 must be attributed partly to the fall in the efficiency of vital registration and partly to a real fall in the death-rate, the latter being possibly the major contributory factor, considering the special attention paid during the last decade for improvement of public health.

15. It would be idle to examine any further the absolute values of birth and death-rates calculated from our registration data for they can do no more than condemn themselves. We may note, in passing, that the death-rate actually returned for the year 1950 for the Mysore State is the remarkable figure of 9 per mille, which means that we are about as healthy as the healthiest countries in the world, *viz.*, New Zealand and Sweden and are much better off than both the United Kingdom and the United States. Our birth-rate in the last decade too has been so low (16 per mille) that, if our vital statistics are to be believed, we should be the envy of ageing and family-size-conscious Britain. We know only too well how painfully different the position actually is.

16. All this does not mean, however, that we have no means of knowing what the birth and death-rates in Mysore approximately are. On the contrary, we have in the vital statistics collected at the various Health Centre areas, a reliable index of the true position in the State. The Health Department staff at these Centres are known to have made house to house calls in their respective areas, with the sole object of gathering information regarding vital occurrences, and special care is also understood to have been taken to ensure a hundred per cent accurate record. According to this record, the crude birth and death-rates are 39.5 and 15.6 per mille respectively for 1951. Taking these rates as valid for the whole State, we find that there has been an under-registration to the extent of roughly 60 per cent in the case of births and 25 per cent in the case of deaths. This accords with what we have already expressed with regard to birth and death registration in the State, namely that it had registered an improvement during the decade 1931-41 but had greatly deteriorated during World War II and since. Variations in the degree of accuracy of the death-rates are negligible but those relating to birth-rates are considerable. According to Kingsley Davis's estimate* birth-registration in the State was 45.4 per cent accurate prior to 1931 (1926-30). Between 1931 and 1941 the position had improved as, according to the 1941 Census Report†, under-registration of births had come down to 40 per cent. It has now gone from bad to worse with a 60 per cent under-registration of births.

17. The Health Centre figures have been taken as valid for the State not because of any claim for accuracy advanced by the Health Department but because they appear reasonable, on comparison with the vital rates of such other States in India and outside as bear a close similarity to Mysore and have thoroughly reliable vital statistics. The case of Ceylon is of special interest to us in this context, as its population and area are almost identical with those of Mysore, and its population growth is also remarkably similar to our own. Besides, like Mysore, Ceylon's public health measures have been more extensive and effective than in any other political division in India, and its vital statistics are also claimed to be completely reliable.‡ Considering all this, it seems safe to regard the Ceylon vital rates as close approximations to the Mysore position. Since the crude birth and death-rates of Ceylon happen to be 37.3 and 11.6 respectively for 1951§, the corresponding Health Centre rates for Mysore, namely 39.5 and 15.6 per mille, cannot but be regarded as reliable.

18. Another reason for accepting the Health Centre rates is that they are more or less corroborated by the rates obtaining within India itself. According to careful estimates made by

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* Kingsley Davis *The Population of India and Pakistan* Appendix E—P. 245.
† *Mysore Census Report 1941 Part I*—Page 9.
‡ Census of Ceylon, 1946 Vol. I, Part I—P. 59.
§ Monthly Bulletin of Statistics—United Nations—October 1952.

Kingsley Davis, the birth and death-rates for All-India were respectively 45 and 31 per mille for 1931-41. Davis expected a marked fall in the death-rate during 1941-51 and practically no change in the birth-rate except possibly a slight downward trend. Madhya Pradesh and Madras both of which claim fairly accurate vital statistics, fulfil his expectations, the former with a birth-rate of 37 and a death-rate of 31 per mille and the latter with a birth-rate of 31 and a death-rate of 21 per mille. The Madras birth-rate is low and is possibly among the lowest in India. With nearly 3 million Madrasis, most of them males, living outside their home-State, it is only to be expected that Madras should have a phenomenally large number of grass-widows, and consequently a low birth-rate. In Madhya Pradesh, on the other hand, reproductive machinery suffers from no such enforced idleness, and its birth-rate of 37 per mille may, therefore, be accepted as a reliable yardstick. Mysore's 39.5 per mille being very close to the Madhya Pradesh rate, has every reason to be accepted as correct. When we consider the death-rates, Madhya Pradesh affords no satisfactory basis for comparison because the battle against disease and death is not being fought there as relentlessly as in Mysore. Madras is very much better, in this respect, although streets behind Mysore and naturally shows a mortalilty rate which is midway between the Madhya Pradesh and Mysore rates. If the Madras death-rate of 21 per mille can be accepted as correct, then the Mysore rate of 15.6 should also be regarded as correct. And this for two reasons. In the first place, as already mentioned, Mysore claims a much higher public health standard than Madras. In the second place, Madras has more elderly persons and consequently a larger number of persons exposed to mortality risks than Mysore, there being as many as 872 persons aged 55 and over in every 10,000 of the Madras population as against only 742 in Mysore. It is only reasonable therefore to expect a much higher mortality rate in the case of Madras than in Mysore. The latter's mortality rate of 15.6 per mille bears evidence to this position.

19. While such comparisons undoubtedly offer justification for regarding the Health Centre rates as valid for the whole State, they can hardly be helpful in determining either the differential rates obtaining in the districts and cities of the State, or the way these vital rates have behaved over the decades since the beginning of the present century. As we have observed elsewhere, the defects in registration are bound to vary in size and type, from area to area as well as from time to time. Consequently, we shall necessarily have to fall back on even less direct methods than of assessing the value of our vital statistics through comparisons.

20. At this point, we may review broadly the incidence of mortality in the State during the past 90 years, from information more or less of a general nature available in the State's Administration Reports and other sources. It would obviously make a wearisome catalogue to cover the ground, year by year, or even decade by decade. We may, therefore, confine our review only to certain important landmarks in the history of mortality in Mysore State. The first great landmark is, of course, the Great Famine of 1877-78. So appalling was the decimation caused by this dire calamity that the name Dhatu-Eswara Famine is even now spoken of with horror and awe. Though practically the whole of Peninsular India had come under the grip of this famine, it was particularly severe in Mysore and it took a toll of well over a million lives in the State alone. The period 1881-1891 was relatively free from calamities and helped the population to rebound from the effects of the famine. The following decade, however, witnessed yet another decimation of Malthusian proportions, *viz.*, the Great Plague. It began in a small way first in Bangalore City and then soon spread into the countryside where it wrought immense havoc. Though the initial virulence of incidence was not increased or maintained, plague mortality continued to be relatively heavy till 1908, and this is reflected in the decelerating growth of population in the period from 1891 to 1911. In the next decade 1911-21 the State was again subjected to a terrible scourge—Influenza, and this horrible pandemic was responsible for more deaths than plague. It is estimated that roughly 250,000 people paid their debt to nature before their time on account of this calamity. There is evidence to show that its severity in Mysore was not so great as in some of the more densely populated areas of the north, especially on its effects on children. Although it is not clear from the Census Report of 1921 whether the disease was selective in its incidence or not, it is

possible to infer from the age data that it killed the most number among boys and girls of the age-group 5-14. The post-Influenza period has witnessed no great calamity except perhaps an undue increase in Malaria in certain regions of the State as a concomitant of large-scale development of irrigation. Even this has lost ground in recent years with the advent of D.D.T.

21. Conditions of health have not been the same in all parts of the State, and marked differences are noticeable in some cases even within a district. For a correct perspective of the position, however, it would be enough if we considered the Malnad and the Maidan separately, as the two regions present certain distinctive features of their own. As the present reporter's predecessor so ably pointed out in his report on the 1941 Census, the Malnad, which was once the cradle of a prosperous and healthy civilization fell on evil days when its economy was shattered by a succession of ruinous invasions culminating in a political division of the area which separated the seaboard from its rich hinterland. To quote from the report:

> "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.
>
> 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-vine 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.
>
> 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."

Such excessive deterioration of a large area of the State could not be expected to have remained unnoticed for long by the State's enlightened Government. Even as far back as the turn of the century the health of the Malnad was viewed with alarm, and various measures were put in train to restore health and prosperity to this potentially rich region. The efforts of the Government of those times were however hampered to a large extent by the absence of proper tools with which to check the ravages of malaria. Industrialisation too had to make relatively slow progress commensurate with the technological advance of that time. As a result, the efforts of the Government to improve the Malnad did not make any deep impression on the conditions of the area. At this time, the whole State alike in Malnad and Maidan, was constantly preoccupied with heavy depletions right up to the climatical arrival of Influenza; and quite naturally the Malnad could not be given the attention it deserved. But Mysore, like other parts of India, was jolted by the Influenza pandemic and the fight against epidemic diseases really got into stride after 1921. By this time new weapons had been developed for the battle against death. Malnad improvement, too, shared this rapid progress after 1921. Gradually, the area was opened up for better exploitation of its resources, through industry and otherwise. The people were awakened to a sense of their backwardness and their co-operation was increasingly enlisted to make

Government's efforts more fruitful. Even so, the most troublesome disease of the region namely malaria, continued to be intractable. But valuable knowledge was continuously being acquired about the best means of fighting this great killer, with the result that when, at the end of World War II the discovery of wonderful new insecticides like D.D.T. and malaria-fighting drugs like Paludrine, became available for civilian use, the field had been prepared for a concerted attack. The years after 1946 witnessed a revolution in the public health picture of the Malnad where malaria was most prevalent. To quote from a report of the Director of Public Health*

> "In regard to the spread of malaria in the (Malnad) areas, there was no economic method of controlling the disease in the scattered population of this area till the advent of residual insecticides. A pilot scheme was initiated in the year 1946 (using D.D.T. oil).....On the basis of experience gained a comprehensive scheme was sanctioned in 1949..... The results achieved have been spectacular. There has been a sharp drop in the spleen rates and morbidity rates due to malaria. There is a general sense of well-being in this area and there is already evidence of increase in birth-rates and decrease in death-rates. There has been a corresponding drop in the consumption of anti-malaria drugs..... The relief afforded to this population group in the Malnad has created an instant demand for the extension of similar activities to the rest of the region."

22. What are the results of this changing battle with Death? We have already noticed a downward incline in the death-rates from a consideration of our registration data. Another indication of trends in mortality is obtained through the proportion of women aged 40 and above who are widowed. As Kingsley Davis points out, variations in this proportion reflect the trends in the mortality of males; but the method is subject to some qualifications. To quote Davis†

> "If the Indian custom of non-marriage of widows were strictly observed, this would be a good measure of long-run trends in mortality. Actually, however, there is considerable re-marriage of widows and the possibility that it may be increasing, vitiates this data as a reliable evidence of the mortality trend. Yet authorities agree that the taboo on widow marriage is not being broken down in India very fast. It is still the practice of lower castes, when they raise their standard of living, to attempt to enforce the rule as a mark of enhanced social prestige."

For this reason, any steady decline in the proportion of widowed women over the age of 40, even if slight, probably represents, at least in part, a real decline in mortality. From the figures for Mysore State given in the table below we see that this proportion has fallen rather sharply in the decade 41-51. The over-all figure for the State has dropped from a steady 63 per cent (at the three Censuses up to 1941) to as little as 55 per cent for the year 1951.

Percentage of widows among women aged 40 and over

State, City or District	*1921*	*1931*	*1941*	*1951*
MYSORE STATE ..	63.8	64.9	62.2	54.8
Bangalore Corporation	61.9	58.8	56.7	53.7
Bangalore ..	61.0	62.4	58.1	48.7
K. G. F. City ..	61.6	60.3	60.6	59.8
Kolar ..	59.6	61.1	59.1	51.2
Tumkur ..	62.3	63.6	61.0	52.3
Mysore City ..	65.4	62.1	59.3	53.7
Mysore ..	63.9	65.7	63.9	57.5
Mandya ..	..	..	61.9	58.0
Chitaldrug ..	62.3	63.3	62.2	54.9
Hassan ..	67.1	69.6	66.8	59.5
Chikmagalur ..	70.9	72.2	69.9	59.5
Shimoga ..	73.8	73.5	71.4	63.5

Looking down the figures for territorial units we see further that there is no district or city which has not registered a drop during the last decade. Further, the proportion has always been higher in the Malnad area, (*i.e.* Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan Districts) than in the Maidan area, which is as it should be, considering the comparative ill-health of the Malnad. It is also significant that the drop in the ratio during the last decade has been more marked in the Malnad districts than in the Maidan; which is what we should expect in view of the revolutionary changes in health conditions that have taken place in the Malnad during the last decade. These trends and differentials therefore

* Facts about Mysore. Period 1945-46 to 1950-51; Public Health and Medical Relief, pp. 5-6.
† Kingsley Davis *Population of India and Pakistan*—P. 36.

give us added confidence in accepting the widowhood ratio as evidence of a decline in mortality. However, the table itself is not so much a proof as a corroboration of the existence of the trend. Changes in efficiency of enumeration as well as changes in the custom of widow remarriage can both have a profound effect on these figures. But we know that neither Census methodology nor social customs have undergone such a revolution during the last decade as would fully explain so sharp a fall in the incidence of widowhood among middle-aged women. Although the ratio is unsafe as a yardstick, it is definitely a useful viewfinder; and the view it reveals is unmistakable.

23. From the lugubrious picture of Death we may now focus our attention on that which robs Death of victory, *viz.*, Birth. In this connection a generalisation made by Kingsley Davis seems peculiarly apposite in respect of Mysore.*

> "Through its history the lulls and spurts in India's population growth have been governed not by fluctuations in the birth-rate but by wide variations in the death-rate. In those years when the population remained fixed or even declined, the reason lay in some great catastrophe—a famine, an epidemic, a war or a combination of these—which took millions of lives. In the so-called normal years when numbers increased, the reason lay in the relative absence of such catastrophes. In such ordinary years the death-rate was still high, as a result of poor diet and endemic disease, but since it was surpassed by an even higher birth rate, the population grew moderately. Coming every few years, however, a calamity of one sort or another would suddenly increase the death-rate and wipe out the population increment that had been accumulating."

In Mysore, it can be safely asserted that the birth-rate has, by and large, remained steady all along, except during 1901-21.

24. The period since 1921, as we have seen, has been free from any great set-back. If the death-rate has steadily gone down since 1921 as we have good reason to believe that it has, we should expect the population to grow, in this period, at a constantly increasing rate. We might expect to see a sudden spurt in the growth-rate in the first years of recovery from the low point reached in the decade 1911-21; but thereafter the rate should have steadied itself into a constant acceleration. But what do we see actually? The statement given at para 4 above shows that the decade 1931-41 has behaved in a manner which appears curious at first sight. While in the decade 1921-31 the natural increase has jumped from 8 per cent from the 1.3 per cent of the previous decade, the rate of increase in 1931-41 (9.7) is only slightly above the former figure. This anomaly, however, has been more than rectified in the latest decade 1941-51 during which a growth of 16.8 per cent has been recorded. The figures would have called for no notice if the growth-rates for the three decades had been 8, 12 and 16 per cent respectively. The absence of an even acceleration in the rate of growth calls for notice. Obviously death cannot explain why the growth-rate should have marked time in the decade 1931-41. The explanation must rest really on the side of births.

25. We may compare the natural increase of population to the output of a factory. Changes in the size and condition of the producing machinery directly affect the output. Likewise, the size and condition of that part of a population which produces children governs the rate of growth of the population. Married women in the reproductive ages (usually regarded as 15-45) are to the demographer what a manufacturing plant is to an industrialist. If we are able to trace the vicissitudes of the productive apparatus from as far back as we can go, we may be able to explain all the changes that have taken place in the volume of production over the same period, and in particular, the peculiar behaviour of the decade 1931-41.

26. To do this, we must first see what are the factors that can interfere with this machinery. Immigration, by its serious effect on the sex ratio, can cause a considerable upset in the normal size of the productive apparatus. Epidemics have an obvious effect on the production, not only on account of their influence on the size of the productive apparatus, but also

* Kingsley Davis *Population of India and Pakistan*—P. 33.

on account of a diminution in the ability of the product to survive. So also famines. Changes in the reproductive portion of the population occur also by mere efflux of time. The age composition of the population at any given Census is constantly under change. People do not die at the same rate at all ages. Nor is the differential mortality at different ages constant in time. This means that at any given time the proportion of people in any given age-group is not dependent merely on the current mortality through which the age-group has passed. As Notestein has it "The age structure of a population is the living record of its biological history."*

27. Since the total population consists of a host of age-groups, each with its own specific death-rate, and each with its own history of mortality at any given point of time, we see how difficult it becomes to ascertain with any degree of precision the different causes which have resulted in the age-structure of a particular Census. While the problem is difficult enough in the case of the total population, it becomes even worse when we focus our attention on that part of it which is in the reproductive period. However, although it may not be possible to chart the past history of given age-groups with meticulous exactness, it is possible to see the broad changes. We may at this point examine the figures in the following statement showing the age-structure of the population at different Censuses from 1881 against the background of the history of mortality given in an earlier paragraph :—

Percentage of population in different age-groups since 1881

Age group	*1951*	*1941*	*1931*	*1921*	*1911*	*1901*	*1891*	*1881*
ALL AGES..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0–5 ..	12.9	13.2	14.2	12.2	12.0	13.0	14.2	9.5
5–10 ..	13.3	13.9	13.5	14.0	13.0	14.4	13.9	13.9
10–15 ..	13.1	11.9	12.4	12.0	12.4	12.5	8.8	13.4
15–20 ..	9.3	10.0	9.2	8.2	9.1	7.4	8.3	9.2
20–25 ..	8.9	9.6	9.3	8.8	9.0	6.9	9.0	9.1
25–30 ..	8.3	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.0	7.6	9.0	9.9
30–35 ..	7.2	7.3	7.6	8.0	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.9
35–40 ..	6.0	6.4	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.7	6.6	6.6
40–45 ..	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2
45–50 ..	4.1	4.4	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.7	4.1	3.6
50–55 ..	4.1	3.0	3.0	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.0
55 & above	7.4	6.3	7.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.2	5.7

28. In examining the above figures, it is necessary to bear in mind what has already been said with regard to the age-structure of the population, namely, that though it is determined mainly by the normal birth and death-rate, other factors like famine, pestilence and migration disturb the normal age-distribution, not only of the decade concerned but of succeeding decades as well. For example we find in the age-distributions of 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911 in the above statement unmistakable traces of the Great Famine of 1876-77. We may examine its effects on the age-structure in the light of the following observations found in the All-India Census Report for 1901 :

> "When a tract is afflicted by famine..... all sections of the population, however, are not equally affected; the very old and the very young suffer most while those in the prime of life sustain only a comparatively small diminution in their numbers..... Consequently, at the close of a famine, the population consists of an unusually small proportion of children and old persons and of a very large proportion of persons in the prime of life *i.e.*, at the reproductive ages. For some years, therefore, in the absence of any fresh calamity, the growth of the population is very rapid. The number of persons capable of adding to the population is much greater, and so too is the excess of births over deaths, as the latter are much below the average in a population consisting of an unusually large proportion of healthy person in their prime, and of a comparitively small proportion of persons who by reason of youth, old age or infirmity have a relatively short expectation of life. This more rapid rate of growth continues for some years, but then as the persons who at the time of the famine were in their prime pass into old age and their place is taken by the generation born shortly before the famine with its numbers greatly reduced by the mortality which then occurred, the birth-rate falls, not only below that of the years following the famine, but also below average. The disturbance of the normal conditions is still not ended, and the pendulum continues to swing backwards and forwards between periods of high and low birth-rate, but its

* Notestein Frank W. *The Future Population of Europe and the Soviet Union* 1944, p. 109.

> oscillations gradually become fainter until they cease from natural causes to be apparent or, as more often happens, until some fresh calamity obliterates them."

These observations are illustrated by the statement under review. It will be noted that in 1881, immediately after the famine, the proportion of children aged 0–5 was considerably reduced with a similar shrinkage in the age-groups comprising their survivors in the next four decades, namely, 10–15 in 1891, 20–25 in 1901, 30–35 in 1911 and 40–45 in 1921. So also is the rebound after famine visible in the large proportion of children aged 0–5 in 1891 and a perceptible increase owing to the inclusion of their survivors in the age-group 10–15 of 1901, 20–25 of 1911 and 30–35 of 1921. The relatively larger proportions claimed by the ages 10–35 in the 1881 age-distribution must be attributed to the circumstance that the majority of the famine casualties were either children or aged persons.

29. The statement under examination underlines one other fact which deserves mention, namely that famine, plague and influenza affect male and female populations differently, famines claiming a larger number of victims among males while plague and influenza take a heavier toll of the females. The reason, for this, of course, is not far to seek. As compared to men, women have greater powers of endurance and being usually stay-at-homes, they need much less food than the bread-winners. It is not surprising therefore that they are comparatively less affected by famine than the males. The position is different in the case of plague and influenza. Here again, the reason is not far to seek. Their lower resistence to disease makes women easy victims to infection and this is reflected in the figures for 1901 and 1921 which show relatively low proportions in the early reproductive ages. The proportion in these ages was so low indeed in 1901 that there was inevitably a fall in the birth-rate in the decade 1901-1911. Added to that was the shrinkage due to famine in the age-group 30–35 of 1911. The cumulative effect of both was that the decade 1901–11 could show only a natural increase of 3.7 per cent, although it was comparatively free from calamities. Because the fall in the birth-rate continued during 1911-21 and the shrinkage of the age group 30–35 was carried over to the 40–45 age-group, the low rate of increase would have persisted in 1921 also, more or less. But influenza made matters worse, and what we see in the remarkably low growth-rate of the decade 1911–21 is the combined effect of all these factors.

30. The year 1921, as we had occasion to observe elsewhere, was the turning point in the history of population growth in Mysore. Up to that year, the growth-rate was steadily declining and thereafter it has been steadily improving. From a study of the age-structure of the population we saw that decline in the growth-rate experienced till 1921 was inevitable. Examination of the age-distributions of subsequent decades would show that the improvement registered in the growth-rate after 1921 was no less inevitable. The position at the Census of 1921 was something like this. The age-groups 30–35 and over of that Census had passed through two very serious calamities namely, the Famine and the Plague. The age-group 20–25 of this Census which came into the world at the turn of the century had faced only the less severe of the two calamities namely plague. The age-group 10–15 had been relatively free from the effects of famine or pestilence and in fact had come into being at a time when the population was rebounding from the effects of a sudden depletion. The age-group 5–10 was however of more than average strength. The effects of this distribution are reflected in the 1931 age-distribution. By 1931 the strong elements of 1921 had gone into production and the proportion of children under 5 consequently went up. In other words, the birth-rate went up, or to be more accurate, recovered the ground it had lost since 1901. The population in 1931, contained, however, the scars left by influenza since its age-group 25–30 and possibly also 30–35 had been mauled by the great disease. In the decade 1931-41 the age-groups that went into production were the ones that were exposed to such depletion and naturally the increase during the decade was not much above the 1921–31 rise. That is why we see a very slight improvement in the rate of change of natural increase at the 1941 census, in spite of an increased ability to survive, especially among the children. The age groups which were responsible for this retardation in 1941 had passed on to the less important groups by the time of the 1951 Census. Besides, persons in the prime reproductive ages at the 1951 Census were born at a time when

influenza was an old story and great strides had been made in public health improvement. At the same time, infant and maternal mortality had been further controlled. We see the effects of a combination of increased survival among children and improved strength of the reproductive apparatus in the staggering results of the 1951 Census at which the natural increase had roughly doubled itself in comparison with the rates of the two previous decades.

31. Thus the natural increase of the decade 1941–51 could have been expected had we analysed the mortality history of different ages over the last half a century. Having now made this examination, we may attempt a forecast of the natural increase in the decade to come. The outlook for 1951–61 is rather disturbing. For, the people who witnessed the ravages of the turn of the century are now mostly beyond the pale of human affairs. Those who survived 1918, the year of influenza, have passed on to an age where they can no more participate in the Game of Life but can only watch it from the sidelines. Thus the reproductive machinery at the mid-century mark bears none of the scars of famine or pestilence; and what is more, its products are assured of a higher rate of survival than at any time before in the history of Mysore. We may therefore confidently expect our rate of increase during 1951–61 to touch even higher levels than that registered in the decade 1941–51.

SEX, AGE AND MARRIAGE

1. Sex, age and marriage are to the demographer what the three primary colours are to the artist. From the demographic point of view sex is important obviously because without it there can be no population ; age is important on account of the fact that reproductive activity is confined to certain age-limits ; and marriage is important because nearly all reproduction in the human species takes place within some form of marriage institution.

2. Data on these three characteristics have other uses also, apart from their obvious biologial significance. Some indication as to what these uses are may be had from the following extract lifted from the Handbook on *Population Census Methods* published by the Population Division of the U. N. O.*

"The classification by sex is one of the most important in almost all types of population statistics, and at the same time one of the easiest to obtain in a census. Its importance is attested by the fact that a classification by sex has been obtained in probably every census where any attempt was made to go beyond a simple count of the number of inhabitants.

The determination of the age distribution is also one of the primary objectives of almost all population censuses. Information on the age structure of the population is essential for many purposes, including the analysis of the factors of population change and the preparation of current population estimates and forecasts ; the calculation of morbidity and mortality rates as a guide for public health activities and as a measure of their success ; actuarial analyses, for commercial and other purposes, of the probability of survival and related measures ; analysis of the factors of labour supply and of manpower for military purposes ; and the study of problems of dependency represented by persons in the very young and very old age groups. In addition, data on age are of fundamental importance as a basis for the analysis of other data obtained in the population census, such as the statistics of marital status, educational characteristics, fertility, economic activities and ethnic groups—all of which become much more meaningful for demographic, economic and sociological analyses when they are presented for various age groups. The applications of data on age are, in fact, so numerous and so varied that it is of the utmost importance in a population census to obtain detailed information on this subject with the greatest possible accuracy."

"From the demographic point of view, the marital status of the population has an obvious importance as a factor influencing population growth. An evaluation of its importance in this connection requires a tabulation of the marital status data in relation to sex and age, so that the influence of failure to marry, of the age at marriage, and of the prevalence of widowhood and divorce upon the reproductive capacity of the population in reproductive ages can be determined. This type of analysis becomes especially fruitful if the marital status data for various sex and age groups are further classified by measures of fertility such as the distribution by number of children born, and by population characteristics such as birth place or nationality, race, religion, occupation and economic status or income, so that different patterns of marital status among various population groups can be studied and their influence upon trends in the composition of the population determined.

"In addition to their demographic importance such statistics have an evident value for the study of sociological and medical problems connected with bachelorhood, spinsterhood, widowhood and divorce. In countries where polygamous marriage is common, census data on this type of union will provide valuable information for the study of this social custom. Data on marital status are also of primary importance in many kinds of economic analyses, including the enumeration of 'consumer units', the estimation of demand for housing and other goods, and the analysis of problems of dependency and of factors affecting the supply of labour."

(*i*) SEX

Since 1881

3. Barring the year 1881, Mysore has always betrayed a deficiency of females. Because the

* *Population Census Methods*—U. N. O. Population Studies, No. 4—pp. 14 & 21.

Great Famine had taken a very heavy toll of the males, the 1881 Census was able to show a slight female superiority. Since then the proportion of females has tended to decline, until the process was arrested in 1951. From as high as 991 females per 1,000 males in 1891, the proportion of the fair sex had come down to as low as 980 per 1,000 at the turn of the century. The succeeding census had the mortification of finding one female less and 1921 added one more to its already numerous claims for distinction by registering a fall in the female proportion which has not been equalled at any time before or since, the drop being from 979 per 1,000 males in 1911 to 962 in 1921. The succeeding decade suffered a loss of seven females more and 1941 saw the fair sex proportion touching the nadir at 947 per 1,000 males. Now for the first time in seventy years, the sex-ratio has registered a gain. The gain of 2 females per 1,000 males witnessed in 1951 cannot, of course, be deemed as spectacular by any means. But coming as it does in the wake of an unbroken sequence of losses, even this small gain must be regarded as remarkable. There can be no doubt that the phenomenal fall in maternal and infant mortality rates which the last decade has witnessed is largely responsible for this happy position.

Comparison with other States

4. A glance at the figures relating to other States in the Dominion discloses the interesting fact that scarcity of females is not a peculiarly Mysore phenomenon. In point of fact, Mysore claims two females more than the All-India ratio of 947 females per 1,000 males. As the following statement would show, the State has always claimed a higher proportion of the fair sex than All-India :—

Mysore and All-India sex ratios

(Females per 1,000 males)

Year	*All-India*	*Mysore*
1891 ..	958	991
1901 ..	963	980
1911 ..	954	979
1921 ..	956	962
1931 ..	951	955
1941 ..	946	947
1951 ..	947	949

The statement also reveals, incidentally, three other facts. The first is the fact that the Mysore ratios have been running down the hill like the All-India proportions. The second fact that emerges from a study of the statement is that the gap between the All-India and the Mysore ratios had been steadily closing until it was no more than one in 1941. The third fact is that for the first time, at least since the turn of the century, the sex-ratio of both Mysore and All-India have registered a gain.

5. If scarcity of females is an All-India phenomenon, it is because the majority of States in the Dominion suffer from this affliction, the only States that claim female superiority (at least in the ratios) being Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Orissa, Manipur and Kutch. The last named State boasts of having as many as 1,079 members of the fair sex for every 1,000 males while at the other extreme, India's capital claims a degree of masculinity which is not approached by any other State. Delhi's ratio of 768 females per 1,000 males is, indeed, the lowest in the country and Coorg, another Part C State, takes the second place for masculinity very much behind Delhi with a ratio of 830 females per 1,000 males. The following statement shows how the fair sex fares in the several States of the Indian Dominion :—

Ratio of females to 1,000 males in States of the Indian Dominion

INDIA	947
Uttar Pradesh	910
Bihar	989
Orissa	1,022
West Bengal	859
Assam	879
Manipur	1,036
Tripura	904
Sikkim	907
Madras	1,006
Mysore	949
Travancore-Cochin	1,008
Coorg	830
Bombay	932
Saurashtra	975
Kutch	1,079
Madhya Pradesh	893
Madhya Bharat	925
Hyderabad	978
Bhopal	911
Vindhya Pradesh	950
Rajasthan	921
Punjab	863
PEPSU	844
Ajmer	925
Delhi	768
Bilaspur	948
Himachal Pradesh	910

Proportion of the Sexes in the Districts

6. While it would be clear from the above statement that in all but five States the males outnumber the females to a greater or lesser degree

Subsidiary Table 6.4 appearing at the end of this Report would show that every District and City in the State suffers similarly from a paucity of saries, except in the solitary case of Kolar Gold Fields which has four women to spare for every thousand males. Bangalore Corporation's masculinity is most pronounced (883 females for 1,000 males) with Chikmagalur District a close second (896), while next to K. G. F., Mandya District (990) claims the largest proportion of the fair sex. With as many as three of its taluks, namely, Nagamangala (1,059), Krishnarajpete (1,011) and Pandavapura (1,002) boasting of a relative female superiority, it is not altogether surprising that Mandya District should score over the other districts in regard to the sex-ratio. In spite of two of its taluks namely Turuvekere (1,008) and Kunigal (1,004) showing a surplus of females, Tumkur District (950) has the mortification of having 42 saries less for every 1,000 dhoties. It is perhaps not altogether without significance that Mysore (974) and Hassan (970) Districts which next to Mandya claim the largest proportion of females in the State have each of them a taluk which boasts of a female surplus—Gundlupet in Mysore District (1,002) and Chennarayapatna (1,040) in Hassan District.

REASONS FOR DEFICIENCY OF FEMALES.

7. From the foregoing statement of facts it would be clear that over the greater part of the country there is a shortage of females ranging from a mere 7 per 1,000 males in the case of Madhya Pradesh to as many as 232 per 1,000 in the case of Delhi. Looking farther afield we find that though individual countries like England and France display a surplus of skirts, the world as a whole parades a surplus of pants. Now why should it be so? Why should nature be so unfair to the fair sex? Is there any explanation for this inequality of the sexes?

8. Several theories have been advanced in the past with regard to the question of deficiency of females. At one time this defect had been attributed to incomplete return of females at the Census. This theory was, however, promptly abandoned when it was seen that the omissions, even if there were any, could not have been of such magnitude as to account for the observed disparity between the sexes. If there were any lingering doubts as to this, they were completely set at rest when it was seen that subsequent diminutions in the proportion of females coincided with obvious improvement in the quality of enumeration.

9. With regard to the causation of sex, a theory that has gained widespread currency in the West is that the state of nourishment of the organisms at the time of conception determines the sex of the offspring. According to this theory organisms that are in a high state of nourishment tend to produce more female offsprings than male and that where the reverse is the case, male offsprings would exceed the female. This theory accords also with the findings of biology since it points to the female as the product of *anabolism* and the male that of relatively preponderant *catabolism*. Considering that the state of nourishment of the average mother is extremely poor, this theory seems to offer a plausible enough explanation as to the relative preponderance of males in the State's population.

10. It is also said that the Indian caste system with its endogamous caste and its exogamous *gotra* definitely tends to increase masculinity. Commenting on this view, Dr. Hutton says: *

> "Whether this proposition be entirely acceptable or not, it may be conceded that if once a caste, whether as a result of inbreeding or of some totally different factor, has acquired the natural condition of having an excess of males, this condition is likely to be perpetuated as long as inbreeding is maintained. Caste therefore would appear to be of definite assistance to the Hindu in his superlative anxiety for male children."

11. Indeed, it looks as though all our social institutions, our rituals and even our taboos have been designed especially to ensure male offsprings. Every Hindu desires to have a son because performance of *Shraddha* by a son is considered necessary to deliver a father from the hell called *Put* † (a son is called *Putra* which means literally rescuer from "*Put*") The importance attached to male offspring is well emphasised by the Rig Vedic prayer which reads "Oh bounteous Indra, make this bride blessed in her sons and fortunate. Vouchsafe her ten sons and make her husband the

* Census of India 1931 Volume I—India—Part 1 Report—P. 197.
† *Manu Dharmasastra*—Ch. IX—138.

eleventh". * Again, there are ceremonies that are performed during gestation with the sole object of ensuring the birth of a son. Thus, for example, the ceremony known as *Pumsavana* performed in the third or fourth month of pregnancy is for causing the embryo to take the male form. *Simantham* or *Simantonnayanam* is another pregnancy rite that is expected to serve the same purpose.

NATURAL LAW

12. All this, however, should not lead one to suppose that the desire for male offspring is the sole monopoly of the Hindus. On the contrary, this desire is common to most cultures and to nearly all levels of society. Referring to this universal desire for male offspring the well-known sociologist Therese Benedek says:

> "There are many motivations for the almost universal preference for a male child. Among these, Society's higher evaluation of the male sex, although it is always kept in the foreground, appears actually to be only secondary and a result of the biological motivation of continuation of the self and can therefore be satisfied directly only by a child of the father's sex. It is of no avail even to try to deny the father's overflowing gratification if his newborn child is a son, or to attempt to minimise the emotional adjustment which is necessary if it is a daughter. Thus the woman's desire to give birth to a son may be motivated by her desire to produce what society wants most and so probably to fulfill her unconscious desire for masculinity. But it is also in keeping with her love for her husband to wish to reproduce him, or to produce what he values the most". †

13. As though in fulfilment of this almost universal desire, nature produces a larger number of males than females. It has been established that in all countries for which statistics on the subject are available, the sex proportion at birth is invariably favourable to males. Whatever may be the socio-biological factors that operate to produce this result, the result itself cannot be doubted, and all available data tend to show that the sex-ratio at birth is inclined to hover somewhere in the neighbourhood of 950 females per 1,000 males, on an average. There may be areas, of course, where the sex-ratio at birth is considerably higher than this and also areas like Uttar Pradesh where the ratio is startlingly lower; but the important point to be noted here is that the sex-ratio at birth is as a rule unfavourable to the fair sex. As though to make amends for this initial partiality for males, Nature collects her debts from a larger number of male infants before they attain their first birthday than from among the female infants.

THE MYSORE RATIOS OF INFANTS

14. That Mysore is no exception to the rule is proved by the fact that the sex-ratio at birth in the State has ranged from 924 to 947 females per 1,000 males. This means that, on an average 940 female children were born in the State during the decade for every 1,000 male children. As against this ratio at birth, the vital statistics for this period show that deaths among female infants averaged 828 for every 1,000 male infant deaths. On account of this relatively heavier mortality among male infants, their initial superiority at birth could not be maintained, and if the Census tally of infants proclaims a plus ratio for females this time, (1,001 females for every 1,000 males), it is only what might have reasonably been expected.

15. Our vital statistics and age-returns being what they are, no one but a lunatic would swear by these figures. In the first place the sex-ratio at birth may itself be wrong as under-registration is believed to be of considerably larger dimenions in the case of female births than in the case of male births. This means that the ratio of 940 females per 1,000 male births claimed for the State by our vital statistics is in all probability an understatement. Similarly, there is something palpably phoney about the infant mortality ratio of 828 females per 1,000 males, considering that in order to attain the census tally of 1,001 females per 1,000 male infants with this mortality difference between the two sexes, the overall infant mortality rate would have to touch the fantastic figure of 330 per mille or thereabouts. It is again quite on the cards that the usual errors in the age-returns at the census have conspired to show a ratio of 1,001 female infants and that the actual position is somewhat more favourable to

* *Rig Veda*—X—45.

† Therese Benedek—"The Emotional Structure of the Family"—*The Family : Its Function and Destiny* Harper and Brcs. pp. 213-4.

girl-infants than what the census ratio would have us believe.

16. While it is only reasonable to suppose that the ratios and rates upon which we have to base our conclusions are not exactly gospel-truth, so far as trends go neither possible inaccuracies in the statement of age at the Census nor likely omissions in the registration of vital occurrences can materially alter our conclusions. Considering that the sex-ratio at birth is pronouncedly unfavourable to females in every part of the country, including States like Madras and Travancore-Cochin where females have invariably outnumbered males, it cannot reasonably be argued that the sex-ratio at birth behaves differently in Mysore. Nor can it be doubted, by the same token, that the ratio of infants in the State is definitely more favourable to females than the sex-ratio at birth.

17. If the Mysore rates and ratios suffer from sins of omission and commission, we must remember that other States also carry the taint, in a greater or lesser degree. The really significant thing about the Mysore figures is that they corroborate All-India experience. The adverse proportion of females at birth and its approach to parity before the first year of life must indeed be accepted as biological phenomena. The fact that no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming as to the mechanism by which Nature achieves these results, cannot invalidate the conclusion.

Sex ratio by Age

18. The dramatic changes that occur in the composition of the sexes during the first year of life are but precursors of further changes that happen in subsequent years, as the following statement would show:—

Sex ratio by age

Age-Group		*1951*	*1941*
0	..	1,001	1,024
1—4	..	1,007	1,038
5—9	..	1,043	1,070
10—14	..	984	940
15—24	..	931	947
25—34	..	962	973
35—44	..	819	841
45—54	..	888	789
55—64	..	861	852
65—69	..	841	948
70 & over	..	1,005	924

Even more than the above statement, a reference to Table "C. V.—SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS" of Part II would show that the sex-ratio is always in a state of flux. Indeed, day to day and from year to year, changes take place in the proportion of the sexes which can only be described as kaliedoscopic. Just as death lays its hands more heavily on males during the first year of life, it takes a heavier toll of females at certain other ages. Again, while women run maternity risks, the struggle for extistence if not occupational hazards, shortens the life of men. Maternal mortality brings down the proportion of females during the ages 15-40 while on account of the strain they have gone through in the earlier years, more males die towards the end of life than members of the other sex. Then again, catastrophies and diseases to which both sexes are exposed exercise different influences on each sex and in each period of life. Famine and scarcity for example, tell more heavily on men than on women while exactly the opposite is the effect of influenza and plague. Pneumonia likewise shows a conspicuously male incidence, while pernicious anæmia is a notorious female-snatcher. Regional factors also seem to exercise a profound influence on the incidence of mortality among the sexes. As Radhakamal Mukerjee points out:

> "In the plague regions of India, the malady appears to bear more savagely on females than on males. Similarly, in malaria-haunted zones, malaria appears to exercise a selective lethal influence on women. On the whole, where economic pressure is more severe and the women are exposed to the hardships of struggle with the soil and climate, as in the zones of precarious rainfall, there is a striking and permanent paucity of women." *

19. If our vital satistics had been reliable and no disturbances had been caused by currents of migration, a glance at the age specific mortality rates would have largely explained the rise and fall in the proportion of females in each age-bracket. Unfortunately, however, we are not in that happy position. Our vital statistics, as we had occasion to point out before, are utterly unreliable even if they are not altogether worthless. As for migration, considering that the flow had assumed this time the proportions of a flood, it is only to be expected that the sex-proportions of the age-groups

* Radhakamal Mukerjee—*Food Planning for Four Hundred Millions*—Macmillan & Co. P. 234.

most exposed to such currents, would show significant departures from the normal.

20. In the absence of figures showing the distribution of immigrants by age-groups, naturally it is not possible to say definitely what age-groups have been affected by the flood and to what extent. Certain indications, however, are forthcoming to show that migration has played no small part in producing the ratios displayed in the above statement. It would, of course, be tedious to go into this aspect in detail, nor is it profitable to do so because, in any case, it would be impossible to figure out the actual dimensions of the influence on each age-bracket. One example might, however, be offered here, just to indicate the presence of the migration factor. A comparative study of the age-distributions shows, for instance, that while the females of age-group 10-20 of 1931 had lost as much as 1.9 per cent of their number in the process of their conversion into age-group 20-30 of 1941, the females of age-group 10-20 of 1941 have actually registered a gain of 1.5 per cent in 1951 upon their conversion into age-group 20-30. While it needs no great perspicacity to see that death was responsible for the 1941 depletion, the average reader would wonder how the females of age-group 10-20 of 1941 managed to pass into age-group 20-30 of 1951 not only without any apparent loss but what is more interesting, actually with a gain of 1.5 per cent. This apparently miraculous phenomenon finds ready explanation in the fact that deaths among the females of this age-bracket during the decade, have been more than offset by a particularly large influx of fair migrants. This gain in the number of females is naturally reflected in the higher proportion of the fair sex claimed by the age-group 25-34 (962 per 1,000 males) of 1951 as compared with the ratio of 947 females to 1,000 males sported by age-group 15-25 of 1941. Since it is the age-group 15-24 of 1941 that has now become age-group 25-34, the proportion of females in the latter would have been roughly about the same as in the former, or even less, but for the adventitious contribution of female invaders from across the border. The sharp fall in maternal mortality rate which the last decade has undoubtedly witnessed must also be regarded as a contributory factor in giving the age-group 25-34 its relatively higher ratio of females, this time.

21. If age-group 25-34 proclaims migration as a factor influencing the sex-ratios, the next-age-groups provide apt illustration of the fact that the present age-structure and sex composition of the population are by and large a legacy of the past. In the statement under examination, it will be noticed, the sex-ratio which is as high as 962 females per 1,000 males in age-group 35-44, slumps suddenly and for no apparent reason into as low a figure as 819 per 1,000 males in the next age-group namely age-group 35-44. The drop in proportion is so precipitous indeed that at first sight one would be inclined to wonder whether the figure is really above suspicion. The fact that 1941 and indeed all previous censuses have experienced a similar fall in the ratio of females in this particular age-bracket shows that there can be nothing suspicious in the 1951 figure. Also, it is interesting to find, the fall in sex-ratio in age-group 35-44 is paralleled by a like experience in other States in the Dominion. Madras, for instance, shows a drop in the ratio from as much as 1,059 females per 1,000 males in age-group 25-34 to as low as 960 per 1,000 males in age-group 35-44. Likewise, Travancore-Cochin betrays a fall from 1,022 to 984 females per 1,000 males and Bombay a drop from 914 in age-group 25-34 to 859 in age-group 35-44.

22. Now, why is this age-group 35-44 so dangerous to women? The reason really is not far to seek. Frequent child-bearing in the early reproductive years would have brought about physical exhaustion or nervous breakdown and consequently the women of this age-bracket run greater maternity risks than their younger sisters and are far more susceptible than the latter to diseases like tuberculosis and cancer. Malaria, too, claims a larger number of victims from women of this age-bracket than from almost any other age-group and for the same reason. In a greater or lesser degree these reasons would always operate to keep down the ratio of females in age-group 35-44. If the ratio is particularly low this time, it is because age-group 5-14 of 1921 of which the women of age-group 35-44 of 1951 are the survivors, had itself experienced a steep fall in the sex-ratio on account of losses in the number of females amounting on an average to as many as 1,019 for every thousand male deaths in age-group 5-14.

23. The low proportion of women in age-groups 45-54, 55-64 and 65-69 reflect influenza depletions. They are the survivors of age-groups 15-24, 25-34 and 35-39 of 1921 which, on account of influenza's selective lethal influence on women of reproductive ages, had sustained easily the heaviest loss in the proportion of females in Mysore's recorded census history. Considering that even according to the admittedly defective vital statistics of that period there were, on an average, as many as 1,095 female deaths for every 1,000 male deaths in the age-range 15-40, in the decade 1911-21, the 1921 Census could not obviously help betraying a highly defective female ratio between these ages. Inevitably, this defect has been passed on to age-groups 35-44, 45-54 and 55-64 of 1941 and the present age-groups 45-54, 55-64 and 65-69.

24. The high proportion of females in age-group 70 and over (1,005 for 1,000 males) illustrates the fact that the sex-ratio invariably attains approximate parity towards the end of life on account of the relatively higher mortality among males of the upper age-brackets. The relatively higher mortality among old men and correspondingly higher survivals among old women is a phenomenon that needs no elaborate explanation. While the strains and stresses of life shorten the lives of men, women can expect to live on to a ripe old age once they pass the climacteric. Beyond the perils and pains of child-bearing women have very few cares, and even the mother-in-law trouble with which many girls are afflicted would have become past history by the time they become old women. No wonder then that there are more women than men among the old people.

25. It would be clear even from this necessarily brief examination of the proportion of sexes in each age-group that mortality differentials account largely for deviations in either direction from the index of parity. The relative superiority of females at the extremes of life bear witness to their superior staying powers at these periods, while their inferiority in the intervening age-brackets proclaims a higher mortality among them than among the males of the corresponding ages. This greater mortality among females has been attributed apart from their peculiar susceptibility to epidemics like plague and influenza to the following causes—

(*i*) Neglect of female children;
(*ii*) Evil effects of early marriage, premature and frequent child-bearing;
(*iii*) Want of proper obstetrical attention;
(*iv*) Hard work done by women; and
(*v*) Harsh treatment of women.

26. The ascription of higher mortality among females to the evil effects of early marriage and to want of proper obstetrical attention is not altogether without justification. While it is true that either because of an awakening in the social consciousness of the people or due to powerful economic pressures, girls are being married now at a much higher age than they used to be in the past, it cannot nevertheless be denied that early marriage has not completely disappeared. Even now quite an appreciable number of young girls are obliged to go through the ordeals of motherhood when they are as yet far too tender to withstand the strain. As for obstetrical attention, although Mysore is head and shoulders above the rest of the country in this respect, there is far too much leeway to be made yet before we can claim to have attained even the minimum standard. The steep fall in maternal mortality rate now registered may bear witness to the tremendous expansion that has taken place in recent years in the State's maternity services. But this should not blind us to the fact that even the present reduced maternal mortality rate is still very high.

27. The other reasons ascribed for the relatively higher mortality among the fair sex, are so palpably thin that one is astonished to find a well-known authority like Dr. S. Chandrasekhar advancing them in all seriousness. "The social attitudes in the country are such" he says in his book on India's Population *

> "that a female baby is looked upon as a liability, whereas the male baby is welcomed as an asset. This attitude arises out of certain obscurantist factors inherent in the Indian socio-economic order. So a girl in her infancy is treated with a wholesome neglect—neglect nevertheless: care and attention in her upbringing, especially when beset by infantile ailments, are conspicuously absent."

* Dr. S. Chandrasekhar—*India's Population—Fact and Policy*—The John Day Company, New York—p. 25.

We do not know on what data Dr. Chandrasekhar has based his observations. But careful observers of Indian social conditions would agree that his conclusions are largely impressionistic. If as he says girl children are treated with neglect and male children are on the other hand petted and pampered, one might reasonably expect a surplus of males even in the lower age-brackets. The fact that it is precisely in these age-groups that the sex-proportion is most favourable to females shows that Dr. Chandrasekhar's observation has really no leg to stand upon.

28. Apparently, the average Indian's undoubted preference for male offspring has led the learned Doctor to suppose that female children are as a rule neglected in this country. It does not obviously occur to him that preference for the one does not necessarily mean neglect of the other. Male children are preferred because they are potential breadwinners and they mean so much less trouble than girls. This sex preference, however, is only in respect of the expected child. Once a child is born, the fact that it is a boy or girl ceases to be of any importance, and the girl-baby is looked after with as much care and love as if it were a boy. Indeed, as one destined to leave her parental home, a girl is the object of greater tenderness and consideration in her mother's home than her brothers. That this is a fact may be proved by citing passages from ancient and modern writings. Manu, for example, says that "the Gods dwell only where women are honoured and hence they should be taken care of properly." * In another passage is found the injunction that a man should regard "one's slaves as one's shadow and one's daughter as the highest object of tenderness." † One need not, however, go to Manu or Kalidasa to disprove Dr. Chandrasekhar. For even a cursory glance at Indian family life would show that far from being 'treated with a wholesome neglect,' girls in this country receive at least as much care and consideration as boys. One cannot help therefore agreeing with Dr. Warren Thompson when he says that Dr. Chandrasekhar has viewed things "from the outside through Western eyes."‡ In refreshing contrast we find the well-known American sociologist Mandelbaum presenting a more accurate picture of the position of girls in India. In one of his contributions this writer says: §

> "The great love heaped upon a son does not necessarily mean that the daughter of a household is stinted in affection or stunted in emotional development. True, a girl very early comes to realise that she is not the treasure in the household that her brother is. But this need not and apparently does not ordinarily make for a feeling that she bears a galling burden of subordination. The formal subservience she is taught to display towards men—first to her father, and more especially later to her husband—does not obliterate possibilities for personal achievement or eliminate sources for affection. Sometimes a girl's parents are particularly cherishing and indulgent of their daughter in the knowledge that she will soon be leaving their home to live her life elsewhere."

Not being an Indian, naturally Mandelbaum does not make a categorical statement. But every Indian who knows his country would agree that the American sociologist is much nearer the truth than our own countryman Dr. Chandrasekhar.

29. If the alleged neglect of female children is no more than a canard, no less fantastic is the charge that more women die than men on account of hard work. By implication this means that women do more strenuous work than men. Since in Mysore as in the rest of the country household work is practically the only work that the bulk of the women attend to, it cannot be truthfully said that their work is more exacting than that of the breadwinners. In certain classes, of course, women do share in the work of their menfolk, as for instance among the agricultural and village artizan classes. But they are invariably given the lighter jobs. The average Indian abhors the very idea of his womenfolk working for a living and where he can afford to hire labour he would be the last man to drag them in for work. That is the reason why only 10 per cent of the State's female population are found working for a living. A study of the occupational

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* Manu—Samhita III—56-57.
† Manu—Samhita IV—185.
‡ *Vide* 'Introduction' to Dr. Chandrasekhar's book—*India's Population*—p. 7.
§ David G. Mandelbaum—"The Family in India" *The Family: its Function and Destiny*—Harper & Brothers, p. 106.

distribution of these women shows that none of them is engaged in a calling which her delicate constitution cannot withstand. Besides, it is interesting to note, even according to our patently imperfect vital statistics, mortality among women is higher in those classes which do not as a rule allow their womenfolk to work for a living than in classes in which women usually share the burden of the family. The relatively higher proportion of females claimed by the latter bears witness to this position and proclaims, by the same token, that the only effect hard work has on women (and of course men) is to make them hardier.

30. As for ill-treatment of women, those who have observed family life in this country closely will readily testify that it is not true. Indeed, it is against the traditions of the people to treat their womenfolk with anything but kindness and consideration. "In society, woman is the goddess and she becomes a Lakshmi. Where women are respected, the Gods are respected" says Harita *. Even Manu who holds a rather low opinion of women says:

> "women must be honoured by their fathers, brothers, husbands and brothers-in-law who desire their own welfare. Where women are honoured there the gods are pleased; but where they are not honoured, no sacred rite would yield rewards. Where the female relations live in sorrow, the family will soon perish; where they are happy, the family will prosper." †

"So one should revere women below" says the *Brihadaranyaka Upanishad* ‡. These Shastraic injunctions show that we have a code of conduct towards women which yields nothing away in comparison with that of any other country. People who are disposed to see things through western eyes, of course, find in the daily drudgery of the average Indian housewife unmistakable (to their mind) evidence of harsh treatment. It apparently does not occur to them that the housewife slaves not because her husband (or whoever is the head of the household) is a brute but because the family is too poor to hire a servant. Nor does it ever occur to them that far from being disgruntled she actually takes a pride in her duties. There are, of course, certain restrictions of conduct imposed by custom which the young people of today find most irksome. But with the feminist ideals of the west slowly percolating into the social life of the country, these restrictions are also yielding way. A grandmother suddenly visiting this world from the dead would indeed be shocked at the freedom which her grand-daughter is now enjoying and would perhaps be envious of the latter's life of comparative ease and luxury. Even the mother-in-law trouble which used to be such a great source of unhappiness to the newly married girls in the past has now ceased to hold any terrors and many a mother-in-law has now discovered to her cost that her daughter-in-law is capable of delivering thirteen to her own dozen. The present position is neatly summarised by Mandelbaum when he says §

> "There is also an increasing degree of education for girls in high caste circles, so that a girl of this class when she is married is not only older than was her mother but also somewhat more self-sufficient. Hence she does not take kindly to the stringent dominance of an orthodox mother-in-law, and the young couple sometimes succeed in finding some valid excuse to set up housekeeping independently."

31. It would be clear even from this necessarily cursory examination of the conditions obtaining in this country, that neither neglect of female children nor harsh treatment of women can be validly put forward as reasons for the relatively higher mortality among females. Whatever might be the other causes operating to produce these mortality differentials, it is clearly beyond doubt that maternal mortality takes the major share of the blame. The average woman's largely voluntary imprisonment within the four walls of her ill-ventilated and insanitary house is in all probability an accessory factor.

Influence of Migration on Sex-ratio

32. While examining sex-ratios by age-groups, we have already had occasion to point out

* Harita Samhita III-3.
† Manu Samhita II—55-60.
‡ The translation does not give the full value of the original (*Brihadaranyaka Upanishad* IV—3) which reads:—"*tasmat Striyam adha upasita*" J. B. M.
§ Op. Cit—p. 109.

that mortality and migration are the two factors that largely determine or disturb the proportion of the sexes. Like mortality, migration is also selective in terms of age, sex and civil condition. Generally speaking, the very old and the very young do not migrate and the same is true also of middle-aged persons who are settled-down in life. Marriage migration is a wholly female phenomenon as it is the bride who leaves her parent's home and not the other way round. Again, while inter-state migration has a male predominance, inter-district migration shows a pronounced female preference. The bulk of the migrants are single persons. Where entire family units migrate they do so—except in the case of mass migrations caused by war, pestilence, famine or other upheavals—not as a group but as a series of individual movements, the head of the family going first, followed later by the wife and children.

33. These are the broad selective patterns of migration. It must be remembered, however, that there can rarely if ever be a one-way traffic in migration. There is always an inflow as well as an outflow of population and where the two or more or less evenly matched, the net result of these two opposing currents may be so insignificant as to leave the sex and age composition of the population largely undisturbed. Where, however, the difference between the two is significantly large, it is bound to be reflected in the composition of the population. If, for instance, the inflow and the outflow result in large gains in the number of either sex, there would automatically be a corresponding change in the sex-ratio.

34. That these generalisations are relevant to a study of the influence of migration on the sex-ratios, would be amply borne out by the following statement :—

Proportion of immigrants in the population and ratio of females to 1,000 males

State, District or City	No. of females per 1,000 males					Proportion of immigrants in total population		
	Total population	Mysore born	District born	Born in other districts	Immigrants from outside	Total immigrants	Immigrants from other districts	Immigrants from outside
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MYSORE	949	955	939	1,281	863	11.8	5.0	6.8
Bangalore Corporation ..	883	914	939	784	796	36.6	11.6	25.0
Bangalore	951	964	945	1,543	672	7.9	3.9	4.0
K. G. F. City	1,004	983	974	1,189	1,043	39.0	3.2	35.8
Kolar	968	947	926	1,989	1,618	7.0	2.9	4.1
Tumkur	958	946	918	1,909	1,702	6.3	4.1	2.2
Mysore City	947	959	960	954	825	21.3	13.2	8.1
Mysore	974	979	968	1,509	968	3.0	1.6	1.4
Mandya	990	992	960	1,705	858	7.2	5.8	1.4
Chitaldrug	942	935	924	1,282	1,108	7.6	2.8	4.3
Hassan	970	985	950	1,752	680	10.1	5.8	4.9
Chikmagalur	896	948	931	1,178	644	21.6	6.7	14.9
Shimoga	902	923	916	1,016	741	17.8	7.3	10.5

35. The home-district proportions exhibited above do not perhaps represent the true position, as figures relating to Mysoreans enumerated outside the State have not been taken into account for want of detailed information. Since, however, the volume of emigration is relatively small, it is hardly likely that the sex-ratios of the natural or home-district population given in the statement are significantly out of the mark. Accepting these ratios, therefore, as valid we see at once from the above statement how greatly migration, or to be more exact, its selective incidence influences the proportion of the sexes. The figures also prove incidentally, that a deficiency of females is indeed a normal experience. The statement under examination throws interesting sidelights on the pattern of migration in the State. But what is most striking in it, so far as the influence of migration on sex-ratios is concerned, is the overwhelming preponderance of females in inter-district migrations. Bangalore Corporation and Mysore City are of course exceptions understandably enough because while marriage

migration supplies a heavy female quota to the districts and possibly also to Kolar Gold Fields, these two cities are indebted to economic migration for their predominantly male quota of district migrants. The preponderance of the fair sex among the Non-Mysorean elements in K. G. F. City and Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts presumably spells marriage migration while the smaller number of Non-Mysorean females found in the remaining districts and cities obviously suggests economic migration. Migration of entire family units is suggested by Mysore District's ratio of 968 females for 1,000 males among its foreign-born population while the heavy deficit of females among the Non-Mysoreans in all the districts except Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug and in all the cities except K. G. F. proclaims that the bulk of these migrants are single persons.

36. While it is clear that migration exercises considerable influence on the sex-ratios, the statement under examination makes it no less clear that the degree of influence varies according to the volume as well as the pattern of migration. K. G. F. City's female surplus, despite its initial defect, offers an excellent illustration of the position. Although the natural population of this city has only 974 females per 1,000 males, migration has been able to convert this deficit into a surplus because its volume is so large (39 per cent) that its surplus quota of females has been more than ample to make good the natural deficiency. Kolar District's female quota of immigrants is almost twice as large as that of K. G. F. Yet, because migrants constitute only 7 per cent of the former's population, their female superiority has been of little avail in bringing the district's sex-ratio to parity. The other districts and cities similarly proclaim the dependence of migration on the volume and direction of the current for its influence.

37. We have already observed that marriage migration is a totally female phenomenen. It must not be supposed, however, that a surplus of females necessarily spells marriage migration. The surplus might quite conceivably be due, on the other hand, to a disproportionately large male exodus. Madras and Travancore-Cochin for example are indebted for their female superiority to this circumstance. K. G. F. City's female surplus might quite conceivably be due as much to its surplus of female migrants as to a particularly large male exodus. Retrenchments at the Mines are known to have sent out of the City a good number of men in search of fresh pastures, leaving their families behind, and this has undoubtedly raised the proportion of females in the population of K. G. F. though exactly by how much it is impossible to say.

38. The same cause has given Nagamangala, Krishnarajpete, Pandavapura, Turuvekere, Kunigal, Gundlupet and Chennarayapatna Taluks a surplus of females ranging from 2 in Gundlupet Taluk to as much as 59 in Nagamangala Taluk. All these Taluks, it is to be remembered, have a long history of female dominance, with the possible exception of Gundlupet. For reasons best known to itself this taluk had jumped the fence in 1941 into the ranks of the masculine taluks. As though regretting its apostasy, Gundlupet has now rejoined its old comrades. It is still too near the fence however for this reunion to be regarded as anything but tentative. While it is impossible to predict with certainty what this taluk's future affiliations would be, it is only reasonable to expect that Gundlupet would shed its female surplus like its neighbours Heggaddevanakote and Chamarajnagar Taluks and join at no distant date the ranks of the masculine taluks. Indeed, it is highly probable that but for the Nugu Reservoir Works in Nanjangud Taluk drawing away temporarily from their homes a considerable number of Gundlupet men, this taluk also would have betrayed a female deficiency this time. No such adventitious factor can, however, be adduced in the case of the other taluks that have females to spare. Every one of them is a notorious male exporter and Kunigal and Nagamangala, in particular, have won such notoriety in this respect that in official circles it has became almost a stock question for a prospective peon to be asked whether he hails from Kunigal or Nagamangala.

Urban and Rural Sex-Ratios

39. We have already observed that migration is not a one-way traffic. There is on the one hand migration to and from other parts of the world and on the other, there is the movement of population from one part of the State to another part of the State. Generally speaking it is the urban areas and particularly the Cities that

attract migrants and generally speaking the migrants are predominantly male. * It is noteworthy that whereas in Mysore as in the rest of the country the city migrants are predominantly male, the position is generally the reverse in Western countries. Gist and Halbert have deduced, for instance, from a study of the migration data relating to the U. S. A., that 'there is a tendency for females to out-number males among city-bound migrants.' † This contrast in the pattern of city-ward migrations reflect primarily social attitudes which are in many ways antithetical. It also reflects the fact that unlike in the West opportunities for employment of women in urban occupations are extremely few in this country. Whatever may be the reason, the existence of a male-bias in city-ward migration must be accepted as an established fact so far as India is concerned, and if there are exceptions like K. G. F., they only serve to prove the rule. A male-bias is similarly to be observed in inter-state migrations.

40. These generalisations would be found relevant to a study of Subsidiary Table 6.4 which gives the proportion of females to 1,000 males in each district and city in the State, for total as well as for urban and rural areas. Even a casual look at the Table would be enough to show that intercensal changes in the sex-composition of the population follow no uniform pattern. For the State as a whole, the present average of 949 females per 1,000 males represents an advance from 947 per 1,000 in 1941, although even so it is very much in arrears of the 1921 ratio. The rural population of the State claims a larger representation of women this time (989) than in 1941 (955) but like the general population it is also in arrears of the 1921 proportion. The urban sex-ratio is and has always been, understandably enough, short of the rural ratio and the urban ratio of 916 females per 1,000 males achieved this time is miles behind the corresponding rural ratio of 959 although it represents an advance over the 1941 ratio of 914 per 1,000 males. But what is truly remarkable about the present urban sex-ratio is that it has not only wiped out the arrears but has actually bettered the 1921 proportion (915). It has the mortification, however, of sharing this distinction with K. G. F. and Mysore Cities and among the districts with Kolar, Hassan and Chikmagalur. On the rural side, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts claim the distinction of bettering the 1921 ratios and, as regards the general population, district claimants for the distinction are conspicuously absent. Alone among the districts, Tumkur claims the double distinction on the one hand of bettering the 1921 rural ratio and on the other of levelling up with the general sex-ratio for 1921.

41. Bangalore District and K. G. F. City sex-ratios are, from one point of view, more remarkable than those of any other district or city in the State. While both are noteworthy for their consistency, each is remarkable in a different way, Bangalore District for its consistent fall and Kolar Gold Fields City for its consistent rise. K. G. F. City has two more claims to our attention than the largely superficial attribute of consistency. The first is the fact that its sex-ratio which was the lowest for any district or city in 1921 (846 females per 1,000 males) now claims to be the highest in the State. Its other claim for our special notice is the fact that the difference between its 1941 and 1951 sex-proportions (901 in 1941 to 1,004 in 1951) throws into comparative insignificance the decade difference of any district or city in the State and for any decade since 1921.

42. While these are the high-lights of intercensal changes in the sex-ratio, it must be clearly understood that the ups and downs in the ratio cannot definitely be attributed to any single factor. Chikmagalur's rural increase, for instance, from 891 to 897 females per 1,000 males during the last decade might be due as much to a fall in the maternal mortality rate as to marriage migration. It might, perhaps, with equal justification be attributed to wives of domiciled immigrants joining their husbands during the decade. Similar possibilities exist in the case of other areas also which means categorical attributions are clearly out of order. Certain broad indications emerge, however, from a study of the urban rural sex-ratios. For example, the fall in the proportion of women in urban areas and the concomitant rise in rural sex-ratios of Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts would indicate a predominantly male movement from village

* The reference here is to economise migration. Marriage migration, as we have already observed, is largely a rural phenomenon.
† Noel p. Gist and D. A. Halbert—*Urban Society* Thomas Crowell Co. New York—p. 239.

to town. Apart from this internal movement, the high scarcity of females experienced by these districts points to large and preponderantly male contributions from outside, in urban as well as in rural areas.

43. Chikmagalur and Shimoga Districts are habitual importers of male labour from Malabar, South Canara and North Canara (for coffee, tea and other plantations and areca gardens) and their low proportion of women should, therefore, cause no surprise. Chitaldrug has always had a large and preponderantly male foreign element in its population and its low urban ratio of 879 females per 1,000 males spells further male incursions not only from the rural areas but also from outside the State. The newly established textile mills at Davangere and Kirloskar Brothers' Machine Tool Factory at Harihar have notably attracted a large number of outsiders. Chitaldrug District's low proportion of women is therefore readily understandable. Bangalore Corporation and Bangalore District are also on the same street but quite aloof from the rest. Both have sustained losses in the ratio of women and in both cases the losses are due to heavy male incursions. Bangalore Corporation is, and always has been the Mecca of fortune-seekers, job-hunters and penniless adventurers and it is not surprising therefore that this city has always experienced a heavy shortage of females. If its sex-ratio has now touched the low-water mark of 883 females for 1,000 males, it is obviously because thanks to opportunities created by the War this city has attracted a bigger concourse of fortune-hunters this time than at any time before. Like Bangalore Corporation, Bangalore District also has suffered a fall in the sex-ratio and for the same reason. Its newly established industrial enterprises like The Hindusthan Aircraft Factory, The Indian Telephone Industries, The Plywood Factory, etc., have attracted a large number of outsiders who are for the most part, either bachelors or grass-widowers. Similarly, the military camps located in the district have further augmented the district's quota of males. With male contributions flowing in from so many sources, it is not surprising that the females of Bangalore District find themselves so greatly outnumbered, in urban as well as in rural areas.

44. Fluctuations in the sex-ratios of other areas are likewise to be attributed, largely if not wholly, to migration. It is needless, however, to discuss them all here. Nor is it necessary to repeat that mortality differentials also play a part, although their influence is more pronounced on the age-structure than on the sex composition of the total population.

(*ii*) AGE

Inaccuracies in the Age Returns

45. No topic investigated at the census is of greater value than age. While this is so, it is also unfortunately true that no response to a census question is as unreliable as the response to the question on age. Age-returns are vitiated on the one hand by errors due to ignorance and on the other by deliberate mis-statements. Between these two come errors due to carelessness. Such errors, however, are not a purely Indian or even an Oriental phenomenon. Even in Western countries the returns of age are admittedly unreliable. Only, errors due to ignorance are far more common in India than in the West.

Errors due to ignorance

46. Surprisingly enough, ignorance as to age is not the sole monopoly of the illiterates, as even highly literate persons have often confessed to this failing. The common people have so little idea of their real age and give such fantastic replies when questioned about it that those who are obliged to elicit the information, as for instance doctors, usually prefer to guess it for themselves. But then a guess is only as good as the guesser, and in view of the possibility of enumerators guessing wide of the mark, they had been specially instructed at the Census to pin down the respondent's age to a definite year with reference to a local calendar of important events. But instruction is one thing and execution is another. This business of ascertaining a person's age requires a degree of perseverence and skill which the average enumerator can hardly be expected to have displayed, even if he had them. Consequently, so far as the ignorant sections of the population are concerned, the age-return is by and large a matter of guess.

Deliberate Mis-statements

47. While skillful enumeration can obviate erros due to ignorance, even the best enumerator

would be helpless against deliberate misstatements, unless they are palpably fantastic. Thus a woman of 40 may declare her age to be only 30 without arousing any suspicion in the enumerator. But a woman of 50 trying to pass off for one of 25 cannot certainly expect to go unchallenged. The illustration does not mean that deliberate misstatement of age is peculiar to women. On the contrary, men also indulge in this sin although to a lesser extent than women. The recent probe which the Mysore Government initiated into the dates of birth of their officers has brought to light many cases of deliberate understatement of age, made with the main intention of postponing the date of retirement. Similarly, there have been cases of persons trying to get over the age-restrictions placed for recruitment by deliberately understating their age. Indeed, it would not be wrong to say that where age-limits are prescribed, the tendency generally is to understate the age.

48. Because so much has been said above regarding understatement of age, it must not be supposed that misstatements are always under-statements. In point of fact they operate both ways and cases of overstatement of age are met with nearly as frequently as cases of understatement. Various reasons have been advanced for this position and probably the most interesting attribution from the Indian point of view is the injunction contained in the *Hitopadesa* against the disclosure of a person's real age. The purpose of this injunction is not clear. But it probably has something to do with the notion prevalent among the orthodox that telling one's correct age would reduce the span of life. It is also believed that by declaring his true age a man would be giving his enemies an opportunity to unleash against him the forces of black magic. Superstition against the use of certain numbers as for instance—13, is probably another cause of deliberate misstatement.

49. Referring to the tendencies affecting the age-returns the Madras Census Report for 1931 has the following interesting things to say * :

"Ages of women are in India as in England less reliable but for different reasons. The Indian view of life is more functional than annual. Where a woman is married and a mother she is apt to be given a greater tale of years than is her due; she is held to have reached years and completeness and whether she is twenty or thirty is a minor matter. The same attitude appears in a tendency to return the age of unmarried girls below the true figure. Such girls have not yet assumed the functions of maturity and are therefore unconsciously regarded as younger than their true age. The functional outlook is evident in the ascription to elderly bachelors of some incorrigible juvenility, an attitude reflected in a tendency to give them fewer years than their due. Most of all, however, does it emerge in the case of the old. Old age is a category obscuring all years. A man past his prime, or woman past child-bearing has crossed a frontier and in India the fact of the crossing is of much greater importance than the length of the step beyond. Some age is taken as representing the category 'old' and tends to be applied indiscriminately to all within it. Hence a general tendency to exaggerate ages for old people. Widows in particular suffer from this."

* Pp. 99-100.

Value of the Returns

50. It would be clear from the above remarks that our age-returns are far from being trustworthy. Yet, as Mr. Yeatts rightly points out "the observation of tendency and the facts of probability make it possible to draw a greater value from the returns than might be expected." The errors in the returns being fairly constant from one census to another, the age-statistics extracted from the Census may be safely relied upon to show the changes that take place in the age-distribution of the population from time to time. Thus in Table C. V. of Part II of this Report we find that the 1951 age-distributions also betray the usual preference for quinquennial and even digit endings, the order of digital preference being 0, 5, 2, 8, 6, 4, 3, 1, 9 and 7. It is interesting to note that such partiality is less marked in the 0-5 age-bracket than in the higher ages. This is because even the most ignorant parent can date with some accuracy the birth of a child five years old or less. Beyond the fifth year, age-knowledge seems to diminish with age and by the time one reaches the Biblical span of life, age-ignorance becomes so profound that digital bias seems to turn

markedly in favour of a 0 termination. All things considered, age-group 0-5 may be regarded as the most accurate of all.

THE PRESENT AGE-STRUCTURE

51. As we have already observed in the previous Section, the total population consists of a host of age-groups, each with its own specific death-rate and each with its own history of mortality. The proportion of population in each age-group at any given time is, in the absence of migration, governed by the differential birth and death rates that operate upon the generations concerned. The proportion of the State's population claimed by each age-group at the different censuses since 1881 have been exhibited in the statement given at para 27 of the previous Section and in the subsequent paragraphs of that Section the past history of the age-groups has been briefly described. It is therefore hardly necessary to traverse the same ground once again. Instead, we might profitably turn our attention to an examination of the State's present age-structure in juxtaposition with those of certain other countries and of All-India. The following statement shows the relative positions at a glance :—

Age-structure of the population

Age-group	*United Kingdom*	*Italy*	*All-India*	*Mysore*
All Ages ..	100	100	100	100
Under 15 years ..	21.1	26.8	38.3	39.3
15-64 „ ..	68.4	65.5	58.5	57.9
65 and over ..	10.5	7.7	3.2	2.8

It would be seen at once from this statement that the proportion of children in the population is the highest in Mysore, being in fact one per cent more than the All-India proportion. Since children under 15 are not in general engaged in economic activities, it can be readily seen that Mysore carries a particularly heavy dependency burden. In contrast, in the 15-64 age-group, the group from which the great majority of the economically active population is drawn in all countries, Mysore falls short of even the relatively low All-India proportion of 58.5 by 0.6 per cent. The high proportion claimed by the United Kingdom and Italy in this group obviously means that there are a larger number of breadwinners in these countries than in India and in Mysore. The low proportion of children coupled with the high proportion of adults in these countries point unmistakably to a higher standard of living while the proportions relating to India and Mysore point no less unmistakably to a low standard of living. Thus, a comparative study of the age-structure of different countries would broadly indicate the state of development of a country and the level of living of its population, without any need for elaborate examination of income and expenditure patterns to reach the same conclusion.

AGE-STRUCTURE AND POPULATION GROWTH

52. A study of the age-structure would also reveal the future trends of population growth. According to the Swedish statistician Sundbärg, a normal population has roughly one half of its total between the ages 15-50 and the ratio of those above that age-bracket to those below it indicates whether the population is increasing, stationary or decreasing. If the youngest of the three population groups is double the 50 and over age-group then the population is a growing population. If the number of youngsters falls short of that, the population is in all probability stationary; and if grey hairs continue to out-number youngsters, then the population is regressive. Applying this test to the State's population, we find that Mysore can pride herself on being a progressive State even as regards numbers, as the subjoined statement would show :—

Sundbärg distribution

Year	*0–15*	*15–50*	*50 & over*
1951 ..	39.3	49.2	11.5
1941 ..	39.0	51.7	9.3
1931 ..	40.1	49.8	10.3
1921 ..	38.0	49.0	12.8
1911 ..	37.4	49.6	13.0
1901 ..	39.9	47.3	12.8

The statement being self-explanatory no elaborate comment would be unnecessary. The 1941 age-distribution, however, demands special notice because had we but grasped its significance, the population explosion which we have actually witnessed could easily have been predicted.

Factors influencing age-structure

53. In a normal population every age-group would be substantially larger than the next older group. This is so partly because mortality mows down the generations as they pass through life and partly also because the older groups are drawn from generations which had been less numerous at birth than the younger groups. The normal age-structure is thus like a pyramid with the youngest age-group as the base and the oldest age-group as its apex. The shape of the pyramid, however, changes with variations in the main factors of population change namely, fertility, mortality and migration.

54. Where birth-rates are high and have remained more or less constant, there would be little change in the age-structure from one census to another, unless affected by particularly strong migratory currents. In the absence of large-scale migration, possibly the only change that would be experienced in regions of high fertility is a slight increase in the proportion of the population in the 0-15 age-bracket and a corresponding reduction in the proportion of adults in age-group 15-50, the former due largely to a fall in the infant mortality rate and consequent increase in the number of surviving children.

55. Where birth-rates are low the proportion of children in the population would also be low and in the absence of violent fluctuations in the death-rates there would be little change in the age-structure from one census to another. A declining birth-rate, on the other hand, produces a dramatic effect on the age-structure. A declining birth-rate means that each successive generation of children forms a smaller proportion of the population than the preceding generation. Instead of the normal age-structure with children of the lowest age-bracket constituting the largest class and the number at each successive higher age-group being smaller than the lower age-group, countries with a declining birth-rate develop bulges above the base of their age-structures. Where the fall in the birth-rate has commenced only recently, the bulge would appear in the ages of early maturity as in the case of the U. S. A. and where the decline started earlier, the bulge would appear in the higher age-groups also as in the case of the United Kingdom. The statement given below illustrates the above discussion :—

Distribution of population by age and sex in Mysore and other countries
(in thousands)

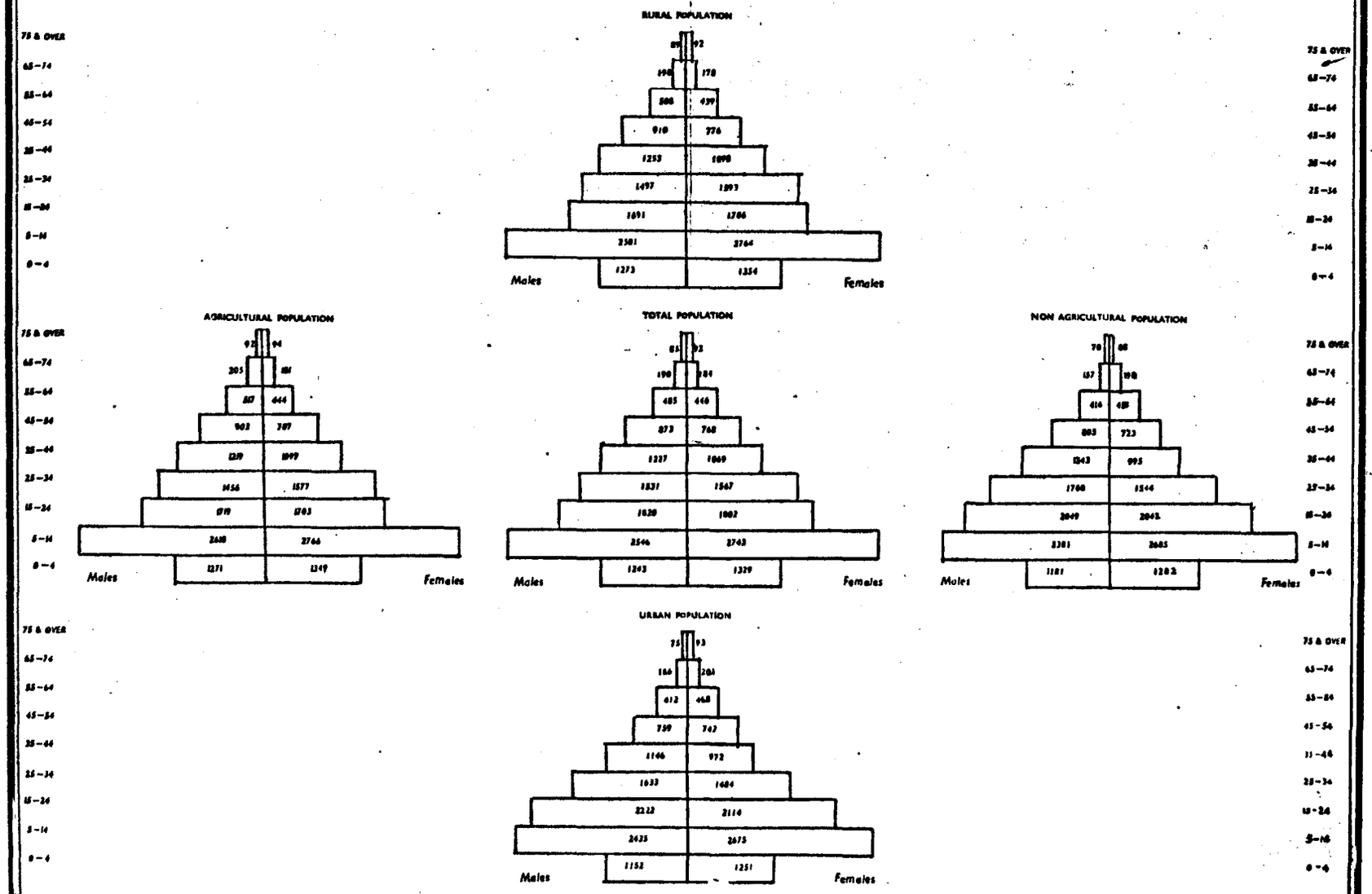
Age group	Males			Females		
	Mysore	U.K.	U.S.A.	Mysore	U.K.	U.S.A.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL AGES	4,669	21,091	74,243	4,390	22,411	74,973
0–4 ..	581	1,872	8,069	584	1,780	7,737
5–9 ..	590	1,473	6,865	615	1,416	6,588
10–14 ..	599	1,415	5,676	589	1,368	5,485
15–19 ..	450	1,458	5,440	388	1,421	5,311
20–24 ..	399	1,574	5,950	403	1,535	5,934
25–29 ..	376	1,721	5,974	375	1,721	6,182
30–34 ..	338	1,559	5,505	313	1,574	5,844
35–39 ..	305	1,715	5,307	243	1,734	5,536
40–44 ..	268	1,658	4,892	226	1,686	5,020
45–49 ..	213	1,464	4,495	161	1,581	4,598
50–54 ..	195	1,214	4,050	176	1,429	4,105
55–59 ..	104	1,082	3,659	81	1,302	3,682
60–64 ..	122	939	3,017	114	1,168	3,026
65–69 ..	49	783	2,190	41	1,009	2,281
70–74 ..	40	589	1,524	40	781	1,686
75–79 ..	16	355	960	15	506	1,125
80–84 ..	15	158	472	16	265	570
85 & over ..	9	62	198	10	135	263

Making due allowances for the vagaries of sampling and for possible under-enumeration of young children, we see from the above statement that Mysore's age-structure conforms to the normal pattern, with each higher age-group showing a progressive decline in numbers. The U. K. and U. S. A. age-distributions, on the other hand, show bulges in the adult age-groups. While in the Mysore age-distribution the number of people aged under 20 is larger than the number aged 20-40, the reverse is true of the U. K. age-distribution. True, like Mysore, the U. S. A. also show numerical superiority in the 0-20 bracket relatively to the age-group 20-40. But, unlike the Mysore age-distribution which follows the normal pattern, the latter shows a larger quota in age-group 25-29 than in the younger age-group 20-24. These bulges in the 20-40 age-range exhibited by the U. K. and U. S. A. age-distributions reflect the past history of births in these two countries. The bulge in the U. S. A. age-distribution at age-group 25-29 shows that the birth-rate in that country has started falling only recently, while the bulges in the U. K. age-structure show that the decline in the birth-rate must have started round about the turn of the century. The fact that the U. K. quota in age-group 35-39 is roughly of the same size as that of age-group 25-29 and is larger than any of the younger groups except 0-4, shows that the people in age-group 35-39 are the survivors of a group born at a time

Age Pyramids

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

OF 10000 OF THE POPULATION OF EACH SEX



R.Z.S. GOVT. PRESS, BANGALORE.

when the birth-rate was higher than ever before or after. As time passes, these bulges would move into the higher age-brackets and thus the ageing process would go on. So far as Mysore is concerned, there is no possibility of its age-structure developing bulges in the adult age-groups within the foreseeable future, although it is quite on the cards that some ageing of the population would eventually take place as a result of declining mortality.

56. Like fertility and mortality, migration also wields some influence on the age-distributions. Ordinarily, however, the volume of migration is not sufficiently large as to produce significant changes in the age-structure of the population. Even when it is large, if the flow is two-directional as in the case of marriage migration, the balance of advantage (or disadvantage) in these exchanges would be so small as to have little effect on the age-structure. It is only when the flow is largely in one direction, as in the case of economic migration, and assumes the dimensions of a flood, that migration can be said to have any significant effect on the age-distributions. Since the bulk of the migrants are usually young adults, wherever there is a large accession to the population through immigration, there is bound to be an increase in the proportion of adults and where on the contrary heavy losses are sustained through emigration, it is equally certain that there would be a corresponding fall in the adult ratio provided of course, the net gain or loss is sufficiently large. In regard to the volume of migration the Royal Commission on Population observe that "within the limits of a net flow of 100,000 per annum, the effect would be inconsiderable."* That probably explains why Mysore's age-structure shows little change, despite the record tally of immigrants claimed by the last decade.

Urban and Rural Age-distributions

57. When we say that Mysore's age-structure shows little change, it is not for one moment suggested that the proportion of each age-group to the total has remained constant. Indeed, it has not. What we really mean by that statement is that the phenomenal influx of population witnessed by the last decade has produced no significant changes in the trends of growth. The higher age-brackets continue to show smaller numbers than the younger age-groups as before and consequently the Mysore age-pyramid still retains its shape, without showing bulges in the upper age-brackets as the U. K. pyramid for example does.

58. Though the age-pyramid does not lose its shape if the volume of migration is not sufficiently large, yet careful analysis of the urban and rural age-data reveals that the age-distributions are not altogether insensitive to relatively minor movements of population. The following statement and the diagram appearing opposite show clearly the influence of migratory currents on the age-distributions.

Urban and rural age-distributions per 10,000 of each sex

Age-group	Population		Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0–4 ..	1,243	1,329	1,152	1,251	1,273	1,354
5–14 ..	2,546	2,743	2,435	2,675	2,581	2,764
15–24 ..	1,820	1,802	2,222	2,114	1,691	1,706
25–34 ..	1,531	1,567	1,633	1,484	1,497	1,593
35–44 ..	1,227	1,069	1,146	972	1,253	1,098
45–54 ..	873	768	759	742	910	776
55–64 ..	485	446	412	468	508	439
65–74 ..	190	184	166	201	198	178
75 & over ..	85	92	75	93	89	92

59. Age-groups 15-24 and 25-34 in the above statement show clearly the effect of migration on the age-distribution. While the proportions in the earlier age-groups namely 0-4 and 5-14 expose no significant disparities between urban and rural age-distributions, those of age-groups 15-24 and 25-34 establish a definite townward drift in the adolescent and young adult populations. In the age-group 15-24, in particular, the urban proportions are deeply indebted to rural contributions for their present dimensions. The rural losses, it is noteworthy, are not confined to the hardier sex but are shared impartially by both. The townward movement is less pronounced in the 25-34 age-bracket and considering that the rural areas boast of a considerable female superiority in this age-group, the movement is obviously a male phenomenon.

60. It is interesting to note, incidentally, that age-group 25-34 is apparently the most dangerous period in the lives of men and women

* *Royal Commission on Population Report*—His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, pp. 96-97.

in urban areas; for, while the fall in the proportion of both sexes from age-group 15-24 to 25-34 is gentle enough in the case of rural areas, in the case of urban areas the fall is truly precipitous. The drop in the urban proportion from age-group 25-34 to age-group 35-44 is only a little less precipitous than the fall from age-group 15-24 to age-group 25-34. The only striking difference between the two is that whereas the latter's rural fall in the proportion of women is a mere stumble, the former's is practically a nose-dive. Even more precipitous than the fall in the proportion of urban females in age-group 25-34 is the drop from 2,764 in age-group 5-14 to as few as 1,706 rural males per 10,000 in age-group 15-24. The heavy loss sustained by the rural female proportion in the latter age-bracket must be attributed partly to town-exodus and partly to maternal mortality. By the same token, the relatively larger quota of females claimed by this age-group in urban areas must be attributed partly to relatively lower maternal mortality and partly to a large influx of young women from rural areas. Indeed, it is quite probable that but for the impact of migration, age-group 15-24 would have betrayed no startling disparities between the urban and rural proportions.

61. But, though there would not have been marked disparities between the urban and rural areas, the fall in the proportions from age-group 5-14 to age-group 15-24 would have been nonetheless remarkable. Being the products of those age-groups which had suffered heavy depletions in 1921 on account of influenza and possibly also plague, a shrinkage in the number of persons in age-groups 15-24 and 25-34 was indeed inevitable.

62. No single factor accounts for the shrinkage of proportions in age-groups 35-44. So far as the fair sex is concerned, the reason for this shrinkage is not far to seek. For them, this marks the end of the reproductive period just as age-group 15-24 marks the beginning. Since the beginning and the end of the reproductive span are the most dangerous periods in a woman's life, it is easy to see that a shrinkage in the proportion of women in age-groups 15-24 and 35-44 is only what might reasonably be expected. The fall in the proportion of men in age-group 35-44 is, on the other hand, less easy to explain because the reason is less obvious. One has only to trace the past history of the age-groups to see that the occupants of the 35-44 bracket are the products of a period of sub-average growth.

63. Age-group 45-54 bears the scars of the influenza pandemic and to some extent also of plague. The relatively low proportion of males in the urban areas as compared to rural in this age-group probably indicates the return to their homes of a substantial number of villagers who had migrated to towns earlier in their lives. Age-group 55-64 carries evidence of plague and influenza depletions while age-groups 65-74 and 75 and over show the effects of famine, plague and influenza. It is interesting to observe that whereas in urban areas the quota of females is larger than of males in age-group 55-64 and 65-74, the reverse appears to be the position in rural areas, where males claim superiority. This is explained by the fact that the strains and stresses of life bear more heavily on males in urban areas than in the rural and if women in these age-brackets in rural areas contribute less to a thousand of their sex than their urban sisters, it is largely because plague and influenza had taken a heavier toll of them. Female superiority in age-group 75 and over reflects but a general tendency. If urban males in this age-bracket suffer in comparison with their rural brothers, it is because of heavier famine depletions.

Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Age-distributions

64. Elsewhere in this Report we shall have occasion to observe that the urban rural dichotomy is in essence the same as the functional dichotomy of agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods. These two are practically synonymous in this country because for us agriculture represents more a way of life than a means of living. While agriculture brings to our mind the picture of rural life, the non-agricultural category brings to our mind the picture of urban life. Since the ways of life exercise a very profound influence on demographic factors, one would expect the urban age-distributions to bear a close resemblance to non-agricultural age-distributions and rural age-distributions to resemble agricultural age-distributions. Let us see if the figures run true to expectations.

Age-distribution of urban, rural and agricultural and non-agricultural populations per 10,000 of each sex

Age-group	Urban Population		Non-Agricultural Population		Rural Population		Agricultural Population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0–4 ..	1,152	1,251	1,181	1,282	1,273	1,354	1,271	1,346
5–14 ..	2,435	2,675	2,381	2,685	2,581	2,764	2,618	2,769
15–24 ..	2,222	2,114	2,049	2,042	1,691	1,706	1,719	1,703
25–34 ..	1,633	1,484	1,700	1,544	1,497	1,553	1,456	1,577
35–44 ..	1,146	972	1,243	995	1,253	1,098	1,219	1,099
45–54 ..	759	742	805	723	910	776	903	787
55–64 ..	412	468	414	451	508	439	517	444
65–74 ..	166	201	151	190	198	178	205	181
75 & over ..	75	93	70	88	89	92	92	94

65. No detailed examination of the statement is needed to see that the non-agricultural distributions run closer to the urban age-distribution than to the age-distribution of the agricultural population and that likewise the agricultural age-distributions run closer to the rural proportions than to those of the urban areas. Of course, the rural and agricultural proportions are much closer to each other than the urban and non-agricultural proportions. But that is only to be expected considering that the urban distributions are determined by more than one variable. The biggest disparities are to be found understandably enough in age-groups 15-24, 25-34 and 35-44 and more in the case of males than in the case of females—understandably enough because it is in these age-brackets and more particularly in age-group 15-24 that mortality differentials are most marked and migratory currents are most felt. If our vital statistics were reliable and we had cross-tabulation of migrants for age and livelihood classes,it would have been possible to assess the influence of each one of these factors on the age-distributions and to explain the differences observed between the urban and the rural areas on the one hand and between the agricultural and non-agricultural categories on the other. Unfortunately, while our vital statistics are utterly unreliable, considerations of cost and the time factor have come in the way of detailed cross-tabulations for migrants. The statement under examination and the diagram facing page 101 lend, however, enough support for our thesis namely that the urban/rural dichotomy bears a remarkably close family resemblance to the agricultural and non-agricultural dichotomy. Further evidence of this position is forthcoming in Subsidiary Tables 6.9 to 6.12.

INFANTS

66. Subsidiary Table 6.9 shows the proportion of infants per 10,000 of (i) the rural population (ii) urban population (iii) the agricultural population and (iv) non-agricultural population of the State as well as of each district and city. From this Table we gather that the number of infants per 10,000 of the population was 270 in 1931, 242 in 1941 and 269 in 1951. These figures are not strictly comparable because the instructions for recording the age of infants have not been the same at all three censuses. In 1921 the instruction was to enter 0 for all infants aged less than six months and to enter 1 for infants aged 6 months and more but less than 18 months. The 1941 count was virtually on the basis of 'age last birthday', and the 1951 enumeration was actually on this basis, following the recommendation of the U. N. Population Commission.* Further, while the 1931 and 1941 age-distributions had gone through a process of smoothing, only raw figures have been taken into account in 1951, based on a ten per cent sample. It is not possible therefore to say how far and in what manner these changes in instruction and changes in tabulation procedure vitiate comparisons. It would not, however, be wrong to presume that the 1931 proportions carry a number of infants whom the 1951 criterion would have classified as young children. By the same token, it would not be wrong to suppose that what appears to be a fall in the proportion (from 270 per 10,000 in 1931 to 269 per 1,000 in 1951) might conceivably be a gain. The 1941 proportion, as already stated, represents smoothed figures; but even making due allowances for that and for possible vagaries in sampling in the 1951 figures, it must be conceded that 1951 has registered quite a substantial gain over the 1941 position, largely as the result of a fall in the infant mortality rate.

* *Population Census Methods*—U. N. O. p. 15

67. It is interesting to note that the rural proportions of infants (139 males and 140 females) are identical with those of the agricultural classes except for the small difference of 1 in the case of males (138 males and 140 females). In both, females score over the males, the margin of superiority being only 1 in the case of the rural population and 2 in the case of the agricultural population. In contrast, the urban and non-agricultural populations exhibit a male superiority, the margin of excess being by an odd coincidence 4 in both cases.

68. While this is the position in the State as a whole, the district and city proportions show wide variations. The three rain-soaked Malnad districts namely Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga and the two thirsty districts of the Maidan namely Chitaldrug and Tumkur have more than the average proportion of infants and all of them boast of spectacular gains over the 1941 proportions. With an increase from 231 in 1941 to as much as 345 per 10,000 in 1951, Shimoga District beats the rest by a comfortable margin, its nearest rival Chitaldrug showing an increase of no more than 47 per 10,000 (from 254 in 1941 to 301 in 1951) during the same interval. With 238 and 235 infants respectively per 10,000 of the population in 1941, Hassan and Chikmagalur could boast of better proportions than Shimoga's 231. But these districts have now to eat humble pie with 275 and 299 infants respectively per 10,000. Kolar Gold Fields City has contrived to equal the State average of 269 infants per 10,000 males. But in acquiring this distinction the city has suffered the mortification of forfeiting its 1941 claim of having the highest proportion of infants in the State, namely 334. The other districts and cities show sub-average proportions, the lowest being Mysore City's 188 and the highest being Kolar's 267. It is interesting to note that while the districts show without exception a gain on the 1941 proportions, the cities with no less unanimity betray a fall. Mysore City's fall from 275 in 1941 to 188 in 1951 obviously begs for an explanation.

Young Children

69. If infants have registered a gain in their proportion during the last decade, young children aged 1-4 have the mortification of showing a fall. From 149 per 10,000 of the population in 1931, their proportion had dropped to 1,078 in 1941 and it has now touched the low average of 1,016. Because of inclusion of infants aged over six months in this group, the 1931 proportion is obviously inflated and the fall in proportion in 1941 is consequently more apparent than real. The fall in the 1951 proportion of young children is, however, unmistakable, and what is more interesting is that all the districts and cities, without any exception, share this ignominy. As in the case of infants, Bangalore Corporation and Mysore City with 921 and 833 children respectively per 10,000 show sub-average proportions while K. G. F. with a proportion of 1,097 per 10,000 maintains its 1941 reputation of having the highest proportion of young children in the State. Bangalore (1,092) Tumkur (1,063), Mysore (1,030) and Hassan (1,036) among the districts have the distinction of showing a more than average quota of young children, while the rest of the districts betray sub-average proportions. By a curious irony, Shimoga district which boasts of the highest proportion of infants, also suffers the humiliation of showing the lowest proportion of young children (969) among the districts. In confessing to the lowest proportion of young children as well as of infants, Mysore City shows a consistency which has absolutely no parallel.

70. As in the case of infants, the rural and urban proportions of young children on the one hand and the agricultural and non-agricultural proportions on the other present a study in contrasts. Here again, while the rural and agricultural proportions show a pronounced partiality for the fair sex the urban and non-agricultural populations insist upon asserting their masculinity. Female superiority among children in the rural and agricultural populations is, however, more pronounced than in the case of infants. While the rural population has 520 girls for 514 male children per 10,000, the agricultural population boasts of as many as 521 females for 511 males. The urban population, on the other hand, sports a male surplus of 7 over the female quota of 476 children per 10,000. The non-agricultural population goes one better and proclaims a male surplus of 10 over the female quota of 484. Oddly enough only Chitaldrug and Hassan among the districts and cities have proportions conforming to the State pattern. For reasons best known to themselves, the rest of the areas refuse to toe the line.

Boys and Girls

71. To those who are in charge of public instruction in the State, the rise in the proportion of children of school-going age (5-14) from 2,575 in 1941 to as much as 2,641 in 1951, would no doubt come as a headache. Bangalore Corporation among the cities and Hassan and Chikmagalur among the districts have registered a fall from their 1941 proportions. The heaviest loss is sustained understandably enough by Bangalore Corporation. The phenomenally large influx of adults into this city during the decade has somewhat distorted the normal age-distributions and in the process has produced a shrinkage in the proportion of youngsters of school-going age and a bullish effect on the ratio of adults. It is significant that Bangalore Corporation's ratio of 2,313 youngsters is the lowest while, as we shall see presently, its proportion of young adults (aged 15-34) is the highest among the districts and cities. Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts, the other losers, have the consolation of showing relatively lighter losses than Bangalore Corporation, the first named district sustaining a fall from 2,608 in 1941 to 2,595 in 1951 and the second named district suffering a loss from 2,505 in 1941 to 2,471 per 10,000 persons in 1951. Like Bangalore Corporation, K. G. F. and Mysore Cities also show sub-average proportions with 2,622 and 2,573 respectively for 10,000 of their population. The latter, however, have greatly improved their position since 1941. Kolar and Shimoga Districts (with 2,581 and 2,561 respectively) are on the same street as these two cities, with decade increases going hand in glove with sub-average proportions. The remaining districts namely Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya and Chitaldrug show not only improvement over the 1941 position but also claim more than average proportions.

72. As in the case of infants and young children, the rural and agricultural proportions of those aged 5-14 show a female superiority, the urban proportions being 1,323 males for 1,347 females as against the agricultural proportion of 1,337 males for 1,354 females. But unlike the earlier age-groups, while the urban proportions in this age-group trumpet evidence of masculinity (1,278 males for 1,272 females), the non-agricultural proportions for some obscure reason betray a female preference (1,253 for 1,272 females). Considering that female superiority is found under the non-agricultural category in all areas except Tumkur and Mysore Districts, it is easy to see that there must be some cause operating to produce this result, though exactly what it is must remain largely a matter of speculation.

Young men and Women

73. Subsidiary Table 6.12 displays the proportions of young men and women aged 15-34 per 10,000 of the general, urban and rural populations as also per 10,000 of the agricultural and non-agricultural populations. What strikes the eye at once in this Table is the steep fall in the proportion of young men and women from as much as 3,570 in 1941 to as low as 3,360 in 1951. The fall would have been even more precipitous but for adventitious additions through migration. At first sight, the fall appears to be inexplicable. But a study of the past demographic history of the population and more particularly of the reproductive part of it, shows clearly that it is the influenza pandemic that has engineered this fall. That the State is indebted to outside contributions even for its present proportion in age-group 15-34 would be evident from the fact that it is the areas of heavy Non-Mysorean incursion that show proportions above the State average. Bangalore Corporation, for instance, which claims a record tally of immigrants appropriately tops the list with a proportion of 4,038 per 10,000. Mysore City's relatively high proportion of migrants gives it the second place while Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Hassan Districts qualify in that order for the next three ranks, by virtue of their contributions to the migrants' total. Kolar Gold Fields City has always had a considerable foreign element and its over-average proportion in the 15-34 age-bracket should therefore cause no surprise. The other districts in the State show sub-average proportions varying with the size of the outside-element, Tumkur District being at the foot of the ladder with a proportion of 3,120 per 10,000, mainly because it is more an exporter of population than an importer.

74. As in the case of the younger age-groups the rural proportions approximate here also to the agricultural proportions; and likewise, the urban proportions approximate to the non-agricultural proportions, the proximity between the two being, of course, closer in the

case of the former than in the case of the latter. Thus the rural proportions of 1,634 males and 1,609 females are matched by the agricultural proportions of 1,622 males and 1,605 females while the urban proportions of 2,023 males and 1,710 females are matched by the non-agricultural proportion of 1,973 males and 1,699 females per 10,000. The males predominate in all four categories understandably enough because of predominantly male outside contributions. The very high proportion of males in urban areas as compared to rural bears witness to the fact that urban areas are the chief centres of attraction. Likewise, the higher proportion of males among non-agricultural classes indicates that the bulk of the migrants follow non-agricultural avocations. Male superiority in the rural and agricultural proportions indicates a sizable movement into rural areas from outside and into agricultural livelihoods, probably as agricultural labourers although judging from the narrow margin of difference between the proportions of the two sexes the inflow cannot be regarded as anything more than a trickle.

Middle Aged Persons

75. We gather from Subsidiary Table 6.13 that middle-aged persons, that is to say persons aged 35-54, have improved their proportion from as low as 1,839 in 1931 and 1,901 in 1941 to as much as 1,972 per 10,000 persons in 1951. Since people of this age-bracket constitute the generations that were affected by plague and influenza and since moreover these two calamities are known to have exercised a selective lethal influence on women, the low proportion of middle-aged women exposed by the Subsidiary Table (890 females for 1,082 males) is only what might have been reasonably expected. Added to this is the fact that on account of high maternal mortality at the two extremities of the reproductive period, the number of women getting into middle-age would be necessarily small. Taking the two sexes together we find that the State average of 1,972 middle-aged persons per 10,000 of the population is exceeded by all the districts except Shimoga and Bangalore while the last named districts and the three cities betray sub-average proportions.

76. A detailed examination of the rural urban and agricultural and non-agricultural proportions is hardly necessary. What is perhaps of some interest in these proportions is the fact that the rural and agricultural proportions are higher than the urban and non-agricultural proportions. But even this needs no elaboration. What is of real interest in the Subsidiary Table under discussion is the evidence of ageing it offers. The fact that as against only 1,839 middle-aged persons per 1,000 of the population in 1931, there were as many as 1,901 in 1941 shows that the process of ageing had already commenced by then. It apparently gathered momentum during the last decade and 1951's quota of 1,972 middle-aged persons holds promise of an even higher quota at the next census. Since there has been no significant fall in the birth-rate in recent years, the ageing process must be attributed almost entirely to a fall in the mortality rate.

Elderly Persons

77. Subsidiary Table 6.14 tells us that the State has now a larger quota of elderly persons aged 55 and over than it had ten or even twenty years ago. The quota which stood at 700 per 10,000 in 1931 slumped suddenly and unexpectedly to as low as 634 per 10,000 in 1941. It has not only recovered lost ground since then but what is more, it has registered a substantial gain even over the 1931 position. The 1951 quota of 742 elderly persons is the average of contributions ranging from a mere 573 in Chikmagalur District to as high as 900 per 10,000 persons in Kolar District. The three Malnad Districts namely Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga have such large quotas in the younger age-brackets that it is not altogether surprising they have fewer grey hairs than in the other districts. Chitaldrug's contribution of 720 elders reflects smaller quotas in the younger ages than in the Malnad Districts. Significantly enough, it is the districts having the highest death-rates that suffer most from a paucity of elders.

78. As in the case of middle-aged persons, the proportions of elders in urban as well as in rural areas and in agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods are of little interest. They but bear witness to the family resemblance that generally exists between the rural and agricultural categories on the one hand and between the urban and non-agricultural categories on the other.

MEAN AGE

79. A high proportion of middle-aged and elderly persons in the population is, as we have already observed, a rough index of ageing. Indications of ageing can also be had from the dimensions of the mean age. Mean age is the average number of years lived by the population and should not be confused with mean duration of life. A higher mean age means that the total number of years lived by the population is higher. Where children form a large percentage of the population the mean age is relatively lower. A high mean age however does not necessarily mean a high proportion of elderly persons, considering that a high proportion in the intermediate age-brackets would also produce the same result. The mean age, it must be borne in mind, is nothing more than an average and can be regarded at best only as an additional piece of evidence. Anyone who attempts to draw firm conclusions from a study of the mean ages would commit the same mistake as the person in the story who attempted to cross the river after ascertaining its average depth.

80. Since we have already discovered signs of ageing in the population in other ways, it would be of some interest to see how the 1951 mean ages compare with those of the previous Censuses and what value can be attached to them :—

Year		*Male*	*Female*
1951	..	24.8	23.7
1941	..	24.7	23.5
1931	..	25.1	24.4
1921	..	25.7	24.9
1911	..	25.9	25.3
1901	..	25.0.	25.5
1891	..	24.9	24.9
1881	..	24.5	24.8

The statement shows a rise in the mean age from 24.7 for males and 23.5 for females in 1941 to 24.8 males and 23.7 females in 1951. The rise is slightly higher in the case of females than in the case of males and this perhaps indicates a fall in the maternal mortality rate. The higher mean age for males means that the proportion of women in the earlier ages is comparatively higher and in the later ages comparatively lower than in the case of the stronger sex.

(*iii*) MARRIAGE

81. The demographic factor that is most relevant to a study of population growth is marriage or marital status to be more precise. Growth postulates reproduction and since nearly all reproduction in the human species takes place within some form of marriage institution, data relating to marital status are clearly of fundamental importance.

82. Previous Census Reports carry a great deal of interesting material about marriage. Had tabulations been available this time for marital status by religion and caste, it would have been profitable to traverse the same ground on this occasion also. But the decision of the Government of India to eschew caste tabulation at the 1951 Census has rendered it wholly unnecessary to indulge in a discussion of such topics as marital customs and taboos and the cultural factors that have produced them. It would not, however, be out of place to mention briefly here the changes that have taken place in recent years in the attitude of the people in matrimonial matters, as such changes are bound to be reflected in the census data on marriage now under review.

83. In Mysore as in the rest of the country, marriage is still 'universal'. For the great majority of the population it is still a religious duty; it is the twelfth *samskara.* Though exceptions are found here and there, endogamy of caste and exogamy of *gotra* or totem are still the rule. One-day marriages which were exceptional thirty or forty years age have now become general and the age of marriage has been steadily rising even among those advanced castes which used to frown on post-puberty marriage in the past. The difficulty of securing jobs by persons of low educational qualifications has driven more and more persons to seek higher education and higher education has invariably meant comparatively late marriages. Since young men nowadays prefer educated girls, preferably with some educational attainments, education of girls has ceased to be a fashion and is becoming more and more a necessity. Inevitably this has resulted in postponement of marriage. Increasing resistence on the part of young men to get entangled in matrimony till they are settled in life, has also operated in the same direction. The difficulty of securing

suitable young men for girls and the difficulty of meeting the marriage expenses are other factors that have contributed to a rise in the marriageable age. Referring to this position Mandelbaum says—

> "Education of the Western type has been acquired mostly by individuals from the upper castes, and in these higher ranks of Hindu Society the age of marriage has markedly increased. This is due only in part to the direct lessons which have been learned in schools, much more it is a result of the fact that educated bridegrooms are much sought after and command a high bridegroom price. A father with several daughters, therefore, must perforce postpone their marriages until he can scrape together enough money to swing a suitable match for each. There is also an increasing degree of education for girls in high caste circles, so that a girl of this class when she is married is not only older than was her mother but also somewhat more self-sufficient." *

Marital status of 1,000 of each sex

84. The developments that have been described above are amply corroborated by Subsidiary Tables 6.7 and 6.8. A glance at the former will show that fewer persons marry now than they used to do thirty years ago and that to-day fewer persons are losing their partners in life than they did way back in 1921. This, of course, is the rule to which the Table shows some exceptions. For the State as a whole the quota of unmarried in a thousand of its males is as high as 573 as against the 1921 claim of 550. All the districts and cities share this increase, with the solitary exception of Hassan. Apparently in this district the marital yoke has greater attractions than single blessedness; for while its quota of the married has registered a gain from 367 in 1941 to 369 in 1951 the proportion of the unmarried in this district has dropped from 579 to 575 during the same interval. What is worse, the number of males who have lost their life-partners has mounted to 56 as against the 1941 proportion of 54. Like Hassan, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts also boast of increased quotas of married males. But unlike that district, they also show increased proportions of the unmarried. They contrive to achieve this double distinction by cutting the losses of their wives—Tumkur from 53 widowers in 1941 to 47 in 1951 and Chitaldrug from 60 in 1941 to 53 in 1951. Hassan, incidentally claims also the rather dubious distinction of being the only district where the quota of widowers has increased since 1941.

85. The fair sex have increased their quota of unmarried from 421 in 1941 to 430 in 1951 while the number of widows has come down from 163 to 154 in the same interval. Their quota of the married remains faithful to the 1941 proportion of 416 per 1,000 females. Considered by districts we find that with the exception of Tumkur all the other districts and the three cities have a larger number of unmarried females to-day than they had in 1941. The exception Tumkur has refused to budge from the 1941 ratio of 430 unmarried women per 1,000 of the sex. Bangalore District's quota of the married has remained stationary at 425 women per 1,000 of the sex. The rest of the areas show variations from the 1941 position, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Chitaldrug and the three cities showing a minus variation and the remaining districts showing a plus variation. Increases in the proportion of married claimed by the three Malnad Districts, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga do not mean more marriages but fewer widows. The number of widows, indeed, has come down in all the districts except Mandya which has four more than its 1941 quota of 167. As for the cities, Mysore City alone has been kind to its women while Bangalore Corporation and K. G. F. City have the mortification of showing a larger proportion of widows than in 1941.

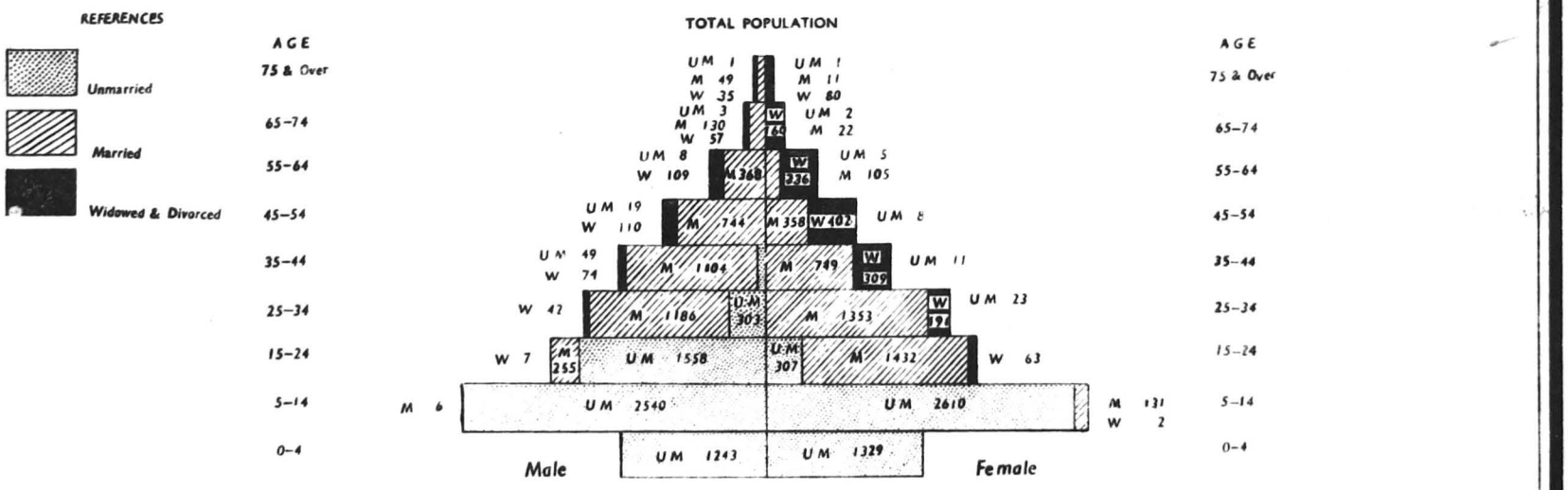
Comparison with other States

86. Comparison of the Mysore ratios with those of other States reveals the interesting fact that the tendencies observed above are not peculiar to Mysore. In nearly all parts of the country, there are to-day more persons enjoying the pleasures of single blessedness, fewer persons under the marital yoke and fewer who have lost their life-partners than was the case only ten years ago. Here and there, there are exceptions like Madras where the marital yoke has apparently exercised greater attraction than the unmarried state. But everywhere the proportion of widows has fallen. It needs no

* David G. Mandelbaum—"The Family in India"—*The Family, its Function and Destiny*—P. 109.

Marital Status

OF 10,000 OF THE POPULATION
OF EACH SEX



Mysore Census 1951

P.Z.S. GOVT; PRESS, BANGALORE.

elaborate examination of the figures relating to all the States in the Dominion to see that the behaviour of Mysore's proportions is typical of the country as a whole. The following statement would, however, be found of some interest :—

Marital status in Mysore compared with other States

State	Males						Females					
	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941
Mysore ..	573	561	384	388	43	51	430	421	416	416	154	163
Madras ..	528	548	428	408	41	44	407	408	445	427	141	165
Bombay ..	525	493	434	453	40	54	406	369	462	481	130	150
Madhya Pradesh ..	457	453	494	500	49	47	374	349	495	506	131	145
Uttar Pradesh ..	463	457	466	466	71	76	359	342	521	522	120	136

It will be seen from the above statement that Mysore maintains its distinction of having the highest quota of the unmarried and the lowest proportion of the married, both among males and females, among the States represented here. It should not, however, be inferred from this that young men and women in the State are generally unwilling to face the risks of matrimony. It must be said in fairness to them that they are about as keen and as venturesome about the twelfth *samskara* as any. If in spite of it the proportion of the unmarried remains high in the State, it is almost entirely because the proportion below the marriageable age is unduly high. The State's proportion of boys aged 0-20, for example, is as high as 51.5 per cent as against 49.9 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, while its proportion of girls aged 0-14 is 40.7 as against 37.9 per cent of the latter.

MARITAL STATUS BY AGE—(i) THE UNMARRIED

87. This brings us to a consideration of marital status by age. It will be clear from the following statement that the proportion of the unmarried has registered during the decade significant gains in all age-brackets except age-group 0-14 and that the gains are not confined to any one sex.

Proportion of unmarried per 1,000 of each age and sex

Age-group	Males		Females	
	1951	1941	1951	1941
0–14 ..	998	999	973	957
15–24 ..	856	769	171	158
25–34 ..	198	180	15	13
35–44 ..	39	34	11	9
45 & over ..	20	15	11	7

The increase in the proportion of unmarried males in age-group 15-24 and the increase in the proportion of unmarried females in age-groups 0-14 and 15-24 are particularly striking. These proportions offer unmistakable proof of a rise in the age of marriage.

(ii) MARRIED

88. If further evidence were needed regarding this rise, one has only to glance at Subsidiary Table 6.8. It will be seen from that Table that the contribution of the 15-34 age-group to one thousand married males in the population has shrunk from as much as 429 in 1941 to as little as 375 in 1941, while age-groups 35-54 and 55 and over have enhanced their quotas from 452 and 118 in 1941 to 481 and 143 respectively in 1951, for every thousand married males. Not to be outdone, the fair sex also have greatly reduced their contributions to the lower age-brackets, and to-day there are as few as 32 girls in age-group 0-14 and 669 women in age-group 15-34 as against 41 and 702 respectively per 1,000 married females of all ages in 1941. The upper age-brackets 35-54 and 55 and over, on the other hand, now boast of considerably higher proportions, the increase being from 232 in 1941 to 266 in 1951 under the former age-group and from 25 to 33 per 1,000 married females during the same period in the latter age-group. We need not look beyond these figures for proof of the statement that the age of marriage has been steadily on the rise in Mysore.

89. That these observations about the position in Mysore are valid for the rest of the country

also would be clear from the following statement :—

Proportion in age-groups 0-14 and 15-34 of 1,000 married persons

State	Males				Females			
	0-14		15-34		0-14		15-34	
	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941
Mysore ..	1	1	375	429	32	41	669	702
Madras ..	7	9	386	413	28	56	597	639
Bombay ..	12	24	469	499	60	97	630	640
Uttar Pradesh	62	67	470	495	101	109	557	586

Considering that Mysore was the first State in India to pass legislation against child marriage, the State's low proportions in the lower age-bracket can hardly be a matter for surprise. It is also significant that of the States figuring in the above statement, Mysore has the lowest proportion of married males and the highest proportion of married females in age-group 15-34. Uttar Pradesh represents the other and probably the more conservative extreme. But, as the figures proclaim, even in this State, the tendency is very definitely towards a rise in the marriageable age.

90. The history of the institution of marriage in India reveals that the marriageable age had had its ups and downs and that the present tendency to marry late is no more than the atavism of an old custom. In the Mahabharata for example the marriageable age is mentióned as sixteen * while in the Post-Christian era law-givers like Samvarta and Marichi definitely favoured child-marriage. It is only reasonable to suppose that these ups and downs in the marriageable age had been dictated largely by the political conditions obtaining from time to time, an era of comparative peace producing a preference for high marriageable age and periods of trouble and uncertainty producing a preference for child-marriage. As we are living in comparatively peaceful times, it is not altogether surprising that the marriageable age has steadily tended to rise in this country, although, of course, Western influence and the spread of education have also had a share in producing this wholly desirable result.

91. If we have been harping on this question of marriageable age it is because marriage does not mean quite the same thing in India as in the West. The Western conception of marriage as described by Havelock Ellis is "a union prompted by mutual love and a method of propagating the race" † This conception of marriage largely subordinates the ethical aspect to the physical while in the East the physical aspect is subordinated to the spiritual. In the West, marriage necessarily implies physical union whereas in this country it does not; and because of that we see in India the phenomenon of married girls who have not yet attained womanhood. These girls are actually little better than the unmarried from the demographer's point of view because like the latter they make no immediate contribution to the population problem, except their own individual contribution to the census tally. In the same boat with these two are widows and elderly married females whose reproductive powers are exhausted. All these add up to the fact that only married women within the reproductive range are of special demographic interest. As everybody knows women between the ages of 15 and 45 are biologically capable of bearing children with some exceptions above and below these limits. Since practically all reproduction in the human species takes place within some form of the marriage institution, it is obviously of the highest importance to know what proportion of the fair sex are married and what proportion of the married are in the fruitful ages. Incidentally, it would be of interest to know also with what measure of success Eve's daughters discharge their biological duties in the most fruitful years of their lives.

92. As we have already gathered, there are 416 married women in the State per thousand of the sex. Of these only 353 are now in the effective range while ten years ago there were 8 more for the same number. Along with this fall in the number of producers there has also been a drop in the net turn-over, from 156 kids in 1941 to 153 in 1951 per 100 married women aged 15-45. In spite of this fall, however, Mysore's quota of 153 children compares favourably with those of most other States in the Dominion, as the following statement would show :—

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* '*Trimsat varsho shodashabdam bharyam vindeta nagnikam*' says a Mahabharata commentary.

† Havelock Ellis—*Psychology of Sex—Sex in relation to Society*—pp. 507-8.

Proportion of children under 10 and of married females aged 15-45

State	Number of children per 100 married women aged 15-45	Married females aged 15-45 per 1,000 of the sex
Mysore ..	153	353
Madras ..	135	355
Bombay ..	154	377
Madhya Pradesh ..	144	377
Uttar Pradesh ..	144	386

It must be remembered that the number of children given in the above statement represents the number of survivors and not the actual number born. Even so this ratio of children may be regarded as a rough and ready measure of fecundity. It is significant that the two States that boast of the highest ratio of children namely Mysore and Bombay are also the States that show the highest percentage of intercensal increase, among those figuring in the above statement.

93. Evidence of prevalence of polygamy is sometimes attempted to be sought in the ratios of married women to men. Those who make such attempts are usually obsessed with the notion that a relatively larger married female quota must necessarily mean plurality of wives. These theorists have only to be informed that the number of wives per 1,000 husbands has increased from 1,016 in 1941 to 1,018 in 1951 for them to jump at once to the conclusion that polygamy is on the increase in Mysore State. It apparently never occurs to them that a larger married female quota carries also other explanations. With living costs zooming up to Himalayan heights and wives becoming increasingly expensive, we cannot imagine that even the most inveterate harem-runner would be able to afford an extra wife, these days. The fact is, this phenomenon of a female married surplus can be attributed to a variety of causes. Temporary absence of husbands in other lands, for instance, can exaggerate the married female proportion. Similarly where, as in this country, married girls do not always join their husbands immediately after marriage, a slight exaggeration in the proportion of married women to husbands is only to be expected. Wives separated from their husbands would produce a like distortion if their ex-partners happen to have ventured again into matrimony. Also we have to reckon with the familiar phenomenon of concubines and Basavis (dedicated women) returning themselves as married. Though everyone of these factors has undoubtedly operated to exaggerate the proportion of wives to husbands, it is obviously impossible to measure the precise contribution of each.

(iii) WIDOWED

94. As we have already noted in another context*, the proportion of the widowed has registered a fall since 1941—widowers from 51 in 1941 to 43 in 1951 and widows from 163 in 1941 to 154 in 1951 per 1,000 of the sex. Although viewed in itself it marks a happy position, Mysore cannot help feeling mortified at the slow rate at which widowhood in the State is declining, as compared with other States. Of course, the proportion of men who have lost their partners in life is not very high. In the case of the fair sex, however, Mysore has the humiliation of showing a much higher proportion of widows than any of the States with which it is compared at para 86. What is more mortifying is the fact that everyone of these States has registered a more substantial diminution in the proportion of widows than Mysore. Madras which had two widows more in a thousand of the fair sex than Mysore's 163 in 1941, now puts the latter to shame by reducing its own quota of widows to as few as 141. A glance at the subjoined statement would show that the incidence of widowhood is higher in Mysore than elsewhere in the lower age- brackets and that so far as males are concerned the State has the rather dubious distinction of having the highest proportion of the widowed in the age-group 45 and over :—

Age distribution of 1,000 widowed of each sex

Age-group	Mysore		Bombay		Madras		Uttar Pradesh	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–14 ..	1	1	4	4	2	2	8	8
15–34 ..	14	165	141	122	144	143	167	105
35–44 ..	169	200	172	182	164	184	179	154
45 & over ..	716	634	683	692	690	671	646	733

The high proportion of widows in Mysore in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-44 obviously

* *Vide* para 22, page 79.

means that more young men are crushed in the State under the load of family burden than in the other States figuring in the above statement. The relatively smaller proportion of widowed males in these age-brackets offers us no consolation because this smallness might be and probably is due to second ventures into matrimony. Considering that the past three decades have been free from any serious calamities, the high proportion of young widows in Mysore can only mean that their husbands had lost their lives comparatively early in life in the struggle for existence. Behind the figures displayed here there is thus grim tragedy, the tragedy of young men paying the ultimate penalty for their rashness in entering into partnership when they did not have the means to keep the firm going, and the infinitely more poignant tragedy of young women left disconsolately with a legacy of sorrow and suffering.

ECONOMIC ASPECT

74° 30′
15° 30′

79° 0′
15° 30′

Mysore Census 1951

MAP OF MYSORE.

—SHOWING DENSITY &
—LIVELIHOOD CLASS DISTIBUTION.

SHIMOGA

CHITALDRUG

CHIKMAGALUR

TUMKUR

KOLAR

HASSAN

BANGALORE

MANDYA

K.G.F. CITY

BANGALORE CORPORATION

MYSORE

MYSORE STATE

MYSORE. CITY

DENSITY

150 — 200	PER SQR: MILE
200 — 300	D O
300 — 400	D O
400 — & ABOVE	D O

LIVELIHOOD CLASSES

I	Cultivating Owners
II	Cultivating Tenants
III	Agricultural Labourers
IV	Non cultivating Owners of land
V	Production other than Agriculture
VI	Commerce
VII	Transport
VIII	Other Services & Misc., Sources

Green:- Agricultural Livelihoods

Pink:- Non Agricultural Livelihoods

11° 30′
74° 30

79° 0′ 30′
11°

P Z S. GOVT. PRESS, BANGALORE.

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

1. The most annoying thing about life is that we have to make a living. Here and there one may run into a person who was born with the proverbial silver spoon. Such men, however, are rare and the great majority of us were born with no spoons at all—not even wooden ones. Consequently, we are obliged to sweat for a living. Obviously we cannot all of us do the same work. Life and society are far too complex for that. They were complex enough even in Vedic times but to-day they are a thousand times more complex than before. Anuvaka 396 of Sukla Yajur Veda offers a list of occupations pursued in Vedic times which reads almost like an occupational scheme drawn up at the threshold of the twentieth Century. We have marched very far indeed from the days of the Vedas and to-day, the ways of making a living are a legion.

2. All these ways, however, fall into certain broad and easily distinguishable groups, despite their large number. At this Census they have been brought under eight livelihood classes, four of them agricultural and the rest non-agricultural. These are :—

I Cultivation of owned land or cultivating owners.
II Cultivators of unowned land or cultivating tenants.
III Agricultural labourers.
IV Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers.
V Production (other than cultivation.)
VI Commerce.
VII Transport.
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources.

The first four are, of course, agricultural classes while the remaining four are non-agricultural classes. The four non-agricultural classes have been divided into ten Divisions and these again sub-divided into 88 Sub-Divisions and 211 groups.

3. The total State Population of 9,074,972 consisting of 2,667,438 breadwinners and 6,407,534 hangers-on, is found distributed among the eight livelihood classes as under :—

Distribution of population by livelihood classes

Livelihood Class	*Population*		*Percentage of 1951 population*	*Variation since 1941*	
	1951	*1941*		*Actual*	*Percentage*
ALL CLASSES	9,074,972	7,329,140	100	1,745,832	+23.7
AGRICULTURAL CLASSES	*6,343,360*	*5,055,384*	*69.9*	*1,287,976*	*+25.5*
I Cultivating owners	5,032,787	4,298,607	55.4	734,180	+17.1
II Cultivating tenants	432,415	309,526	4.8	122,889	+39.7
III Agricultural labourers	615,853	391,951	6.8	223,902	+57.1
IV Non-cultivating owners and agricultural rent receivers.	262,305	55,300	2.9	207,005	+374.3
NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES	*2,731,612*	*2,273,756*	*30.1*	*457,856*	*+20.1*
V Production (other than cultivation) ..	929,622	909,290	10.2	20,332	+2.2
VI Commerce	505,154	345,642	5.6	159,512	+46.1
VII Transport	104,894	53,782	1.2	51,112	+95.0
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	1,191,942	965,042	13.1	226,900	+23.5

4. It must be pointed out, at the very outset, that in the above statement the breadwinners as well as hangers-on have been clubbed together for showing the distribution of population by livelihood classes. The reason is that although the latter are idlers without any occupation, the same means of livelihood that provides sustenance to the breadwinner

provides sustenance to the hangers-on also. If a breadwinner's means of livelihood is Government service, obviously Government service feeds not only the man who is actually on the Government pay-roll but also his dependant wife and children, the entire family in fact. Herein lies the justification for clubbing together breadwinners and dependants.

AGRICULTURE

5. It would be clear from the above statement that agriculture has greatly strengthened its grip on Mysore during the last decade. Few would have suspected that agriculture's grip on the State is fast developing into a stranglehold. The fact that as against the general increase of 23.7 per cent, agriculture boasts of a 25.5 per cent gain must heavily underline the gravity of the situation. The position would appear even more alarming when viewed against the background of shrinking crop-land. The *per capita* cropped area which stood at 104.4 cents in 1921, 99.0 cents in 1931 and 91.5 cents in 1941 has now shrunk to as low as 69.7 cents, and to-day as many as 1,287,976 persons more have to eke out a precarious living from roughly 400,000 acres less. Each passing day since 1941 has added to the agricultural ranks the population equivalent of a small village, each month the population equivalent of a town like Srirangapatna, each year two Davangeres and at the end of the decade the total agricultural increase has almost approached the population of Bangalore District.

CULTIVATING OWNERS

6. The lion's share of this stupendous increase is claimed, as only to be expected, by cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned. From 4,298,607 in 1941 they have now improved their strength to 5,032,787 or by 17.1 per cent. Though this percentage falls far short of the increases registered by the other agricultural categories, actually it is worth a great deal more than the combined gains of the latter. For, while the other three agricultural classes together are able to show an increase of only 553,796, the cultivating owners alone have added as many as 734,180 to their numbers during the intercensal interval. This, it must be remembered, is the net gain achieved at the end of the decade, the end-result of a succession of acquisitions and defections, apart from nature's primordial feat of addition and subtraction. It is possible, for instance, that some tenant-cultivators, or for that matter even agricultural labourers may have acquired lands and gained admission into the cultivating-owner class. It is no less probable that cultivating owners who had regarded their agricultural activity as secondary to some non-agricultural avocations in 1941, found the former more profitable on this occasion than the latter and have consequently returned themselves as cultivating-owners. Or it may be that some who had succumbed to the lure of other callings in the days of agricultural depression have now gone back to their lands. To a greater or lesser degree, all these factors must have helped to swell the ranks of the cultivating-owner class. On the other hand, it cannot all have been a one-way traffic. Finding it impossible to wrest a living from their diminutive holdings some cultivating-owners might conceivably have sold their lands and drifted to other livelihoods, or alternatively some of them might have taken up to the cultivation of others' lands in addition to their own. Where the latter was more profitable than the return from thier own holdings, they would naturally have figured as cultivating tenants at the enumeration. Again, dependants of cultivating owners might have secured gainful employment in other avocations which would consequently bring them under other livelihood labels, as for example the college-going son of a cultivating-owner securing a clerkship in some Government Office, or a dependant relation becoming a peon and so on. It is obviously impossible to trace the course of these kaleidoscopic changes in the livelihood pattern, and more so, to measure the incidence of such changes. One thing, however, is certain namely that the gains and losses experienced by the cultivating-owner class on account of the livelihood shifts described above, could hardly have been of such great magnitude as to affect the proportion of the class in the State's population. Indeed, the gains would have so far offset the losses, that the resultant difference might reasonably be expected to have left the proportion unscathed. Besides, this livelihood class is of such gargantuan dimensions that even a big difference like say 100,000 would mean no more than 0.2 per cent either way. Even less vulnerable is this livelihood class to the effects of immigration. The 17.1 per cent gain which the cultivating owners have achieved during the last decade may therefore be taken as

the nearest approach to the State's natural increase.

Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned

7. If a difference of 100,000 means no more than 0.2 per cent either way to the cultivating owner class, a slightly higher plus variation or a gain of 122,889 to be exact, has taken the percentage of increase in the case of cultivating tenants to as high a figure as 39.7. Considering that this class mustered only 309,526 in 1941, its decade achievement must be regarded as quite extraordinary. Obviously, the cultivating-tenants could not possibly have improved their strength as much as they have through biological means alone, for the 39.7 per cent increase which they claim rules out the possibility of autogenous improvement. On the contrary, it is quite certain that they are heavily indebted to extraneous sources for their present position. It is known, for instance, that many of the small land-holders have taken up the cultivation of others' lands to supplement income from their own. Where this has happened and employment as cultivating tenant has been found more profitable than the cultivation of one's own land, the person would have naturally been returned as a cultivating-tenant. Cases of landowners parting with their lands and becoming tenant-cultivators are also not unknown. Apart from all these sources, the staggering rise in the number of non-cultivating owners of land during the decade has inevitably meant a collateral increase in the number of tenant-cultivators.

Agricultural Labourers

8. Agricultural labourers have secured larger gains this time than even the cultivating tenants, the increase in their case being as high as 57.1 per cent. At first sight, one would be disposed to attribute this enormous increase, for the most part, to immigration, as it is hardly likely that this livelihood class would have gained at the expense of other livelihoods. But excavation of facts reveals that immigration has had very little to do with the rise. Considering that there were as many as 271 thousand persons in 1931 who were earning a living as agricultural labourers as against only 223 in 1941, the latter figure is palpably an under-statement. It is possible that a large number of them had returned themselves merely as labourers at the previous Census causing thereby a fictitious fall in the number of agricultural labourers. A considerable part of the present increase might conceivably be, therefore, no more than a correction of the 1941 error. The bulk of the increase comes, however, surprisingly enough from natural increase. We are led to this conclusion by the fact that over two lakhs of the decade increase of 223,902 claimed by the agricultural labour class happen to be non-earning dependants. It is also possible that labour classes being the principal sources of recruitment for the military, many agricultural labourers had exchanged their loin cloth for Khaki during the War, thus producing a shrinkage in the size of this livelihood class in 1941. Their return to normal avocations after demobilization would naturally be reflected in the 1951 Census distributions. It is, however, impossible to say how much of the increase among the earners is attributable to each of the above causes, although so far as the non-earning dependants are concerned, we are on less slippery ground.

Non-Cultivating owners of land

9. If increases claimed by the above three agricultural categories have been notable in varying degrees, that registered by the last of the agricultural classes namely "Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers" must indeed be regarded as spectacular—one might even say sensational. From a mere 55,300 in 1941, their number has zoomed up to as much as 262,305, yielding a net profit of 374.3 per cent, and the livelihood class now claims a 2.9 per cent share of the State's population, whereas only ten years ago it formed but 0.8 per cent of the total. The extraordinary thing about this extraordinary rise is that it has come on the heels of a no less extraordinary fall. The number of non-cultivating owners of land (excluding dependants) had for some mysterious reason, come down to as low a figure as 13,382 in 1941 from as high a figure as 43,274 in 1931.

10. The 1941 Report offers an explanation of sorts for this altogether unexpected phenomenon. It says :

> "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."

Had there actually been an accession of strength as argued here, the conclusion would have probably been justified. The figures, however, repudiate the conclusion, as far from showing a gain, the 1941 figures actually show a fall from the 1931 position. The cultivating-owner class, for example, has suffered diminution in numbers from 1,158,939 in 1931 to 872,924 in 1941 and the tenant-cultivators have similarly suffered a loss, from as much as 143,674 in 1931 to as low as 100,123 in 1941. If, as argued in the 1941 Census Report, more owners had taken to actual cultivation, and agricultural labourers had been absorbed as tenants or cultivators, the number of cultivating owners and cultivating tenants should have actually registered a gain instead of sustaining a loss. Since there is no doubt at all about the losses experienced by these two livelihood categories in 1941, *so far as figures go*, the conclusions reached on that occasion appear to be perfect examples of *non-sequitur*.

11. The fall in the number of cultivating owners in 1941 to the extent of 286,015 should have actually resulted in an increase in the number either of the cultivating tenants or of non-cultivating owners of land or both. Since all these three categories have experienced losses, it follows that the 1941 Census figures have to be taken with more than a pinch of salt. It is noteworthy that according to statistics published by the Revenue Department there were as many as 1,311,009 land-holders in the State whereas according to the Census figures there were only 886,306 (872,924 cultivating owners+13,382 non-cultivating owners of land) in 1941. Considering that the corresponding Census total for 1951* comes within 5,000 of the Revenue Department figure for 1947–48 (the latest year for which figures are available) it is only reasonabe to suppose that if the returns had been correct, the Census figures for 1941 would have also been equally close to the corresponding figure of the Revenue Department for that year. The wide disparity actually discovered between the Census and Revenue Department figures for 1941 must necessarily brand the former as unreliable. By the same token, because of the closeness of the two sets of figures in 1951, the latest Census determinations must be regarded as perfectly reliable.

* Cultivating owners ..	1,196,773
Non-cultivating owners ..	76,809
Total ..	1,273,582
No. of holders as per Rev. Dept. figures for 1947-48	1,268,616
Difference ..	4,966

12. The purpose of the foregoing discussion is not, however, either to decry the 1941 figures or to boost up those of 1951. On the contrary, it is merely to show that the increases registered this time are not as extraordinary as they appear to be on surface, and this applies to all agricultural livelihoods, including 'non-cultivating owners of land'. If the non-cultivating owners of land claim a more spectacular rise than any other agricultural category this time, it is largely because this livelihood class had a relatively larger number of truants at the 1941 Census than the others and their capture on this occasion along with new recruits has produced a greatly exaggerated picture of increase. It would perhaps be not altogether inappropriate to offer here an illustration of the type of distortion that makes this picture of increase unrealistic. Let us suppose that village 'Y' had a population of 1,000 in 1931 and that plague exodus had reduced its numbers to only 400 in 1941. If our imaginary village happens to have a population of 1,200 in 1951, it would seemingly have registered a 200 per cent increase, although the actual increase is only 200 or 20 per cent. Much the same thing has happened in the case of all agricultural livelihoods, the exaggeration being particularly pronounced in the case of non-cultivating owners of land because of its relatively small dimensions.

13. The 1941 Census deficiencies account, however, for only a part of the 1951 increase. The other and possibly the larger part must be attributed to real increase in the number of non-cultivating owners of land during the decade. Land grants to demobilized personnel of the military forces, political sufferers, refugees and Depressed Classes have introduced considerable elements into this livelihood category, apart from the usual grants on *darkhasts*.

In the ten years from 1941-42 to 1950-51, as many as 162,466 *darkhasts* were disposed of accounting for 482,933 acres and roughly 63,000 acres were granted to the Depressed Classes. In addition to these, 326,960 acres of land has been granted under the *Grow More Food* Scheme up to the end of the year 1950-51, from the inception of the Scheme. It is common knowledge that a goodly proportion of wartime profits has gone into the acquisition of real estate during the decade and difficulty of obtaining foodgrains has also acted as a spur in quite a considerable number of cases for the purchase of lands. These facts have been ladled out here not as a cure for insomnia but to scotch any incipient condemnation of Census figures as gross exaggerations, particularly the present claim of 262,305 advanced by the non-cultivating owner class.

PRODUCTION OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—INDUSTRY

14. To those who believe that Mysore is industrially the most advanced State in India, the statement below would be an eye-opener. For, in spite of the phenomenal growth of industries during the last decade (the number of large industrial establishments having risen from 417 in 1940-41 to 579 1950-51) non-agricultural production can show no more than a pitiful 10.2 per cent while agriculture accounts for as much as 69.9 per cent of the State's population, against 9.8 and 69.6, respectively in 1941. This incidentally offers another example of the perversity of percentages. For, while for all its 0.4 per cent gain, industry can show no more than a mere 20,332 increase in absolute values, agriculture's 0.3 addition to the 1941 percentage means as much as 1,287,976 or nearly three-fourths of the total increase in the State's population. With a gain of such magnitude, it is not surprising that Mysore should have become more agricultural than before.

15. The average Mysorean's pride would be in for further deflation when the Mysore figures are compared with the corresponding percentages of other States. He would probably concede the superior position of Bombay, even without such comparison; possibly also the figures of West Bengal. But as regards other States, and more particularly the neighbouring States, he nurses the impression that Mysore is much better off than them. The following statement shows what a big gulf there can be between impression and fact:—

Proportion of population under agriculture and industry in different States

	State	*Agriculture*	*Industry*
1	Assam	73.3	14.9
2	Bombay	61.5	13.8
3	Bihar	86.0	3.9
4	Hyderabad	68.2	13.5
5	Madras	64.9	12.4
6	Madhya Bharat	72.2	10.0
7	Madhya Pradesh	76.0	10.6
8	Mysore	69.9	10.2
9	Orissa	79.3	6.3
10	Pepsu	72.6	7.3
11	Punjab	64.5	7.3
12	Rajasthan	70.9	8.9
13	Travancore-Cochin	54.8	21.2
14	West Bengal	57.2	15.4

16. The statement mercilessly exposes the hollowness of the State's reputation for industrial advancement. What particularly hits the eye is the fact that every one of its neighbours—Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin—show without exception, a lower ratio of agricultural population and a higher ratio under industry than Mysore. Travancore-Cochin's low agricultural ratio is perfectly understandable. With less than a third of Mysore's area having to support over 200,000 more, it is inevitable that this State should show a very low agricultural ratio. But its 21.2 per cent under industry is most astonishing; not because its industrial development is not notable but because, on percentages, it is not only streets but a whole town ahead of any other State. It owes its flattering position, however, not to manufacturing industries but to plantations (tea, rubber, pepper, etc.) which account for over 50 per cent of the total under 'industry'. Similarly, tea contribution bulks large in Assam's 14.9 per cent. West Bengal's 15.4 per cent and Bombay's 13.8 per cent reflect, on the other hand, a more genuinely industrial position than either Assam or Travancore-Cochin. If Mysore's figures expose the brittleness of the State's industrial reputation, those of Hyderabad offer a no less convincing repudiation of the popular notion (held, of course, outside the State) that the State's claim to industrial fame rests almost entirely on Singareni's coal and Shahabad's cement, and for some at least on that almost ubiquitous brand of cigarettes which carry on their jaundiced packet an angry caricature of the Capital's most famous square. Madras has as odd an assortment of industries as any other State

and in handloom weaving, in particular, it easily beats the rest. It's 12.4 per cent under industry would therefore cause hardly any surprise.

17. Mysore's relatively higher proportion under agriculture and lower proportion under industry are at first sight perplexing. The last decade has seen the birth of so many new industrial enterprises in the State and such phenomenal expansion of old industries that the insignificant rise from 9.8 per cent in 1941 to 10.2 per cent under 'industries' which the 1951 count has registered must really be a matter for surprise. An element of surprise similarly attaches itself to the rise in the agricultural proportion from 69.0 to 69.9. The fact that the average net area sown in the State has slumped from 6.73 million acres in 1941 to 6.34 million acres in 1951 would appear to offer greater justification for a fall in the agricultural proportion than for a rise. Because there is thus a genuine cause for surprise, the figures are likely to arouse suspicion as to their genuineness. A close and careful examination, however, would show that they are good and current coin, and that it is the 1941 figures, on the other hand, that are open to question. Not that the latter were the products of fudging. They were not. Indeed, it is not the figures, but the conceptual conflict implicit in them that detracts from their comparative value.

18. The 1941 Census was notable for a switch-over from the traditional occupational criterion to the means of livelihood concept and one finds the vestiges of that old concept still lingering in the dependency figures of that Census. The non-earning dependants were, of course, outside the arena of the conflict. But in accommodating the partly dependants, however, perhaps by inadvertance or possibly as a concession to moderation, the old occupational criterion was allowed to have its way. With the result, that in the means of livelihood table of 1941, the partly dependants are exhibited against their respective activities and not against those of the self-supporting persons on whom they are dependant. One illustration might be offered here to make the positon clear. The partly dependant son of a cultivating-owner who was employed on a stone-quarry found himself shown against the means of livelihood (stone quarrying) in the 1941 table along with those self-supporting persons whose business was stone quarrying. His other and no less important role of a dependant was not featured at all. In the 1951 tabulations, on the other hand, the stone-quarrying son appears along with his father, under the 'Cultivating Owner' class, because that happens to be the principal means of livelihood of both. The son's stone-quarrying activity also is featured as a secondary means of livelihood in a separate table (Economic Table II). Thus the 1951 tabulations give full expression to the means of livelihood concept.

19. The purpose of this digression is not, however, to trumpet the merits of the 1951 series of Economic Tables; but is on the contrary, merely to show that the conceptual changes mentioned above have rendered decade comparisons unrealistic and slightly unreliable. A case in point is the agricultural proportion. The figures, as they are, show that the proportion has risen from 69.6 in 1941 to 69.9 per cent in 1951. But it should be borne in mind that the partly dependants included in the 1941 proportion are only those whose own activity is agriculture while the 1951 figure embraces, irrespective of their own activity, all partly dependants whose mainstays are agriculturists. It follows then that if the latest figures are worked out on the 1941 basis, the agricultural proportion would be less than the 69.9 per cent yielded by the new basis. As a matter of fact, it is so. Calculated on the old basis, the present ratio of agriculturists would come down to as low as 69 per cent. Similarly in the case of industries, the reluctant rise in the proportion from 9.8 per cent in 1941 to 10.2 per cent in 1951, actually means a rise from 9.8 per cent to 10.7 per cent, a very considerable increase indeed considering that the higher proportion (of 1951) is of a greatly swollen population.

20. It will be noticed that in spite of working out the percentages on the 1941 basis, the resulting differences are not quite as spectacular as one might expect. The industrial proportion still remains low while the agricultural proportion remains extremely high. The tremendous expansion of industries witnessed during the last decade would seem to have apparently made no significant impression on the proportions. This is so because the new enterprizes have to a very large extent attracted workers or their dependants who had already come under the industrial category, and their induction has meant little more than a change in

their economic status. The same goes for family enterprises also. Thus a goldsmith's son joining say, the Indian Telephone Industries as a worker would mean absolutely no change at all to the broad livelihood classification. He would still figure under 'Industries' as before but his economic status would be that of a self-supporting person and not that of a dependant. Similarly, a handloom weaver working on his own, would lose the status of an 'independant worker' and become an 'employee' if he finds employment in a factory without making any difference in the total number depending upon 'Industry'. This explains the paradox of phenomenal industrial development producing a negligible increase in the proportion of persons depending upon industry.

21. If Mysore's industrial reputation and the Census figures do not exactly see eye to eye, there is yet no reason to doubt the one or to condemn the other. The Census figures are, like Cæsar's wife, above reproach and so is the State's industrial reputation. At first sight this must read like a riddle. But closer examination would show that the two are not altogether incompatible. Mysore can boast of as imposing an array of industries as any other State in India, and so far as range is concerned it is far ahead at least of its neighbours. What its industrial development lacks really is depth. Mysore has entered many fields of industrial enterprise but in none of these fields, barring one or two exceptions, is it producing more than a small fraction of its vital necessities. The reason is that most of the undertakings are either small or medium scale and there are not enough of each kind to take care of the State's requirements. Thus Mysore's industrial reputation rests almost entirely upon range and because Census determinations take into account both range and depth, it is not altogether surprising that the State appears in a far less favourable light than it otherwise would have.

Commerce

22. If 'Non-agricultural production' or 'Industry' has shown a piddling gain of 2.2 per cent, Commerce has registered a very substantial advance over its 1941 position. From only 345,642 at the previous Census, the commercial classes have now increased to as many as 505,154 or by 46.1 per cent. Considering that the War and the Post-war period have witnessed such a boom in business as had never been experienced before, the surprise is not that the increase is so high but that it is not higher than what it actually is. Opportunities of profit for the business and trading groups were so numerous during the decade that many are known to have abandoned their original callings in favour of business. There are instances of even Government servants giving up their positions and becoming prosperous in business. The imposition of controls brought in its wake a whole chain of wholesale and retail trade establishments and small shops have sprung up everywhere like mushrooms. Shop-fronts are greatly in evidence now even in what were purely residential localities before. All these bear ample testimony to the growth of the commercial population in the State.

23. In spite of the phenomenal gains which this livelihood class has been able to register during the decade, it has the mortification of claiming only 5.6 per cent of the State's population. What is more mortifying is the fact that with the exception of Hyderabad, all the other neighbouring States boast of higher commercial proportions. Madras, for instance, claims 6.7 per cent of the total population for this livelihood class, while Travancore-Cochin with 6.8 per cent and Bombay with 7.6 per cent trumpet even higher proportions. When it comes to the question of actual values, Mysore fares even worse, while Hyderabad is able to take revenge on both Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. It is, however, Madras that has the last laugh since it has under this livelihood class as many as 3.8 million persons, or roughly one and half times the size of Bombay's claim, four times that of Hyderabad, over six times the number mustered by Travancore-Cochin and nearly eight times that of Mysore. Mysore's inferior position in relation to its neighbours is perfectly understandable, although altogether disappointing. If it is true that trade generally goes with industry, it is only to be expected that Mysore with a lower proportion under 'Industry' and a higher proportion under 'Agriculture' than any of its neighbours should show a relatively low commercial proportion. Mysore's land-locked position is another contributory cause. Bombay, Madras and Travancore-Cochin can boast of considerable coastal trade while Mysore can claim no such advantage. That it has been

able to show a higher proportion than Hyderabad, in spite of its disadvantageous position, is a creditable achievement in itself.

Transport

24. With only about a third of the net increase claimed by 'Commerce', 'Transport' has been able to show a 95 per cent rise. From 53,782 in 1941 the number deriving sustenance from 'Transport' has shot up to 104,894, to claim a 1.2 per cent share of the State's population. Like 'Commerce', 'Transport' also received very great fillip from the War. The business boom of the War and Post-War years produced a bumper crop of parvenu, and almost the first thing that these gentry did upon attaining riches was to buy the most obvious insignia of aristocracy—motor-cars. The number of motor vehicles which was little more than 12,000 in 1941 rose to no small extent in consequence of this to over 18,000 in 1951. Where there was one motor vehicle for every 591 of the population in 1941, there came to be one for every 499 in 1951. Since automobiles are not automatons, the rise in the number of motor vehicles inevitably meant a more or less corresponding increase in the number of chauffeurs, cleaners and allied workers. The increase, it must be pointed out, was not confined to private cars alone. Public transport also came in for a no less spectacular gain. The decade witnessed the opening of more bus-routes than at any time before and the number of new bus services sanctioned during the period broke all previous records. In 1949, the Government of Mysore started their own bus services and by 1951 the Road Transport Department had round about 700 men on its monthly pay-roll. During the same period the Bangalore Transport Company's absurdly exiguous fleet attained fairly respectable dimensions while the Hindustan Aircraft Factory raised its own fleet of transport buses to serve its employees. Railway transport also claimed a considerable accession of strength during the decade and as for jutkas, tongas and other varieties of vehicles, the numerous vehicle stands in Cities and the larger Towns bear witness to their enormous and vagrant increase.

25. One would expect from the above roseate picture of transport development in the State that the number of persons in this livelihood class would form a considerable proportion of the total population. Actually, however, its share is just 1.2 per cent. What is more mortifying is the fact that even in the case of 'Transport' Mysore occupies a very inferior position to that of her neighbours. Even Hyderabad is 0.1 per cent ahead of Mysore and its 1.3 per cent, it should be remembered, is with reference to a population which is twice as large as that of Mysore. Madras the Goliath of States claims 1.7 per cent of the population for 'Transport' as against Bombay's 2.2. But its 1.7 per cent is worth a great deal more in actual value than the latter's relatively higher percentage. Travancore-Cochin shows a much larger percentage under 'Transport' than any of the other States mentioned here, larger for that matter, than any other State in India. This is understandable because it has a road transport system that is second to none in the country and is manifestly superior to most. While in Bombay and Madras, it is largely the metropolitan areas that have excellent transport systems, in Travancore-Cochin such excellence is not a purely metropolitan phenomenon. Water transport also is of considerable importance in this Malayalam State, unlike in Mysore and Hyderabad where it is practically non-existent. Hyderabad's superior proportion must be attributed to its extensive railways and an excellent road transport system, apart from its being the nodal point of all road, rail and air communications between the several parts of the country.

Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources

26. From 'Transport' we now come to that heterogeneous hamper of livelihoods in which Ministers and menials, Jagatgurus and jail-birds, doctors and wardboys, all jostle with one another. This residuary class has improved its strength from 965,042 in 1941 to 1,191,942 in 1951 or by 23·5 per cent, a percentage remarkably close to the total increase. Partly on account of conditions created by the War and partly on account of the implementation of various development programmes, the services have enormously increased their strength during the decade. Some idea of their increase can be had from the fact that the superior services alone have increased from 27,250 in 1941 to as many as 48,573 in 1951. No information is available as regards the number of menials. But considering that as a rule there are nearly as many of them in an office as the

officials, and very often more, it would not be far wrong to put their number at roughly 40,000 of which 20,000 may be taken approximately as the decade increase. Reference to the services here is, however, merely illustrative. There are other livelihoods coming under this livelihood class which claim equally high if not larger increases. It is not surprising that with such enormous increases, this livelihood class should show a gain of 23.5 per cent. On the contrary, the surprise is that the increase is not larger than what it is. One reason, and in all probability the main reason, for this apparently low increase is that recruitment has in a majority of cases meant no more than a translation from dependency status to the status of self-supporting persons within the livelihood class itself. Thus the son of a schoolmaster taking up a clerkship in Government service would make no difference at all to the livelihood class total. The only difference in this case would be, that whereas he had figured as a dependant at the previous Census, he would now appear as a self-supporting person. This incidentally would explain why of all the livelihood classes, this residuary class alone comes nearest to the State's percentage of increase, the increase in its case being almost entirely attributable to natural processes.

27. Though with 1.19 million souls it claims as much as 13.1 per cent of the State's population even with regard to this livelihood class, Mysore has the humiliation of showing a much lower proportion than any of its neighbours except Hyderabad. Even this small consolation is denied when it comes to the question of actual values where Hyderabad's 11.9 per cent is worth a great deal more than Mysore's 13.1. Bombay with 14.9 per cent, Madras with 14.3 per cent and Travancore-Cochin with 13.8 per cent are streets ahead of Mysore, both absolutely and relatively. Punjab claims a larger percentage in this livelihood class (18.0 per cent) than any other major State in India. On percentages Mysore can claim superiority over all major States not specifically mentioned here. Even West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and Orissa can show no better than a 11 per cent contribution each, and Bihar's claim is worth only 5.9 per cent of its population, while Assam and Madhya Pradesh have only 6.8 and 7.5 respectively in this livelihood class. Though Mysore may thus boast of a higher percentage under "Other Services and miscellaneous sources" than most of the major States, the fact remains that it actually has fewer numbers than any of them, excepting Saurashtra and Madhya Bharat.

Pattern of Dependency or Primary Economic Status

28. From the foregoing analysis it would be clear that in every field of economic activity, Mysore is in a far less favourable position than its neighbours. No single factor has contributed so much to this unhappy situation than perhaps its relatively higher agricultural proportion. Even under the most favourable conditions, agriculture is not quite as profitable a proposition as non-agricultural avocations. In America, for example, we have it on the authority of Eaton* that "many farmers produce their foods, fibres and other products for returns which are not sufficiently high to give them a standard of living comparable to that of other producers" and Eaton goes on to add that "the average net annual income of farmers has been consistently below that of the rest of the population, even at times when farm prices were at a parity level, as they were in 1910". When such is the position of agriculture in a country where the most advanced techniques of farming are in general application, it is easy to see that in a country like India where agricultural practices are still primitive, differences in economic levels between the agricultural and non-agricultural classes are bound to be much more pronounced than in more favourably situated countries. In India, the effort of an average agriculturist will buy him little more than his food, while the effort of an average non-agriculturist will buy him his food and a little more. The margin between the two may be exceedingly small. But then in a country of small margins, even this slender margin might conceivably make all the difference between existence and living. It follows, therefore, that Mysore with a higher proportion of agriculturists in her population might reasonably be expected to have a larger number of persons living on the margin of subsistence than her neighbours.

29. Agricultural preponderance reveals, of course, the fundamental weakness of our

* Eaton I. W. *Exploring Tomorrow's Agriculture*—Harper & Brothers p. 21.

economy. This does not mean, however, that a high agricultural proportion necessarily signifies a correspondingly low standard of living. Indeed, there can be no such thing as an inverse correlation of agricultural ratios with standards of living or for that matter with a State's economic position. For, were it so, Travancore-Cochin should enjoy a higher standard of living and claim a much sounder economy than say Bombay whose agricultural ratio is 61.5 against the former's 54.8 per cent. Travancore-Cochin can, however, advance no such claim and the obvious conclusion is that into the calculation of the strength of a State's economy more than one variable must necessarily enter. At the same time, it must be conceded that the agricultural ratio does give a rough idea as to a State's economic position, even if it is not nearly as faithful as a mirror or a photograph. So far as individuals are concerned a truer index of their economic position would be the burden of dependency.

30. Shorn of all the verbiage the argument means simply this. Agriculture is not a very paying business. It keeps a man on or near the margin of subsistence. When the majority of people pursue it, by all rules of logic, it means the majority of people are living on the margin of subsistence. When the majority of people are living a hand-to-mouth existence, even the most ardent chauvinist must see that the country is economically backward, whatever its potentialities might be. The situation is aggravated when a high agricultural ratio goes hand in glove with a high dependency ratio and mitigated conversely when the dependency ratio is low. Thus other things being the same, of two States with identical proportion of agriculturists, the State that bears a heavier dependency burden is economically less well off than the State that carries a relatively lighter dependency load. Similarly, of two States with identical non-agricultural proportions, the one that has a lighter dependency load is economically more well off than the one with a heavier dependency burden. All this might sound terribly involved and complicated. Actually it is very simple and comes within the orbit of every-day experience. It does not need the wisdom of Solomon to see, for example, that of two men who are each drawing a salary of Rs. 200, the man who has fewer dependants would be more comfortably off than the one who has a larger number of hangers-on.

31. It is thus obvious that the question of dependency exerts the profoundest influence upon the economic position of both the individual and the State. Indeed, it would be no exaggeration to say that it touches the very root of our population problem. It was in recognition of this that special attention was paid at the time of enumeration to elucidate the question relating to economic status and great care was taken to obtain the most accurate response to the question. In view of its obvious importance, it would not be out of place to reproduce here what was said in this connection in a broadcast talk delivered over All-India Radio, Mysore.

"The first part of this question seeks to know whether you are a self-supporting person, a non-earning dependant or an earning dependant. You will observe that every living person, whether man or woman, the baby just born to the centenarian about to die, all must necessarily come under one or the other of these three categories. It was customary in the past to treat the head of the family as a self-supporting person and the rest of the family as dependants, whether earning or non-earning. Since this is the actual position in most homes, the definition succeeded in obtaining correct answers in the majority of cases. But where the head of the household is himself a dependant or where a member of the family is earning as much or even more than the head of the household, this definition would be obviously inapplicable. In our country it is customary to acknowledge the eldest member of a family as its head. Now this head of the family may be a doddering nonagenarian already three-fourths in his grave. Clearly it would be absurd to treat him as a self-supporting person and the actual bread-winner of the family as an earning dependant. Likewise, where a person's contribution to the family income is more than enough to cover his own maintenance, it would be wrong to treat him as an earning dependant merely because he does not happen to be the head of his household.

"To avoid all such anomalies, a new definition has been evolved this time for the old and familiar term 'self-supporting person'. According to this new definition any member of a family who earns either in cash or kind, at least enough to cover the cost of his own maintenance, is entitled to be recorded as a self-supporting person. Thus for example, if

your family consists of five members and its average monthly expenditure amounts to Rs. 150, then every member of the family who contributes at least Rs. 30 to the family income, will be recorded as a self-supporting person. It is important to note that when we *say* that a man is self-supporting we *mean* that he is self-supporting. Mark the emphasis on self. Your son may be living under your roof with his wife and two children and he may be earning a paltry sum of Rs. 40 per mensem. What he earns is not sufficient for the maintenance of his wife and children, and therefore when the enumerator asks you whether your son is a self-supporting person or an earning dependant, you will probably answer straightaway that he is an earning dependant, without any hesitation. A moment's reflection will show you however that your answer is wrong. What we want to know is whether your son's income of Rs. 40 is sufficient at least for his own maintenance, at his present standard of living. If it is, then he is a self-supporting person. What about his wife and children you may ask. The answer is that they are all your dependants, not his. It is your income that is feeding them, not his. So far as your son himself is concerned, he is not a burden on you and is therefore to be regarded as a man who supports himself.

"All this, of course, is assuming that you are a man of at least moderate means. Supposing you are a man of slender resources and you are finding it impossible to make both ends meet. When the enumerator asks whether you are a self-supporting person, you would probably complain ruefully that it is becoming impossible to maintain the family now-a-days and that you are not therefore a self-supporting person. This again displays the same old confusion of thought. What we want to know really is not whether you are maintaining a decent standard of living, but whether you are able to maintain yourself at all with your own income. If you are, you are a self-supporting person. If nobody else is supporting you, surely you must be supporting yourself. If you are not supporting yourself, then how is it you are still alive ? You may say that you are maintaining yourself by borrowing. For ought we care, you might be maintaining yourself by begging or stealing. It is sufficient for our purpose if you are living by your own exertions to label you as a self-supporting person. To sum up then, if what you earn is sufficient at least for your own maintenance, you should regard yourself as a self-supporting person. If it is not sufficient and has to be supplemented by the income of another member of your family, you should regard yourself as an earning dependant. If you are not earning anything at all, clearly you are a non-earning dependant."

32. From the responses thus recorded we learn that there were altogether 2,360,576 breadwinners in the State at sunrise on the 1st of March 1951, toiling valiantly to wrest a living for themselves as well as their 6,714,396 dependants. Of this number of dependants, it is gathered, only 306,862 were lending a helping hand to the breadwinners. Those who can think of statistics only in terms of percentages will be interested to know that in Mysore but 26.0 per cent of the population are able to support themselves, while 70.6 per cent have to be supported wholly and 3.4 per cent partly through the exertions of others. This means that each breadwinner has to support roughly three hangers-on, apart from supporting himself. With such a heavy burden to carry it is not surprising that the average Mysorean finds his income insufficient even to buy the bare necessities of life.

33. We find pleasure in others' discomfiture. In the disappointments of our neighbours we find alleviation of our own. In the sorrows of others we find solace for our sorrows. The travails and tribulations of others act as an analgesic on our own travails and tribulations. Through some inscrutable emotional catharsis the contemplation of another man's poverty seems to lighten the burden of our own poverty. Similarly, it would be some small consolation for us to know that there are other States also that are groaning like us under a crushing dependency burden. Examination of the figures of other States shows that with as many as 253 for every 1,000 of the agricultural classes, Mysore has a larger proportion of breadwinners than Bombay or Assam as against the All-India ratio of 285. When it comes to the non-agricultural classes it is seen that the Mysore proportion is superior only to Madras and Punjab while all the other major States claim a higher proportion of breadwinners than Mysore in either category. In the case of non-agricultural livelihoods, both West Bengal and Assam claim a larger proportion of breadwinners than any other State. By a

remarkable coincidence Assam which takes the foot of the ladder as regards agricultural categories, finds itself right on top in the case of non-agricultural livelihoods. A no less remarkable coincidence brings together under the same ratio-bracket (268 per 1000) the two States that stand sentinel, respectively at the north-west and the south-west of the country, namely, Punjab and Travancore-Cochin. The two, however, do not see eye to eye, when it comes to the question of non-agricultural livelihoods.

34. Thus, though the proportion of breadwinners is small, Mysore has at least the consolation of being slightly above the bottom rung. It is, however, denied even this consolation when we come to consider the dependency ratio under agricultural classes. Its non-earning dependant ratio of 715 per 1000 is the highest while its earning dependant ratio is the lowest among the major States. The position is slightly better in the case of the non-agricultural livelihoods, where Madras has the highest proportion of non-earning dependants (689 per 1000) and West Bengal the lowest proportion of earning dependants (19 per 1000). If we take total dependency into account, that is to say, taking non-earning and earning dependants together, we find that Assam carries the heaviest dependency burden under the agricultural category while Punjab contrives to claim that dubious distinction in the case of the non-agricultural categories. The following statement shows the ratios of breadwinners and blood-suckers in the major States per 1000 of the agricultural and non-agricultural categories :—

Ratio of breadwinners and dependants per 1000 of the population

State		*Agricultural Classes*			*Non-agricultural Classes*		
		Self-supporting persons	*Earning dependants*	*Non-earning dependants*	*Self-supporting persons*	*Earning dependants*	*Non-earning dependants*
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
INDIA	..	285	125	590	310	64	626
Uttar Pradesh	..	297	142	561	327	57	616
Bihar	..	319	41	640	295	42	663
West Bengal	..	260	42	698	388	19	593
Madras	..	258	51	691	270	41	689
Bombay	..	246	208	546	314	72	614
Madhya Pradesh	..	300	289	411	312	144	544
Punjab	..	268	148	584	266	86	648
Orissa	..	278	99	623	316	87	597
Assam	..	245	170	585	410	66	524
Rajasthan	..	393	157	450	316	77	607
Travancore-Cochin	..	268	76	656	307	76	617
Mysore	..	253	32	715	277	38	685
Vindhya Pradesh	..	311	154	535	342	95	563
Madhya Bharat	..	319	112	569	311	55	634

35. It will be clear from the above statement that, in general, the agricultural classes have a smaller proportion of breadwinners than the non-agricultural classes, and that in contrast the former claim a larger proportion of earning dependants than the latter. Being ignorant and illiterate, it is most likely that the average agriculturist has either ignored unpaid family assistance altogether while answering the enumerator's questions or has regarded unpaid family workers as only earning dependants at best, regardless of the monetary value of such assistance. His severely practical mind would have scorned to consider any return that did not take the form of currency as 'earnings' and even if he did so far overcome his pragmatism as to set a money value to unpaid family assistance, it is hardly to be expected that his *amour propre* would have allowed him to return a member of his household as self-supporting even though that member was entitled to be regarded as such by reason of his gainful exertions. Similar ambiguities might have conceivably vitiated the non-agricultural proportions also, though in a lesser degree. Apart from mistakes in responses, mistakes in reporting also might have possibly occurred through perfunctory priming or indifference of

interviewers. Our definition of the term 'Earning dependants' carries significant overtones which the average respondent would not have known and which the untutored enumerator might easily have missed. In either case, there would be an under-count of the 'earning dependant' category. Thus in one way or another, it is likely that the ratios have been slightly vitiated by the vagaries of enumeration, both here as well as in other parts of the country. By the very nature of things, it is impossible to reach any definite conclusion either as regards the dimension of error or its direction, primarily because of the subjective element involved in the assessment of a man's economic status. It is largely in the case of unpaid family workers that subjective considerations enter, and some idea of the difficulties encountered in the classification of their primary economic status can be had from the following extract taken from the U. N. O. Hand Book on "Population Census Methods*. It says:

> "One of the difficulties is the lack of any simple criteria for distinguishing unpaid family work which contributes to the operation of an economic enterprise from household duties not connected with the family enterprise. This difficulty is most evident in farm households. Between the cultivation of the fields and the care of the living quarters lies a wide range of activities which may or may not be regarded as connected with the operation of the farm: for example, cooking done by the farmer's wife, where some products of the kitchen, such as preserves, are marketed; feeding chicken, gathering fuel, and drawing water for both farm and household use. No precise definition of the kinds of work on a farm which should be regarded for Census purposes as unpaid family work has been attempted by any country. The matter has generally been left to the discretion of the Census enumerators and respondents. The variety of types of work, especially in agriculture, in different regions of the same country as well as in different countries makes it practically impossible to apply any uniform rules in this matter. It is possible only to outline in general terms the types of work which can be considered as contributing to the operation of a family enterprise, *e.g.*, in the case of a farm, work done in connexion with cultivation, harvesting, preparation of products for sale, care of live-stock and repair of farm equipment. The types of work specified would, of course, vary from country to country in accordance with the conditions of work."

36. The Handbook mentions still another difficulty. It says:

> "Some unpaid family workers may not think of themselves as "employed" or as having an occupation, and may not be so regarded by other members of their families, although they are engaged in work which contributes directly to the operation of the family enterprise. For this reason, general questions on employment and occupations may not produce complete returns for unpaid family workers, even though the instructions to enumerators and respondents provide that they should be considered as economically active."

37. It would be clear from the above extract that unpaid family workers are a major source of incomparability of the statistics relating to the economically active population. The wide, and in some cases, startling differences noticeable in the statement under examination would appear to underline this position. But appearances are sometimes deceptive and the possibility of other factors accounting partly at least for the differences cannot altogether be ruled out. It must, therefore, be remembered that a difference is not necessarily a discrepancy nor its magnitude necessarily a measure of the discrepancy. The proportions displayed in the statement are the result of interaction of a complex series of factors, societal, biological, psychological and economic. To attribute, therefore, the difference in the proportions to any single factor in what is essentially a multi-factor situation, would be to perpetrate an untenable thumb-rule generalisation.

38. Madhya Pradesh's high proportion of breadwinners and earning dependants, for example, cannot be regarded as irrefutable evidence of correct classification, any more than Mysore's relatively low proportions can be regarded as conclusive proof of enumeration vagaries. In this particular case, the marked disparity between the two sets of proportions can be traced

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* *Population Census Methods*—U.N.O. Pages 105 & 106.

almost entirely to differences in the age-structure of the respective populations. In the 0–20 age-bracket, which according to Notestein accounts for the bulk of the dependants, Mysore has 51.5 per cent of the males and 54.6 per cent of the females whereas Madhya Pradesh has only 33.5 per cent of the males and 32.2 per cent of the gentler sex, in the same age-group. This means obviously that while the majority of the population in Mysore are in the 'youth-dependency' age-bracket, an even larger majority of the Madhya Pradesh population are in the economically active age-group. Again, it will be noticed, women the traditional stay-at-homes, form a much smaller proportion than males in the dependency age-group of Madhya Pradesh while in Mysore the reverse actually is the case. No wonder, therefore, that Madhya Pradesh is in the happy position of having a larger proportion of breadwinners and a smaller proportion of hangers-on than Mysore.

39. Yet another difference between the two States is that while in Mysore the schools have taken away many of those who would otherwise have been gainfully employed on the family farm or enterprise, in Madhya Pradesh on the contrary many children who ought to have been at school are found assisting the breadwinner in his family enterprise, either because of extreme poverty or for want of educational facilities. The relatively higher urban proportion which Mysore claims might also be a contributory cause for its heavy dependency burden, and for this reason. In rural areas where farming as well as village handicrafts are carried on in family enterprises, women and children also commonly participate in the work. In urban areas on the other hand, and more particularly in the Cities, the locus of economic activity is generally outside the home and consequently women confine themselves to their traditional job of home-making while children of course gravitate to the school. Thus in the bitter and wearisome struggle for existence, the average urban breadwinner is decidedly at a disadvantage as compared to his rural counterpart. Since Madhya Pradesh has only 13.5 per cent of its population in towns as against Mysore's 24 per cent, there is nothing surprising in the latter's relatively higher proportion of dependants.

40. A closer examination of the statement brings to the surface one other interesting fact, namely that the proportions fall into distinct regional groups, at least so far as the extreme limits are concerned. Thus the Mysore and Madras proportions underline the geographical contiguity of these two States and Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan likewise, display proportions at the other extreme, which reflect their geographical affinity with one another. While it would be interesting to discover what ecological factors have arranged these regional similarities the absence of relevant data relating to other States makes the voyage of discovery at the moment unprofitable. For our present purpose, however, it is not necessary to identify and locate these as yet obscure factors. All that we need know is whether the primary economic status proportions lend themselves into any readily recognisable regional groupings. If they do, then enumeration vagaries can have had obviously little or no influence over the proportions. If they do not, then such vagaries are only to be suspected. In the case of Mysore, the fact that the Mysore proportions are remarkably close to the Madras ratios discount the possibility of enumeration lapses having significantly altered the position. The same goes also for Madras, Madhya Pradesh and other States mentioned above.

41. Apart from the external evidence offered above, there is internal evidence also to show that there is no reason to question the validity of the 1951 proportions of breadwinners and bread-grabbers. Our initial suspicion regarding their validity stemmed, it must be remembered, from a comparison of the Mysore ratios with the proportions of other States. Because practically all other States claimed a higher proportion of self-supporting persons and a lower proportion of dependants, we started with the hypothesis that enumeration vagaries had greatly distorted the Mysore proportions. We found, however, upon examination that our initial hypothesis had no great validity and that other factors had, as a matter of fact, conspired to produce the present ratios. Doubting Thomases might contend yet that a comparison of the present ratios with the previous Census figures might yield corroborative evidence in support of our *a priori* assumption. If the 1941 figures show that Mysore had a larger proportion of breadwinners and a smaller ratio of dependants than before, then these doubters

win. If not, any lingering doubts regarding the integrity of the 1951 count must surely go. Let us, therefore, examine the figures given below :

Variation in the proportion of breadwinners and dependants

Livelihood category and economic status	*1951*	*1941*	*Proportion per mille*		*Variation per cent*
			1951	*1941*	*1941—51*
ALL CLASSES					
Self-supporting	2,360,576	1,796,404	260	245	+31.4
Earning dependants	306,862	568,907	34	78	—46.1
Non-earning dependants	6,407,534	4,963,829	706	677	+29.1
AGRICULTURAL CLASSES					
Self-supporting	1,604,344	1,144,969	253	226	+40.1
Earning dependants	203,831	407,597	32	81	—50
Non-earning dependants	4,535,185	3,502,818	715	693	+29.5
NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES					
Self-supporting	756,232	651,435	278	287	+16.1
Earning dependants	103,031	161,310	38	71	—36.1
Non-earning dependants	1,872,349	1,461,011	685	642	+28.2

42. Taking the population of all categories together we find in the above statement that both self-supporting as well as non-earning dependants have improved their respective proportions. Detractors of the 1951 count might seize upon the increased proportion of dependants as a point in their favour, forgetting the fact that self-supporting persons have secured a larger percentage gain than the former. With the last decade producing a larger crop of babies than at any time before, it was inevitable that the latest enumeration should show a larger proportion of dependants correspondingly than in the past. What is heartening however, is that the breadwinners also have improved their position, even more than the hangers-on. The gain registered by self-supporting persons of the agricultural classes is even more striking, being as high as 40.1 per cent, as against 29.5 per cent claimed by the non-earning dependants. The non-agricultural classes, no doubt, show this time a higher proportion of dependants and a lower proportion of self-supporting persons than in 1941. But then, this is a category in which dependants have always increased faster than breadwinners, and what is really surprising is that the ratios are not worse than what they are. The fall in the ratio of earning dependants must appear at first sight as due to incorrect classification of unpaid family workers. But considering that the percentage of boys and girls at school has risen from 28.4 to 52.2 for boys and from 9.0 to 23.9 for girls, respectively between 1940-41 and 1950-51, a fall in the ratio of earning-dependants is only to be expected. *Ipso facto*, any imputation of misclassification of unpaid family workers has clearly to be regarded as unjustified. As for the increase in the proportion of non-earning dependants, the real surprise is that it should cause any surprise at all. For, every householder knows that by the time one of his dependants becomes a self-supporting person at least three would have been added to the number of his dependants. Those who are inclined to lift their eye-brows at the rise in the proportion of non-earning dependants need to be tactfully reminded of the fact that while it takes about twenty years to make a breadwinner, it takes but nine months to produce a bread-grabber.

43. If there are marked differences between the agricultural and non-agricultural categories in regard to the incidence of dependency, there are no less pronounced differences

between one livelihood class and another, even within this dichotomy. A glance at the subjoined statement is worth whole pages of commentary:

Burden of dependency in 1951 and 1941

(*Proportion per mille*)

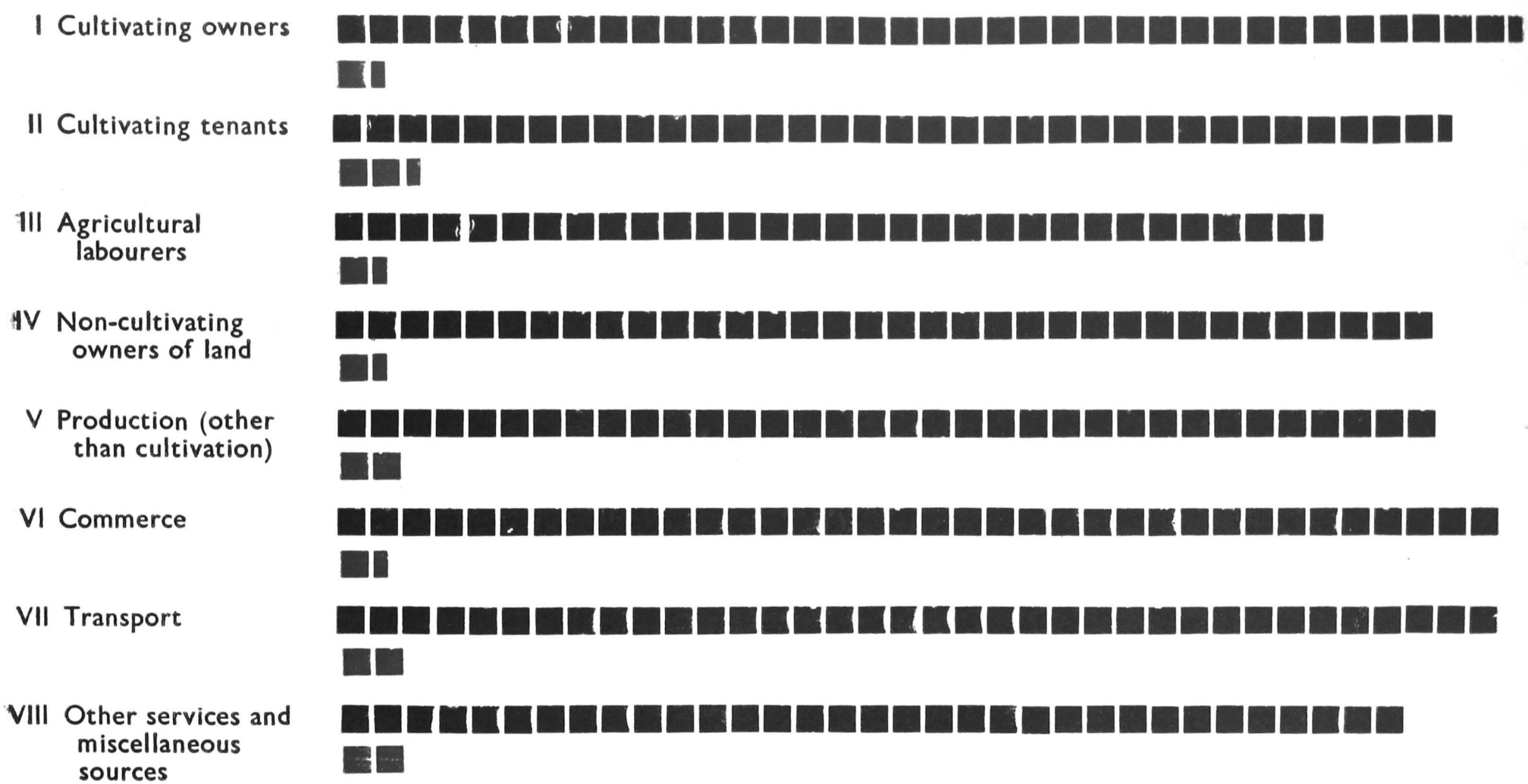
Livelihood Class	Self-supporting persons			Earning dependants			Non-earning dependants		
	1951	*1941*	*Variation per cent*	*1951*	*1941*	*Variation per cent*	*1951*	*1941*	*Variation per cent*
ALL CLASSES	260	245	+31.4	34	78	—46.1	706	677	+29.1
AGRICULTURAL CLASSES	*253*	*226*	*+40.1*	*32*	*81*	*—50*	*715*	*693*	*+29.5*
I Cultivating owners ..	238	211	+31.7	31	76	—52.8	731	713	+20.2
II Cultivating tenants ..	256	209	+71.3	47	42	+56.5	697	749	+29.9
III Agricultural labourers ..	358	404	+39.0	33	164	—68.5	609	432	+122.0
IV Non-cultivating owners of land	293	245	+468.1	30	21	+562.5	678	733	+337.7
NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES ..	*278*	*287*	*+16.1*	*38*	*71*	*—36.1*	*684*	*642*	*+28.2*
V Non-agricultural Production	275	275	+2.4	42	86	—50.6	683	649	+9.3
VI Commerce	242	262	+35.2	33	64	—24.0	725	674	+57.0
VII Transport	240	257	+82.1	38	27	+171.3	722	716	+96.8
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	296	308	+18.7	37	62	—26.6	667	630	+30.7

44. The statement is self-explanatory. But a word of caution should be uttered with regard to the figures relating to 'earning dependants'. Strictly speaking, the 1941 and 1951 figures are not comparable as the previous Census proportions represent earning dependants whose own activity was the same as that of the persons on whom they were dependant, while the 1951 proportions represent all earning dependants of each livelihood class, irrespective of their own individual activity. Thus when we say that there were 76 earning dependants in Livelihood Class I in 1941, it means that there were 76 earning dependants whose activity was also Livelihood Class I. On the other hand, when we say that there were 31 earning dependants in Livelihood Class I in 1951, we mean that the self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class I had 31 dependants who were contributing to the family income by their own exertions in activities falling under one or the other of the eight livelihood classes and not in Livelihood Class I alone. Such being the case, the earning dependant proportions in our statement should not obviously be taken at their face value, excepting the proportions relating to all classes. Actually, if the 1951 figures are worked out on the old 1941 basis, it will be found that every one of the livelihood classes would have the humiliation of showing decreases. No increase in the statement is a real increase while even an apparently negligible decrease might actually be a precipitous fall. Thus the apparent increase of 562.5 per cent or an increase in the proportion from 21 in 1941 to 30 in 1951 in the case of earning dependants of 'non-cultivating owners of land' actually masks a fall from 21 to only 2 per thousand. Similarly, the fall from 164 to 33 in the case of the agricultural labour class conceals the fact that the fall actually is from 164 to 19. The indignant reader might exclaim with pardonable profanity "then why the hell are these proportions given here?" The Census Reporter's only excuse in inflicting these apocryphal proportions here is that omission of figures relating to earning dependants would have invited needless comment.

45. Turning to the ratios of self-supporting persons and non-earning dependants, it is rather heartening to find that except in the case of cultivating owners and agricultural labourers, the other agricultural categories have actually improved their position, the self-supporting persons claiming notable increases and the non-earning dependants registering no less noteworthy decreases. The Cultivating Owners, of course, claim an increase in the proportion of breadwinners from 211 in 1941 to 238 in 1951. But this is offset by the increase in the proportion of non-earning dependants from 713 to 731.

DEPENDENCY BURDEN

(EACH SQUARE REPRESENTS 2 PER CENT)



■ represents Non-earning dependants

■ represents Earning dependants

Since they constitute the bulk of the State's population, any deterioration in their position must necessarily reflect a deterioration in the general economic condition of the country. The agricultural labourers offer us a delicious paradox on the plate. These nomads of the plough lose in proportions what they gain on actuals, taking the breadwinners alone into account. They have the consolation, however, of showing the highest proportion of breadwinners among all the livelihood classes, in spite of the intercensal fall from 404 to 358 per 1,000 in the proportions. Not to be outdone, the drones of this livelihood class have engineered a 122 per cent increase to raise the dependency burden from 432 in 1941 to as much as 609 per 1,000 in 1951. It is noteworthy, that despite its losses and gains, the agricultural labour class still provides the entertaining antithesis of showing the highest proportion of breadwinners and the lowest proportion of dependants.

46. The non-agricultural livelihoods present however an altogether different picture. Every one of them has the mortification of finding its proportion of breadwinners sadly attenuated and its proportion of hangers-on greatly enlarged, every one of them that is to say except 'non-agricultural production', which remains faithful to its 1941 position in the matter of breadwinners. The only consolation of the non-agricultural categories is that despite a disconcerting rise in the proportion of dependants, the present over-all ratio of 684 still falls short of the State average of 706 and the agricultural average of 715 dependants per 1,000. In the case of all these livelihoods, except perhaps to a limited extent under 'non-agricultural production', the locus of economic activity is generally outside the home and consequently participation of family members in the activity of the breadwinner is largely out of question. In consequence, the womenfolk have little opportunity to forsake their traditional role of home-makers in favour of gainful employment. As for children, since education has now become almost a custom, they are sent to school as soon as they attain school-going age. This is true of nearly all urban areas and more particularly of the Cities where non-agricultural livelihoods predominate. It is no doubt true that women of the lower social strata work as maid-servants, ayahs, coolies and so on and their grown-up children work as shop-assistants, cleaners, etc. It is also true that educated ladies have started competing with men for Government and other services. Nevertheless, the number of women-earners is not large enough to influence the proportion of breadwinners to any significant extent. It may be that in the days to come, pressure of circumstances and the desire for a higher standard of living might force more and more women to give up home-making for money-making, and this in turn might raise a correspondingly large army of cooks, housemaids, etc. All this would obviously swell the ratio of breadwinners. That day, however, has not yet dawned and the present reporter does not wish to compete with H.G. Wells in describing the shape of things to come.

Dependency by Sex and Livelihood Class

47. While it is useless speculating about the future, the present wants us to digest the lamentable fact that only 73 women in every thousand are able to stand upon their own legs, and that another 28 manage to stand precariously on one leg with the assistance of their mainstays. How bad the position really is would be clear when it is remembered that practically in every other State in India, a larger proportion of the gentler sex are struggling to earn a living than in Mysore. In Madhya Pradesh, for example, 100 women out of every thousand earn their own bread while as many as 377 manage to meet part of the cost and thus lighten the burden of the breadwinners. This means that roughly half the number of women in that State are earners, as against only a tenth in Mysore. What is most surprising in the Mysore proportion is that the agricultural categories are little better than non-agricultural livelihoods in the matter of employment of women. The proportion of self-supporting ladies engaged in agricultural pursuits (74 per 1,000) is reasonable enough, possibly also the proportion claimed by non-agricultural livelihoods (71 per 1,000) considering that Madhya Pradesh has only 100 of them per 1,000. But it is the abnormally low proportion of earning dependants among women (28 per 1,000) that is most perplexing. At first sight, one would be inclined to attribute this to possible ignoring of unpaid family assistance either by the enumerator or by the respondent. Such an explanation, however, would wear thin in the light of the fact that the corresponding ratios for 1941 are not significantly different from the present proportions,

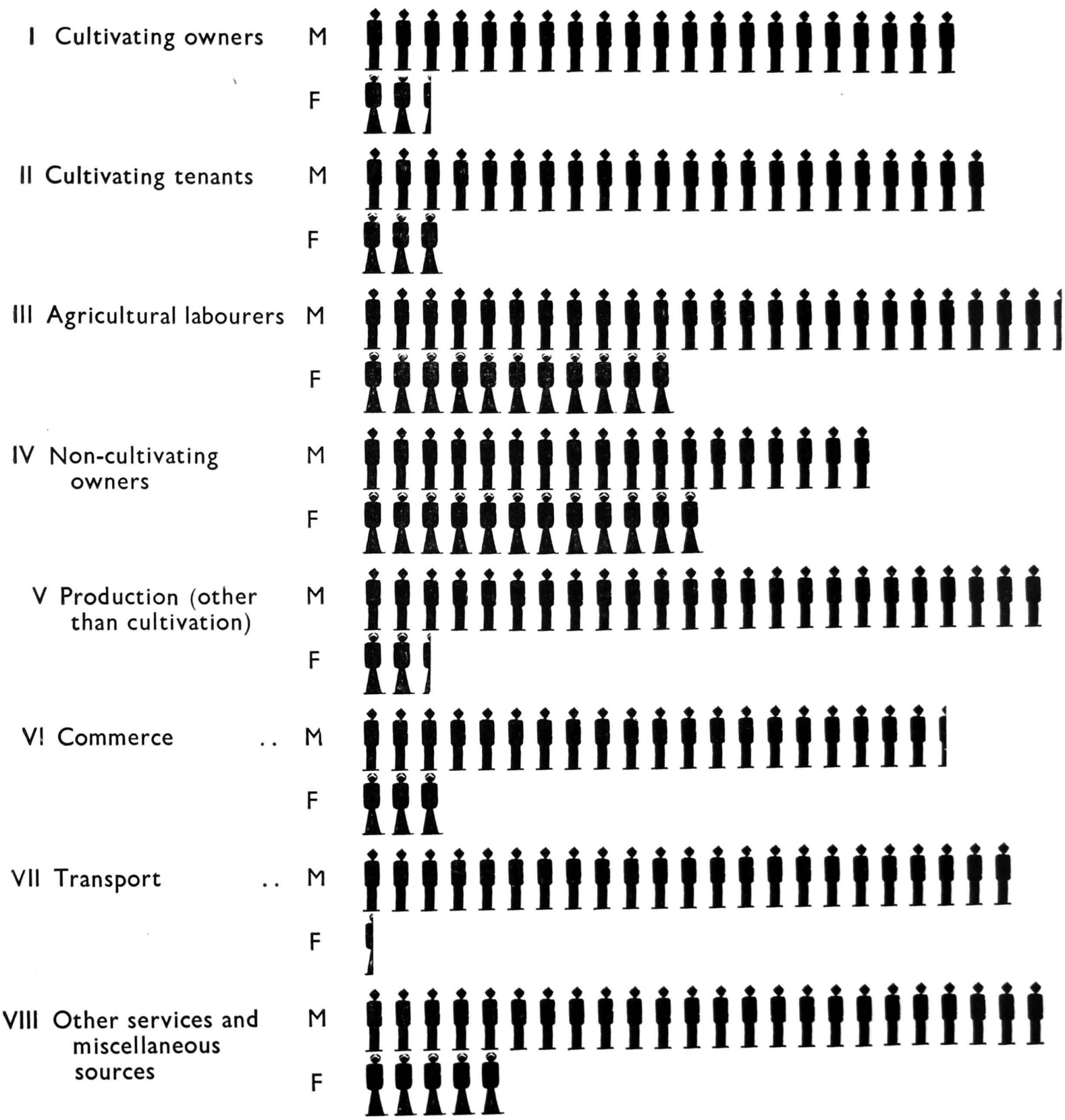
unless it is sought to be contended that the 1941 enumeration also was tarred with the same brush.

48. Whatever the reason or the reasons might be, it is noteworthy that the difference in proportion between one livelihood class and another is just what might reasonably be expected. Thus for example, while only 26 women in every thousand are earning dependants in the cultivating owner class, the corresponding proportions for tenant-cultivators and agricultural labourers are higher, being respectively 53 and 36, as only to be expected. It is also significant, that equally true to expectations, the earning dependants in these two livelihoods, show a higher proportion of women than men. It is hardly likely that differences in the proportions would have run so true to expectations, if unpaid family workers had not been correctly classified. What is more probable is that many women workers who would have been returned as earning dependants in the usual course, have been promoted to the 'self-supporting' category this time because their work is actually worth their bread, and they are therefore by definition self-supporting. It should be remembered that at the previous Censuses, it was usual to record the head of the household, or the principal earning member of the family, as what was then regarded as the equivalent of a self-supporting person, and to treat all other earning members or active workers of the family as earning dependants, irrespective of the worth of their respective contributions. On this occasion, however, our definition of the term 'self-supporting' person embraced irrespective of the person's position in the family, everyone whose individual contribution was sufficient for his or her own maintenance. This would explain the present low proportions of earning dependants and the relatively higher proportions of self-supporting persons.

49. The cultivating owner and tenant cultivator classes in particular, would not have been able to show as many as 48 and 63 women, respectively per thousand as self-supporting this time but for this. The highest proportion of self-supporting women are found however in the 'agricultural labour' class and among non-cultivating owners of land. The former's 217 per 1,000 is understandable enough, considering that more than in any other class, it is a case of all hands on deck among agricultural labourers. The surprise really is that the proportion is not higher than what it is. The latter's 236 per 1,000 would appear, at first sight, to ask for a pinch or two of salt. But then this is a livelihood class in which one can be self-supporting without doing any work, in which anyone, from a toddler to a doddering nonagenarian, can be regarded as self-supporting. Moreover, it is common knowledge that unscrupulous businessmen and unprincipled officials took advantage of the conditions created by the War to feather their nests during the decade, many of them buying lands for obvious reasons in the name of their womenfolk. The bulk of the increase in the number of self-supporting women in the non-cultivating owner class must probably be attributed to this anti-social phenomenon. Lands granted to widows of soldiers and political sufferers would also be a contributory factor in raising the proportion of self-supporting women in this livelihood class, although, of course, it is hardly likely that this factor would be anywhere near the other one in importance. It would be interesting, indeed, to ferret out how much each of these factors has contributed to the total of 236 self-supporting women for every thousand. But that is an investigation that is appropriately undertaken by the Criminal Investigation and Revenue Departments. The Census Reporter can do no more than indicate the presence of these factors. Incidentally, it is interesting to note, that the proportion of self-supporting women in this class is the highest among the agricultural livelihoods in other States also and in some of them at least, it is streets ahead of any other livelihood class. The proportions under other livelihood classes present no remarkable features and therefore call for no detailed comment, unless it be the 97 women per 1,000 claimed by the residuary class which includes all miscellaneous services. Considering that it includes such large categories as maid-servants, nurses, nuns, sweepers, school-mistresses, lady-doctors, midwives, etc., it is not surprising that the proportion of self-supporting women should be larger in this class than that of any other non-agricultural livelihood, and next only to the proportion of women in the 'non-cultivating owners of land' class. The following statement shows the proportion of fair creatures standing on their own legs in Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, the States for which figures are readily available :—

BREADWINNERS PER 100 OF EACH SEX

(EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 2 PER CENT)



Proportion of self-supporting women per 1000

Livelihood Class	*Mysore*	*Madhya Pradesh*	*West Bengal*
ALL CLASSES ..	73	100	91
ALL AGRICULTURAL CLASSES ..	*74*	*104*	*62*
1 Cultivating owners ..	48	58	52
2 Cultivating tenants ..	63	55	48
3 Agricultural labourers ..	217	211	102
4 Non-cultivating owners ..	236	272	127
ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL CASSES ..	*71*	*87*	*134*
5 Production (other than cultivation)	52	83	196
6 Commerce ..	58	75	55
7 Transport ..	6	38	26
8 Other services and miscellaneous sources	97	111	138

50. Each one of the above proportions has an interesting story to tell, and being about women, the stories are bound to be long. It is not profitable, however, to pursue these alleys of investigation as it would take us away from the main current of our theme. It is enough for our present purpose to know that if there are marked differences in the proportions, there are no less marked similarities, which all go to show that the Mysore ratios are not as 'phoney' as they might appear at first sight. It will be noticed, for instance, that among the agricultural livelihoods, the non-cultivating owner class has the largest proportion of women breadwinners in all the States featured in the statement. "Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources" makes a similar claim among the non-agricultural livelihoods, except in the case of West Bengal.

51. If we have taken up the proportions of women breadwinners for analysis in the first instance, contrary to usual practice, it is because marked differences between one State and another in the ratio of self-supporting persons are directly traceable to them. While age is, by and large, the deciding and one might even say the decisive factor in the case of men, a complex congeries of causes conspire to produce differences in the proportions of women. Thus, for instance, while one might be reasonably certain that with the exception of the insane, inmates of jails and such other negligible categories, all able-bodied males between the ages of say 21 and 45 would be engaged in some gainful occupation or the other, the same cannot obviously be said of women of the corresponding age-bracket. While the proportion of self-supporting males in this age-group would be more or less the same in every State, the proportion of breadwinners among women is bound to vary from State to State and even from district to district, according to the pattern of stimuli produced by the social environment. It is these differences in the proportions of women-breadwinners that are largely responsible for the wide disparities noticed in the ratios of total self-supporting persons. Not that the proportions of male breadwinners are all identical. They are not, and the difference in some cases might even be startling. But the point is that while the cause for difference in the male proportions can easily be traced, differences in the female proportions are less easy to explain. These facts should be borne in mind while studying the proportions of women-breadwinners already given and the proportions of self-supporting males exhibited in the statement given below :—

Proportion of self-supporting males per 1000

Livelihood Class	*Mysore*	*Madhya Pradesh*	*West Bengal*
ALL CLASSES ..	437	504	503
AGRICULTURAL CLASSES ..	*426*	*500*	*449*
1 Cultivating owners ..	420	474	410
2 Cultivating tenants ..	435	479	446
3 Agricultural labourers ..	489	571	555
4 Non-cultivating owners of land ..	363	461	393
NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES ..	*464*	*517*	*578*
5 Production (other than cultivation)	476	527	618
6 Commerce ..	416	480	542
7 Transport ..	455	522	663
8 Other services and miscellaneous sources	476	524	540

52. Like the female proportions, each one of the above ratios has a story to tell. But its narration must try even the proverbial patience of Job, and discretion being the better part of description, we must be content to give only the broad indications here. What hits the eye at once in the above statement is the fact that the non-agricultural classes as a whole claim a larger proportion of breadwinners than the agricultural livelihoods and also that the labouring classes have understandably enough more males standing on their own legs, number for number, than the other livelihood classes. More than in any other livelihood class, it is a case of all hands on deck in the case of labourers.

They begin to make a living at an earlier age than in any other livelihood and their standard of living is so incredibly low that even a derisive wage can buy the status of a self-supporting person in this livelihood class, whereas other livelihoods would refuse to offer anything more than the label of an 'earning' dependant even for more respectable earnings. No wonder then that the agricultural labour class, the non-agricultural production and transport classes display the largest proportions of self-supporting persons in their respective categories. In contrast, the non-cultivating owner class betrays the lowest proportion among males. This is so because while in other livelihoods it is possible for more than one self-supporting person to be under the same roof and pursuing the same avocation, probabilities are heavily against two self-supporting non-cultivating owners of land being members of the same household. Even in the case of two or more persons jointly owning the land, it is only to be expected that the head of the household would have returned himself as a self-supporting person and returned the other owners either as earning dependants or as non-earning dependants. Besides, it is most likely that those of the latter who are of active age have taken to some gainful occupation or other, in which case, they would have figured in our returns either as self-supporting persons depending upon livelihoods other than "non-cultivating owners of land" or as earning dependants whose main dependence of course is on non-cultivating ownership of land. Though it is not possible for obvious reasons to make an objective assessment of the influence of each of these causes, it is quite certain that the low proportion of self-supporting persons exhibited by the non-cultivating owners of land is the end-result of all these influences.

53. Women have their uses and children have their compensations. An unmerciful Providence having ordained that nothing in the world can be had for nothing, man has to pay for both with the sweat of his brow and while he shuffles wearily across the milestones of life, he has to carry upon his bent and bruised back the mill-stones of a steadily growing family. Here and there a woman may be found sharing the man's burden, but she is the exception that proves the rule, the rule in this particular case being that women and children make the measure of a man's dependency burden. Indeed, where social and economic conditions are identical, differences in the ratio of females to males and of children to the total population would wholly explain the difference in the ratio of dependants. Thus, if Mysore has a larger proportion of dependants than say Madhya Pradesh, it is because the State has as much as 51.5 per cent of the males and 54.6 per cent of the females in the 0-20 bracket as against the latter's 49.8 and 48.3 per cent. Apart from age and sex, the kind of occupation pursued by the head of the household has also got something to say in the matter of dependency. It is most unlikely, for instance, that the teen-age son of an author would contribute anything to the family income. On the other hand, the son of a dhoby who is of the same age might in all probability be earning his bread. The burden of dependency thus varies, not only from livelihood class to livelihood class, but also from one livelihood to another livelihood, even within the same livelihood class. All these factors have conspired to give the State a ratio of 260 self-supporting persons, 34 earning dependants and 706 non-earning dependants per 1000.

Economically active Population

54. Although generally speaking the economically active population is defined "as that part of the population which furnishes the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services including employers, own-account workers, and 'unpaid family workers' as well as employees, and including the unemployed as well as persons actually engaged in these types of work at the time of the enumeration,"* the criterion employed in this country in determining whether or not an individual should be classified as economically active is whether or not he is self-supporting. Where the former criterion is valid, 20-64 is generally regarded as the age-range of the economically active population. It is interesting to note that so far as the males are concerned, difference in the criterion makes little difference to the position as 43.7 per cent of this sex are self-supporting as against 45.7 per cent claimed by the 20--64 age-bracket. The other sex, however, is not on the same street, as only 7.3 per cent of them are bread-winners as against 42.7 per cent claimed by the economically active age-group.

* *Population Census Methods*—U.N.O. page 98

55. Of the 2,360,576 persons who constitute the economically active population in the State according to the "Self-supporting" criterion as many as 1,196,773 or 50.6 per cent are cultivating owners. It must however be recalled that although they account thus for over half the number of breadwinners in the State, the cultivating owner class actually has only 23.8 per cent who are self-supporting—the lowest proportion of all livelihoods. As for other livelihood classes, the following statement must be allowed to explain the position :—

Economically active population

Licelihood Class	*Breadwinners*	*Proportion to total breadwinners*	*Proportion of livelihood class total*
Cultivating owners ..	1,196,773	50.6	23.8
Tenant cultivators ..	110,591	4.7	25.6
Cultivating labourers ..	220,171	9.2	35.8
Non-cultivating owners of land	76,809	3.3	29.8
Production (other than cultivation)	255,658	10.7	27.5
Commerce ..	122,393	5.2	24.2
Transport ..	25,138	1.6	24.0
Other services and miscellaneous sources	353,043	14.8	29.6

56. Because all self-supporting persons are regarded as constituting the economically active population, it must not be supposed that everyone of them is pursuing some economic activity or the other. On the contrary there are many who are able to support themselves without having to sweat for it. They need do no more than eat, sleep and purge and yet they would have to be regarded as self-supporting because they get a regular income by way of rent, interest, pension, etc., which is sufficient for their own maintenance. The non-cultivating owners of land, for instance, who number 76,809 in the State, derive income from land without some of them knowing even the A.B.C. of farming. Likewise persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property, *e.g.*, house-rent, numbering 3,371 in all, pursue no economic activity but are yet self-supporting. To the same category belong 8,620 pensioners whose sole economic activity is possibly the periodical preparation of their pension vouchers, and perhaps an occasional pilgrimage to the local bank or the treasury for drawing their pension. There are, of course, old boys who refuse to be intimidated by age and remain as active at seventy as they were at seventeen; but they form a microscopic minority among the pensioners. The average pensioner is so busy peddling his views and retailing his experiences that he hardly ever finds time to take up some gainful pursuit even if he has the strength. Beggars and vagrants, those unreluctant pensioners on other people's charity, contribute 6,127 to the self-supporting total merely by their genuflections. Altogether 96,636 persons in the State thus actively pursue some kind of inactivity or the other and contrive to sneak into the ranks of self-supporting persons. Fortunately, they form only 4.1 per cent of the breadwinners and it is really heartening to find that as much as 95.9 per cent of the self-supporting persons work for a living.

Secondary Economic Status or Employer, Employee and Independant Worker

57. From the babe just born to the centenarian who is about to die, everyone has an econonic status. If you are a hanger-on doing nothing for a living your economic status is that of a non-earning dependant. If you are earning something but not enough to cover the cost of your maintenance, you are an earning dependant. If what you earn is sufficient to cover the cost of your maintenance, at the level of living to which your family is accustomed, then your economic status is that of a self-supporting person. This status, it must be remembered, is the primary economic status that attaches itself to every man, woman and child. As we have already seen, of the 9,074,972 persons who were found breathing within the boundaries of Mysore at sunrise on 1st March 1951, 2,360,576 were breadwinners, 306,862 were earning dependants and 6,407,534 were non-earning dependants. Of the 2,360,576 breadwinners we also noticed, some 96,636 including non-cultivating owners of land, pensioners, prostitutes and so on were making a living without any effort, while the remaining 2,263,940 had to sweat for a living, or in other words, were gainfully occupied. Now these gainfully occupied persons have another status, apart from their status as self-supporting persons. Everyone of them is either an employer, or an employee or an independant worker. As the Census definition of these terms differ somewhat from the conception of the man in the street, it would be appropriate to offer here an extract of the instructions issued to enumerators in this behalf.

"In the case of a self-supporting person, you are required to distinguish whether he is

an employer, an employee or an independant worker

(*a*) For the purposes of this question an "employer" is a person who has employed other persons *in order to carry on the business from which he secures his livelihood.* Thus, if a person employs a cook or other person for domestic service he should not be recorded as an "employer" merely on that account.

(*b*) An "employee" is a person who ordinarily works under some other person for a salary or wage in cash or kind for his livelihood. Managers, Superintendents, Agents, Government servants, etc., who exercise control over other workers in large establishments should also be classed as "employees" and not as "employers".

(*c*) An "independant worker" is a self-supporting person who is not employed by anyone else and who does not also employ anybody in order to earn his livelihood.

"For example doctors and lawyers who employ compounders and clerks, are employers and not independant workers. For, a doctor employs a compounder in order to relieve him of part of the work connected with the business on which he is engaged and by which he secures his livelihood; and a lawyer employs a clerk for a like purpose.

"To take another example, a money-lender who employs four persons to collect interest from his debtors is an employer and not an independant worker. He would be an employer even if he employed only one person, provided that person was regularly employed and derived his principal means of livelihood by such employment. Remember that casual employment or part-time employment which does not provide the principal means of livelihood of the *person employed* should not be taken into account."

58. It would be clear from the above definition that there can be no question of 'employer' and 'employee' in the case of the agricultural classes. They provide no regular employment nor are they regularly employed around the year. True, agricultural labourers work for others for wages. But such work does not give them the status of 'employees' nor can those who employ them be regarded as 'employers', any more than a rickshaw puller can be called an 'employee' and his fare considered as an 'employer'. These nomads of the plough do not stick to one man or to one place. They are employed by one man to-day, by another man to-morrow and by a third man the day after. The non-agricultural livelihoods, on the other hand, readily lend themselves to classification according to the secondary economic status of the population claimed by them. Here are the figures that show the distribution of non-agricultural breadwinners in the State :—

Secondary economic status of 10,000 breadwinners of all non-agricultural classes

Livelihood Class	*Employers*	*Employees*	*Independant workers*	*Others*
NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES	*289*	*5,580*	*3,869*	*262*
V Production (other than cultivation)	272	5,762	3,966	..
VI Commerce ..	633	2,292	7,075	..
VII Transport ..	358	7,713	1,929	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	176	6,437	2,825	562

59. The 'Others' in the above statement have nothing to do with the trichotomy and from one point of view they might even be regarded as interlopers. They are pensioners, jailbirds, beggars, prostitutes and such others who pursue non-economic activities and who are therefore devoid of any secondary economic status. They figure nevertheless in the statement merely in order to make up the tally of breadwinners. The 'employer' class also demands an explanation because of its exceedingly anæmic proportions. This is so because barring proprietors of small concerns, the biggest employers do not figure at all in the Census. Government, for instance, are the biggest employers and so are joint-stock companies. They are 'employers' all right and those whom they employ are 'employees'. Employees are individuals whose heads can be counted. But Government and joint-stock companies are not individuals although they are run by individuals. There are therefore no heads to count and no census questions to be asked and responses to be recorded in respect of these 'employers'. Even the Chief Minister himself is not the Government any more than an engine driver is the engine. The 'employees' in such cases are really hirelings of an abstract entity which no population census can catch in its net. Naturally, therefore, any livelihood that claims a large number of company-managed concerns or which accounts for the bulk of Government employees would show a low proportion of 'employers' and a relatively high proportion of 'employees'.

Where the proportion of employers and employees are both low or where the proportion of the former is high and that of the latter is low it obviously means that the proportion of own-account workers would be very high. On the other hand, where the proportion of employers and employees are both high, sure as fate, the own-account workers would be in short-supply.

60. The statement under examination illustrates this position. As only to be expected "Other services and miscellaneous sources" which carries in its bosom practically the bulk of the services, shows the lowest proportion of 'employers' (176 per 10,000). Similarly, "Production (other than cultivation)" shows the next lower proportion of 'employers' understandably enough because large industrial establishments bulk large in this livelihood class. If in spite of this, the proportion of "employees" in this livelihood class is only 5,762 per 10,000, it is because cottage or home industries still hold a strong position, "Commerce" claims the highest proportion of 'employers' and the lowest proportion of 'employees' and consequently the highest proportion of own-account workers. This means that the bulk of the population engaged in commerce are petty shop-keepers. Indeed, there are as many as 7,075 of them in the State for every 10,000 breadwinners following commercial pursuits. The fact that this livelihood class claims the highest proportion of 'employers' and betrays the lowest proportion of 'employees' only shows that barring banks and similar joint-stock companies, the other employers are mostly petty shop-keepers engaging the services of one or more shop-assistants. The largest proportion of 'employees' is found, however, in the 'Transport' class. Since modern transport can hardly be a one-man job, it is not surprising that this livelihood class shows the lowest proportion of independant workers namely 1,929 per 10,000. Bullock-carts, tongas or jutkas and rickshaws make up this total between them and possibly also a few owner-driven taxis. Railways, the State Transport Services, private bus services and the Bangalore Road Transport Company —all conspire to swell the 'employee' proportion to as much as 7,713 per 10,000, while private bus and taxi owners must take credit for raising the 'employer' figure to 358.

61. Taking all the non-agricultural livelihoods together, we find that out of every 10,000 breadwinners 289 are employers, 5,580 are employees, 3,869 are independant workers and 262 are those economically inactive persons like pensioners, prostitutes, etc. This means that, on an average there are 19 employees for every employer in the State and 13 own-account workers for every employer. It does not require the wisdom of a Solomon to see that a man who is able to employ one or more persons to assist him in his business is comparatively more well off than the man who has to work on his own. To put the same thing differently and on the same anology, we may say that a State having a larger proportion of employees than independant workers is broadly speaking economically more well off than another which has a larger proportion of independant workers than employees. Mysore, of course, falls into the first category. Let us see how the State's ratios compare with certain other States. Here are the proportions :—

Proportion of employers, employees and independant workers in Mysore and certain other States

State	*Employers*	*Employees*	*Independant workers*	*Number of employees per employer*	*Number of independant workers per employer*
Mysore	289	5,580	3,869	19	13
Madhya Pradesh	304	4,566	4,836	15	16
Uttar Pradesh	280	2,815	6,628	10	24
Madras	557	4,514	4,732	8	8
Travancore-Cochin	284	5,207	3,902	18	13

62. The statement makes it clear that family enterprises play the major role in Uttar Pradesh while the reverse is true of Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. Madhya Pradesh and Madras hold the scales pretty even, although of course the weights are slightly in favour of family enterprises. Practically the only difference between these two States is in the proportion of

employers. The Madras proportion of 557 employers per 10,000 is larger than that of Madhya Pradesh and is in fact the highest in the list. This obviously means that Madras has relatively speaking a larger number of employers than other States but that each of its employers employs on an average a smaller number of employees. It is interesting to note that Madras claims the largest proportion of employers in every non-agricultural class, its ratio under 'Commerce' being as high as 1,268 per 10,000. Because it has the largest number of small-scale establishments in the country, Madras cannot possibly help showing the highest proportion of 'employers' under 'Production other than cultivation', and a relatively small proportion of employees. The Madhya Pradesh proportion of this livelihood class is the lowest among the States figuring in the list and because its 'employee' proportion is also low, it obviously means that single-member establishments are most prominent in the industrial picture of that State. The figures in our statement show that Mysore and Travancore-Cochin are running practically neck to neck in the matter of secondary economic status of the breadwinners and it is interesting to note that in both these States the own-account worker is waging a losing battle.

Secondary Means of Livelihood of Breadwinner

63. As we have already observed, the average Mysorean has four mouths to feed—his own and three others! He slaves from dawn to dusk to earn a precarious living. Even in the good old days when a rupee went as far as 16 annas, his effort could hardly buy him the bare necessities of life. Today, when a rupee refuses to go farther than five annas, his lot has become much harder than before. While he is obliged naturally to go on tightening his belt, the more enterprising and energetic of his fellow-travellers in life employ their spare time in supplementing their income. Of the 2,360,576 breadwinners in the State, it is rather mortifying to find that only 305,527 or 13 per cent are able to tap supplemental sources to augment their income. The following statement shows the contribution of each livelihood class to the total and the number deriving supplementary income from each livelihood :—

Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons by livelihood classes

Principal means of livelihood	*Secondary means of livelihood*								
	Total	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
ALL CLASSES ..	305,527	15,428	16,435	20,502	27,790	89,471	39,464	2,858	93,579
I Cultivators of owned land ..	179,936	..	11,033	11,497	2,345	67,942	23,641	1,538	61,940
II Cultivators of unowned land ..	18,176	1,556	..	4,063	340	4,251	1,921	376	5,669
III Agricultural labourers ..	15,118	1,330	1,215	..	1,034	5,144	1,448	97	4,850
IV Non-cultivating owners of land	21,643	313	157	1,352	..	4,418	6,013	257	9,133
V Production (other than cultivation)	21,457	4,809	1,521	1,523	4,859	3,135	2,432	150	3,028
VI Commerce ..	14,905	1,497	686	420	6,205	1,806	1,849	207	2,235
VII Transport ..	1,373	130	79	28	487	169	163	72	245
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	32,919	5,793	1,744	1,619	12,520	2,606	1,997	161	6,479

64. Two things stick out a mile high in the above statement. The first is the fact that the bulk of the breadwinners having secondary means of livelihood are agriculturists. The second is the fact that no agricultural livelihood is both the principal and the secondary means of livelihood. To these we might perhaps add a third and that is the fact that 'Transport' has the lowest number of persons having subsidiary sources of income and is also the least fancied as a subsidiary means of livelihood. The cultivating-owner class claims, of course, the largest number with supplementary sources of income accounting in fact for well over half the total. But, though as the principal means of livelihood it reduces every other livelihood to Lilliputian insignificance, as a secondary means its contribution is only less negligible than 'Transport'.

65. These are the dry facts of the situation and beneath the dull outer crust of facts is quite a juicy combination of causes. The reason why none of the agricultural livelihoods can be at once the principal and the subsidiary livelihoods of a breadwinner is too obvious to need mention.

One has merely to think of a hypothetical case to realise the impossibility of such a combination. The reasons for agricultural classes accounting for the bulk of breadwinners with subsidiary livelihoods are perhaps less obvious and therefore demand mention. Agriculture, of course keeps the wolf from the door. Unfortunately however for the average agriculturist, it does nothing else. In almost 9,999 cases in 10,000 it keeps *Lakshmi** also from the door, and since man does not live by bread alone, more than any other class of breadwinners the agriculturist has to look for other sources of income to satisfy his other wants. This accounts for the agricultural categories claiming the largest number of breadwinners having subsidiary livelihoods. If their contribution to the total is not larger, it is because they have few sources to tap, rooted as they are to the soil. The cultivating owner class claims over half the total appropriately enough because it accounts actually for over half the total population, and the bulk of the breadwinners of this class own only small patches of land. Indeed, it is noteworthy that this livelihood class claims the lion's share of breadwinners with subsidiary sources of income not only in Mysore but also in every other State, the proportion being as high as 11.5 per cent in Madhya Pradesh as against 7.6 in Mysore. The fact that the bulk of the village officers belong to this livelihood class would account partly at least for this position.

66. The non-agricultural livelihoods are in a somewhat different position. In the case of these categories, the same livelihood class can be at once the principal and the subsidiary. A factory-worker, for example, may do odd carpentry jobs outside factory hours to supplement his income. In this case, the principal as well as the subsidiary livelihoods, would belong to the same livelihood class, namely, "Production other than cultivation." A bank clerk doing part-time work in some business concern would similarly have both his principal and subsidiary means of sustenance in the same livelihood class, namely, "Commerce". The same would apply to the other non-agricultural livelihood classes, namely, "Transport" and "Other services and miscellaneous sources" also. Each one of the non-agricultural classes can thus have any of the eight livelihood classes as a subsidiary means of livelihood, unlike the agricultural classes none of which can be both principal and subsidiary, at the same time. The statement under examination underlines the position. Though comment on the statement is needless as it speaks for itself, it might perhaps be added, incidentally, that the low proportions under "Transport" are not a peculiarly Mysore phenomenon, and that this livelihood class betrays the lowest number of breadwinners with subsidiary sources of income in every State with the exception of West Bengal and possibly one or two other States. This is perfectly understandable, considering that those engaged in transport services have longer and often no fixed hours of work, unlike the other livelihood categories and are not consequently in a position to tap subsidiary sources of income. The agriculturist is sure of his seasons, and the factory worker, the businessman or the Government servant can be reasonably sure of his hours of work. Not so the transport worker. He is the earliest to go to work and possibly the last to go to bed. His time is the hostage of others' needs and convenience. No wonder, therefore, that the livelihood class to which he belongs shows only negligible numbers having subsidiary sources of income. The other non-agricultural livelihoods, of course manage to put up a better show than "Transport". But that is almost the only thing that can be said in favour of their respective contributions.

67. The income of the average Mysorean being insufficient even to buy the bare necessities of life, one would expect him to tap more than one source of livelihood to make up the shortage. Since the figures show that only 13 per cent of the breadwinners depend upon more than one source of livelihood in Mysore, one would be inclined to wonder whether the equable climate of the State has not made the average Mysorean too indolent to exert himself more than he can help. On the other hand, it might be argued that through long suffering and privation he has developed an enervating philosophy of contentment and that consequently it does not occur to him to try other means of supplementing his income. There may be an element of truth in both these arguments. But neither can be the whole truth. If climate were the main reason, Punjab with its extremities of climate should show a larger proportion of

* *Goddess of wealth*

breadwinners with plural sources of income than Mysore. But the fact that this northern State is able to show only 7.5 per cent against Mysore's 13.0, just dynamites the argument. As for philosophy of contentment, Mysore certainly cannot claim a monopoly of it since it runs in the blood of every Indian, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, and if this argument were valid, every State in India should have confessed to proportions well in the neighbourhood of Mysore's 13 per cent. The fact that the proportions exhibit startling differences as between one State and another totally discounts the effect of philosophy. The comparative statement given below would make it abundantly clear that neither climate nor philosophy has had much to do with the proportions:—

Proportion of breadwinners having subsidiary means of livelihood

Livelihood Class	*Mysore*	*Madhya Pradesh*	*West Bengal*	*Uttar Pradesh*	*Bombay*	*Punjab*
ALL CLASSES	13.0	21.6	14.4	14.8	15.5	7.5
ALL AGRICULTURAL CLASSES	*10.0*	*16.9*	*10.6*	*11.6*	*10.8*	*5.0*
Cultivating owners	7.6	11.5	5.9	9.1	6.8	2.9
Cultivating tenants	0.8	1.3	2.8	1.4	2.3	1.2
Cultivating labourers	0.7	3.3	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.5
Non-cultivating owners of land	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4
ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES	*3.0*	*4.7*	*3.8*	*3.2*	*4.7*	*2.5*
Production (other than cultivation) ..	0.9	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.7	0.6
Commerce	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5
Transport	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other services and miscellaneous sources	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.3

68. The statement offers very interesting material for study. But since it is essentially of esoteric interest we need not go into a detailed analysis of the figures. It is enough for our purpose to know that the statement underlines what we have already said, namely, (*a*) that because most of the holdings everywhere are small and uneconomic, a large number of cultivating-owners are obliged to take up the cultivation of others' lands or take to other avocations in their spare time to supplement their income and consequently the cultivating-owner class accounts in every State for the largest number of breadwinners with plural sources of income; (*b*) that because the average transport-worker has to slave for longer hours than other workers and also because he has no fixed hours of work, there is little opportunity for him to tap other sources of income and that consequently the "Transport" class accounts everywhere for the lowest number of breadwinners with subsidiary means of livelihood; (*c*) that because the figures of each State figuring in the statement differ, in some cases very widely from those of the rest, it would be wrong to attribute the low proportion of breadwinners with subsidiary means of livelihood to a philosophy of contentment which is supposed to prevent the average Indian from having a second string to his economic bow; and (*d*) that because Punjab which suffers from the extremities of climate shows a lower proportion of breadwinners with secondary means than Mysore which has an equable climate, there is no reason to attribute differences in proportion to meteorological conditions. These are the broad indications that emerge from a casual glance at the statement. A more detailed examination would bring out many interesting facts, such as for instance, the fact that of the States featured in the statement, Bombay suffers most from a surfeit of small holdings while Punjab's 2.9 per cent in the case of cultivating owners reflects the sustained and systematic drive for the consolidation of holdings which was initiated in that State decades ago by Brayne and Darling. The figures relating to the non-cultivating owner class are similarly revealing. West Bengal's 0·1 per cent reflects the fact that it is a land of big zamindars whose estates bring them enough income to buy a life of luxury and leisure. A life of luxury and leisure being the *ultima-thule* of man's ambition, it is hardly to be expected that these gentry would care to exert themselves

to augment their income from any economic activity. Uttar Pradesh is also a tract of big zamindars; but it has a considerable number of small landholders whose income from land does not provide them even a modest competence and who are therefore obliged to take to some economic activity or the other to supplement their income from land. This accounts for the relatively higher proportion of 0.3 per cent claimed by the non-cultivating class of Uttar Pradesh. At the other extreme are Bombay and Mysore which show as much as 1.9 and 0.9 per cent, respectively, in the same livelihood class because in both the States there are considerable numbers whose income from land is so low that it has necessarily to be supplemented from other sources.

69. The above are but surface-indications. A more detailed analysis of the statement would call for a correlative study of the different systems of land tenure obtaining in each State in respect of the agricultural livelihoods and would demand similarly a good deal of non-census data relating to industries and services so far as the non-agricultural categories are concerned. These, however, are matters that would take us into by-lanes of investigation which we are not called upon to pursue here. What we need know in the present context is the fact that only a very small proportion of the breadwinners have side-jobs to supplement their income in our country, the Mysore proportion being as low as 13 per cent. As we have already observed, neither climate nor the supposed philosophy of contentment can explain this low proportion. Indeed, when one considers the matter deeply it would become clear that this much derided philosophy of contentment is actually the consequence and not the cause. A man does not take up side-jobs not because he is quite satisfied with what he gets but because side-jobs do not readily come down his way. When his attempts at making extra money fail, he naturally seeks solace in philosophy. The farmer is idle for almost seven months in the year but he has few side-jobs in the village to turn to in his spare time. Even the few that are available are beyond his reach as he does not have the necessary capital. The rural artisan is in an even more parlous position as he is waging a losing battle against organized industry, in spite of his whole family working from dawn to dusk. The other non-agricultural categories have similarly little time for side-jobs and where they have the time, they probably do not have the capital to run the show on their own. As for part-time employment, to all but a very few, it is quite out of the question. Thus, while the agricultural classes have the time but not the opportunity the non-agricultural classes have the opportunity but not the time, to tap supplemental sources of income. Where opportunity and time are both favourable, want of capital probably is the main stumbling-block. These unfavourable factors have kept down the ratio of self-supporting persons with subsidiary livelihoods. Some idea as to how low the proportion really is can be had from the fact that whereas in Japan* 52 per cent of the farmers have supplementary jobs, in Mysore the proportion is just ten per cent of the agricultural breadwinners.

Economic Activity of Earning Dependants

70. The average breadwinner, as we have already noticed, has four mouths to feed—his own and the mouths of three others who are depending upon him. There are however, some lucky fellows among the self-supporting persons whose dependants help to lighten their burden by pursuing some gainful activity or the other. These dependants known in Census parlance as 'earning dependants' either lend a hand to the breadwinner in his economic activity or hand over to him their earnings from other avocations. They are termed 'dependants' in spite of their earnings obviously because their earnings or the monetary value of the assistance rendered by them fall short of the amount actually required for their maintenance and they have to depend therefore on the breadwinner to make good the difference. Since the breadwinner is thus their main prop and his principal means of livelihood is the main source of sustenance to the family, this source is to be regarded as the principal means of livelihood of the 'earning dependant' also while the latter's own economic activity should be regarded as his secondary means of livelihood. We have in Mysore a little over three hundred thousand earning dependants—306,862 to be exact—who are conscientiously striving to lighten the burden of their breadwinners. They

*Chaman Lal—*Cottage Industries and Agriculture in Japan*—New Book Co., Bombay P. 72

are distributed as follows among the livelihood classes:

Distribution of earning dependants by livelihood classes

	Livelihood Class	Number of earning dependants	Proportion to livelihood class total
ALL CLASSES	..	306,862	3.4
I	Cultivating owners ..	155,318	3.1
II	Cultivating tenants ..	20,442	4.7
III	Cultivating labourers ..	20,320	3.3
IV	Non-cultivating owners of land	7,751	3.0
V	Production (other than cultivation)	38,786	4.2
VI	Commerce ..	16,693	3.3
VII	Transport ..	3,970	3.8
VIII	Other services and miscellaneous sources	43,582	3.7

71. The statement proclaims the fact that only 3.4 per cent of the population are dependants who manage to meet by their own exertions part of the cost of their maintenance. This, of course, is the average of percentages ranging from 3.0 per cent in the case of non-cultivating owners of land to 4.7 per cent in the case of cultivating tenants. The average itself falls short of the 1941 claim of 7.8 per cent, the number of earning dependants having come down from 568,907 in 1941 to 306,862 in 1951. Even in 1941, the earning dependants had sustained a 10.6 per cent loss on the corresponding 1931 figure. Though the loss sustained in 1951 is as high as 46.1 per cent, it must not be supposed that the figures need to be taken with the proverbial pinch of salt. Deaths among the earning dependants during the decade would have reduced their numbers to some extent at least, while each passing year would have promoted some numbers among them to the status of self-supporting persons leaving the ranks of the earning dependants much thinner than they found it. Such losses used to be substantially recouped in the past by admissions into this category considerable numbers from the non-earning dependant class. But schools contrived on this occasion to attract and hold a goodly proportion of those non-earning dependants who would have otherwise hastened to join the ranks of the earning dependants. Curiously enough our definition of the term 'self-supporting' operated as yet another source of loss. Since according to our definition any one could be labelled as a self-supporting person whose income was sufficient at least to cover the cost of his own maintenance, many a man was able to walk into this category this time who according to the older definition could not have been anything else than an 'earning dependant'. An attender living with his wife and children under his father's roof, for instance, would have been returned this time as a self-supporting person irrespective of the sufficiency or otherwise of his income to maintain the family, merely because that income happened to be sufficient for his own maintenance. According to traditional practice, the attender of our example would have figured only as an earning dependant. The terminological refinements introduced at this Census have thus operated against the earning dependant category. Whereas in the past, a non-earning dependant had to pass through the status of an 'earning dependant' nearly always before he attained the status of what then was the equivalent of a self-supporting person, it has been largely a pole-vault this time from the non-earning dependant to the self-supporting category.

72. These developments, it is interesting to find, are particularly pronounced in the case of what is chivalrously called the gentler sex. While there were as many as 155,842 fair creatures in the earning dependant category in 1941, the number has now slumped to 121,257. The intercensal difference of 34,585 has, however, been more than compensated in the self-supporting category which now claims as many as 322,933 as against only 215,645 in 1941. Because the decade difference in this case is of the order of 107,288, as against only 34,585 betrayed by the earning dependant category, the obvious and inescapable conclusion is that the self-supporting group has received considerable accession to its strength direct from the 'non-earning dependant' class during the decade.

73. With so many factors sucking away its blood and its one obvious source of nourishment namely, accession from the ranks of non-earning dependants, most ignominiously letting it down, the earning dependant class could not help becoming anæmic. The State's educational system is, however, being geared gradually to the 'earn while you learn' principle and it is only reasonable therefore to suppose that the earning dependant category would recover lost ground in process of time and that it would become even larger than it was ever

before when the new principle begins to gather momentum. Successful and statewide implementation of Sir M. Visveswaraya's "Rural Industrialization Scheme" would also swell the number of family-workers largely to the benefit of the 'earning dependant class'. But there are Himalayan IFS and Alpine BUTS to be surmounted before these developments can spell success. We need not, however, linger over these interesting and by no means fantastic possibilities.

74. We have already examined the distribution of the State's 306,862 earning dependants among the eight livelihood classes. The statement given below shows at a glance the livelihood preferences of the earning dependants of each livelihood class :—

Economic activities of the earning dependants

Principal means of livelihood	*Number of earning dependants gainfully employed in*								
	All classes	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*
ALL CLASSES ..	306,862	54,536	20,123	44,393	4,691	78,451	25,107	3,561	76,000
I Cultivating owners	155,318	48,547	10,750	22,286	569	37,249	8,810	608	26,499
II Cultivating tenants	20,442	695	7,082	5,189	189	2,370	1,021	100	3,796
III Agricultural labourers ..	20,320	661	677	11,892	146	2,866	640	50	3,388
IV Non-cultivating owners of land	7,751	231	136	950	441	1,939	1,657	128	2,269
V Production (other than cultivation)	38,786	1,912	601	1,586	868	20,849	2,617	589	9,764
VI Commerce	16,693	550	224	402	840	4,051	6,649	473	3,504
VII Transport	3,970	47	29	65	69	1,265	469	797	1,229
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	43,582	1,893	624	2,023	1,569	7,862	3,244	816	25,551

He who runs may see from the above statement that while the cultivating owner class has the largest number of earning dependants, the livelihood fancied by most earning dependants is "Production other than cultivation". While this is the position with regard to the total, within each livelihood class the largest number of earning dependants show a preference for their own class, with but two exceptions. The exceptions are non-cultivating owners of land and those who come under "Transport". It is easy to see why non-cultivating owners of land have so few earning dependants in the same class. Since it is only in the case of joint ownership of land that the person with the larger share is regarded as a self-supporting person and the persons with relatively smaller interests are treated as earning dependants and since joint ownership is more an exception than the rule in the case of non-cultivating owners of land, it is not altogether surprising that only 441 earning dependants are in the same livelihood class out of the total of 7,751. 'Transport' is the other exception. Out of the total of 3,970 earning dependants in this class only 469 stick to their breadwinners' livelihood. Because occupational risks are greater in this livelihood class than possibly any other and also because the hours of work of a transport worker are longer and far less certain than in other livelihoods, the average breadwinner of this class is most likely to discourage his dependants from pursuing his own calling. It cannot be said, however, that the figures fully vouch for this position since paradoxically enough there exists the possibility in this livelihood class of a breadwinner and his earning dependant pursuing the same calling and yet finding themselves classified under two different livelihood classes. Thus, for example, where the earning dependant son of a driver of say the Bangalore Transport Company is employed as the driver of a private gentleman's car, the father would be pigeonholed into the 'Transport' class while his son who is also a driver but of a private car would be classified in respect of his own activity, under "Other services and miscellaneous sources," because according to the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme the driver of a private car cannot be regarded as a transport worker. It is probable that the figure 1,229 appearing in the above statement against "VII Transport" carries many such cases in its bosom.

75. While the earning dependants of the "Non-cultivating owners of land" and "Transport" classes mostly take to other avocations, it is interesting to note that only three of the remaining six livelihoods can claim to keep a majority

of their earning dependants within their respective folds. Of the agricultural livelihoods only one, namely, "Agricultural labourers" has this distinction while "Production other than cultivation" and "Other services and miscellaneous sources," hold the flag for non-agricultural livelihoods. Of the earning dependants of the 'Agricultural labour' class, 58.5 per cent are gainfully employed within the same livelihood class understandably enough because being villagers, they have very few opportunities to take to other economic activities. "Production other than cultivation" has contrived to keep 53.7 per cent of its earning dependants economically active within its fold while "Other services and miscellaneous sources" goes one better with a 59.3 per cent claim.

76. It is common knowledge that sons of village artisans usually pursue their own hereditary callings and it is only to be expected therefore that practically all the earning dependants of the "Production other than cultivation" class should be found gainfully employed in the same livelihood class as that of their breadwinners. While the same is more or less true of family enterprises in urban areas, the position is somewhat different in the case of factory workers whose earning dependants have a whole range of occupations to choose from. Since, however, workers in small industrial establishments outnumber factory-workers by as much as three to one, it is only natural that the majority of the earning dependants in this livelihood class should be found engaged gainfully within its own domain. If it has the mortification of finding only 53.7 per cent of its earning dependants remaining loyal to it as against the 58.5 per cent claim of the "Agricultural labour" class, it can derive satisfaction from the fact that its lower percentage is actually worth as much as 20,849 while the latter's boast means a piddling 11,892.

77. Both these livelihoods, however, have to eat humble pie to "Other services and miscellaneous sources" that heterogeneous hamper of livelihoods in which, as we have already observed, Jagatgurus and janitors, jailors and jailbirds, ministers and menials, all jostle with one another. Both on actuals as well as on percentages this residuary class claims the allegiance of a larger number of earning dependants than the other two livelihoods. Of the 43,582 earning dependants belonging to this livelihood class, as many as 25,551 or 59.3 per cent are found gainfully employed within the same category. Ironically enough, it is the cultivating owner class that makes the largest contribution to the total of earning dependants whose own economic activity falls under "Other services and miscellaneous sources". Of the 76,000 earning dependants in the State who find gainful employment in this livelihood class, those whose breadwinners also belong to the same class number only 25,551 as against as many as 26,499 dependants of cultivating owners who earn their bread in this miscellaneous livelihood class. It is not surprising that this livelihood class has succeeded in keeping to itself a larger proportion of its earning dependants than any other livelihood, considering that it commands a wider and possibly more attractive range of occupations than any other. Government service, for example, which accounts for the bulk of this miscellaneous livelihood class, is still regarded as more respectable than any other occupation in spite of its humiliations and frustrations, and the sons of Government servants almost invariably drift into service even as their fathers did before them.

78. While "Agricultural labourers", "Production other than cultivation", and "Other services and miscellaneous sources" have succeeded in finding gainful employment for over 50 per cent of their earning dependants within their respective domains, the other livelihoods suffer the humiliation of allowing the bulk of theirs to cadge contributions to the family income from outside sources. This humiliation, however, is partially mollified in the case of "Cultivating owners," "Cultivating tenants" and "Commerce" by the happy circumstance of each of them having a larger number of their earning dependants within the same class than in any other livelihood class taken individually. Of the 155,318 earning dependants claimed by the "Cultivating owners", only 48,547 or 31.1 per cent are deriving their income from the same livelihood class, and the remaining 106,771 or 68.9 per cent are gainfully employed in other livelihoods. The cultivating owner class can, however, derive satisfaction from the fact that no other livelihood class has succeeded in taking away from it a larger number of earning dependants than the number it has managed to keep within its fold. Similarly, of the

20,442 earning dependants belonging to the "Cultivating tenant" class, as many as 7,082 or 34.7 per cent stick to their breadwinners' callings while the remaining 65.3 per cent have found remunerative employment in other livelihoods. None of the latter has, however, taken away from this livelihood class more than the 7,082 earning dependants which it has kept for itself. "Commerce" also is in the same boat, but it has the satisfaction of keeping as much as 40 per cent of its 16,693 earning dependants to itself, its closest rival "Production other than cultivation," limping far behind with the capture of only 4,051, as against 6,649 that it has succeeded in retaining for itself.

79. It will be clear even from this necessarily brief examination of the figures, that when it comes to a choice of occupations, the earning dependants of every livelihood class, with the exception of "Non-cultivating owners of land" show a marked preference for their own class. The livelihood class "Non-cultivating owners of land," forms an exception because it is not an occupation though it is a means of livelihood. The moment a dependant of this livelihood class decides to earn a living, he will have to start selecting his avocation necessarily from other livelihood classes. There is no such handicap in the case of dependants of other livelihoods. Their first preference, nevertheless, will be for the calling that has sustained them from the cradle—the calling of the breadwinner, or alternatively the latter's subsdiary means of livelihood. For instance, where a cultivating owner is supplementing his income as a breeder and keeper of cattle and buffaloes, some of his grown-up children may assist him on his farm while the rest might look after his cattle. Or he may be making some extra money as a petty shopkeeper with one of his sons looking after the shop. Similarly in the case of other livelihoods, the dependants, when they are grown-up may be expected generally to drift into the occupations actually pursued by the breadwinners, either as principal or as subsidiary means of livelihood.

80. While this is by and large the position in rural areas, and in the smaller towns, in large towns and more particularly in the cities conditions are somewhat different, largely because of the wider choice of occupations that undoubtedly exist in these places. Even in these places, the position is almost identical with that obtaining in rural areas, so far as small family enterprises are concerned. It is only in other cases that the wider choice of occupations offered in these large urban aggregations is fully availed of. Since opportunities for selection of occupations are available only in non-agricultural livelihoods, one would expect a majority of earning dependants of these classes to be gainfully employed in livelihood classes other than their own. By the same token, because none of the agricultural livelihoods offers choice of occupations, one would expect a majority of earning dependants of these classes to be found gainfully employed in the livelihoods they were born into. Figures, however, belie these expectations, and those who are inclined to regard their own impressions as incontrovertible facts, would probably brand them as suspicious or unreliable. But one has only to put on his thinking cap to see that there is nothing improbable in the figures.

81. Take the case of the agricultural categories for instance. As we have already observed, except agricultural labourers, every other agricultural livelihood class has a majority of dependants working outside its field. The cultivating owners have only 31.1 per cent of their earning dependants helping them on the farm. The cultivating tenants put up a slightly better show; but it is no better than 34.7 per cent, and they have the mortification of seeing as many as 65.3 per cent of their dependants gainfully employed in other livelihoods. The non-cultivating owners of land fare even worse, only 5.8 per cent of their flock remaining within their fold. The reason for this position is not far to seek. In the case of cultivating owners, when the family farm is too small to provide work for all the dependants, the surplus number have necessarily to resort to other livelihoods. Because a majority of our farms belong to this category, it is inevitable that the bulk of the earning dependants of this class should be found economically active outside their breadwinners' livelihood class. Similarly in the case of the cultivating tenant class, the surplus number have necessarily to take to other activities. The dependants of non-cultivating owners of land can either be idlers or take to some economic activity. If they choose the former, they will in all but a few exceptional cases, remain as non-earning dependants. If they choose the latter, they must necessarily find gainful employment outside their livelihood

class. The trouble with these agricultural classes is that each one of them is a livelihood by itself, and that consequently none of them offers choice of occupations within itself. The surplus number have no option but to take to other livelihoods.

82. The non-agricultural livelihood classes offer, on the other hand, a wide choice of occupations within each class. The grown-up dependant of, say a goldsmith, may earn a living from any one of a hundred or even a thousand callings all coming under the same livelihood class, namely, "Production other than cultivation". Similarly, a trader's son may take up any other trade than that of the breadwinner and still remain in the same livelihood class. A transport worker's son likewise might fancy some kind of transport other than that of the breadwinner and yet remain a transport worker. The choice of occupations is even wider in the "Other services and miscellaneous sources" class. Thus because of the wide choice of occupations available within each non-agricultural class, more dependants remain with it than in the case of agricultural livelihoods.

83. Figures regarding the economic activities of the earning dependants are important not only because they show how many of the hangers-on are lightening the burden of the breadwinners but also because they indicate to some extent the direction in which occupational shifts are taking place, as between the two broad livelihood categories, namely, agricultural and non-agricultutal livelihoods. This is important because, as we have already seen, as many as 1,287,976 persons more are obliged to make a precarious living now from roughly 400,000 acres less than in 1941 and although the situation can by no means be regarded as pleasant, it must be comforting to know that the bulk of the earning dependants who are the self-supporting persons of to-morrow, are pursuing non-agricultural avocations. The figures show that although 66.4 per cent of the earning dependants belong to the agricultural sector, over 60 per cent of them are actually engaged in non-agricultural avocations. When these persons attain the status of self-supporting persons, in due course, it is only to be expected that they would continue in their own callings and thus help to improve the proportion of the non-agricultural classes at the expense of the agricultural. Their dependants in their turn might be expected to continue the good work by taking to non-agricultural livelihoods in large numbers and further improve the non-agricultural proportions when they attain the status of self-supporting persons. The improvement itself may not be considerable and might possibly be even small and negligible.. But since what is more important is not dimension but direction, it is really encouraging to find that the direction is very definitely towards a further improvement of the non-agricultural position.

84. It is needless to go into a more detailed analysis of the figures relating to earning dependants as such elaboration is more likely to create boredom than interest. There is, however, one fact concerning the earning dependants or to be more precise their economic activity, which demands reference here, because its significance lies so far below the surface that it is likely to be missed or overlooked. The fact relates to the possibility of the earning dependant's occupation having figured in our tables as the secondary means of livelihood of the breadwinner. This sounds like a conundrum; but one or two examples would help to make the point clear. A cultivating owner, for instance, might conceivably have returned his subsidiary means of livelihood as "bullock-cart transport" though actually it was his son who was doing the carting. Similarly, a non-cultivating owner of land might have returned say, 'shop-keeping' as his secondary source of income although the person who was actually looking after the shop happened to be his son. The returns of rural areas are bound to carry many such vicarious claims considering that the average rural breadwinner is hardly likely to set any monetary value to unpaid family assistance. He would have either returned the occupation of his son as his own subsidiary means of livelihood or regarded it as the secondary means of livelihood both of himself and of his son, it might readily be conceded, not with the deliberate intention of throwing mud in the eyes of the enumerator, but in the sincere belief that he was telling God's own truth. Though it is not possible to say how far our figures have deviated from the actual position on account of such vagaries in responses, there can be no denying the fact that the figures relating to earning dependants suffer to some extent from understatement while those relating to

"secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons" carry the taint of exaggeration.

Unemployment

85. As we have already seen, of the 9.07 million of the State's population, 2,360,576 are breadwinners, 306,862 are earning dependants and 6,407,534 are non-working dependants. We have also examined how they are distributed among the eight livelihood classes, and why their proportions are what they are. We have seen also how the non-earning dependants' proportion could not help being as high as 706 per 1,000, as the proportion of children is larger in Mysore than in any other State. This does not mean that all able-bodied persons in the State are gainfully employed, nor that all those who are not so employed are women, children and old men. On the contrary, it must be admitted that there is a certain amount of voluntary and involuntary idleness in the State, although its incidence is not so high as one would be inclined to suspect at first sight. Nevertheless, it is rather disturbing to find that of the 64 lakhs of persons who live in the State on the sweat of others' toils, only 6,376 are trying seriously to share the burden of their guardians. As only to be expected, of this number as many as 4,633 or 72.7 per cent are Mysoreans while the remaining 1,743 or 27.3 per cent are outsiders. True also to expectations, the men far outnumber the women in the queue of job-hunters, mustering as they do as many as 6,001 as against only 375 of the gentler sex. The three cities understandably enough command the largest concourse of job-hunters, accounting for as much as 82.8 per cent of the total. The educated unemployed who constituted nearly four-fifths of the 1941 total, now form 75.1 per cent with 4,560 persons, including 231 women. Though the bulk of the job-hunters—68.8 per cent to be exact—are unmarried, as many as 1,838 or 28.8 per cent appear to have ventured into matrimony regardless of their unemployment. Of this number, 618 have already seen 35 summers and more while only 94 persons in this upper age-bracket have had the sense to realise that job-hunting cannot conveniently be combined with matrimony. Of the total of 6,376 job-hunters who were discovered by the Census on 1st March 1951, as many as 4,706 or 73.9 per cent have found jobs eluding them for over six months, while the remaining 1,670 or 36.1 per cent had been *salaaming* for less than six. It is interesting to find that the non-agricultural classes who constitute only 30 per cent of the population contribute over 90 per cent of the job-hunters while the agricultural classes who claim the lion's share of the population account for only 9.3 per cent of the total number cadgeing for jobs.

Another Dichotomy

86. Again and again in this Report, we have had occasion to notice the marked contrast between urban and rural areas. Nowhere perhaps is this contrast more pronounced than between their respective livelihood patterns. Even a school-boy taking his first lessons in geography knows that rural areas are almost entirely agricultural while urban areas are even more markedly non-agricultural. The same school-boy would tell us that there can be no village which is a hundred per cent agricultural and no town which is a hundred per cent non-agricultural. It is the predominance of either of these two categories that distinguishes the one from the other. Here are the figures that lend support to the statement.

Urban rural distribution of livelihood categories

State, District or City	*Proportion of urban population to total*	*Urban*		*Rural*	
		Agricultural	*Non-agricultural*	*Agricultural*	*Non-agricultural*
MYSORE STATE	24.0	13.4	86.6	87.8	12.2
Bangalore Corporation	100.0	1.6	98.4	..	..
Bangalore	10.0	25.1	74.9	80.3	19.7
Kolar Gold Fields City	100.0	12.3	87.7	..	..
Kolar	12.4	24.4	75.6	90.3	9.7
Tumkur	9.2	18.6	81.4	90.2	9.8
Mysore City	100.0	7.9	92.1	..	..
Mysore	11.7	40.3	59.7	90.4	9.6
Mandya	10.8	32.7	67.3	91.3	8.7
Chitaldrug	15.7	15.8	84.2	87.3	12.7
Hassan	12.2	21.5	78.5	92.2	7.8
Chikmagalur	15.9	26.6	73.4	81.5	18.5
Shimoga	22.1	17.1	82.9	86.5	13.5

87. If the statement bears witness to the fact that urban areas are predominantly non-agricultural while rural areas are predominantly agricultural, it also shows that the agricultural proportion does not necessarily vary inversely with the urban ratio. Mysore District Urban, for example, betrays the highest agricultural proportion despite the fact that its urban proportion is not nearly the lowest in the State. On the other hand, Tumkur District where the urban ratio touches the nadir shows a lower urban agricultural proportion than any other district except Shimoga and Chitaldrug. The high agricultural proportion of Mysore District towns is explained by the fact that the bulk of the urban population in the district live in towns having a population of under 10,000. Most of these towns are little more than glorified villages and partake more of the characteristics of rural areas than of urban centres. Considering that as many as 626 persons out of every 1,000 of the urban population live in such towns in Mysore District (as against 488 in Chikmagalur its nearest rival) it is hardly surprising that the agricultural proportion in urban areas is easily the highest in this district. Nor is it surprising that Tumkur District which has the lowest urban proportion in the State, shows a relatively lower agricultural ratio in urban areas considering that it has a larger number of persons living in towns with a population of 10,000 and over than even in Bangalore District. It would be possible similarly to explain the difference in proportions obtaining between one district and another, as also between one city and another city. But the main purpose of the statement, is to emphasize the fundamental difference in the occupational structure of the rural and urban populations, namely, that the former is predominantly agricultural while the latter is predominantly non-agricultural.

Rural Pattern

88. As everybody knows, what specially distinguishes the village from the town is the predominance of agriculture in the former. There are, of course, a host of other attributes—cultural, economic and social—which set off the rural areas distinctly from the urban. But they are all really off-shoots of the one cardinal attribute namely agricultural preponderance, and because of this preponderance, the average village must necessarily be a small and isolated cluster of population. This might sound like a conundrum; but a moment's reflection would show that it is true. Each farmer would require, according to expert opinion, at least five acres of land for the maintenance of himself and his family. As any one must concede the farmer has necessarily to live on the farm or at least near enough to it for members of his family to assist him; and since his fellow-farmers are also under a like necessity, there is obviously a limit beyond which the number of farming families cannot increase and a limit, by the same token, beyond which the village cannot extend.

89. Because all around its periphery, there are vast stretches of cultivated land and uninhabited acres, the village is cut off more or less from the outside world and within the village itself, opportunities for recreation and social life are necessarily limited. As for intellectual development, the very nature of the villagers' occupation tends to discourage it. Considering that it is a case of all hands on deck for most rural families, it is perhaps not altogether surprising that educational facilities are not availed of generally even where they are available; and where they are not provided it is in all probability because such facilities are not likely to be availed of. It is more or less the same story with regard to other amenities. Take medical facilities, for instance. When Government are unable to provide these facilities in anything like an adequate measure even for large and populous towns, it is absurd to imagine that they would think of doing so in the case of small and isolated clusters of population. As for private medical practitioners, no man in his senses would dream of setting up his practice in rural areas. It is more or less the same story with regard to trade. Any trader who banks on the villager for his custom, must soon expect his body and soul to part company. It does not need the wisdom of a *Brihaspathi* to see that only such occupations can pull on in rural areas as cater to the immediate wants of the agriculturists. Since the average agriculturist is about as poor as the proverbial church-mouse, his wants are necessarily few; and since agriculturists form the bulk of the population in villages, the livelihood pattern of rural areas is inevitably simple—more like an elementary geometrical drawing than a rich and intricate mosaic.

URBAN PATTERN

90. Hankins* divides the stages of material culture of man into five broad types, namely, "(1) the collectional stage, (2) the pastoral stage, (3) the horticultural stage, (4) the stage of settled agriculture or of village economy and (5) the stage of commerce and industry or of urban economy". "These divisions," he adds, "are not mutually exclusive but one merges into another". In Mysore, the first three are merged in the fourth and hence the broad dichotomy of urban, and rural. In the foregoing paragraphs, we have just had a fleeting glimpse of the rural economy of the State and it now behoves us to make a brief examination of the livelihood pattern in urban areas.

91. The main difference between urban and rural areas is, as we have already seen, the predominance of non-agricultural livelihoods in the former and the predominance of agricultural livelihoods in the latter. The emphasis on 'predominance' is important, because neither the one nor the other category can claim exclusive dominion in any area. Gist and Halbert sum up the position neatly when they say "Industry and trade are found in rural areas, particularly in villages, but these are the dominant forms of economic activity in nearly all urban communities."† It is only reasonable to infer that the degree of dominance would be roughly proportional to the size of the urban aggregation. At any rate, it is beyond question that the higher the class to which a town belongs, the larger would be the non-agricultural element in its population. The statement given below lends substance to the argument:—

Livelihood distribution per 1,000 of the population in each class of towns

Class of towns	L.C. V Production (other than cultivation)	L.C. VI Commerce	L.C. VII Transport	L.C. VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	L.C. IV Non-cultivating owners of land	L.C. I–III Farming population
ALL TOWNS ..	286	180	42	358	26	108
Class I (100,000 and over) ..	345	173	51	388	11	32
Class II (50,000–100,000) ..	288	288	34	332	13	45
Class III (20,000–50,000) ..	264	194	48	385	26	83
Class IV (10,000–20,000) ..	238	216	37	306	39	164
Class V (5,000–10,000) ..	164	159	20	295	58	304
Class VI Below 5,000 ..	162	136	13	275	72	342

92. The antithetical nature of agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods is brought out in bold relief in the above statement, the contrast between agriculture and industry being particularly striking. While towns of the below 5,000 Class show the highest ratio of farmers and the lowest proportion under industry, exactly the opposite is the case with the Class I towns, namely the cities. Understandably enough, the cities show the highest proportion under industry and the lowest proportion under agriculture. The Class VI towns are towns only in name. They are really villages that have filched municipal status through a fortuitous combination of circumstances. Of the 36 towns figuring in the list of such towns in the State, as many as 20 happen to be taluk headquarters with the usual hierarchy of officials and complementary services. The remaining 16 are either religious centres like Melkote and Sravanabelagola or are minor trade centres lying at the junction of two or more highways. The agricultural element, it is noteworthy, plays the dominant role in everyone of these towns. In the Class V towns again, we find farming claiming a larger proportion of the population than any other livelihood class, and it is noteworthy, that so far as industry or non-agricultural production is concerned this class of towns differ little from the below 5,000 Class. The relatively higher proportion under "Other services and miscellaneous sources" reflects the fact that as many as 31 out of the 43 towns in this Class are taluk headquarters with their usual complement of quill-drivers. With so many of its towns as taluk headquarters, this

* F. H. Hankins, *An Introduction to the Study of Society* p. 487
† N. P. Gist and L. A. Halbert, *Urban Society* p. 9

Class cannot obviously help showing a relatively higher proportion under "Commerce" and "Transport" than the lowest Class.

93. If urban and rural characteristics are struggling for dominance in the last two classes of towns, and consequently it is difficult to say what exactly is the nature of their economy, the towns of the 10,000 to 20,000 Class pose no such problem. Without a single exception all the 17 of them are taluk headquarters and are, in addition, either important commercial or industrial centres or both. While every one of them is at the intersection of important highways all but four are also connected by rail. Hunsur, Kankanhalli, Sira and Malvalli are the exceptions; but they command enough bus lines to offset the deficiency. All these factors have combined to kick agriculture into a corner and have enabled industry and commerce to assert themselves in this urban class. The fact that "Commerce" claims as many as 216 per 1,000 in towns of this Class as against 194 in Class III and 173 in the Cities must not however lure us to the belief that commercially the latter are of far less importance than the former. It would be ridiculous to suppose, for instance, that Bangalore Corporation holds second fiddle commercially to say, Dodballapur the most populous town in the 10,000—20,000 Class. Yet if the figures point to the contrary, it is merely because of the perversity of percentages. The actuals and the percentages are similarly at cross purposes when the figures for "Transport" are considered. The Class IV towns may boast of a higher proportion under "Transport" than Davangere, the sole tenant of Class II. But in point of fact Davangere can beat the combined "Transport" strength of any three of the Class IV towns.

94. If the statement makes it clear that the proportion under industry registers a steady rise as we proceed to the higher class of towns while that under agriculture sustains a precipitous fall, it also reveals one other significant fact, namely, that it is not industry but "Other services and miscellaneous sources" that steps into the dominant position surrendered by agriculture. The three cities which together account for the bulk of the large industrial establishments in the State show understandably enough the largest proportion under "Industry." But the proportion (345 per thousand) has the mortification of playing lackey to 388 per mille claimed by "Other services and miscellaneous sources."

95. This is not altogether surprising considering that the miscellaneous livelihood class claims what is perhaps the biggest industry in the State, namely, the manufacture of files. The relatively higher proportion under the miscellaneous livelihood class as compared to the proportion under "Non-agricultural production" merely reflects the fact that there are more quill-drivers than factory-hands even in the cities. Besides, the cities are the Mecca of beggars and vagrants and their contribution to the miscellaneous livelihood class is certainly not inconsiderable. Nearly 70 per cent of the persons employed as domestic servants in the State are found understandably enough in the cities which also claim the largest number of persons employed in hotels, restaurants and eating houses.

96. With so many big contributors finding shelter within it, the miscellaneous livelihood class cannot help putting up a better show than "Production other than cultivation", particularly in the cities. Far and away the largest contributor to this livelihood class is, of course, Government service. That this is so would be readily seen from a study of the figures relating to the first four classes of towns. The Class IV towns (10,000—20,000), as we have already observed, shows a higher proportion under the miscellaneous livelihood class than under any other livelihood because all the 17 towns going into this Class are taluk headquarter towns with the usual complement of officials. The Class III towns claim as many as 385 persons per thousand (as against 306 of Class IV) because while all the ten towns coming under this Class are taluk headquarters, seven of them happen also to be District Headquarters. There are therefore in these towns not only the usual hierarchy of taluk officials but also the the additional quota of district officials. Also, in these towns we find institutions and services which are either altogether absent in the lower classes of towns or are found there only in negligible numbers.

97. It would be clear from the above analysis that it is Government Service that largely governs the run of proportions under Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources) and if further proof were needed, one has only to grasp the significance of the

relatively low proportion (332 per 1,000 as against 385 in Class III and 388 in Class I) found in the 50,000—100,000 Class. Davangere, the sole representative of this Class is, next to Bangalore City the most important commercial centre in the State. Yet, because it is only a taluk headquarter town and boasts of no district offices, it has the mortification of showing a lower proportion under Livelihood Class VIII than the Class III towns. Indeed, Davangere's miscellaneous livelihood class ratio would not have been very much better than that of the Class IV towns, but for substantially larger contributions from its municipal, medical, educational and other services.

98. If, as we have observed above, administrative ramifications largely determine the size of the miscellaneous element in the livelihood composition of a town, it stands clearly to reason that Class I which includes the metropolitan cities of Bangalore and Mysore should by the same token, show a substantially larger miscellaneous element than any of the other classes of towns. Actually, however, the cities just manage to escape being bracketted with Class III towns by the exceedingly narrow margin of 3 per 1,000. Because the margin of difference between the two is so narrow, superficial observers may condemn the figures as unreliable although, in point of fact, the apparent narrowness is nothing more than the familiar distortion produced by proportional figures. When one considers the actual values, it would be seen that for all their boast, the Class III towns' combined contribution to the miscellaneous livelihood class is in arrears of even Mysore City's relatively modest claim, by well over 7,000. The combined contributions of all the cities (458,901) would, of course, dwarf the Class III claim of 100,310 into almost Lilliputian insignificance. The hub of the State administration, Bangalore Corporation appropriates appropriately enough the major share of the claim put forward by the Cities and its contribution of 327,193 to "Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources" forms nearly 50 per cent of the entire urban total of this livelihood class.

99. There are other points of interest in the statement under examination, as for instance, the run of the proportions under Livelihood Class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land). A whole book may be written in fact, on the nuggets of significance lying hidden in the bowels of this statement. But in a report which is essentially a running commentary on the entire range of census tabulations, a more detailed analysis of the figures would obviously be out of order. Besides, the object of exhibiting the statement here is merely to show that as towns grow in size and importance they gradually shed their agricultural element and acquire an increasingly non-agricultural character.

100. If the livelihood patterns of urban and rural areas are essentially antithetical, so far as economic status is concerned the contrast between the two is not nearly as pronounced as one would naturally expect it to be. Indeed, on a closer study of the position it would be clear that the word 'contrast' in this context is wholly inappropriate and that its substitution by the word "differences" would perhaps more satisfactorily describe the situation. For, contrast implies opposition and there is nothing in the figures relating to the economic status of the State's urban and rural populations to lend substance to the implied antithesis. The figures tell us that out of every thousand of the rural population, 262 are breadwinners and 707 are hangers-on while for every thousand of the urban population there are 256 breadwinners and 703 are parasites. Of the number who make more or less token contributions towards the cost of their own maintenance, the rural areas claim 31 per thousand while the urban areas claim 10 more. Surely no man in his senses would say that these two sets of figures represent a study in contrasts.

101. If urban and rural areas do not present any contrasting characteristics as regards the primary economic status of their respective populations, the position is altogether different when we consider the secondary economic status of the breadwinners. As we have already gathered, every living person from the baby just born to the centenarian about to die, has a primary economic status. If the man (or woman) is earning enough for his (or her) own maintenance, his economic status is that of a self-supporting person. If what he earns is, on the other hand, not sufficient for his own maintenance, his economic status is that of an earning dependant. If he earns nothing at all, and is living on the sweat of another man's labour, his status is that of a non-earning dependant. Now, every self-supporting person who is economically active has

a secondary economic status, in addition to his primary economic status. If in order to carry on the business which supports him, he employs other persons, his secondary economic status is that of an employer. If he ordinarily works under some other person for a salary or wage for his livelihood, he is an employee. If he is neither of these, but is a worker on his own account, his secondary economic status is that of an independant worker. It is in respect of this secondary status that the urban and rural areas present a study in contrast. Here are the figures that prove this :—

Proportion of employers, employees and independant workers per 1,000 self-supporting persons in Mysore and certain other States.

State	Employers		Employees		Independant workers	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Mysore ..	36	18	637	456	327	526
West Bengal ..	33	13	682	558	285	429
Bombay ..	56	30	633	335	311	635
Madhya Pradesh ..	45	20	526	424	429	556
Madras ..	68	47	544	391	388	562
Hyderabad ..	34	21	541	208	425	771
Travancore-Cochin ..	52	23	590	543	358	434

102. It will be seen from the above statement that the proportion of employers as also the proportion of employees are invariably larger in the urban areas than in the rural. In the case of independant workers, however, the position is exactly the reverse, rural areas claiming superiority over the urban. This, indeed, is only to be expected, and for this reason. In the rural areas, as we know, the wants of the people are very few and are confined for the most part to those goods that are produced locally or in the neighbourhood. On account of the limited demand, the local producer has a comparatively lean time and finds no need to hire the services of others. It is the same case with regard to trade, transport and other services in rural areas. The village shop-keeper does not need an assistant. The bullock-cart owner is himself its driver. The village *Vaidya* or *Hakim* is his own compounder and so on. Practically every rural occupation provides the man pursuing it little more than a bare subsistence. Consequently, under such conditions the rural areas can hardly be expected to show a large proportion of employers and since there can be no employee without an employer the number of employees in rural areas must necessarily be small, if at all. If in spite of this, the rural areas of Mysore claim as many as 456 employees per 1,000 breadwinners, it is because of the large number of village officers, village school-masters and other State Government employees. Coffee and other plantations and stone-quarrying account for the bulk of the employers found in rural areas, the number contributed by other occupations being altogether negligible. The relatively small number of employers and hirelings found in villages give the rural areas their large proportion of own-account workers.

103. The urban areas present an altogether different picture. If the wants of the villager are confined to the bare necessities of life, as also kerosene, matches, *pansupari* and tobacco, those of the town-dweller are literally a hundred and one. The demand for a wide variety of goods and services has created in urban areas a vast network of occupations. The volume of demand for such goods and services is so large that employment of paid assistants is both necessary and profitable. The producer finds it necessary to employ more hands ; the shop-keeper finds it necessary to employ shop-assistants ; doctors cannot manage without compounders and so on. No wonder then the proportion of employees is invariably higher in urban areas than in the rural. The wonder, on the contrary, is that the rural proportions manage to be so high. A detailed examination of the figures would show, however, that the rural areas are indebted for these proportions to coffee tea and other plantations and such other primary industries as employ large numbers of labourers. But for these contributions, the employee proportion would have been almost negligible in rural areas. These primary industries it is noteworthy are also the principal contributors to the proportion of employers in rural areas. The proportion of employers is understandably enough higher in urban areas than in the rural but is nevertheless so low as to provoke at first sight suspicions as to its genuineness. Careful sifting of facts would show, however, that there is no real basis for such suspicions. If the proportion is very low, it is because the biggest employers 'namely' government, joint-stock companies, corporations, etc., have not figured in the census. In a census of individuals which seeks to investigate characteristics like sex, religion, age, marital status and so on, such employers cannot obviously have any place and if in spite of this the urban

areas contrive to show a higher proportion of employers than the rural, it is because the former have a larger number of proprietory establishments in which one or more paid-workers assist the proprietor in his business.

104. The independant worker presents yet another element of contrast between urban and rural areas. Whereas in the latter, he generally plays the dominant role, in the former he is invariably in a minority. West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin alone among the States are exceptions to the rule and show a relative employee superiority in urban as well as in rural areas. This is so because in both these States the rural employee proportion is enormously enriched by contributions from primary industries like fishing, tea and teak plantations. In all other States, the independant worker holds his own in the rural areas. That primary industries very profoundly influence the employee proportion in rural areas would be borne out by the fact that Mysore which next to the two States mentioned above claims the highest proportion of rural employees, happens also to be the next highest among the States figuring in our statement in point of the size of the primary industry contribution, thanks largely to the State's numerous coffee, cardamom and other plantations, silk-worm rearers, etc.

105. A detailed examination of Tables B. I and B. III of the Tables Volume (Part II of the Census Report) and of Subsidiary Tables 2.4, 3.6, 3.7, 5.2 to 5.5, 5.7 to 5.17 appearing at the end of this report would show differences in the urban and rural livelihood patterns in sharper focus. It is, however, hardly likely that the patience of the average reader would be equal to the strain of such detailed examination in this Volume. Already this Chapter on "Livelihood Pattern" has run into far too many pages and to add anything more to it might well prove the last straw.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL

RELIGIOUS PATTERN

Shift in Emphasis

1. Till yesterday, the dominant factor in our social, economic and even political life was religion. In keeping with this dominant position, all census tabulations had been based on religion in the past. With the emergence of India as a secular state, the emphasis has suddenly shifted to the economic. And so we have this time an economic classification displacing the traditional base and running through the whole gamut of our tabulations. Though it has lost its pervasiveness, religion still has a small corner in our statistics.

Hindus

2. The latest count has found the relative positions of the main communities unaltered. The Hindus, with 8.16 million constitute 89.9 per cent of the population. From 6.69 million in 1941 they have now increased by as much as 22 per cent. In spite of this phenomenal increase, however, there are now only 899 Hindus in every thousand of the population as against 912 in 1941 and 921 in 1901. This decline in the proportion of Hindus must be attributed to the fact that persons professing other religions have registered larger gains, with the exception of the Jains, Parsees and Buddhists. The Muslims, for example, claim double the Hindu growth-rate and the Christians even more, largely because of their relatively higher fertility as compared to the Hindus. Polygamy among Muslims and a high survival ratio in the case of Christians are possibly other contributory factors for the higher growth-rates registered by these communities. It is not possible, however, to determine the exact or even approximate dimensions of these contributions. The lower growth of the Hindus is due partly at least to the larger proportion of widows among them than in other communities. This proportion is tending to grow larger as the result of the lower strata of Hindu society attempting to justify their claims to higher status by following the orthodox Brahminical standards particularly in the matter of prohibition of widow remarriage. Referring to this situation in Mysore Srinivas* says 'But imitation of the higher castes has set in, and soon Kannada society as a whole (with the exception of the highest castes among whom the old ideals are cracking up) will be swinging in the direction of these ideals'.

3. The shrinkage of the Hindu proportion in the total population, it must be pointed out, is not a peculiarly Mysore phenomenon. On the contrary, the Mysore experience is merely typical of what has been happening elsewhere, the contributory factors being more or less the same. The following figures reflect this Position :—

Proportion of Hindus in the total population

Year	Per cent of total population	
	All-India	*Mysore*
1901	72.9	92.1
1911	71.7	92.0
1921	70.7	91.7
1931	70.7	91.7
1941	69.5	91.2
1951	82.1	89.9

The statement shows incidentally that the shrinkage in Mysore is far less than in the case of All-India, being as little as 2.2 per cent in fifty years as against the latter's 3.4 per cent loss in four decades. By a remarkable coincidence, the 1921 proportions for Mysore and All-India repeat themselves in 1931. The fall in the proportion in 1951 in the case of Mysore, it will be noticed, is greater than all the previous losses put together. In contrast, the All-India proportion has shot up to the record level of 82·1 per cent, largely as the result of Partition.

4. Of the total Hindu population of 8,161,981 as many as 6,060,243 or 71.3 per cent are agriculturists. The bulk of them are cultivating owners accounting as they do for as much as 59.5 per cent of the total. Non-cultivating proprietors of land form only 3 per cent of the Hindus, while tenant-cultivators constitute 4.9 per cent, and agricultural labourers claim another 6.9 per cent. Because of their overwhelming numbers, the Hindus preponderate in every livelihood class. In "Production other than cultivation" alone there are nearly 30,000 more

* M. N. Srinivas, *Marriage and Family in Mysore* p. 128.

Hindus than the entire Muslim population taken together, although they account for only 8.9 per cent of the Hindu total. Similarly, the 12 per cent of the Hindus who belong to the miscellaneous livelihood class outnumber all other religious groups put together by a considerable margin.

Muslims

5. Next to the Hindus, the Muslims form the largest community in the State, with 698,831 adherents. They account for 7.7 per cent of the population now as against 6.6 in 1941, and 5.2 in 1901. Their growth-rate has always been higher than that of the Hindus being invariably about double and on one occasion that is to say in 1911-21 more than three times the Hindu rate. During the last decade alone, they have increased by as much as 44 per cent. Because of the higher rates of increase, the Muslims have been able to claim an increasingly large percentage of the total. Below are the figures which illustrate the position :—

Relative growth-rates of Hindus and Muslims and their proportion in the total population

Year	Growth-rate		Proportion to total	
	Muslims	*Hindus*	*Muslims*	*Hindus*
1901 ..	14.5	11.5	5.2	92.1
1911 ..	8.6	4.7	5.4	92.0
1921 ..	8.3	2.6	5.7	91.7
1931 ..	17.0	9.7	6.1	91.7
1941 ..	21.7	11.1	6.6	91.2
1951 ..	44.0	22.0	7.7	89.9

It might safely be assumed that there have been no conversions to Islam during the decade, or for that matter, at any time in the recent past. Immigration also is hardly likely to have played any significant part in producing a 44 per cent increase. The bulk of the 1951 gain must therefore be attributed to natural increase. The fertility study conducted in 1941 has established that fertility is higher among the Muslims than among the Hindus. Added to this is the fact that there is no prohibition of widow remarriage among them and consequently a much larger proportion of women participate in the game of life among the Muslims than among the Hindus. With them widowhood does not necessarily mean the end of motherhood. It most often means the end of one marital chapter and the beginning of the next. Also, though the tendency towards monogamy is general, a plurality of wives among the Muslims is not uncommon. The phenomenally high growth-rate claimed by the Muslims is the cumulative effect of all these factors.

6. The occupational distribution of the population discloses that 34.4 per cent of the Muslims are agriculturists while the remaining 65.6 per cent depend upon non-agricultural avocations. Surprisingly enough, as many as 22.7 per cent of their number are cultivating owners, and 2.6 per cent are non-cultivating proprietors of land. Next to the Hindus, they contribute the largest number of agricultural labourers, mustering as many as 39,644 or 5.7 per cent of the Muslim total. Among cultivating-tenants also, the Muslim contribution of 23,851 (3.4 per cent) is next only to that of the Hindus. Turning to non-agricultural means of livelihood we find that "Commerce" has the greatest attraction for this community, claiming as it does as much as 21.5 (150,146) per cent of their number. Non-agricultural production is the next attraction, accounting for 19.7 per cent (137,356) with "Other services and miscellaneous sources" coming close on its heels with a contribution of 134,861 or 19.3 per cent. Perhaps the most notable Muslim contribution is under "Transport", notable not because of its size but because of its relatively high proportion to this particular livelihood class total. The number engaged in this category is only 35,980 or 5.1 per cent of the Muslim strength; but it is as much as 34.3 per cent of the total 'Transport' figure and as much as 60 per cent of the size of the Hindu contribution to the 'Transport' total. It is not surprising that the Muslim proportion under this livelihood class is so high, considering that they have practically a monopoly of all horse-drawn vehicles.

Christians

7. Next to the Hindus and Muslims, Christians are the most numerous community in Mysore. From 112,853 in 1941 they have now increased to 170,909 or by 51.4 per cent, and there are now as many as 19 Christians in every thousand of the population, where there were only 9 in 1901. It is noteworthy that their growth-rate has always been higher than that of either Muslims or Hindus. Several factors have contributed to this position. They are a predominantly urban community and being highly literate, they seek medical aid at the first sign

of illness. In consequence, their death-rate is extremely low and their survival rate is correspondingly high. Infant and maternal mortality rates are also probably the lowest in this community, with the possible exception of the Parsees. While these factors make for a very high rate of natural increase, migration and conversion, are two other sources of adventitious accretions open to the Christians. At one time, the latter was possibly the chief source of gain and the Scheduled Castes were their principal catches. With the abolition of untouchability and improvement in the condition of these classes coupled with the special privileges that they enjoy now under the Constitution, Christianity has ceased to be the escape that it formerly was to the Scheduled Castes. It is, therefore, hardly likely that any large-scale conversions have taken place during the intercensal period. Immigration is more likely to have played a major role, apart from natural increase, in producing a 51.4 per cent rise.

8. Being predominantly urban, non-agricultural avocations absorb the bulk of the Christian population, only 12.5 per cent following agricultural pursuits. Of the latter, the majority are cultivating owners and 3.4 per cent are agricultural labourers. Non-agricultural production engages 37.1 per cent of the Christians but the residuary livelihood class which embraces miscellaneous sources (Livelihood Class VIII) has the largest claim on Christians, accounting for as much as 41.2 per cent.

Jains

9. With only 22,936 adherents, the Jain religion comes next in importance to the Hindus, Muslims and Christians. At one time in the early history of the State, this religion had threatened to overshadow even Hinduism. But when under the influence of Ramanuja, the Hoysala King Bitti Deva later Vishnuvardhana (1104–1141) became a convert to Vaishnavism, the influence of Jainism began to wane, and today, it counts only a few thousand adherents. From 32,858 in 1941 their number has gone down now by as much as 30.2 per cent, and there are now only 25 Jains in every 10,000 of the State's population where there were as many as 45 in 1941. It is not possible to state with any degree of certainty the causes that have brought about this steep decline. The relatively low fertility of the Jains cannot explain away this fall; for that would have produced only a low rate of growth and not a decline. Possibly many of the Marwari Jains who had been caught in the State by the 1941 Census have gone back to their homes or to fresh pastures. Or, what is more likely, the Jain Sadas might have unwittingly been included under Non-Backward Hindus the enumerators mistaking them for Hindu Sadas. This is possible because the two are indistinguishable and it is easy enough for any but the most intelligent enumerator to fall into an error. Whatever may have happened to produce the defect, there is now no option but to accept 22,936 as the total number of Jains in the State.

10. Commerce is the principal means of livelihood of the Jains. The Marwadi money-lender and the local brassware merchant are familiar figures in our business localities and it is not surprising, therefore, that 40 per cent of the Jains are claimed by this livelihood class. The surprise, on the contrary, is that the percentage is not higher. Next to the number engaged in trade come the cultivating-owners with a 24 per cent claim and the Jains have the distinction of showing the largest proportion of absentee landlords. (9.3 per cent as against 3 per cent of the Hindus, 2.6 of Muslims and 0.5 of Christians) and with one exception the lowest proportion (11.6 per cent) in the miscellaneous livelihood class.

Scheduled Tribes

11. The Scheduled Tribes who have all along been showing a decline have unexpectedly registered a gain this time. It is truly remarkable that these people who were some 60.5 per cent in arrears of the 1931 total in 1941 have most spectacularly made good the losses with a 62.8 per cent rise. Living as they do in comparatively inaccessible regions, enumeration of these tribes has always presented some difficulty and it is therefore quite on the cards that a good number of them have eluded enumeration, at one time or the other, thus accounting for a decline. Another difficulty is that the tribes are hardly distinguishable from the lowest strata of Hindu society and are therefore apt to be recorded as such by the average enumerator. The Kadu Gollas for instance, might unwittingly be shown as Yadavas (Gollas) and the

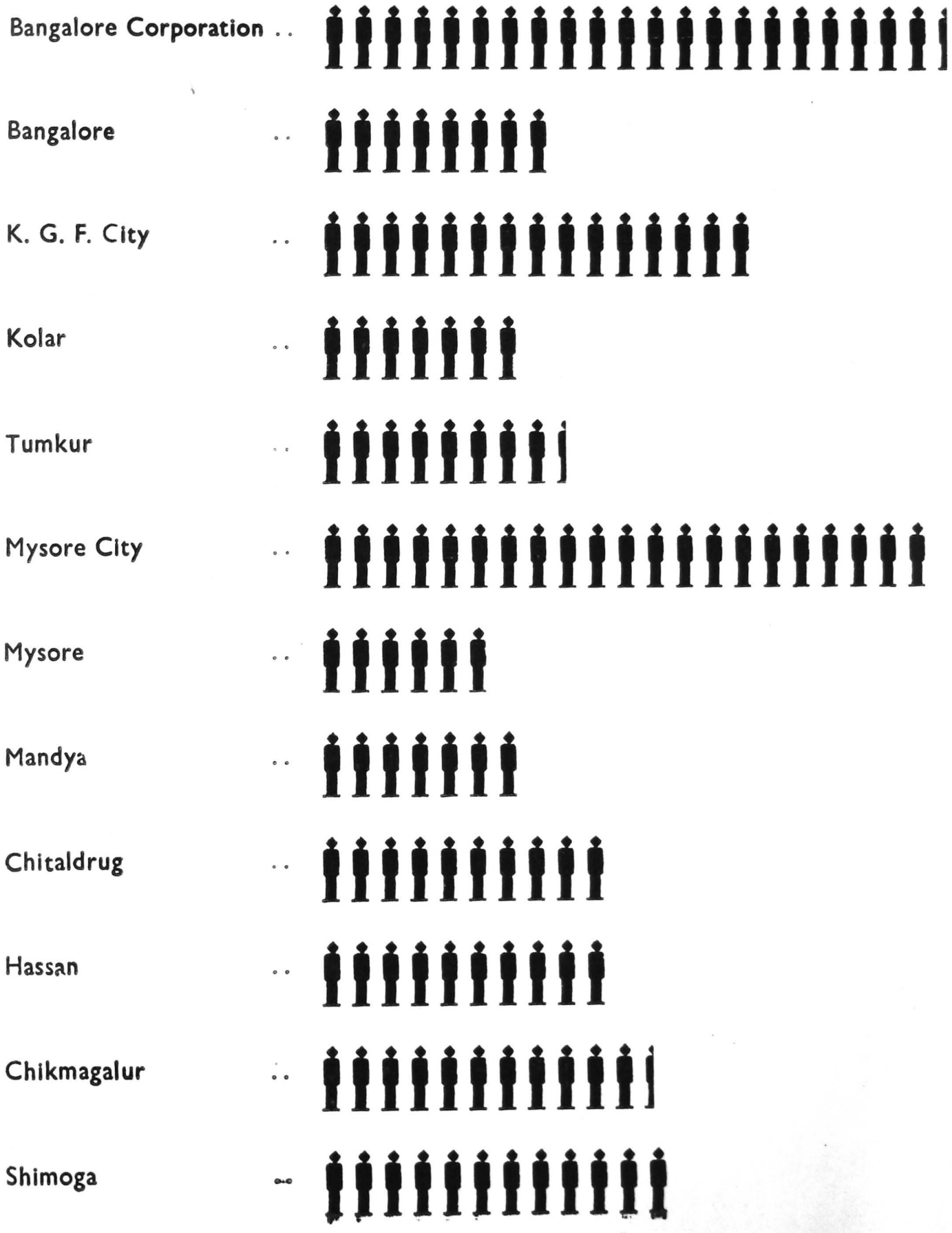
Kadu Kurubas likewise as Kurubas. These loopholes have always existed but special precautions were taken this time to achieve as accurate a record as possible by detailing specially trained Forest Department staff for enumeration work in these areas. Even so, a 62.8 per cent increase was on the face of it suspicious. Subsequent investigations however, served to confirm the census determinations, as it was found that a large number of the Hasalaru tribe had crossed over from the adjoining North and South Canara forest regions into Mysore, during the decade.

12. The bulk of these tribal people, as only to be expected, are agricultural labourers constituting 42.4 per cent of the total. Another 19 per cent are cultivating owners and 16.9 per cent are tenant-cultivators. Their 13.7 per cent contribution under non-agricultural production would undoubtedly go to Sub-division "0.4—Forestry and Woodcutting" and Sub-division-"0.5—Hunting (including trapping and game propagation)" and not to industry as such. The miscellaneous livelihood class (Class VIII) claims as much as 6.6 per cent. These are in all probability employees of the State Forest Department.

13. No detailed exposition of the figures relating to other religions is called for. Their numbers are so negligible that they hardly make any impression on the demography of the State and we need, therefore, know nothing about them, from the Census point of view, beyond the figures exhibited in Subsidiary Tables 7.5 and 7.6. The Sikhs, however, refuse to be dismissed so easily and their increase from 269 in 1941 to 3,247 in 1951 does call for some comment. A little reflection would show that their phenomenal increase is attributable to the presence of a large number of them in the armed services. This is further underlined by the fact that there are as few as 304 females for every thousand Sikhs sheltered in the State. Their 81 per cent contribution to the residuary livelihood class (Livelihood Class VIII) is also covered by the same explanation.

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES

(EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 2 PER CENT)



LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Present Position

1. Exactly how many of the nine million and odd persons in the State are educated, is anybody's guess. As to how many of them are literate, however, we stand on firmer ground, since it happens to be one of the topics investigated at this and the previous Censuses. The test for literacy was, as usual, a person's ability to read and write a letter. It is heartening to find that as many as 1,866,553 persons passed this test in Mysore at the recent Census as against only 955,074 or 13 per cent in 1941. Of this number, 1,413,043 were males and 453,510 were females. This gives a literacy percentage of 20.6 for the whole population, 30.3 per cent for males and 10.3 per cent for females.

Progress of Literacy in the State

2. Viewed by itself, 20.6 is certainly not a percentage that one would like to blow the trumpet about. However, compared to our past literacy position, it represents a truly remarkable achievement. How remarkable it is would be clear from the following statement :

Progress of literacy since 1901

Year		*Literates*	*Percentage of literacy*	*Percentage of increase*
1901	..	280,347	5.1	32.1
1911	..	364,998	6.3	30.2
1921	..	443,173	7.4	21.4
1931	..	594,526	9.1	33.9
1941	..	955,074	13.0	60.7
1951	..	1,866,553	20.6	95.4

It would be clear from the above statement that literacy had crawled along painfully from 5.1 per cent in 1901 to 7.4 per cent in 1921, cheated out of higher claims, in all probability by the depredations of plague and influenza. As in the case of population growth, 1921 appears to be the turning point in the history of educational progress in the State. For, thereafter each succeeding Census has witnessed an increasingly rapid growth, the increase registered in 1951 alone being larger than the increase in the number of literates between 1901 and 1941. Curiously enough, the literacy claims of the last three decades are very close to the growth-rates registered by the population during the same period.

Comparison with other States

3. Comparison of the State's literacy position with that of other States in the Union must bring comfort to those who may be in the doldrums over its 20.6 per cent. Here are the figures :—

Literacy in Mysore and other States

State		*Percentage of literacy*
Travancore-Cochin	..	45.8
Delhi	..	38.4
Bombay	..	24·6
West Bengal	..	24.5
Mysore	..	20.6
Ajmer	..	20.1
Madras	..	19.3
Assam	..	18.1
Orissa	..	15.8
PEPSU	..	11.5
Uttar Pradesh	..	10.8
Madhya Bharat	..	10.8
Rajasthan	..	8.4
Vindhya Pradesh	..	6.1

Figures for other States are not available at the moment. But it is hardly likely that any of the absentees in the statement would challenge Mysore's position as the fifth most highly literate State in India. That, indeed, is no mean achievement, considering that communities which claim the largest numbers in the State happen unfortunately to be the least literate, unlike in Travancore-Cochin where the position is exactly the reverse. The caravanserai of quill-drivers, politicians and diplomats, Delhi has been hoisted into the second rank largely with the aid of external contributions, and its 38.4 per cent must cause surprise, not because it is so high, but because it is so low. Bombay's 24.6 per cent and West Bengal's 24.5 per cent hardly invite comment. Mysore's 20.6 per cent,

however, demands the spotlight for more reasons than one. For one thing, it represents achievement in a single decade what could not be accomplished in forty years between 1901 and 1941. For another, it shows that Mysore is steadily gaining ground in the literacy race. Ajmer, for instance, which was ahead of Mysore with a literacy of 13.6 per cent in 1941 as against Mysore's 13 per cent, has now lost its position to the latter and Madras which claimed the bracket with 13 per cent now finds itself a neck behind Mysore.

Literacy by Sex

4. In Mysore, as elsewhere, the males claim a higher percentage of literacy than the females. While at the turn of the century there were only 93 literates for every thousand of the male population, there are to-day as many as 303 for the same number. Among the other States, only Travancore-Cochin (548), Delhi (430), West Bengal (347) and Bombay (308) claim a larger proportion of literates. On the other hand, Madras which was ahead of Mysore in 1941 with a male literacy percentage of 20.5 has now to eat humble pie to the latter's 30.3 per cent.

5. Turning to the gentler sex we find that while only 53 of them in a thousand had learnt the three R's in 1941 (or may be two!) as many as 103 claim that distinction to-day. There is, of course, nothing to rave about in this. But one sees the position in its correct perspective when it is remembered that there were but 8 women literates in every thousand at the turn of the century. In the succeeding decades, the number crawled up painfully to 13 in 1911, 19 in 1921 and 28 in 1931. Though one would hardly go into ecstasies over the present 10.3 per cent, it must be some consolation to know that the State is now ahead of Madras, in the matter of female literacy, while only ten years before it had the mortification of having three literates less than its burly neighbour for every thousand females. Incidentally, the case of female literacy offers an excellent illustration of the perversity of percentages, for, if we go merely by percentages, the 10.3 of 1951 looks more like a bullock-cart than an automobile. Actually it represents progress from a mere 21,269 in 1901 to as large a figure as 453,510 female literates in 1951, that is to say, more than twenty times the former figure.

Accuracy of the Statistics

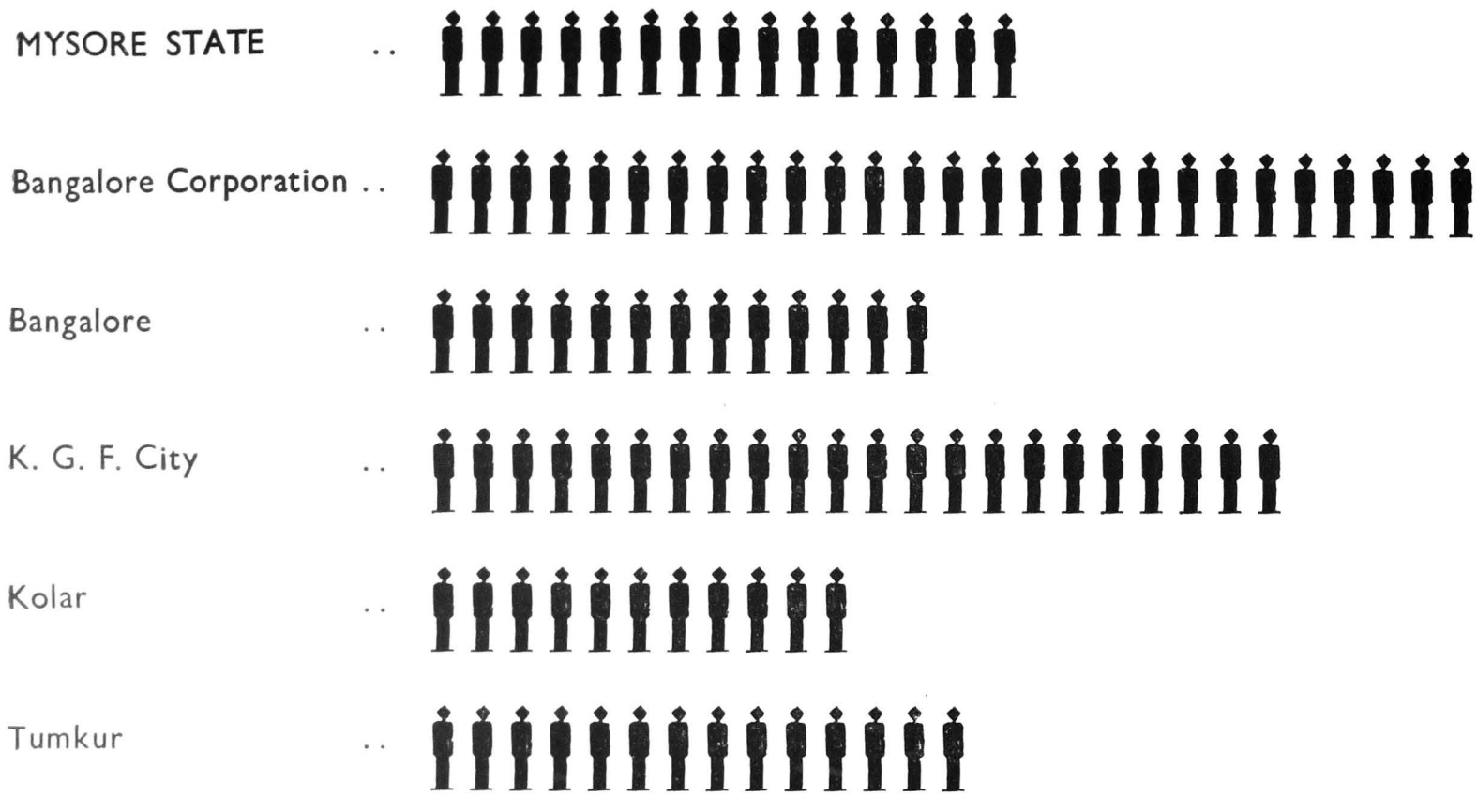
6. Before plunging into a detailed analysis of the literacy data, it seems necessary to clear all doubts regarding the accuracy of the statistics, particularly because the 1941-51 increase is of such magnitude that superficial observers are apt to regard the figures as suspicious. The decade's bumper crop of babies would have swelled the ranks of the illiterate while deaths in the upper age-brackets would have thinned the already slender proportion of literates. The cumulative effect of both would be to keep down intercensal increase in the proportion of literates. Any sudden and abnormal rise in the proportion must, therefore, carry the taint of inflation. This, more or less, would be the argument of our Doubting Thomases; and it would have been no doubt true, to some extent at least, had our instructions to the field-staff been in anyway ambiguous. Such, however, was not the case, as the vernacular term for 'able to read and write' left no room for doubt, being itself self-explanatory. It is possible to argue, of course, that where both questions and responses were in English, mere ability to read and write, say, for instance, the first few letters in the alphabet could have been mistaken for literacy. The argument, however, is hardly worth a second thought because of its obvious facetiousness. Also because, our instructions left no doubt whatever, as to the precise connotation of the term 'literacy' and there was, therefore, no possibility of our literacy figures being inflated. This does not mean, of course, that the record is correct to the last digit. Deliberate and plausible misstatements might conceivably have worked their way into our figures. It is, however, most unlikely that such misstatements would have made any significant difference to the actual position. Moreover, considering the enormous amounts that have been spent on education during the last decade, the wonder is really not that literacy should have shot up so high but that it should still be lingering so low. Since we shall have more to say about this later, it is enough for the present to state that our literacy figures are thoroughly reliable.

Literacy by Districts and Cities

7. We have already seen that there are as many as 1,866,553 literates in the State, spread over the 29 thousand and odd square miles of its

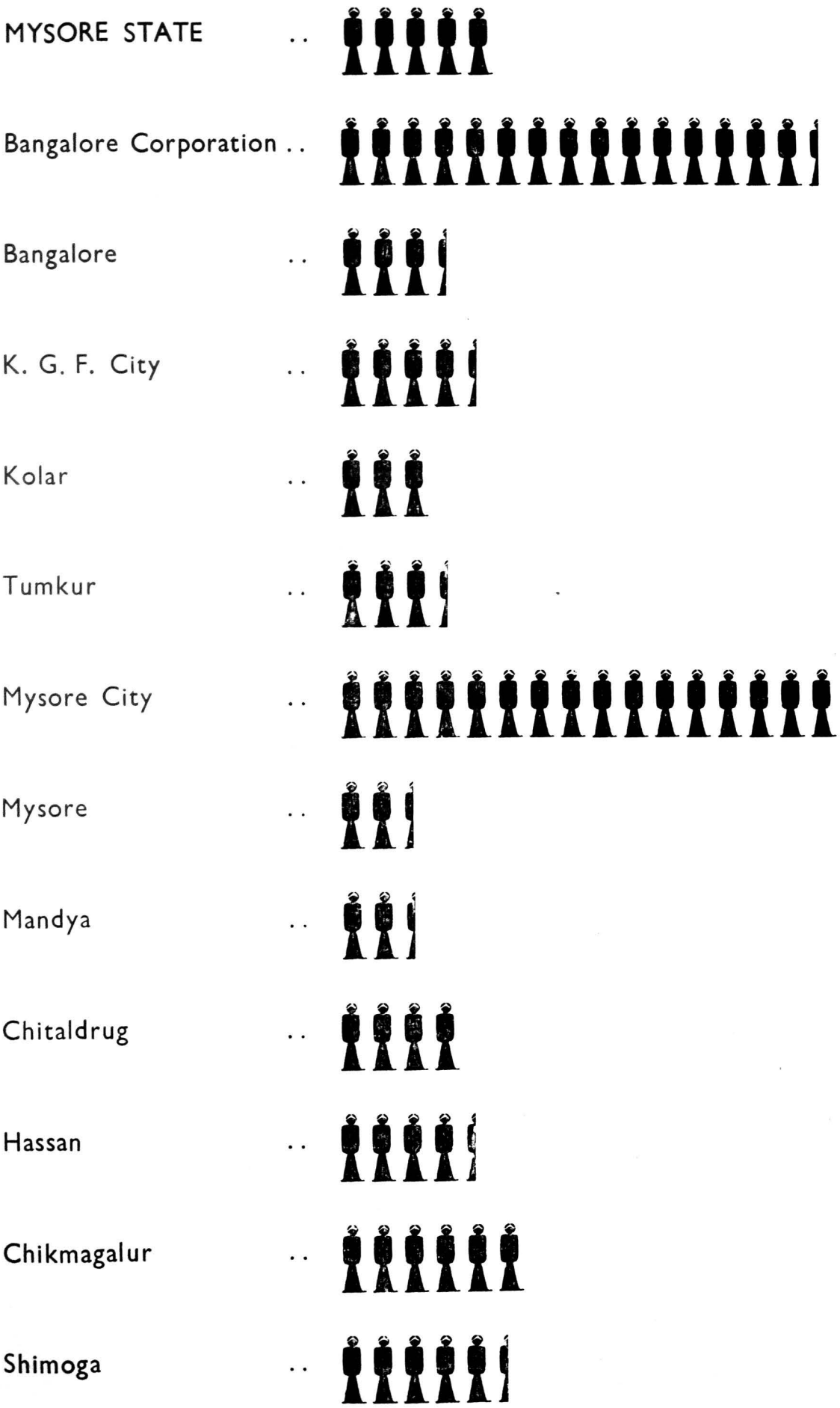
MALE LITERACY

(EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 2 PER CENT)



FEMALE LITERACY

(EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 2 PER CENT)



area. The following statement tells the interesting story of their distributions :—

Distribution of literates

District or City	*Total literates*	*Proportion to total*	*Percentage of literacy in* 1951	1941	*Percentage variation*
MYSORE STATE	1,866,553	100	20.6	13.0	95.4
Bangalore Corpn. ..	335,597	18.0	43.1	38.4	114.9
Bangalore ..	223,381	12.0	16.6	9.5	126.7
K.G.F. City ..	48,252	2.6	30.3	22.4	60.9
Kolar ..	137,924	7.4	14.3	9.8	64.8
Tumkur ..	200,346	10.7	17.4	11.4	83.7
Mysore City ..	103,996	5.6	42.6	36.9	87.4
Mysore ..	133,041	7.1	12.8	7.5	96.3
Mandya ..	102,045	5.4	14.2	8.5	89.1
Chitaldrug ..	178,568	9.6	20.6	12.2	102.0
Hassan ..	143,434	7.7	20.1	12.2	86.8
Chikmagalur ..	95,642	5.1	23.0	14.9	79.0
Shimoga ..	164,327	8.8	24.8	14.8	101.0

What strikes us at once in the above statement is Bangalore Corporation's outstanding contribution to the State's literacy. Its 335,597 literates form as much as 18.0 per cent of the total literates and its literacy of 43.1 per cent is easily the highest among the Cities and Districts of the State. Lest the citizens of Bangalore should start bragging about their town's accomplishments, the statement gently reminds us of the fact that the difference between the 1941 and 1951 literacy percentages is the smallest in the case of this City. Even K.G.F. City which shows the smallest percentage of intercensal increase, exhibits a wider gap between the two ends of the dacade than Bangalore Corporation. With a mere 60.9 per cent increase in the number of its literates, this gold-boweled city has contrived to better its 1941 percentage of 22.4 to 30.3 per cent. The State's administrative headquarters on the other hand has been obliged to show a 115 per cent increase in literacy to raise its percentage from 38.4 in 1941 to 43.1 in 1951, a difference of only 4.7 per cent. Even Mysore City has been able to achieve a 5.7 per cent gain over its 1941 position (42.6 against 36.9 in 1941) with a relatively smaller percentage of increase (87.4) in the number of literates.

8. As regards the districts, only two, namely, Chikmagalur and Shimoga could claim a literacy above the State average in 1941. Chitaldrug has now joined this distinguished band and in the process, this dry northern district has established two other claims to our attention. The first is the obvious one of equalling the State average. The second is the less obvious but no less creditable one of bettering the record of Hassan District with which it had shared the bracket in 1941. The latter, however, has the consolation of being within 0.5 (20.1 per cent) per cent of its quondam partner, as also of the State average. A glance at our statement would show that Chitaldrug is not the only district that has plural claims to our notice. At the top is Bangalore District which, next to Bangalore Corporation has the largest number of literates to its credit, accounting for as much as 12 per cent of the total. What is more, its 126.7 per cent increase since 1941 is streets ahead of any other district and surpasses even that of Bangalore Corporation. With this increase, the district has managed to oust Kolar from its 1941 lead. Shimoga is the other district that demands the spotlight, firstly because it takes the first rank among the districts in point of literacy with 24.8 per cent and secondly because it has wrested the rank from Chikmagalur which had held that distinction in 1941. The two districts would have shared the honour on the last occasion but for the former's narrow deficit of 0.1 per cent. Shimoga has more than made good its deficit this time and beaten its rival by the comfortable margin of 1.8 per cent. The other districts have also made notable advances in literacy since 1941, but remain steadfast to their previous census positions. Alone among the districts, Mysore is in arrears of even the 1941 State average and remains unashamedly at the foot of the ladder.

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION

9. That urban areas should show a higher percentage of literacy than rural aggregations is only to be expected. It would cause, therefore, no surprise to learn that only 14.5 per cent of the rural population can handle their own correspondence while as many as 39.6 per cent of the townsfolk boast of this accomplishment. The rural areas worked up a 91.3 per cent increase during the last decade to raise their level of literacy from 8.8 per cent in 1941 to 14.5 in 1951. During the same period, the urban areas had to achieve a 100.3 per cent increase to push up their literacy percentage from 32.0 to 39.6. Though considered on percentages, the urban areas far outshine the rural, in terms of actual values, we find that

the latter claim a larger share (roughly 53 per cent) of the total literates than the former.

(i) *Rural literacy*

10. Most people would think that the above facts are all that need be known regarding urban-rural distribution of literacy in the State. The following statement would show, however, that actually more juice remains than has been extracted :—

Rural and urban literacy

District or City	Rural			Urban		
	Literates per cent		Variation per cent	Literates per cent		Variation per cent
	1951	1941	1941–51	1951	1941	1941–51
MYSORE STATE ..	14.5	8.8	91.3	39.6	32.0	100.3
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	43.1	38.4	114.9
Bangalore ..	14.8	8.0	136.4	32.7	24.9	94.4
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	30.3	22.4	60.9
Kolar ..	11.1	7.8	62.0	36.1	29.8	71.4
Tumkur ..	14.8	9.8	76.2	43.4	34.4	114.6
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	42.6	36.9	87.4
Mysore ..	10.6	6.0	97.1	29.7	21.3	94.3
Mandya ..	11.9	7.0	86.3	33.6	26.0	97.8
Chitaldrug ..	16.9	9.9	93.6	40.5	30.2	123.7
Hassan ..	17.0	10.2	83.7	42.3	31.1	96.4
Chikmagalur ..	19.4	12.3	78.5	41.6	32.3	80.1
Shimoga ..	20.0	11.3	98.9	41.6	33.1	104.7

Looking at the rural figures in the above statement we find that while only Tumkur and the last four districts could boast of a literacy equal to or above the State average in 1941, one more district, namely, Bangalore has now joined this distinguished company. Bangalore District had missed the distinction by the very narrow margin of 0.8 per cent on the last occasion. But it has now been able to wipe off the arrears and also show a small excess. Bangalore District had heavy arrears to clear and needed a 136.4 per cent increase to claim the bracket with Tumkur. This the district has contrived to accomplish and in the process has added one more to its already numerous claims for distinction; the claim, namely, of showing a larger percentage of increase than any other area in the State. Shimoga is another remarkable district. For one thing, it has now stolen a march over Chikmagalur to which it had played second fiddle on the last occasion. For another, its 20.0 per cent represents the high-water mark of rural literacy. Like the prize idiot who refused promotion to the next higher class, Mysore sticks to the tail with an almost heart-breaking loyalty. Kolar and Mandya remind one of the fabled race between the hare and the tortoise. Like the hare in the fable, Kolar which was ahead of Mandya in 1941, apparently decided to take a nap on the road and in consequence now finds itself behind the tortoise. By a remarkable coincidence, Kolar which was 0.8 per cent ahead of Mandya on the last occasion finds itself exactly that percentage behind the latter on the present occasion. In Kolar, apparently, the drought has affected its literacy crop also as the 62.0 per cent increase which the rural areas of this district have registered, happens to be the lowest among the districts.

(ii) *Urban literacy*

11. The urban literacy figures also are not without their quota of surprises. The biggest surprise, of course, is Bangalore Corporation's demotion to the second place among the districts and cities in the State, despite its outstanding contribution to the literacy total. With an intercensal increase of 114.6 per cent, Tumkur District has managed to oust Bangalore Corporation from the first rank. If Mysore City has the humiliation of descending to the third place, it can console itself on still retaining the distinction of being next only to Bangalore Corporation, in point of literacy. At first sight, it would appear as though these two Cities had slackened their pace during the decade out of sheer complacency. In point of fact, it is not complacency but hospitality to large numbers of illiterate outsiders that has brought down these two Cities to their present position. But for these extraneous forces, it is quite certain that Bangalore Corporation and Mysore City would have maintained their lead even in 1951. More or less the same reason would explain Kolar Gold Fields' persistently low position. Here, in this City, the bulk of the population are illiterate labourers who are interested more in ale than in the alphabet, and the bulk of these labourers are outsiders. Thus in all three Cities the foreign element is at cross purposes with the growth of literacy. The districts, on the other hand, suffer from no such disadvantage, and consequently they have been able to forge ahead, taking full advantage of the increasingly large educational facilities that had become available during the decade. Considering that it has an exceedingly low proportion of non-Mysoreans, it is no wonder that Tumkur District has been able to wrest the lead from Bangalore Corporation and Mysore City. Nor is it

surprising that while this district along with Chikmagalur and Shimoga were the only districts to claim a percentage of literacy above the State average in 1941, two more districts, namely, Hassan and Chitaldrug, have now joined this distinguished band. Each of these two latter districts, it will be noticed, has a special claim to our notice, Hassan because it shows the largest difference between the 1941 and 1951 percentages among the districts and cities and Chitaldrug because its urban aggregations show the highest percentage of increase since 1941. It will be noticed also, incidentally, that Hassan which was one rung below Chikmagalur in 1941, is now one rung above it. Mysore somnolently saunters on in the rear, even behind the 1941 State average. Apparently in this district the plough is mightier than the pen and it is perhaps not altogether without significance that in no other district in the State is the proportion of agriculturists among the townsfolk so high (40.3 per cent) and the proportion of literates so low.

12. It would, of course, be interesting to study the growth of literacy in each of the 110 towns in the State and analyse the various factors that have determined its size. It is, however, enough for our purpose to confine our remarks to the salient features of urban literacy and its growth. Easily the first thing that catches our eye when we see the figures is the fact that as many as 36 towns now top the State urban average, as against only 28 in 1941. Of these 36 towns, as many as 23 were above average even in 1941 while 13 which were below par before have now left the State average behind. On the other hand, five towns which claimed more than average literacy in 1941, have fallen below it in 1951. The sluggards in question are Kolar, Chikballapur, Madhugiri, Hosadurga and surprisingly enough Bhadravati. Influx of illiterate outsiders in large numbers has presumably masked Bhadravati's natural literacy growth and but for this circumstance, it is quite certain, this town would have progressed from 34 per cent in 1941 to a very much higher level than its present 37.2 per cent. Plague exodus probably accounts for the low increases in Madhugiri (32.6 to 38.4) and Hosadurga (33.4 to 34.1). The slow progress made by Kolar and Chikballapur are rather perplexing, because there was every reason for these two towns to show substantial improvement. If contrary to all expectations they have been able only to crawl, Kolar from 37.3 per cent to 38.8 per cent and Chikballapur from 34.2 to 38.9 per cent, it must be due to one of two reasons or possibly both, apart from possible dilution of the literacy percentage by a particularly heavy flood of babies. It may be, in the first place, due to illiterate settlers from adjoining villages bringing down the proportion of the literates. Or, it may be that the 1941 figures carried a number of ticketless travellers while the close supervision exercised at this Census prevented a repetition of the fraud on any significant scale. We have, however, no adequate data to decide as to which of these factors was in operation in each of these towns and to what extent.

13. As we have already seen, as many as 36 towns now top the State average and one is on a level with it. The following statement shows the ten most highly literate towns in 1941 and 1951:—

Highly literate towns

Rank	Name of the town holding rank in 1951		Name of the town holding rank in 1941	
I	Sringeri	57.3	Mudgere	48.7
II	Mudgere	54.5	Sringeri	46.2
III	Tumkur	52.1	Tumkur	43.1
IV	Koppa	51.9	Hassan	40.3
V	Sagar	50.8	Tiptur	40.2
VI	Hassan	50.4	Chitaldrug	39.9
VII	Sakalespur	49.9	Sorab	38.9
VIII	Chitaldrug	49.6	Sagar	38.7
IX	Narasimharajapura	49.5	Thirthahalli	38.6
X	Hosanagar	49.4	Bangalore Corpn.	38.4

Its titulary deity being Sharada, the Goddess of learning, it is only appropriate that Sringeri should appropriate for itself the first rank. That it played second fiddle to Mudgere in 1941 is due largely to the comparative illiteracy of its womenfolk; for while there were only 28 literate ladies in every hundred of Sringeri's population on that occasion, Mudgere could boast of as many as 37 for the same number. By determined efforts, however, the womenfolk of Sringeri have succeeded in wresting the lead from Mudgere (with a literacy percentage of 45.9 as against the latter's 44.5) and installing their town on a pedestal which legitimately is its due. While Sringeri and Mudgere were thus wrangling with each other for the first place, Tiptur, Sorab, Thirthahalli and even Bangalore Corporation were steadily being overtaken and these towns have now lost their

places in the decemvirate to Koppa, Sakalespur, Narasimharajapura and Hosanagar. Considering that the most highly literate castes constitute the bulk of the population in these latter, it is perhaps not altogether surprising that they have walked into our list. Of all these places Koppa and Bangalore Corporation are the two that demand special notice, the former on account of its remarkable advance and the latter on account of its no less remarkable fall. From as low as the 19th rank in 1941, Koppa has most spectacularly advanced to the fourth, while Bangalore Corporation has ignominiously tumbled down from the 10th to as low as the 21st rank. Tumkur also deserves special notice by virtue of the fact, that alone among the towns, it has retained its 1941 position. The other towns in our list do not call for remarks. It would be wearisome, in any case, to go into further details.

14. We have considered above the literacy position of the ten most highly literate towns in the State. Our interest would naturally shift now to the tail-enders. Here are the last ten :—

Low literacy towns

Rank from the tailend	*1951*			*1941*		
	Town		*Literacy percentage*	*Town*		*Literacy percentage*
I	Ramasamudra	..	13.2	Mugur	..	8.8
II	Mugur	..	15.4	Ramasamudra	..	9.8
III	Belakavadi	..	17.5	Agara-Mamballi		12.1
IV	Bannur	..	18.6	Mirle	..	12.6
V	Yelandur	..	18.9	Bannur	..	12.8
VI	Malvalli	..	23.0	Belakavadi	..	12.8
VII	Agara-Mamballi	..	23.3	Talkad	..	14.3
VIII	Talkad	..	24.3	Gudibanda	..	15.5
IX	Saragur	..	25.3	Saragur	..	15.9
X	Periapatna	..	25.6	Tyamagondlu	..	16.2

Realising the impossibility of holding the head, Ramasamudra and Mugur have been quarrelling between themselves as to who should catch hold of the tail and the former can now congratulate itself on capturing this somewhat dubious distinction. Mirle, Gudibanda and Tyamagondlu have run away from the tail and their places are now taken up by Yelandur, Malvalli and Periapatna at the end. It will be noticed that while Agara-Mamballi and Talkad have been running away from the tail, Belakavadi and Bannur are being steadily pushed towards it. It will be noticed also, that while every other town has been either going up or coming down, Saragur alone, like Tumkur at the other end, remains steadfast to its 1941 position. Considering that Mysore and Mandya confess to the lowest proportion of literates, it is not surprising that each of these ten tail-enders belong to one or the other of these two districts. Malvalli and Belakavadi are the Mandya contributions to the list while the remaining eight form the Mysore contingent.

15. As we have already seen, these two districts sport the highest proportion of agriculturists among the townsfolk and probably on that account betray the lowest proportion of literates. Added to this is the fact that the bulk of the urban population in these districts belong to castes which are most backward educationally socially and economically. It is noteworthy that Tyamagondlu, Gudibanda and Mirle which figured in the 1941 list of tail-enders have managed to escape the ignominy largely because of their relatively higher proportion of persons belonging to Non-Backward classes. By the same token, Yelandur, Malvalli and Periapatna which now figure in the list of tail-enders are now in this unfortunate position largely because of relatively lower proportions of the socially advanced elements in their respective populations. More and more women of these advanced castes have been turning in recent years from *Pakasalas* to *Patasalas* and in so doing have helped enormously in raising the level of literacy not only of their own social group but also that of the town or village which shelters them. The following statement illustrates the point and shows also incidentally how Mirle, Gudibanda and Tyamagondlu have escaped from the list of tail-enders this time, thanks to the tremendous help of their womenfolk and how Yelandur, Malvalli and Periapatna have been shamefully let down by theirs :—

Female literacy in low literacy towns

Town	*Literacy both sexes*	*Percentage of female literacy*		*Difference*
	1951	*1951*	*1941*	*1941-51*
Ramasamudra ..	13.2	7.5	5.2	+2.3
Mugur ..	15.4	10.6	3.9	+6.7
Yelandur ..	18.9	10.6	10.5	+0.1
Belakavadi ..	17.5	10.3	4.4	+5.9
Bannur ..	18.6	12.3	6.8	+5.5
Malvalli ..	23.0	12.4	9.8	+.26
Agara-Mamballi ..	23.3	13.0	4.5	+8.5
Talkad ..	24.3	13.6	6.1	+7.5
Saragur ..	25.3	14.0	5.7	+8.3
Periapatna ..	25.6	16.9	12.1	+4.8
Mirle ..	31.9	15.6	3.6	+12.0
Gudibanda ..	28.7	16.9	6.1	+10.8
Tyamagondlu ..	31.6	24.4	9.8	+14.6

General Literacy Map

MAP OF

MYSORE

Showing Literacy in Taluks

Sorab 19.8
Sagar 25.4
Shikarpur 22.0
Hosanagar 19.3
Shimoga 32.7
Thirthahalli 27.8
Narasimharajapura 21.6
Koppa 22.1
Sringeri 35.7
Chikmagalur 27.0
Mudgere 19.4
Belur 20.2
Manjarabad 27.3
Harihar 22.3
Davangere 27.7
Honnali 22.8
Bhadravati 28.8
Tarikere 24.5
Kadur 19.3
Arsikere 21.3
Hassan 24.3
Alur 16.4
Arkalgud 16.4
Periapatna 14.3
Hunsur 14.0
Heggaddevankote 11.5
Jagalur 19.2
Chitaldrug 26.8
Chennagiri 20.5
Holalkere 19.4
Hosdurga 15.3
Chiknaikanhalli 20.5
Tiptur 23.4
Turuvekere 15.3
Chennarayapatna 17.3
Nagamangala 13.5
Krishnarajpete 15.0
Pandavapura 14.7
Krishnarajnagar 18.1
Malakalmuru 14.5
Challakere 14.5
Hiriyur 17.8
Sira 16.3
Gubbi 16.6
Tumkur 24.1
Koratagere 16.2
Madhugiri 13.8
Pavagada 12.4
Magadi 15.0
Kunigal 12.7
Ramanagaram 15.8
Maddur 11.4
Mandya 16.6
Srirangapatna 17.2
Mysore 8.2
Nanjangud 12.9
Gundlupet 11.2
Chamarajanagar 12.5
Yelandur 11.1
T. Narsipur 12.8
Malavalli 12.2
Kankanhalli 10.6
Bagepalli 9.0
Gudibanda 11.6
Siddaghatta 13.3
Chintamani 13.7
Chikballapur 18.6
Dodballapur 17.7
Devanhalli 14.8
Nelamangala 18.2
North 25.9
South 15.7
Bangalore
Anekal 16.8
Hoskote 15.0
Srinivaspur 13.8
Mulbagal 13.4
Kolar 18.7
Malur 12.8
Bangarpet 12.9
Coribidnur 13.9
K G F City 30.3
Bangalore Corpn. 43.1
Mysore City 42.6

REFERENCE

Below 1941 State average viz. 13 per cent.

Above 1941 & Below 1951 State average (13 to 20.6 per cent.

Between 20.6 & 30 per cent

30 per cent & over

Mysore Census 1951

Female Literacy Map

MAP OF

MYSORE

Showing Female Literacy

Molakalmuru 4.8
Challakere 4.7
Pavagada 4.6
Hosadurga 4.4
Madhugiri 4.5
Tumkur 13.1
Turuvekere 4.8
Kunigal 4.5
Nagamangala 3.7
Krishnarajpete 4.9
Pandavapura 5.2
Malavalli 4.7
Maddur 3.9
Mysore 2.0
Heggaddevankote 3.6
Gundlupet 3.2
Yelandur 4.6
Malur 5.2
Bagepalli 3.1
Gudibanda 5.0
Jagalur 6.6
Davangere 14.3
Chitaldrug 13.5
Harihar 8.7
Sorab 8.7
Shikarpur 10.0
Hannali 7.8
Channagiri 8.1
Holalkere 6.8
Shimoga 22.0
Bhadravati 17.4
Hosanagar 8.5
Thirthahalli 15.1
Tarikere 11.2
Narasimharajpura 13.7
Koppa 1.7
Sringeri 12.9
Chikmagalur 15.8
Mudgere 10.9
Belur 8.7
Hassan 17.6
Alur 6.5
Manjarabad 11.7
Arsikere 8.3
Tiptur 9.3
Chennarayapatna 5.7
Holenarsipur 8.1
Arkalgud 7.4
Periapatna 5.3
Krishnarajnagar 7.5
Hunsur 6.1
Sriranapatna 8.1
Nanjangud 5.6
Chamarajanagar 5.3
Hiriyur 6.1
Sira 5.3
Kadur 7.1
Chiknayakanhalli 7.9
Gubbi 6.0
Kortagere 6.3
Dodballapur 7.1
Nelamangala 7.5
Magadi 6.0
Ramanagaram 7.3
Channapatna 7.4
Mandya 7.5
T. Narsipur 5.7
Goribidnur 5.6
Chikballapur 9.6
Devanhalli 6.2
North 11.4
Bangalore
South 6.3
Anekal 7.4
Hoskote 5.8
Kolar 9.3
Chintamani 6.2
Srinivaspur 5.5
Mulbagal 5.4
Bangarpet 6.4
Kankanhalli 4.0
K.G.F. City 17.2
Bangalore Corpn. 31.1
Mysore City 31.7

REFERENCE

Below 1941 State average (5.3 per cent)

Between 1941 & 1951 State average (5.3 & 10.3 per cent)

Between 10.3 & 20 per cent

20 per cent & over

Mysore Census 1951

TALUK LITERACY

16. That urban areas should show a higher percentage of literacy than rural is only to be expected. That the gentler sex should have exercised a powerful influence on the percentages is perhaps also understandable. But few would believe that in some parts of the State the rural areas have stolen a march over the urban, in the matter of growth of literacy. The rural areas of Bangalore District, for example, have shown a literacy increase of 136.4 per cent during 1941-51, a rate unapproached by any other area, either urban or rural. Other rural areas also have shown remarkable increases and even Mysore Taluk which has not budged from the foot of the ladder, has staged roughly a 95 per cent increase. It is thus a very encouraging sign that the two elements that have kept down the State's literacy level hitherto, namely the womenfolk and the rural-folk have now shed their traditional indifference to the pursuit of letters and are actively co-operating in raising the general level of literacy in the State.

17. We have already seen that rural literacy in the State is of the order of 14.5 per cent. The fact that this exceeds the general literacy level of 1941 underlines the phenomenal progress which the last decade has witnessed. Of the 82 taluks in the State, exactly half the number claim, by an odd coincidence, more than average level of literacy while the other half are all sub-average, taking the rural areas only into account. Taking the taluks as a whole, we find that only 20 of them top the State average of 20.6 per cent. Of the remaining 62 taluks, as many as 46 are poised midway between the 1941 level of 13 per cent and the 1951 level of 20.6 per cent. The remaining 16, of course, are crawling painfully behind even the 1941 percentage. Of the 20 taluks which now top the State average Honnali deserves special notice because it has risen to this position from being a sub-average taluk only ten years before. Mudgere (19.4), Kolar (18.7) and Chikballapur (18.6) on the other hand, have sunk from their over-average position of 1941 to sub-average percentages in 1951.

18. By far the most unique of all however (if there could be degrees of comparison with regard to uniqueness) is Sringeri. In the first place, it has retained its distinction of being the most highly literate taluk in the State (35.7 per cent). In the second place, it shows the highest percentage of literacy in the State, whether male or female. Sringeri dominates the show again whether we take urban literacy or rural. Thus from whatever angle you consider the State's literacy, in general, this home of Goddess Sharada scores always, except of course, in regard to the actual dimensions of its literacy contribution.

19. If Sringeri claims the distinction of leading the rest, Mysore Taluk suffers the humiliation of following in their wake with a melancholy 8.2 per cent. The old saying about misfortunes never coming single, finds apt illustration in Mysore's literacy position. While other taluks, for instance, have their urban areas to boost up their respective literacy percentages, this taluk derives no such collateral help. Bangalore South, of course, is another and the only other taluk which gets no urban assistance. But its literacy figure is very nearly double that of Mysore Taluk (15.7 per cent) understandably enough, because it boasts of large villages like Kengeri which, short of actual municipal status, possess all the attributes of towns. Mysore taluk, on the other hand, can show no such aggregations. Mysore City, of course, is geographically within it, but administratively and even otherwise, this City has always enjoyed the status of a district and nearly always refused to be on terms with the taluk. Indeed, instead of suckling the taluk, as Bangalore Corporation is doing, Mysore City has been actually sucking away the more literate sections of the taluk population. Thus bereft of urban assistance, and robbed by Mysore City, Mysore Taluk stands disconsolately at the foot of the ladder. The fact that but for urban aid Bagepalli (8.1 per cent for rural) would have stood where Mysore now stands must, indeed, be poor consolation to the latter. Added to all these, is another factor that militates against a more rapid growth of literacy in Mysore Taluk and that is the overwhelming preponderance of backward elements in its population. Unfortunately too for this taluk, the very castes which boast of more than average literacy in other districts and even in certain taluks of the same district, show a level of literacy which is little better than that of the Scheduled Castes. The highly literate Lingayats, for example, who claimed a rural literacy of 16.7 per cent in 1941, as against the general rural average of 8.8 per cent, could show little more than 5 per cent

in this benighted taluk. Although we have no caste data this time, it is quite certain that the position remains substantially the same. The influence of all the above factors are seen in sharp focus in the appallingly low level of female literacy in Mysore Taluk. Few would believe, indeed, that it is as low as 2.0 per cent.

20. If Mysore Taluk has received above more than its due share of attention, it is because conditions in it are typical of the conditions that obtain in the two educationally most backward districts namely Mysore and Mandya. In both, the agriculturists form a larger proportion of the population than in other districts. Both show an overwhelming preponderance of the educationally backward classes. Certain castes which are educationally forward in other districts, are extremely backward in these districts. The Lingayats who follow mostly non-agricultural pursuits in other districts are mostly agriculturists in these two districts and consequently plead a low literacy level. Besides, in both districts there is a larger proportion of agriculturists in the urban population than in the other districts. It is not surprising therefore that none of the taluks in these two districts approaches the State average of 20.6 per cent, while most of them fall short of even the rural average.

Literacy Per Square Mile

21. It will be noticed that in the foregoing pages, literacy has been expressed in terms of percentages. Because we are accustomed always to do so, we are apt to forget that there is an odd procrustean quality in percentages which tends, on occasion, to present a rather distorted picture. Thus Sringeri's microscopic contribution to the literacy pool assumes truly Himalayan proportions, while despite its 18.0 per cent contribution to the total, Bangalore Corporation is brow-beaten into the 21st rank, on percentages. Similarly, Shimoga's 24.8 per cent makes it a giant among the districts whereas Bangalore which boasts of the biggest district contribution appears comparatively a pigmy with 16.6 per cent. Again, Mysore City with a literacy of 42.6 per cent appears to be hardly an arm's length from Bangalore Corporation's 43.1 per cent, although it contains less than a third of the number of literates contributed by the latter. Thus an element of distortion is always present in percentages. A truer measure of literacy is perhaps its density, that is to say, the number of literates per square mile. And here are the densities :—

Number of literates per square mile

District or City	*Literates per square mile*	*Percentage of literacy*
MYSORE STATE ..	63	20.6
Bangalore Corporation ..	13,138	43.1
Bangalore ..	73	16.6
K. G. F. City ..	1,608	30.3
Kolar ..	44	14.3
Tumkur ..	49	17.4
Mysore City ..	7,428	42.6
Mysore ..	38	12.8
Mandya ..	53	14.2
Chitaldrug ..	43	20.6
Hassan ..	54	20.1
Chikmagalur ..	35	23.0
Shimoga ..	41	24.8

The statement hardly needs comment ; but there are one or two points which nevertheless deserve notice here. It will be seen, for instance, that Mysore City is not nearly as close to Bangalore Corporation as the percentages would have us believe. Bangalore District's 73 per square mile reflects the fact that education receives greater attention in this district than in any other. By the same token Chikmagalur's 35 per square mile betray want of adequate educational facilities in this District. Similarly, Shimoga for all its 24.8 per cent is able to show only 41 literates per square mile while Mandya in spite of its piddling 14.2 per cent is able to claim 12 more. Incidentally, it will be noticed that excepting Bangalore, no other district exceeds or even approaches the State average of 63 literates per square mile.

22. Because it is stated here that the number of literates per square mile would yield a less distorted picture than percentages, it should not be supposed that the former is altogether free from booby-traps, or that it might advantageously replace the percentage yardstick. On the contrary, partly at least because of the obvious difficulties in the way of working out densitites for units smaller than the district, there is really no option but to go by percentages. The reference to densities here is merely to show that the percentages should not always be taken at their face value.

Educational Standards

23. Literates are not necessarily graduates nor are illiterates necessarily illiterate. The first

is a truism and calls for no explanation. The second is a conundrum and obviously demands one. Explanation for the latter lies in the definition of literacy, the Census definition of it, to be more precise. For Census purposes, literacy has been defined as ability to read and write a letter. In other words, we have a dichotomous division of the population into those who are able to read and write a letter and those who do not have that ability. This, however, is an over-simplification of the actual position. For, here and there, we do come across persons who are able to read without the ability to write and also, in rare cases, persons who are able to write without the ability to read. In the former case, a rigid application of the definition has driven such persons into the illiterate fold. The latter, naturally, have found a place among the literates. The number of those who are able to write only can be counted on one's fingers. They do not, therefore, deserve a second thought. On the other hand, the number of those partly literates who can read but cannot write do deserve a word or two, not because of their size, but because of their constancy. They formed 0.8 per cent of the population and 1 per cent of the illiterates in 1941, and still remain faithful to these percentages, in spite of last decade's phenomenal increase of population as well as literacy.

24. We have already seen that only 20.6 per cent of the State's population are literate which means, by all rules of arithmetic, that as many as 79.4 per cent are illiterate. If of this large percentage, only 1 per cent are partly literates, it is equally disappointing to find that the great majority of the literates can claim little more than an elementary knowledge of the three R.'s. Indeed, of the 1.86 million literates in the State, as many as 1.59 million can do little more than manage their own correspondence, and Heaven alone knows with what difficulty. They account for 17.6 per cent as against a total literacy of 20.6 per cent, leaving the remaining 3 per cent to be shared by persons who have attained some recognizable standard of education. Of this aristocracy of letters, 141,711 or 1.6 per cent have attained the Middle School Standard and another 87,035 or 1 per cent have completed their Secondary School Education successfully. The Intermediates muster 16,536 or about 0.2 per cent while graduates with 12,961 account roughly for 0.1 per cent. Of the technical qualifications, Engineering seems to possess the greatest attraction, accounting as it does for as many as 4,399 degrees or diplomas. Understandably enough medical degrees and diplomas are claimed by 2,247 persons, or one for every 4,039 of the population. To those who believe that the Bar is overcrowded in Mysore, it must be comforting to know that only 1,536 (1 for every 5,908 of the population) are eligible to make a living from other people's quarrels. Other technical qualifications like Commerce, Veterinary, Agriculture, etc., claim negligible numbers.

25. As only to be expected, the males outnumber the females at every stage, except of course, in the number of illiterates; and likewise, among the females those who are able to read and write only, far outnumber those who have attained some recognised educational standard. Of the 453,510 literates of the fair sex (10.3 per cent) the bulk of them namely 402,584 (9.0 per cent) can just manage to handle their own correspondence. Another 34,491 or 0.8 per cent have successfully negotiated the Middle School Standard, while 11,780 or 0.3 per cent have their Secondary School Certificates in their handbags (or wherever else they keep them). The Intermediates among them are only 2,123 in number while 1,337 are graduates and 123 have obtained their post-graduate degrees. One is surprised to find that only 386 fair hands have received medical degrees or diplomas. Considering that ladies manage nearly always to hold the handle of an argument these days, it is not surprising that 21 of them have felt it necessary to further arm themselves with the Law Degree. Those who hold that constructive abilities of the fair sex run mostly along biological lines, would receive the shock of their lives when they learn that a dozen of them have managed to bag Engineering Degrees or Diplomas. Lest the shock prove too great, it must be pointed out that these dames have not bothered about either construction of dams or buildings or even road-mending. What they have obtained are only certificates of Textile Technology. Few would suspect that the interest of women in Commerce would go to the length of obtaining Commercial Degrees or diplomas. Yet 11 ladies have done the trick. They should not, however, be mistaken for B.Com.'s or G.D.A.'s. What their certificates proclaim is merely their success in Shorthand or Typewriting, and such other commercial examinations.

26. We are in for further surprises when we examine literacy and literacy standards by livelihood classes. It is generally assumed, for instance, that agriculturists are, as a rule, so much absorbed in handling the plough that few of them ever care to handle the pen. This, of course, is a rather sweeping statement. Unfortunately, however, it happens to be the prevalent notion, and we come to take it for what it is worth only when we break through the surface-crust of impressions to the inner core of facts. Thus, it would be a surprise for most of us to learn that among "Non-cultivating owners of land and their dependants" there are as many as 519 who are literate in every thousand males and that even among the females, there are as many as 216 literates in every thousand of that sex. It must be readily conceded, of course, that of the 519 male literates as many as 409 know no more than how to read and write. Nevertheless, 61 Middle-schoolers, 33 Matriculates, 8 Intermediates, 4 Graduates and 2 possessing technical diplomas or degrees, in every thousand males belonging to this particular livelihood class, is something more than what we had bargained for. Similarly in the case of the residuary livelihood class which covers "other services and miscellaneous sources" the figures come as a revelation. Because Government servants and most other educated categories find shelter in this livelihood class, it is generally assumed that it contains the largest proportion of literates. The figures, however, show that the assumption is totally unfounded. As against 519 literate males in every thousand among non-cultivating owners of land, there are only 472 literates for every thousand males in this Miscellaneous Livelihood Class. 'Transport' claims an identical number of literates for every thousand males while 'Commerce' easily beats the rest with as many as 562 literate males per thousand. The only other non-agricultural livelihood class which fares worse is 'Production other than cultivation' (427 literates per thousand males). The low proportion in the latter is quite understandable considering that a large majority of persons of this livelihood class are labourers. The low proportion of literates in the Miscellaneous Livelihood Class appears at first sight to call for the proverbial pinch of salt. The mystery, however, clears itself when we see that some of the most illiterate occupational groups like domestic servants, beggars, peons, etc., jostle with the literate groups in this livelihood class. The result is that the good work done by the literate portion on the proportions is neutralised by the illiterate elements and this is reflected in the figures. Paradoxically enough, the very figures which show up this livelihood class in an unfavourable light help to show us also its favourable side. For, while they betray a comparatively low over-all literacy position, the figures show that so far as educational attainments are concerned, the Miscellaneous Livelihood Class surpasses every other class. It claims, for example, as many as 73 Middle Schoolers for every thousand males and 33 for every thousand women. 'Transport', of course, boasts of an equal proportion of women Middle-Schoolers. But so far as males are concerned, the 'Non-cultivating Owners of Land' who come next, are streets behind with only 61 for every thousand males. The position becomes even more favourable for the Miscellaneous Livelihood Class as we go further up the educational ladder. If we take the Matriculates, we find that there are 62 males and 12 females for every thousand of the respective sexes, as against 50 and 6 respectively under 'Transport' which claims the next highest proportion. As for Intermediates, the Miscellaneous Livelihood Class claims 12 males and 3 females while 'Non-cultivating owners of land', 'Commerce' and 'Transport' share the honours of the second place with a modest contribution of 8 males and one female each, for one thousand persons of each sex. Again, there are 12 graduate males and 2 graduate females per 1,000, in this livelihood class while 'Transport' is content to occupy the next place with a modest contribution of 5 and 1 respectively. It is practically the same story with regard to the other educational standards. It is only in respect of the merely literate (that is to say persons who are only able to read and write) that the Miscellaneous Livelihood Class suffers in comparison with other non-agricultural classes and non-cultivating agriculturists (if we might coin such a phrase). Yet, even here, it must be remembered, the Miscellaneous Livelihood Class suffers humiliation only on percentages. In absolute values, it scores over them.

27. The literacy proportions paraded by the non-agricultural classes look so respectable, that those who do not know the secrets of the statistical trade are likely to wonder why, despite these relatively high ratios, the State is able to show no more than an apologetic 20.6 per cent.

The secret, of course, lies in the overwhelming preponderance of the agricultural classes. True, non-cultivating owners of land show as respectable proportions as any. But then they are agriculturists only in name and for ought we know they might know no more about agriculture than the average individual who consumes agricultural produce. For ought we know, too, they might actually be engaged in non-agricultural avocations while they are brought under the agricultural label merely because of the adventitious circumstance of their income from land being larger than their income from the occupation they are actually engaged in. Thus, for instance, a school master who derives a larger income from his lands than in his own profession would figure in the Census as an agriculturist. It is not surprising, therefore, that the category 'Non-cultivating Owners of Land' shows the highest proportion of literates. Since, however, they form only 2.9 per cent of the population, their higher literacy proportion can hardly make any impression on the over-all position. The position of non-agricultural classes also is not very much different, as their combined strength falls short of 30 per cent of the total. The genuine agriculturists, that is to say, cultivating owners, cultivating tenants and agricultural labourers, on the other hand, dictate their own terms in the matter of literacy, mustering as they do, over 70 per cent of the population. They are a traditionally illiterate lot who are making half-hearted attempts to pull themselves into the twentieth century. So backward, indeed, are these classes that the Rig Vedic hymn which says* "they are neither Brahmins, nor offerers of libations; devoid of wisdom, attaining speech having sin-producing speech, becoming ploughmen, they pursue agriculture" might easily be mistaken for a quotation from the latest treatise on Indian Agriculture. It is common knowledge that among these classes it is usually the bright boy in the family that is sent to school while the stupid ones are sent to the field. As they do not exactly suffer from a surfeit of bright boys, it is not surprising that progress of literacy has been very slow among the agriculturists. Perhaps a weightier reason for the agriculturists taking so little interest in education is the fact that most of them being small farmers, cannot afford to send children to school as they are badly needed on the farm. It is a case of all hands on deck, the demands of brawn being more urgent than the demands of the brain.

28. It is necessary to get these facts across because, in any campaign against illiteracy, it is of first importance to know where the greatest concentration of effort is demanded, and what hurdles are there to be got over. The position is revealed in sharper focus by the following statement :—

Population and literacy by sex and livelihood class

Livelihood Class	Persons		Males		Females	
	Percentage of total population	Percentage of literates	Percentage of males	Percentage of literates	Percentage of females	Percentage of literates
I Cultivation of land wholly or mainly owned	55.5	37.9	55.1	43.1	55.8	21.8
II Cultivating tenants	4.8	2.3	4.8	2.6	4.7	1.5
III Agricultural Labourers	6.8	1.9	6.8	2.1	6.7	1.0
IV Non-cultivating owners of land	2.9	5.0	2.5	4.3	3.3	6.9
V Production other than cultivation	10.2	15.3	10.6	14.8	10.0	16.9
VI Commerce ..	5.6	11.8	5.6	10.4	5.6	16.4
VII Transport ..	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.1	3.0
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	13.1	23.7	13.4	20.9	12.8	32.5

We see at once from this statement that the three actively agricultural classes are the least literate of all and that non-agricultural classes and non-cultivating landowners claim a larger percentage of the literates than their own proportion to the total population. The story is the same with regard to the sexes. Only, in the case of the purely agricultural classes, the sarees fare much worse than the dhoties. Understandably enough, the Miscellaneous Livelihood Class claims the largest proportion of female literates (32.5) although it accounts for only 12.8 per cent of the total females. Further

* Rig Veda, Mandala X, Anuvaka 6, Sukta 3 and Hymn 9.
It must not be inferred from this that agriculture was held in derision in Vedic times. So far from it, it was actually held in very great esteem. "May your wealth be nourished by agriculture" says an Yajur-Vedic benediction and in the Rig Veda itself there is the following injunction which underlines the esteem with which agriculture was held. The Hymn says "Play not with dice; pursue agriculture; delight in wealth so acquired." (R.X. 3-5-13). J. B. M.

elaboration of the position is needless, as the statement will speak for itself.

Literacy by Age

29. In planning a campaign against illiteracy, it is necessary to know not only what classes are the least literate but also the incidence of illiteracy in each age-bracket. The method of attack, obviously, must vary from age-group to age-group. It would be ridiculous for instance to expect youngsters to attend adult literacy classes or adults to attend Kindergarten Schools. The young illiterates need more primary schools while the adult illiterates need more adult literacy classes. The education authorities know exactly how many youngsters are under instruction and how many adults are attending adult literacy classes. They need to know, for a successful campaign against illiteracy, how many youngsters are without instruction and how many adults are innocent of the three R's or to put it differently, how many literates there are in each age-bracket. Here is the position as it was and is:—

Percentage of literates in each age-group

Year	*Age-group*		
	5—9	*10—14*	*15 & Over*
1911 ..	2.3	6.3	8.3
1921 ..	2.4	8.4	9.8
1931 ..	2.9	10.1	12.4
1941 ..	7.8	16.3	16.4
1951 ..	14.5	30.6	23.8

Even a dunderhead can see from this statement how much literacy has progressed since 1911, under each age-group. Down to 1931 the progress was slow and almost imperceptible. Thereafter, it has been rapid and even spectacular. The improvement registered by the earlier age-groups are due, of course, entirely to expansion of educational facilities. In the case of the age-group 15 and over, however, improvement is the cumulative effect of more than one factor. In the first place, any increase in the number of literates in the lower age-bracket would automatically flow into the upper age-group, just as heavy rains in Coorg would raise the water level at Krishnarajasagar. The Adult Literacy Campaign also has had some say in regard to the age-group 15 and over, although the precise extent of its contribution, it would be difficult to assess. These two sources of increase are of course quite understandable. But the third is an altogether unexpected and therefore not readily understandable source. So unexpected, indeed, that any one mentioning all three in the same breath would most likely be mistaken either for a drunkard or a lunatic. This mysterious source is astonishingly enough Death! By snatching away more illiterates than literates, death reduces the proportion of illiterates and correspondingly raises the proportion of the literates, particularly in the age-group 15 and over. That this is not an opinion but a matter of fact can be easily proved. For example, while the population aged 10 and over of 1911 showed a loss of 26.4 per cent when it moved into the age-group 20 and over in 1921, the literates of the same age-group had sustained a loss of only 11.2 per cent. Likewise, the 10 and over age-group of 1921 had suffered a loss of 24.6 per cent by the time it found itself in the 20 and over age-group in 1931, while the literates of the same age-group were short of the 1921 total by only 3.8 per cent when they moved into the 20 and over bracket in 1931. And this lower mortality among the literates has had the effect of raising the literacy proportion, in spite of there being no addition to the number of literates. Thus, while persons who were aged 10 and over claimed a literacy of 7.9 per cent in 1911, the same age-group could show a literacy of 9.6 per cent when it became age-group 20 and over in 1921, because death had reduced the proportion of the illiterates.

(*i*) *Age-group 0–5*

30. Prodigies are rare and infant prodigies are rarer. Mozart started composing in his third year. But every child is not a Mozart and the chances of a kid being found who can read and write a letter before his fifth year is so remote indeed that, for Census purposes, the age-group 0–5 has always been regarded as illiterate. Since this age-group accounts for 12.85 per cent of the population, its influence on the general literacy percentages is bound to be very considerable indeed. This is evidenced by the fact that the State's literacy which touches 20.6 per cent for all ages, rises to 23.4 per cent when we take into account ages 5 and over only. Thus the 0–5 age-bracket, while it makes no contribution to the State's literacy, actually serves to bring down the percentage of literates.

(*ii*) *Age-group 5–9*

31. As *aksharabhyasa* or the teaching of the alphabets commences usually in the fifth year, it is usual to study the literacy position by age-groups commencing with that year. Once a child starts on the alphabets, it is only reasonable to suppose that he (or she) would have acquired ability enough in five years, at least to the extent of reading and writing a simple letter. That this supposition is reasonable is proved by the fact that the age-group 5–9 shows as many as 192 literates for every 1,000 males, and 99 girl literates for every 1,000 females. Ten years ago there were only 109 boys and 48 girls who were literate in this age-group for every thousand of each sex. It is noteworthy that with the exception of Kolar Gold Fields, every district or city in the State shows an advance over the 1941 position under this age-group.

32. With labour constituting the bulk of the population of K. G. F. City it was inevitable that the decade's bumper crop of babies should adversely affect the literacy proportion in the 5–9 age-bracket. While this would account for the drop in the literacy percentage in the case of males and of the population as a whole, improvement of the female literacy position during the decade is less easy to explain. It is less easy to explain because the same cause that has brought down the male literacy proportion should have logically operated in the case of the fair sex also, unless causes too, have suddenly developed sexual preferences. One possible explanation for this phenomenon would be that whereas in the case of males a strict and uncompromising application of the literacy test have jettisoned a large number of border-line cases, the European Charge Superintendents of Kolar Gold Fields had, from a sense of chivalry, allowed the benefit of doubt in the case of the gentler sex.

33. The credit for staging the most spectacular increase in the 5–9 age-bracket must go, indeed, to Mysore City. From 256 boys and 187 girls per 1,000 of each sex in 1941, this City has improved its literacy position to as high as 436 boys and 266 girls at this Census, beating Bangalore Corporation in the process, by a comfortable margin. The latter which claimed the distinction of being the leader in 1941 now has the mortification of playing second fiddle to Mysore City, with a relatively moderate increase from 294 boys and 221 girls per 1,000 of each sex in 1941 to 329 boys and 234 girls in 1951. Bangalore Corporation would have continued to lead but for the unfortunate influx of large swarms of beggars and labourers during the decade. These children of darkness have cast their shadows on all age-groups, the age-groups 5–9 being of course the worst sufferer. Mysore City was less exposed to such invasions. Consequently the literacy proportion in this age-bracket is able to reflect the decade's phenomenal increase in educational facilities. While this, by and large, is the true position, it must be confessed that Mysore City's literacy proportions carry a small number of stowaways whom a scrupulous application of the literacy test would have summarily rejected. It must not be supposed, however, that the City's commanding position in the 5–9 age-bracket is solely on account of these apocryphal gains.

34. It is most likely that similar doubts would obtrude themselves in the case of the gains registered by Chitaldrug, Chikmagalur and Shimoga Districts, particularly the last named. In that district the proportion of literate boys in the 5–9 age-group has shot up from 112 in 1941 to as much as 251 in 1951, a gain exceeded only in Mysore City. Even more spectacular is the rise in the female literacy proportion claimed by Shimoga District, the increase in this case being from a pitiful 54 per 1,000 girls in 1941 to as high as 158 in 1951, a gain unapproached by any other district or city. The Chitaldrug and Chikmagalur increases are less spectacular but are nevertheless considerable. Like the Mysore City proportions, the literacy proportions in the 5–9 age-bracket in these districts owe their gains less to enumeration vagaries than to the phenomenal expansion of primary education which the last decade has undoubtedly witnessed.

(*iii*) *Age-group 5–14*

35. Not all children start learning the alphabets at the age of five. Many actually begin some years later. Since on an average a child would require at least five years to reach a stage when he might reasonably be expected to read and write a simple letter, 14 may be taken generally as the upper age-limit for boys and girls to attain this degree of proficiency. So, taking the age-group 5–14 (which represents the school-going age) we find that as many as 303 boys and 99 girls in every thousand of this

bracket have passed the literacy test this time as against 166 and 48 respectively in 1941. It is noteworthy that this age-group shows an advance over the 1941 position in every district and city, not excluding Kolar Gold Fields. Here again, Mysore City takes the pride of place dislodging Bangalore Corporation from that coveted position with a male literacy of 547 and a female literacy of 378 per thousand as against the latter's 481 and 369. Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga carry the gains of the 5–9 age-group, and the heavy increases claimed by these districts call therefore for no further comment, beyond what has already been said in regard to their claims for the earlier age-group. Though in the case of boys Hassan has gained in this age-bracket nearly as much as Chikmagalur (from 168 in 1941 to 318 in 1951 as against the latter's 191 to 347), Hassan's increase is the more plausible because its gain in the 5–9 age-group is above suspicion.

(*iv*) *Population aged 5 and over*

36. Taking the population aged 5 and over, we find that slightly more than a third of the males (342 per thousand to be exact) are literate as against less than a fourth in 1941 while the gentler sex have managed to pull themselves from 61 to 118 per thousand during the same period. The three Cities claim the distinction of showing more than 50 per cent literacy among the males aged 5 and over while Chitaldrug, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga Districts come out second best with over a third of their males claiming a knowledge of the three R's. As only to be expected, ladies aged 5 and over put up a less pretentious show than the males. It is only in Bangalore Corporation and Mysore Cities that roughly a third of them can manage their own correspondence, with varying degrees of ability. Even in Kolar Gold Fields City they can show no more than 195 literates per thousand.

(*v*) *Age-group 15 and over*

37. Children may start going to school at any age between 5 and 9 and they might reasonably be expected to pass the literacy test by the time they attain their 14th year. Still, there is always the possibility of doubtful cases having sneaked into our figures for the age-group 5–14. No such suspicion can obtrude itself in the case of age-group 15 and over. Thus of the three age-groups considered for a study of the literacy proportions, namely 5–9, 5–14 and 15 and over, the last is easily the most reliable. Moreover, up to the age of 14, the youngsters absorb little more than the three R's. It is only from the age of 15 and onwards that real education may be said to begin. The age-group 15 and over would thus give us the number of educated persons, as distinguished from the number of persons who statisfy our literacy test. A study of the literacy proportions in this age-bracket is indicated for yet another reason. It represents the survivors of the age-group 5 and over of the previous decade. It includes, on the one hand, boys and girls who had attained the requisite knowledge of the three R's after 1941 and it includes on the other, adults whom the Adult Literacy Campaign had brought into the fold of the literates during the last decade. Apart from these two obvious sources of increase, the literacy proportion in the 5 and over age-bracket of 1941 would get inflated through a less obvious source, in the process of the group's emergence as age-group 15 and over of 1951. This source is Death, which by taking a heavier toll of the illiterate than of the literate, swells the proportion of the literate, regardless of actual increase in their numbers. While it is impossible to figure out how much the literacy proportion in the age-group 15 and over of 1951 is indebted to each of these sources there can be no doubt that all of them have worked together, hand in glove, in swelling the literacy proportion from 233 per thousand males aged 5 and over in 1941 to 359 males per thousand in the age-group 15 and over of 1951, and in the case of females from 61 in 1941 to 104 in 1951.

(*vi*) *City and District literacy by age-groups*

38. These figures, of course, are for the State. Understandably enough, the three Cities show the highest proportions, as in the case of the other age-groups. Mysore City leads the rest in regard to males with a ratio of 610 per thousand, Bangalore Corporation and Kolar Gold Fields taking the second and third places with a literacy of 597 and 561 males respectively per thousand. The gentler sex has given the lead to Bangalore Corporation with a ratio of 351 per thousand, as against 348 of Mysore City and 174 of Kolar Gold Fields.

39. That the three cities should boast of the highest proportions in all the age-groups, so far as districts and cities are concerned, is only to be expected. These boasters have so many obvious advantages over the districts that their

claims are apt to be taken at their face value. When we get down to a study of the urban-rural proportions, however, we discover the hollowness of their claims. The rural areas, of course, do not pretend to be anywhere near the city proportions. But the district urban tracts have the satisfaction of knowing that some of them, at least, can show the cities their proper places. True, so far as the males of age-group 5–9 are concerned, Mysore City's 436 per 1,000 is streets ahead of any other area in the State. But, as we have already observed, this ratio carries the taint of inflation. Barring this dubious claim, no other city ratio can boast of being the leader of its own age-bracket considered in juxtaposition with other urban areas. If we take the age-group 5–14 for example, Tumkur District Urban for the males and Chikmagalur District Urban for the females, walk away with the first place with a literacy proportion of 553 and 451 respectively. Bangalore Corporation has the humiliation of being short even of the State Urban average of 486 per 1000 males aged 5–14. Kolar Gold Fields' position is even more ignominious as its 381 is not only far short of the State average but is in arrears of even the relatively modest claim of 434 males per 1,000 of Mandya. It has missed sharing the tail with Mysore District Urban, by the narrow margin of 5. Even Mysore City, which contrives to win the second place in regard to males with a ratio of 547 per 1,000, fails to measure up to the State Urban average of 386 for females, in the age-group 5–14. Chikmagalur with 451, Shimoga with 425, Hassan with 422 and Tumkur with 413 literate girls per thousand, humble the pride of the State Capital. Bangalore Corporation's female literacy ratio is worse being only 369 per 1,000, worse even than Chitaldrug District Urban which claims 371. Kolar Gold Fields may be famous for gold. But paradoxically enough in this City there are fewer wearers of gold jewellery who know the three R's than in any other urban tract. Even Mysore District Urban can taunt the City of Gold for being 24 short of even its own exceedingly poor ratio of 264 per 1,000.

40. A study of the urban literacy distributions of all ages 5 and over discloses the interesting fact that so far as the males are concerned, every tract can boast of a literacy of over 500 per 1,000, excepting the solitary case of Mysore district Urban. This snail among the districts has been crawling along with such tortuous slowness that even Mandya the slowest among the rest is able to show a lead of as much as 72 per 1,000 over Mysore's 437. Even Kolar Gold Fields City which makes an exceedingly poor show in the age-groups 5–9 and 5–14 tops the 500 mark when we consider the literacy position of the males of all ages 5 and over. The State urban ratio itself, it is interesting to note, is as high as 560 per 1,000 males for this age-group, an average of literacy ranging from 637 per 1,000 in Tumkur District to 437 in Mysore District. Examining female literacy ratios in the same age-bracket we find that with the exception of Kolar Gold Fields, no other urban tract shows a literacy of less than 200, while as many as six better the State average of 316 per 1,000 females. Chikmagalur with 362 females per thousand takes the head while Kolar Gold Fields with only 195 per thousand hugs the tail. Next to Chikmagalur is Mysore City with a ratio of 357 females per 1,000 and next to K.G.F. at the other end is the champion sluggard Mysore District with a ratio of only 214 literates per 1,000 females. With Kolar Gold Fields having a predominantly labour population and Mysore District Urban having a predominantly agricultural population, it is not surprising that these two areas should be found at the bottom. Nor is it surprising that Chikmagalur and Mysore City should be found at the top considering that the most highly literate social classes form the majority in these two tracts.

41. We have already observed that persons aged 15 and over show a higher proportion of literacy than any other age-bracket. What we have said with regard to the State proportions hold valid for urban literacy proportions as well. The urban ratios for this age-group range from as high as 675 per 1,000 males in Tumkur District to as low as 465 in the case of our champion sluggard, Mysore District. Bangalore Corporation takes its legitimate place as the leader, so far as ladies in the age-group 15 and over is concerned, with a ratio of 351 per 1,000 females, while Kolar Gold Fields forms the tail with a pitiful 174 for 1,000 of the gentler sex. Between these two extremes lies the State Urban average of 589 for males and 291 for females.

42. As only to be expected, the rural areas show much lower proportions than the urban.

In general, it might be stated, that the rural ratios are roughly half of the corresponding urban ratios in the case of males. This, of course, is only a generalisation, which like all other generalisations, needs to be accepted with caution. The female rural proportions defy generalisations altogether, except of course the obvious one of being lower than the urban proportions. Curiously enough, Kolar District Rural shows the lowest proportion of literacy among the males while as regards females, it shares this dubious distinction with Mysore and Mandya Districts. If, in spite of such poor rural ratios, Kolar District has managed to go above Mysore and Mandya Districts in the matter of literacy, it is only because of relatively higher urban contributions. The low rural proportions of Kolar District must be attributed, as in the case of Mysore and Mandya, partly to a heavy preponderance of agriculturists and partly because of the bulk of the rural population being accounted for by socially and educationally backward classes.

Education

43. Etymologists tell us that the word 'literacy' stems from the Latin word *litteratus*. Since *litteratus* means letter, 'literacy' has come to mean ability to read and write. But literacy is not education, and literates are not necessarily educated men. Education is, in fact, the end to which literacy is merely the means. In its broadest sense, education means the acquisition of a knowledge and understanding of life and of men. And this knowledge and understanding are, by and large, derived not from books but —as Sam Weller would say—from the book of life. In this sense, the best University in the world is not Oxford or Cambridge but the University of Hard Knocks. Unfortunately, while it is easy enough to know how many have passed out from Oxford or Cambridge, it is difficult for the Almighty Himself to say how many have got through the University of Hard Knocks. In other words, it is impossible to say how many persons are really educated in this broader sense of the term.

44. In its narrower sense, education means schooling or systematic instruction. In this sense, an educated person may be as Pope says,

> "*The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read*
> *With loads of learned lumber in his head.*"

But if he is no more than that, he has nobody to blame but himself. However, it is not our concern to see how many have benefited by instruction, but to know how many have received it. The former obviously is a matter for speculation; the latter is, no less obviously a matter of fact. Let us, examine the progress of education in the State, in this narrow sense of the term.

Early History

45. Although the acquisition of learning and the imparting of knowledge have always been held in the highest esteem, education seems never to have been regarded as a duty of the State, in the earlier period of its history. This does not mean, however, that it was neglected. On the contrary there is abundant evidence to show that a great deal was being done in those days on the voluntary principle, mostly by religious leaders and priests. Nripatunga, for example, writing in the ninth century, says of the Kannada people that they "knew how to teach wisdom to young children, and even words to the deaf."* There are numerous inscriptions found all over the State which show that endowments were freely given for teaching. A tenth century inscription, for example, registers a grant to a teacher by the Ganga King Nitimarga†. An Arsikere inscription of 1174 A.D.‡ mentions among other things the appointment of masters to teach Kannada and to feed them. Another found at Chamarajanagar§ registers a gift by the wife of a celebrated physician of the time, among other things, for the imparting of instruction to boys.

46. Thus education was not neglected in those earlier days. The instruction imparted in indigenous schools did not, however, aim at anything beyond the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic. But it did result in a marvellous cultivation of the memory. Reading was from palmleaf manuscripts. The first lessons in writing were on sand, with the finger. After

* Lewis Rice, *Mysore* Vol. I, Page 745.
† Epigraphica Carnatica, Vol. V, Hassan, Arkalgud 24.
‡ *Ibid* Arsikere 138.
§ Epigraphica Carnatica Vol. IV, Mysore i, Chamarajnagar, 158

some progress had been made, blackened boards were used, potstone being used for writing on them. Arithmetic consisted, for the most part, of the repetition in chorus, from memory, of endless tables of fractional and integral numbers, useful for mental calculation in ordinary business transactions. The course of education for advanced students began with literature, comprising the study and memorising of certain standard poetical works. This was followed by a course of logic or grammar. Study of philosophy and the Vedas came later.

47. The system of education was closely connected with village life in Mysore and what is of greater interest to us, it was largely utilitarian in character being related to life outside the school. So great was the importance attached to education that in certain villages the poet or the school-master was actually one of the Village Twelve. In other villages, though the teacher was not of the Twelve he still had a place in the life of the village, particularly in the large villages.

Commission Days

48. This system of education was fairly widespread in the country. But, as we have already observed, education had not been regarded as the responsibility of the State. A beginning was made in this direction when in 1833, His Highness Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar established a free English School at Mysore, at his own expense. The Wesleyan Mission established a Kanarese School at Tumkur in 1842 and funds were supplied to them by Government for the establishment of schools at the principal district headquarters (Tumkur, Hassan and Shimoga). In addition to these were the Mutucheri School for children of pensioned European soldiers and the Tamil Hindu Female School, both at Bangalore. The entire Government expenditure on education stood at Rs. 16,500 a year in 1855.

49. Systematic efforts in the field of Education began with the celebrated despatch of July 1854 from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, popularly known as the Halifax Despatch which envisaged the formation of Educational Departments in the different provinces of India. On the basis of this Despatch Mr. Devereux, the Judicial Commissioner, drew up a scheme of education for Mysore and Coorg. The scheme contemplated the establishment of one vernacular school in each taluk, of 4 Anglo-vernacular schools, and eventually of a Central College. It envisaged, on the administrative side, the appointment of a Director of Public Instruction, two Inspectors, four Deputy Inspectors and 20 Sub-Deputy Inspectors. In 1858, a High School affiliated to the Madras University was established at Bangalore, while the Tumkur, Hassan and Shimoga High Schools were taken over by Government from the Wesleyan Mission, forming the basis of Divisional Schools, the Maharaja's School at Mysore occupying the place of the fourth. In 1861 a Normal School was established at Bangalore for the training of teachers and 1862 saw the opening of the Engineering School. By the end of 1864-65 there were 18 Government Kannada Schools and 30 Aided Schools, the total cost on education amounting to Rs 1.25 lakhs.

50. The year 1868, marks a new era in the history of education in Mysore. The Hobli School Scheme which was introduced in that year on the recommendation of Mr. Lewis Rice, the Director of Public Instruction, brought education within reach of the masses. According to this scheme every hobli was to have a school, provided the people desired and provided a school-house. The teachers of the indigenous schools were to be trained in the Normal School on a monthly stipend of Rs. 5 and appointed to the Hobli School on a salary of Rs. 7 per month. The position at the end of the year 1871-2 was that with the exception of 39 out of a total of 645, all hoblies had schools. In addition to these Hobli Schools, each taluk had a Superior Vernacular School. There were also 11 District Schools teaching up to the Matriculation standard and five High Schools teaching up to the B.A., standard, two of them being at Bangalore. The total expenditure on education had mounted by this time to Rs. 3,27,621.

51. The progress was maintained during the following years and even the Great Famine of 1877 did nothing to halt it. The Bangalore High School was up-graded and transformed into the Central College, being affiliated to the Madras University as a first grade college. The schools in Mysore and Shimoga became High Schools teaching up to the F.A. standard and there were, in addition, four schools preparing for the University Entrance Examination. At the time of Rendition in 1881, there were altogether 2,087 schools imparting instruction to as

many as 57,657 pupils, the expenditure on education being of the order of Rs. 3,91,028.

After Rendition

52. The same educational policy was continued on the restoration of the State to the Ruling Family. It would be a wearisome narration to go into the details of educational expansion subsequent to the Rendition. Certain landmarks, however, are worth notice. The birth of the Economic Conference in 1911 marked a landmark in the history of education in Mysore, since as a result of its recommendations education came to receive the first attention of Government. The Elementary Education Regulation passed in 1913 introduced a modified form of compulsion and the same year brought into operation the S.S.L.C. Scheme. The most outstanding event of the period was the establishment of the Mysore University in 1916. The next important landmark was the passing of the Elementary Education Act in 1941 which envisaged universal compulsory education as the ultimate goal of educational policy in the State. In 1941-42 Government constituted the Mysore State Adult Education Council to be in charge of Adult Education in the State. The Council has done very commendable work in the field of adult education.

After Independence

53. If the progress of education in the State was rapid before, the achievements of the Post-Independence era have been truly remarkable. The number of High Schools alone shot up to as many as 215 during 1951-52 as against 127 in 1947-48. An event of national importance is the introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject of study in all the High Schools. Middle School Education which is free in the State, witnessed further progress during this period, there being 1 Middle School for every seven Primary Schools at the end of 1951-52 as against 1 for every 12 before Independence. The Scheme of Compulsory Attendance which had been introduced in 1944-45 with a view to tackling the problem of wastage in Primary Schools was abandoned in 1950-51 and the Scheme of Full Compulsion was introduced in the first instance in nine selected hoblies in 1947-48 and later extended to nine taluks, at a cost of 5.65 lakhs per annum. It was during this period also that Basic Education found its feet in the State. A training centre for training of Basic School teachers was established at Vidyanagar in 1947 and by 1951-52 as many as 311 teachers had been trained in this institution. The number of Basic Schools rose from none in 1947 to as many as 104 in 1951-52.

Picture of Progress

54. Some idea as to the progress of education in the State can be had from the fact that the number of educational institutions has shot up from only 1,027 in 1862 to as many as 13,872 in 1951, the number of pupils having risen in the same period from 43,126 to 919,320. There were at the end of 1951 as many as 37 Colleges as against only 9 in 1901. The number of Secondary Schools rose during the same period from 260 to 920, while the number of Primary Schools has most spectacularly zoomed up from 2,027 to 10,184. The following statement would offer additional evidence of the progress registered by the State in regard to education up to the end of 1951.

Progress of education in Mysore

Year	*No. of Institutions*	*No. of pupils*	*expenditure on education*	*Percentage of State revenue*	*Cost per pupil*
					Rs. A. P.
1882 ..	1,027	43,126	3,11,807	2.9	7 3 8
1891 ..	3,410	96,427	6,39,737	4.4	6 10 1
1901 ..	4,009	116,468	10,98,170	5.7	9 6 10
1911 ..	4,268	138,153	18,79,133	7.3	13 8 10
1921 ..	10,480	324,555	48,09,880	13.7	14 13 1
1931 ..	8,315	323,046	69,08,448	20.8	21 5 10
1941 ..	8,158	469,983	74,38,315	15.4	20 4 1
1951 ..	13,872	919,320	3,11,43,520	22.7	33 14 0

55. The above statement proclaims the phenomenal attention which education has been receiving in the State all along, and more particularly during the last decade. From a little over six lakhs of rupees at the turn of the century, expenditure on education mounted up to as much as 311.43 lakhs in 1951. That is to say, in fifty years, it has increased to nearly fifty times the 1901 figure, and to-day, it can justifiably be claimed that no other State in India spends as high a proportion of its revenues on education as Mysore is doing. The position is all the more remarkable because educational expansion has come during the decade in the wake of dwindling revenues and mounting deficits.

56. It is, however, mortifying to find that despite such phenomenal expansion, literacy in the State is still as low as 20.6 per cent and that only 41 per cent of the population of school-going age are receiving instruction in schools. Superficial observers would perhaps attribute this unhappy position to defects in our educational system. Careful sifting of facts would, however, reveal that the cause is really economic. We have already gathered from a study of the literacy figures, that the agricultural classes are easily the most illiterate sections of the population. Although Primary Education is free in the State, these classes are unable to send their children to school because with them, it is unfortunately a case of all hands on deck. If the average agricultural family has to maintain itself (even at the pitifully low standard of living for which it has won a not undeserved notoriety) every man, woman and child in the family must work on the farm. When such is the position, it is idle to expect these classes to send their children to school. The position is more or less the same with regard to village craftsmen and the lower strata of society in urban areas. It is thus largely an economic problem and no remedy other than economic can obviously be expected to effect a cure. Mechanisation of agriculture can, of course, release children from the farm. But then, when 80 per cent of the holdings are below five acres in extent, and the average agriculturist is too poor to manage without unpaid family assistance, it is ridiculous to suggest mechanisation. Organization of Village Co-operatives, on the lines indicated in the Five Year Plan, appears to be the only practical solution to the problem, and this goes also for village industries. As for the lower strata of society in urban areas, provision of night-schools is one possible solution and other solutions would, no doubt, suggest themselves when the question is carefully gone into. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the position was much the same in England, prior to the Industrial and Agricultural Revolutions, as the following extract from the Report of the Royal Commission on Population would show :—

> *"In the old domestic handicrafts and in cottage agriculture, women and children joined in the income-earning activities of the household. Children worked at home from very early ages, often as low as 4 to 6 years. As the domestic handicrafts and cottage agriculture decayed, work at home was superseded by factory wage labour and the family gradually ceased to be an economic unit. Children could no longer share in the economic activities of their parents ..... At the same time elementary education was developing, a movement that was carried a great step forward by the Education Act of 1870. By the fourth quarter of the 19th century children had to be fully maintained by their parents at least up to the age of 10 years, which must for many have been more than twice as long as in the days when children helped in the work of the household from their very early years."

57. Thus, in spite of Primary Education being free, the bulk of the children of school-going age are not under instruction in the State, because they are obliged to work to offset the cost of their maintenance. While this is the real reason, parents have a tailor-made excuse for not sending their children to school where villages have no schools. It is estimated that something like another 5,000 schools would be necessary to rob this excuse of its validity.

58. Defects in the present system of education are no less responsible for the State's appallingly high level of illiteracy. Nobody pretends that the old indigenous system was perfect. But its one strong point was that it had its roots in the soil and drew nourishment from our own culture. The system which replaced it had its roots some 7,000 miles away and drew sustenance from what was essentially an exotic culture. Designed to raise an army of quill-drivers, it could not reasonably be expected to achieve anything else and, if it did occasionally throw up a Gandhi or a Nehru, it was merely a case of the exception proving the rule. Young men groomed under this system developed a distaste for their traditional mode of life and many even left their homes to lead a life of ease and pleasure, old loyalties being replaced by a blatantly egotistical attitude. When parents found that education of their boys meant, sooner or later, a disintegration of the family, they very naturally became reluctant to send their children to school. If we have said all this in the past tense, it must not be supposed

* *Royal Commission on Population—Report* pp. 38 and 39.

that the present tense wears an altogether different complexion. Despite a noticeable change in their attitude in recent years, we do find some parents even now who are unwilling to send their children to school precisely for the above reason. It is not possible to say, of course, how much of the State's illiteracy is contributed by this source. That such a source does exist cannot, however, be seriously disputed.

59. There is yet another defect in our present educational system which has a direct bearing on the dimensions of illiteracy, and that is the shortness of the Primary School Course. The present four-year course being totally inadequate to produce permanent literacy, those who stop at the primary stage, inevitably lapse into illiteracy. Further, even when they are under instruction, the children learn precious little because their teachers are, for the most part, poorly qualified and totally lacking in general and professional equipment. The teaching is mostly mechanical and unrelated to local environment on the one hand and the interests of daily life on the other. The result of all this is that instead of the school being an escape from work, work becomes an escape from the school. The benefits of free Primary Education are thus largely illusory and the amount spent on it is really so much good money poured down the drain.

60. If Primary Education is thus defective, the higher stages of education are not altogether free from drawbacks. In point of fact, our entire educational system is like a jerry-building. Not the least of the drawbacks is the lack of co-ordination between one stage of education and another, and also between general education and technical education. It is not a smooth run from one end to the other but a series of pole-vaults from one point to another point. Naturally, this lack of co-ordination produces a certain amount of wastage for which there can be no real justification. Apart from these defects, the content of education at each stage is such that our educational institutions have become merely factories manufacturing misfits. Indeed, an atmosphere of purposelessness pervades the whole field of education.

61. It is not as if these defects have suddenly and unexpectedly loomed on the horizon. They have always been there, ever since the substitution of the old indigenous system by the present system. Attempts have of course been made in the past, at different times, to remedy the evils. But limitations of finance have always stood in the way of a thorough overhaul of the system. Also, so long as the British were the masters of our destiny any orientation of our educational system was practically out of question. With the result that the necessarily *ad-hoc* measures that were undertaken in the past proved largely futile and ineffectual and the one really comprehensive plan that was formulated before the attainment of Independence, namely the Sargent Plan, remained merely a plan on paper.

62. Much water has flown down the Cauvery since the date of the Sargent Plan. The country has now become independent and we are now the masters of our own destiny. The Constitution has imposed on all State Governments the obligation to introduce free and compulsory education within a period of ten years, for all boys and girls up to the age of 14. Since Mysore had already accepted universal compulsory education as the ultimate goal of its educational policy, with the passing of the Elementary Education Act of 1941, this constitutional obligation meant no more than earlier implementation of the State's programme. All that Mysore had to do was to remedy the defects of the Primary Stage of education. But with the introduction of Adult Franchise something more became necessary. It was not enough to make all the citizens literate. They had to be raised to a level of educated citizenship that would enable the country to take her place on an equal footing with the other advanced countries in the world. In other words, Adult Franchise implied an intelligent and not easily gullible electorate, an electorate capable of understanding the affairs of the nation and of participating in them. This in turn implied a re-orientation of our educational policy, all along the line. Dr. C. R. Reddy of revered memory had already submitted comprehensive proposals in this behalf for Mysore so far back as in 1949. Since however a more thorough examination of the position was indicated, the Government of Mysore constituted a high-power committee in October 1952, with the Chief Minister as the Chairman. During the final stages of the Committee's deliberations, it had the benefit of advice of no less a person than that eminent philosopher-statesman and educationist,

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President of the Indian Union.

63. The Committee's findings have now been published in the form of a bulky Report which runs into as many as 500 Royal Octavo pages. It is a monumental document which covers the entire field of education, including technical education. In the words of Dr. Radhakrishnan it makes "far-reaching recommendations with regard to educational reconstruction." It is obviously impossible to give an adequate idea here of the range and thoroughness of the report. But some idea may be had from the summary of recommendations regarding Primary Education which has been reproduced below from the report itself :—

"The duration of the primary course should be increased from 4 to 6 years with the object of producing permanent literacy and imparting a minimum necessary content of general education.

Basic education is based on a sound philosophy of life which is conducive to the building up of a healthy, happy, productive and co-operative order of society unfettered by social barriers of caste, class or racial distinctions. Basic Education is education for life through life and is vitally linked up with the primary needs of our country. Basic Education should, therefore, be the pattern of education and the goal to be realised.

The following steps should be taken for realising the goal of Basic Education :—

(i) A re-orientation of outlook on the part of teachers, inspectors, district educational officers and the staff in training institutions is necessary. The field personnel should be given intensive short-term training including training in craft.

(ii) The existing Normal Schools should be converted into the Basic type as early as possible. More Training Institutions of the Basic type, located in rural areas, may be started in the various districts. The training institutions should be residential. All graduates who enter the Education Department should be trained gradually in Basic Education.

A craft should be introduced in all Primary Schools in addition to the academic subjects. The services of local persons experienced in craft work should be utilised. Every Primary School should be given land at the rate of half an acre of land per teacher. Crafts like Agricultre, Gardening, Spinning, Weaving, Sericulture, Wood-craft, Laundry, Poultry-keeping etc., may be introduced in these craft schools.

These 'craft' schools should be converted into the Basic type as trained teachers become available.

All the 104 Basic Schools in the State should be located in a compact area.

At the primary stage, the mother-tongue should be the medium of instruction.

The curriculum for Primary Schools should comprise of the following :—

(*a*) Language ;
(*b*) An introduction to Samskrita ;
(*c*) Kannada for non-Kannada pupils from III Year Primary Class ;
(*d*) English, to be introduced from V Year Primary Class ;
(*e*) Simple Arithmetic of every-day life ;
(*f*) Social Studies emphasising formation of good social habits ;
(*g*) Nature-study and
(*h*) Craft and Manual work.

The following crafts may be taught in the Primary Schools :—

(i) Agriculture and Gardening ;
(ii) Spinning ;
(iii) Weaving ;
(iv) Sericulture ;
(v) Wood-craft ;
(vi) Laundry ;
(vii) Poultry-keeping ;
(viii) House-keeping and Needle-work ;
(ix) Tailoring ;
(x) Leather work ;
(xi) Brick and Tile-making and Pottery ;
(xii) Knitting and
(xiii) Book-binding.

Fine Arts and Folk-lore should form another important aspect of the Primary School Curriculum."

64. The recommendations regarding Primary Education have been singled out for extraction here primarily because it is this stage of education which profoundly influences our literacy position in terms of percentages and secondly because, as Dr. Radhakrishnan says "if our democracy is to be effective, primary education is the greatest need."

LANGUAGE PATTERN

The Broad Pattern

1. The latest count reveals that there are as many as 65 languages in the State returned as mother-tongue. Kannada, of course is the principal language accounting as it does for 5.99 million or 66 per cent of the population. It is spoken all over the State, except in the north-east where it is displaced by Telugu. It is the language of the administration and of instruction in all the schools of the State. Telugu is spoken by a majority in the Kolar District and considerable numbers in Bangalore District. Tamil is the dominant mother-tongue in Bangalore Corporation and even more pronouncedly so in Kolar Gold Fields City. Hindustani is the mother-tongue of most of the Muslims. Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur are the principal Marathi districts while small numbers speaking this language are to be found practically all over the State. These five languages between them take care of as much as 97.2 per cent of the State's population, while the remaining sixty make a combined contribution of 2.8 per cent. Of this 2.8 per cent, five languages namely Banajari, Tulu, Malayalam, Hindi and Konkani account for 2.4 per cent, leaving the remaining fifty to show a piddling 0.4 per cent. Here are the figures for the first ten languages, :—

Principal languages of Mysore

Mother tongue		*Persons speaking*	*Percentage to total*
Kannada	..	5,990,297	66.0
Telugu	..	1,375,732	15.2
Hindustani	..	661,696	7.3
Tamil	..	651,260	7.2
Marathi	..	134,542	1.5
Banajari	..	67,453	0.7
Tulu	..	51,604	0.6
Malayalam	..	38,664	0.4
Hindi	..	35,141	0·4
Konkani	..	27,226	0.3

Vernaculars of the State

2. Of the ten languages listed above Kannada Telugu, Tamil, Hindustani and Marathi have all along been regarded as vernaculars of the State. While the other languages returned in Mysore owe their presence here, with few exceptions, almost entirely to adventitious factors, these five vernaculars recall old historical associations which it would be pertinent to recount here.

Historical Background

(i) *Kannada*

3. Kannada, of course, is the principal language of the State and Mysore is its parent land. The Rashtrakuta King Nripatunga who ruled from 814 to 877 A.D. states in his work *Kavirajamarga* that "the region which extends from the Kaveri as far as the Godavari is the country in which Kannada is spoken, the most beautiful land in the circle of the earth" and Wilks defines the boundaries of the Kannada country as follows :—

> "The northern limits commence near the town of Bedar in lat 18 45 N., about 60 miles N.W. from Haiderabad ; following the course of the language to the S. E., it is found to be limited by a waving line which nearly touches Adoni, winds to the west of Gutti, skirts the town of Anantapur, passing exactly through Nandidrug, touches the range of Eastern Ghats ; thence pursuing their southern course to the mountainous pass of Gajalhatti, it continues to follow the abrupt turn caused by the great chasm of the Western Hills between the towns of Coimbatore, Polachi and Palaghat ; and sweeping to the N.W. skirts the edges of the precipitous Western Ghats nearly as far north as the sources of the Krishna ; whence following an eastern and afterwards a north-eastern course, it terminates in rather an acute angle near Bedar, already described as its northern limit."*

Mysore is a part of this region and forms as Caldwell says, the proper Carnatic country. That the bulk of the State's population should speak Kannada is therefore only to be expected.

(ii) *Telugu*

4. Telugu preponderance in the north and east of Mysore dates back to the days of the Sathavahanas about the second century A.D. when this Andhra dynasty held sway over practically the whole of the Deccan. Under the Mauryas and the Pallavas also, large numbers of settlers from the Telugu country were attracted into Mysore. There were further accretions in later years, particularly during the period of the

* Lewis Rice—*Mysore*—Vol. I, p. 489.

Rashtrakutas, and the ties were further strengthened under the Vijayanagar Empire. It is not possible to give either a chronological account of the Telugu-Kannada association in Mysore or to trace its precise course. But the fact that out of the thirty-four dominant castes described by the Mysore Ethnographic Survey, as many as twelve are of Telugu origin, all of them long resident in Mysore, would entitle Telugu to be regarded as an indigenous language in Mysore. So close, indeed, are the ties between the Kannadigas and the Telugus in Mysore that the linguistic acerbities that are so much now in evidence across the State's northern frontier have found no sympathetic echo inside it.

(iii) *Tamil*

5. The Chola invasions of the 11th Century introduced a large Tamil element into Mysore and this was further strengthened when Ramanuja the founder of the Sri Vaishnava Sect sought sanctuary in the State from the persecution of Kulothunga Chola. Descendants of immigrants from Srirangam, Conjeevaram and other parts of South India settled down in five places called the Panchagrama namely Kadaba in Tumkur District, Grama (Santigrama) and Belur in Hassan District, Seringapatam in Mandya District and Malur in Bangalore District, and under the name of Hebbar Srivaishnavas formed important elements of the Tamil-speaking population of Mysore. Another branch of the Sri Vaishnavas came from Mandyam near Tirupathi and settled down in Mandya. The Mudaliars and Pillais who form other important elements of the Tamil population are the offsprings of traders, servants and contractors who followed the progress of British arms during the Mysore Wars and settled down chiefly in the Cantonment of Bangalore. Since then, Tamil contributions have always bulked large in the State's immigrant population, larger, in fact, than any other contribution.

(iv) *Hindustani*

6. In spite of its ancient associations Tamil musters smaller numbers than Hindustani. Hindustani is the mother-tongue of the bulk of the Muslims who were first introduced into Mysore probably in 1310 when Dorasamudra (present Halebid) the capital of the Hoysala kingdom was taken by the Muhammadan General Malik Kafur. Under the Vijayanagar Empire, the continued rivalry and struggles between that power and the Pathan kingdoms of Bahmani and Bijapur gave occasion for the further introduction of Islam into Mysore. But permanent settlement of Musalmans may be said to have come in the wake of the Bijapur conquest under Randulla Khan in 1637 and of the Moghul conquest under Khasim Khan in 1687 which led to the formation of the Province of Sira. At the time of Hyder Ali's usurpation in 1761, there were considerable numbers of Muslims employed in the military and other services in the territories of Mysore, Bednur and Chitaldrug. There was further accession to Muslim ranks under Hyder Ali and his son Tippu Sultan. These events naturally strengthened the position of Hindustani in the State and incidentally account for the presence of this language in practically all parts of the State.

(v) *Marathi*

7. Of the five languages treated as 'Vernaculars of the State', Marathi comes last in the order of importance and numbers. Historically also, it was the last to find its way into Mysore. When Randulla Khan invaded Mysore in 1637, he was accompanied by Shahji, father of Shivaji, as second in command. After the conquests were complete a province under the designation of Carnatic Bijapur-Balaghat was formed out of the districts of Bangalore, Hoskote, Kolar, Dodballapur and Sira, and bestowed as a Jahgir on Shahji. He resided at first in Bangalore but when not engaged in military expeditions, lived sometimes at Kolar and sometimes at Dodballapur. Under Shahji a large Mahratta element was introduced into the north of Mysore as well as in the territories conquered by him. After the fall of Bijapur, the Moghuls created the Province of Sira and Bangalore was sold to the Mysore Rajah. Even after the Mysore Rajahs had established their power, large tracts in the centre of the country were pledged to the Mahrattas to buy off their repeated invasions. During the period of the Mahratta sway, many Deshastas or natives of the Mahratta country came and settled down in Mysore, introducing their language and written characters into public accounts. In the Samsthanas of the Pallegars, Mahratta accountants came to be employed to check the pay and accounts in that language for the satisfaction of the Mahratta horseman who had been employed by the Pallegars. Subsequently large numbers of Mahrattas came to be employed in the army and at one time the Mahratta Desasthas had monopolised a very large share of the offices in

Mysore Census 1951

LANGUAGE MAP OF MYSORE.

scale 32 Miles = one Inch

Miles 20 15 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 Miles

74° 30′ E — 79° 0′ E — 15° 30′ N — 11° 30′ N

BELLARY

ANANTAPUR

CHITALDRUG

Kannada.....628 , 600
Telugu.....138 , 465
Hindusthani..... 54 , 388
Tamil..... 11 , 959
Marathi..... 11 , 138
Others..... 23 , 820

SHIMOGA

Kannada 492 , 808
Telugu 26 , 441
Hindusthani 55 , 911
Tamil 21 , 844
Marathi 19 , 114
Others 47 , 197

NORTH CANARA

DHARWAR

TUMKUR

Kannada.....908 688
Telugu.....137 , 540
Hindusthani..... 69 , 784
Tamil..... 14 , 744
Marathi..... 11 , 279
Others..... 9 , 327

KOLAR

Kannada.....230 , 066
Telugu.....579 , 460
Hindusthani..... 93 , 488
Tamil..... 54 , 157
Marathi..... 9 , 430
Others..... 4 , 190

CHIKMAGALUR

Kannada.....297 . 246
Telugu..... 14,949
Hindusthani.. 23,815
Tamil..... 20,133
Marathi.... 5,781
Others.....55 , 614

HASSAN

Kannada.....614,079 Tamil..... 20,863
Telugu..... 17,904 Marathi... 4,613
Hindusthani..... 31,290 Others.. 26,386

BANGALORE

Kannada.....864, 442
Telugu.....239, 708
Hindusthani..... 99 , 302
Tamil.....107,224
Marathi..... 16 ,330
Others ..... 21 , 078

MANDYA

Kannada.668,438
Telugu.....11,675
Hindusthani.....21 , 630
Tamil.....10 , 249
Marathi..... 2 , 901
Others.....2 ,652

K.G.F. CITY

Kannada..... 8,538
Telugu..... 31,514
Hindusthani..... 12,812
Tamil..... 97 , 304
Marathi..... 1,201
Others..... 6 , 715

MYSORE

Kannada.....961,041 Tamil..... 16 , 847
Telugu..... 18,208 Marathi..... 6,585
Hindusthani.... 34,061 Others..... 3,706

BANGALORE CORPRN.

Kannada.....131 , 374
Telugu..... 21 , 257
Hindusthani..... 42 , 035
Tamil..... 29, 055
Marathi..... 10 , 725
Others..... 9,877

MYSORE CITY

Kannada.....184, 977
Telugu.....138, 611
Hindusthani.....123, 180
Tamil.....246, 881
Marathi.....35, 445
Others.....49, 883

SALEM

COIMBATORE

COORG

MALABAR

NILIGIRIS

REFERENCES

Kannada.....
Telugu.....
Hindustani.....
Tamil.....
Marathi.....
others.....

STATE

Kannada.....5,990,297
Telugu.....1,375,732
Hindusthani.... 661,696
Tamil..... 651,260
Marathi..... 134,542
Others..... 261,445

scale

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Note :— The Histograms show only Proportions per cent.

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public service. More recently, that is to say in 1908, a large number of Mahratta Kunbi families living in the forests just outside the State settled down in the Shimoga District under what is known as the Kunbi Settlement Scheme the object of which was to bring under cultivation large extents of waste lands in the Malnad and to meet the inadequacy of labour supply in that area. In subsequent years, the concessions were enlarged and attracted by these concessions, more and more Mahratta Kunbi families came to settle down in the State from across the border. This incidentally explains the presence of a relatively high proportion of Mahratta-speaking people in Shimoga District.

Distribution by Localities

8. The facts narrated above would help us to understand the following statement which shows the distribution of the principal languages of the State by localities:

Distribution of the main languages by locality

District or City	*Percentage of population speaking*				
	Kannada	*Telugu*	*Tamil*	*Hindustani*	*Marathi*
MYSORE STATE ..	66.0	15.2	7.2	7.3	1.5
Bangalore Corporation	23.7	17.8	31.7	15.8	4.6
Bangalore ..	64.1	17.8	8.0	7.4	1.2
K. G. F. City ..	5.4	19.8	61.2	8.1	0.8
Kolar ..	23.7	59.7	5.6	9.6	1.0
Tumkur ..	78.9	11.9	1.3	6.1	1.0
Mysore City ..	53.7	8.7	11.9	17.2	4.4
Mysore ..	92.4	1.8	1.6	3.3	0.6
Mandya ..	93.2	1.6	1.4	3.0	0.4
Chitaldrug ..	72.4	15.9	1.4	6.3	1.3
Hassan ..	85.9	2.5	2.9	4.4	0.6
Chikmagalur ..	71.2	3.6	4.8	3.3	1.4
Shimoga ..	74.3	4.0	3.3	8.4	2.9

9. It will be gathered from the above statement that with the exception of Bangalore Corporation, K.G.F. City and Kolar District, the rest of the State has a heavy preponderance of the Kannada-speaking population. This, indeed, is only to be expected considering that Mysore is the home of Kannada. Considering that the Kannada country is bounded on the north and west by the Maratha region, on the east by the Telugu country and on the south by Tamil, Kodagu and Tulu areas, it is likewise to be expected that a considerable number of persons speaking these languages should be found in Mysore. Telugu preponderance in Kolar District is explained by the fact that it really forms a part of the Telugu country incorporated in the territories of Mysore. Bangalore District has as many as four taluks namely Anekal, Hoskote, Devanhalli and Dodballapur adjoining the Telugu area and Anekal even claims a Telugu majority. Bangalore District's Telugu contribution of 17.8 per cent is therefore understandable enough. Chitaldrug District also is exposed to Telugu influences on account of its contiguity with the Telugu-country, but to a lesser extent than Bangalore, and its 15.9 per cent Telugu claim serves to emphasise the position. With large numbers speaking Telugu in Madhugiri and Pavagada Taluks, Tumkur District cannot help putting up a respectable Telugu claim and if its 11.9 per cent contribution is less than that of either Bangalore or Chitaldrug it is only because this district has a smaller area exposed to Telugu influence than either of these districts. Kolar Gold Fields City has a disconsolate 19.8 per cent Telugu-speaking population who have been swamped into a secondary position by Tamilian labourers from Madras working in the gold mines. Bangalore Corporation's Kannada population suffer a like humiliation at the hands of Tamilian immigrants. Tamil and Hindustani with 11.9 and 17.2 per cent respectively make a heavy claim on Mysore City, but they do not have enough pull to dislodge Kannada from its commanding position in that Capital City.

10. The Tamilian element is strongest in the Cities where the demand for labour is high and to a lesser extent in the districts. The three Cities together account for 57.3 per cent of the total Tamil-speaking population in the State leaving the districts to make up the tally. On percentages, Kolar Gold Fields City walks away with the first place. Actually the largest single contribution comes from Bangalore Corporation whose 246,881 Tamilians make up as much as 37.9 per cent of the State total, while K.G.F.'s boast is worth only 14.9 per cent of the total Tamilian population. Similarly, although 11.9 per cent of Mysore City's population are Tamilians, they constitute but 4 5 per cent of the Tamil total. Among the districts, Bangalore District offers the largest Tamil contribution accounting as it does for as much as 16 5 per cent of the total. Some idea as to the size of this contribution may be had from the fact that the combined Tamil claims of Mysore, Mandya, Chitaldrug Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga Districts fall short of Bangalore District's 107,224. Kolar District's Tamil population, it is interesting to note, is almost exactly half the

Bangalore District total, and constitutes 8.3 per cent of the total Tamil-speaking population of the State. Contiguity of these two districts with the Tamil region of Madras must account for their relatively heavy Tamil concentrations. Next to Kannada and Telugu, Hindustani claims the largest share of the State's population. As Mysore was under Muslim domination for a considerable number of years, it is not altogether surprising that Hindustani the language chiefly spoken by the Muslims shows a more even distribution than almost any other mother tongue. It is interesting to find that heavy concentrations of this language occur in precisely those areas which formed part of the old Moghul Province of Sira. As the Muslims usually follow urban avocations, it is but natural that the heaviest concentrations of the Hindustani-speaking population should occur in the Cities.

11. There are altogether 134,542 persons speaking Marathi as their mother-tongue and they constitute 1.5 per cent of the State's population. They are found mostly in parts of the State which were exposed to Mahratta invasions prior to 1799. This accounts for their relatively large proportions in Shimoga, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. Their presence in large numbers in Bangalore Corporation and Mysore City must be attributed to their having been employed for a long time in the military forces of the State. Bangalore Corporation shows the heaviest concentration of Mahrattas in the State, accounting for as much as 26.4 per cent of the State total understandably enough because apart from this reason, it claims the largest number of persons belonging to Marathi speaking castes, like Darzis or tailors, Desastha Brahmins, Khatris, etc. Shimoga District claims a very strong Marathi element because apart from its being one of the areas exposed to periodical Mahratta incursions, a large number of Mahratta Kunbi families from across the border have come and settled down in this district.

12. Banajari is another language which traces its presence in Mysore to military causes. It is the mother tongue of the Banajaras or Lambanis and is said to be a dialect of Rajasthani. The Banajaras were the camp-followers who formed the commissariat of the British forces which invaded Mysore and who gave their aid to whichever army that needed their services. They are found chiefly in the areas which have experienced periodic incursions of the Mahrattas and because they are largely a nomadic people, they are conspicuous by their absence in the Cities. Over a third of the 67,453 Banajari-speaking persons in the State are claimed by Shimoga District alone, the actual claim being worth 34.6 per cent of the total. Chitaldrug District which suffered most from the Mahratta invasions accounts for another 28.5 per cent of the total. Tumkur which was less exposed to Mahratta incursions than Chitaldrug makes a 10.1 per cent contribution to the Banajari total. Apparently because they suffered considerable harassment at the hands of Tippu, they appear to have preserved as much distance as possible from Seringapatam and surrounding territories and this probably accounts for the negligible number of Banajaras found in Mysore and Mandya Districts. The Banajaras being a nomadic people and at least till recently of predatory habits, seem to have a marked preference for forest regions and this would account largely for their presence in considerable numbers in the three Malnad districts of the State, namely Shimoga, Hassan and Chikmagalur. It is interesting to note that nearly 60 per cent of the Banajari-speaking population live in these three districts alone.

13. The growth of coffee and tea plantations in Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts and areca gardens in Shimoga District has attracted a considerable number of persons from South Canara who speak Tulu and Konkani languages. When the Malnad Kingdoms of Aigur and Bednur were at the height of their power, the people of Canara and of the Malnad were one, politically and economically and even to-day the people living on the western fringe of Mysore have more in common with the people of Canara than with the Maidan Mysoreans. It is not surprising therefore that when scarcity of labour was experienced consequent on the manumission of the Malnad slaves, *Huttal* (born servant) and *Kondal* (bought servant) during the Great Famine of 1877, the landholders of Malnad turned to South Canara for reinforcements. Apart from the manumission of Malnad slaves, there arose another circumstance which produced a no less pronounced scarcity of labour. Labourers who used to emigrate to the Malnad in large numbers during the cold weather for employment in the coffee estates were gradually sucked into the various Public Works undertakings embarked upon during and after the Great Famine and growth of industries in the Maidan

offered opportunities for profitable employment nearer home. A considerable number, particularly from Kunigal and Nagamangala Taluks, found employment in Government offices as peons. The cumulative effect of all these factors was acute shortage of plantation labour and this was met by importing workers from South Canara and neighbouring areas, across the border. The Tulu and Konkani elements which were hitherto negligible in the population came thus to assume increasingly more pronounced proportions. There is another and perhaps a less obvious cause of Tulu incursion than this demand for plantation labour. The Brahmins of Udupi have found immense opportunities in Mysore for profitable display of their culinary accomplishments and there is practically no place of any importance in the State which does not have at least one 'Udupi Brahmin's Hotel'. Both these causes have operated in the three Malnad Districts to make their Tulu contribution worth 94.2 per cent of the total. Chikmagalur District claims as much as 60.7 per cent of the total understandably enough because the district has the largest number of plantations in the State. Hassan with a considerably smaller number of plantations accounts for 25 per cent. Shimoga's areca gardens offer only limited scope for employment relatively speaking and this accounts for the modest contribution of 8.5 per cent made by that district.

14. The Konkanis are more *bourgeoisie* than proletarian, unlike the Tulu-speaking immigrants and, as only to be expected, a much smaller number of them are engaged as labourers in plantations and areca gardens than the Tulus. They are an enterprising race and much of the trade and banking in Thirthahalli, Sagar and Nagar taluks is in their hands. They have also acquired considerable landed property in these taluks. Naturally Shimoga claims the largest number of Konkani-speaking persons in the State. Of the 27,226 who speak this language as mother tongue in the State, Shimoga District alone shows as many as 11,505 or 42.3 per cent, while Chikmagalur limps far behind with a 28.7 per cent contribution. Hassan has only 1,612 Konkanis because on the one hand it has fewer plantations or gardens and on the other because opportunities for trade and banking are far less in this district than in Shimoga. The Konkanis form an influential community in Bangalore Corporation and Mysore City and are gainfully occupied in the textile and other businesses, in trade, banking, Government and other services. It might be mentioned, incidentally, that North Canara from which the Konkanis hail, has a common frontier with Shimoga while it is geographically far removed from Chikmagalur and Hassan. South Canara which supplies the Tulu element, on the other hand, shares its frontiers with the last named district. Geography thus plays an important part in determining the relative positions of these two languages in the three Malnad districts.

15. The Malayalis are fast becoming ubiquitous. They combine the hardihood of the Tulus with the enterprise of the Konkanis and they are far more catholic in the choice of occupations than either. They discover opportunities everywhere and seize them by the forelock wherever they are discovered. No wonder then that the strongest concentrations of the Malayalis should be found in the three Cities and in the three Malnad districts. The Moplah and Beri itenerant trader and *maistry* is a familiar figure in these districts and in Bangalore Corporation there are as many as 13,000 Malayalis found practically in all walks of life. Large numbers of them are employed in the Hindustan Aircraft and other factories and in the military while most of them are engaged as artisans, mechanics, traders and domestic servants. The 13,000 Malayalis of Bangalore Corporation constitute 33.7 per cent of the State's total Malayali-speaking population. Bangalore District's claim is worth 13.2 per cent of the total and is exceeded only by Chikmagalur's 14.2 per cent. The 7.3 per cent claim of Kolar Gold Fields reflects the fact that a large number of Malayalis are employed in the mines. Shimoga and Hassan contribute respectively 9.4 and 8.7 percent of the total. But Chitaldrug's 2.2 per cent has greater claims to our interest than either. For while in every other area in the State the proportion of females to males in the Malayalam population is less than 500 per 1000, in this district there are as many as 403 females for 443 Malayali males, or 910 per thousand. Apparently, the Malayalis have settled down with their families in this district while the bulk of the Malayali males elsewhere in the State are condemned to lonely existence.

16. Next to Malayali comes Hindi. For as many as 35,141 persons in the State, this language is the mother-tongue and they constitute 0.4 per cent of the total population. Of this number

nearly a third are found in Bangalore Corporation alone while roughly a fifth live in Bangalore District. Mysore City takes care of 10.4 per cent of the total. Kolar Gold Fields City with 5.3 per cent needs the 5.4 per cent contribution of Kolar District to score over Mysore City by a narrow margin. If Bangalore District and Bangalore Corporation together account for 52.3 per cent of the total Hindi-speaking population, it is to no small extent due to the presence of military forces in the areas. In Bangalore Corporation there are a number of businessmen whose mother-tongue is Hindi and some of the largest hotels in this City are owned and run by U.P. gentlemen. The Hindustan Aircraft Factory, the Indian Telephone Industries and other industrial enterprises have found employment for many Hindi-speaking persons. In Mysore City again, the principal hotels are in the hands of North-Indian businessmen whose mother tongue is Hindi.

17. The ten languages detailed above take care of 99.6 per cent of the State's population, leaving as many as fifty-five languages to contribute the remaining 0.4 per cent. Of these, English is the only mother-tongue which exceeds the 10,000 mark, its actual figure being 14,629. The heaviest concentrations of this language occur understandably enough in the three Cities. Together they account for 91.2 per cent of the total, Bangalore Corporation alone claiming as much as 64.5 per cent. Gujarati musters nearly 9,000 of which almost two-fifths are found in Bangalore Corporation and a little over a fifth in Shimoga District. They are mostly businessmen and in Bangalore Corporation the bulk of film-distribution work is in their hands. The Panjabi element in Mysore has been greatly strengthened since the last Census, nearly all of them being found in Bangalore Corporation and Bangalore District. They are employed mostly in the military and a good few are engaged in retail trade. Sindhi incursion has been particularly pronounced since the Partition and Bangalore Corporation is their happy hunting ground. Panjabi is spoken by as many as 5,585 persons while Sindhi claims only 3,349. The latter are mostly engaged in private banking and are challenging the position of the Pathan money-lender. The Bengali-speaking population number 2,353 and are found like the Panjabis chiefly in Bangalore District and Bangalore Corporation. The Marwaris, although less numerous than any of the above languages (2,100) are more evenly distributed than the rest and are found principally in Bangalore Corporation, Chitaldrug and Chikmagalur Districts. The other languages do not deserve any remarks by reason of their microscopic contributions.

Comparison with previous Census Figures

18. As against 53 languages enumerated in 1941, the present Census claims as many as 65. Twelve of the 1941 list have now disappeared and their total contribution of 875 is nearly offset by the 24 new entrants who together make a modest claim of 683. There have been fluctuations in the fortunes of the minor languages. The major ones, however, have without exception, registered substantial gains, and two of them namely Malayalam and Hindi have more than doubled themselves. Hindi exceeds even three times the 1941 figures.

19. The following statement shows the growth of the major languages of the State between 1941-51 and between 1901 and 1951 :—

Growth of the principal languages

Language	*1951*		*1941*		*1901*		*Variation per cent*	
	Population	*Proportion to total*	*Population*	*Proportion to total*	*Population*	*Proportion to total*	*1941–1951*	*1901–1951*
Kannada ..	5,990,297	66.0	5,075,244	69.2	4,044,076	73.0	+18.0	+48.1
Telugu ..	1,375,732	15.2	1,115,366	15.2	835,046	15.1	+23.3	+64.7
Hindustani ..	661,696	7.3	466,648	6.4	266,373	4.8	+41.8	+148.4
Tamil ..	651,260	7.2	391,321	5.3	226,472	4.1	+66.4	+187.6
Marathi ..	134,542	1.5	99,144	1.4	77,699	1.4	+35.7	+73.2
Banajari ..	67,453	0.7	61,515	0.8	35,301	0.7	+9.7	+91.1
Tulu ..	51,604	0.6	45,188	0.6	20,648	0.4	+14.2	+149.9
Malayalam ..	38,664	0.4	16,344	0.2	3,121	0.1	+136.6	+1,138.8
Hindi ..	35,141	0.4	11,107	0.2	..	..	+216.4	..
Konkani ..	27,226	0.3	18,956	0.3	6,215	0.1	+43.6	+338.1

20. It will be clear from the above statement that although Kannada has been maintaining more or less a steady rate of increase, its proportion to the total has been showing an equally steady fall. While nature and outside help have conspired in the case of other languages to show spectacular gains, Kannada depending upon nature alone, has had the mortification of showing relatively lower rates of increase. Since the turn of the century, the principal language of the State has increased its strength by only 48.1 per cent, while even that other dawdler Telugu has been able to register a 64.7 per cent gain. Because of the larger gains of these other languages, the proportion of the Kannada-speaking population in the State has dwindled from 73.0 per cent in 1901 to 69.2 per cent in 1941 and 66.0 per cent in 1951. It might reasonably be expected to come down still further if infiltration of other elements should continue as before. There is no indication at present to show that we have seen the last of such incursions. On the contrary, probabilities are heavily on the side of continued and even mounting Non-Kannada accretions. The silver lining in the cloud, so far as Kannada is concerned, is the fact that the language has doubled its normal rate of increase during the last decade and is likely to maintain its present tempo of increase in the coming decades. In any case, because of its overwhelming preponderance, Kannada would make up in bulk what it suffers on percentages. Thus, its present increase of 18 per cent, although very much lower than that of the other major languages, is actually worth as much as 915,053, a figure roughly equal to the entire population of Kolar district, and the bulk increase since the turn of the century is nearly one and a half times the size of the present Telugu-speaking population.

21. By virtue of its long association with Kannada in the State, Telugu has acquired the demographic characteristics of the State language. Its slightly higher rates of increase, however, proclaim its outside origin and lingering trans-frontier affiliations. A steady trickle of settlers from across the border keeps the Telugu growth-rates above the Kannada level. This has always been so and the present increase of 23.3 per cent merely serves to emphasise the fact. On percentages, this gain looks more spectacular than Kannada's 18 per cent. But actually it is worth only 260,366, a figure slightly higher than the population of Mysore City. Thus while the lower rate of increase registered by the State language has produced the population equivalent of a district, the higher rate of increase boasted by Telugu has only produced the population equivalent of a City. It is also interesting to note that the net Telugu gains since the turn of the Century to the mid-century mark (*viz.*, 540,686) falls far short of the net increase claimed by Kannada during the last one decade alone. This means that the 64.7 per cent rise registered by Telugu since 1901 is worth a great deal less in actual value than the 18 per cent gained by Kannada during 1941-51. Telugu, however, holds the same commanding position with reference to other languages as Kannada holds in relation to Telugu. Thus its decade increase of 260,366 exceeds the present combined strength of Marathi, Banajari and Tulu while its half century increase similarly dwarfs the combined total of Marathi, Banajari, Tulu, Malayalam, Hindi and Konkani. Surprisingly enough, Kolar District which claims an overwhelming preponderance of the Telugu-speaking population, shows the lowest rate of increase (namely 15.2 per cent) registered by this language in any District. It is interesting to note that larger gains have been claimed by this language in the Non-Telugu areas while in its own home-district, it has not been able to make much headway. In Bangalore District, in particular, its gains have been spectacular, the district and Bangalore Corporation together showing an increase of as much as 106,506, while it needs the combined decade contributions of K.G.F., Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore City and Mandya to approach this figure.

22. If the Telugu increase is high, the increase in the number of people speaking Hindustani as mother tongue is truly spectacular. This language which could claim no more than a piddling 4.8 per cent of the State's population in 1901, now boasts of a 7.3 per cent share. Since it is the language mainly of the Muslims whose powers of multiplication are known to be superior to those of the Hindus, it is only natural that Hindustani, should show a higher percentage of increase than either Kannada or Telugu. It needs, however, something more than ethno-biology to explain the 41.8 per cent gain registered by this language during the last decennium and the 148.4 per cent increase claimed for the period between 1901 and 1951. Considering that the Muslim population in the State has registered a 44 per cent

gain, obviously the same cause or combination of causes must have operated in the case of Hindustani also to produce an increase of 41.8 per cent. The difference of 2.2 per cent between the Muslim increase and the Hindustani increase reflects the fact that a considerable number of Muslims in the State have other languages as their mother tongue. Of the Muslim population of 485,230 in 1941, as many as 24,757 belonged to this category. Malayalam was the mother tongue, on that occasion, of nearly 7,000 Muslims. Another 5,725 had been speaking Tamil from the cradle, while as many as 5,395 had Kannada as mother tongue and Telugu claimed nearly 2,500. On the other hand, some 17,000 Non-Muslims had returned Hindustani as their mother tongue, at the 1941 Census. Considering that the difference between the Muslim figure and the Hindustani-speaking population has shot up from 7,475 in 1941 to 37,135 at the latest count, it is easy to see that there must have been an unusually large immigration this time of Non-Muslims whose mother tongue is Hindustani quite apart from the no less considerable influx of Hindustani-speaking Muslims. It is not possible to say how much of the Hindustani growth of 41.8 per cent and the Muslim growth of 44 per cent are attributable to natural increase and how much to immigration. It is, however, highly probable that both factors have more or less an equal share. It is significant that Hindustani has secured the largest gains in Bangalore Corporation where the Non-Mysorean element is the largest, accounting as it does for as much as 25 per cent of the total population of the City. Out of the total Hindustani increase of 195,048, Bangalore Corporation alone claims 60,643 and Bangalore District accounts for 27,799, while Kolar and Tumkur Districts between them manage to contribute an increase of roughly 40,000. Mysore City has improved its Hindustani position so much that its decade contribution comes within 100 of the combined gains of Chikmagalur and Shimoga Districts. The smallest gain recorded in the State by Hindustani is in Mandya which incidentally harbours the lowest number of immigrants. The 14.3 per cent increase in the Hindustani-speaking population claimed by this district is worth only 2,701.

23. Tamil has strengthened its position in the State to a greater extent even than Hindustani. By a 66.4 per cent increase as against the latter's 41.8, it has contrived to come within 10,000 of the Hindustani total and it now claims as much as 7.2 per cent of the State's population whereas but ten years ago its share was only 5.3 per cent. Its decade increase of 259,939, it is interesting to note, is only 400 short of the Telugu increase during the same period although the latter claims double the number of adherents. It is noteworthy that roughly a half of this large increase is contributed by Bangalore Corporation alone. The Tamil element has always been predominant in this City and considerable gains would have, therefore, been registered by this language in any case through natural increase. The birth of new industrial enterprises in and around Bangalore has attracted a large number of Tamilians from outside, and many businessmen from Tamil Nad have come and settled down in this City. With the taking over of many of the departments of the State by the Centre, a large Tamil element has been inducted into Bangalore. These adventitious contributions combined with natural increase have pulled together to produce a 98.6 per cent rise in the Tamil population of Bangalore Corporation. Bangalore District with an increase of nearly 40,000 over the 1941 figure, is the next largest contributor. Kolar Gold Fields City has gained a little over 15,000 but the gain must be almost wholly due to natural increase considering that the 18.3 per cent rise can hardly spell immigration. Mining operations being on the decline in the Gold Fields, the situation holds greater possibilities of an exodus than of an influx and Kolar Gold Fields must expect its Tamil population to show no spectacular gains in future. Next to Kolar Gold Fields, the largest contributions to Tamil increase come from Mysore City and Chikmagalur and Shimoga Districts. Chikmagalur's contribution is the largest being worth as much as 13,370. Shimoga runs a close second with a Tamil increase of 11,874 and Mysore City comes next with a gain of 9,874 over the previous census figures. The fact that these three areas claim the largest proportion of immigrants next to Kolar Gold Fields City and significantly enough follow the same order (Chikmagalur 14.9 per cent, Shimoga 10.6 per cent and Mysore City 8.1 per cent) would indicate heavy Tamil infiltrations over the decade. Coffee plantations must have attracted a large Tamilian element into Chikmagalur District while the Iron and Steel Works at

Bhadravati, the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works and the Tunga and Bhadra Anecuts must answer for Shimoga's Tamil increase. The Railway Offices and Workshop and the Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore must account for a considerable share of the increase in the Tamil-speaking population of that City. The increases gained in other areas hardly call for remarks. But a word may be added regarding the growth of this language since 1901, because it happens to be even more remarkable than that of Hindustani. The Tamilians who numbered only 226,472 at the turn of the century and formed only 4.1 per cent of the population, now claim a total of 651,260 or 7.2 per cent, which means that during a period of fifty years they have added as many as 424,788 to their number, to show an increase of 187.6 per cent, as against Hindustani's 148.4 per cent, Telugu's 64.7 per cent and Kannada's 48.1 per cent. Of this increase of 424,788, the last decade alone claims as much as 259,939 or over 60 per cent and indications are that the coming years would witness further spectacular increases in the Tamil-speaking population of the State. Obviously, it is not possible to estimate the size of the possible increase. There can be no doubt, however, that Tamil would overhaul Hindustani at the next Census by a comfortable margin.

24. Compared to the increases registered by the other major languages, the Marathi increase pales into insignificance, and although the number speaking this language as mother tongue has risen by as much as 35.7 per cent during the last decade, the gain is worth no more than 35,398 over the 1941 total. Yet, it must be some consolation to the Marathi-speaking population of the State to know that during the last decade alone they have been able to contribute over 60 per cent of the gains claimed by this language for the whole of the period from 1901 to 1951. That Bangalore Corporation should appropriate the major share of the credit for this increase is only to be expected considering that over a quarter of the total Marathi-speaking population of the State reside in this City alone. Although they account for a little less than 40 per cent of the Marathi total, Bangalore City and District claim between them over 50 per cent of the increase registered during the last decade. This is due partly because their number being relatively large in this area, the natural increase also should be considerable and partly also because of the presence of the military forces in which a large Marathi element is only to be expected. Also, many former Marathi-speaking Rulers of the States now merged in Bombay have now found sanctuary in Bangalore with their entourage, and have thus strengthened the position of Marathi there. Chitaldrug and to a smaller extent Tumkur have witnessed an unusually large influx of Marathi-speaking persons from the neighbouring Bombay districts, because of scarcities prevailing there.

25. Of the ten major languages spoken in the State, Banajari has the mortification of showing the smallest increase. The increase of 9.7 per cent registered by this language is compounded of increases ranging from 32.2 per cent in Chitaldrug District to 5.2 per cent in Chikmagalur District and decreases ranging from 74.9 per cent in Mysore District to 1.8 per cent in Kolar District. Though the language has gained only 8.6 per cent in Shimoga, this district still accounts for over a third of the Banajari population, the actual claim being worth 34.6 per cent of the total. Chitaldrug District with an intercensal increase of 32.2 per cent now shares 28.5 per cent of the total Banajari-speaking population of 67,453. Chikmagalur, another of their favourite haunts has with a 5.2 per cent rise made its contribution worth 12.5 per cent of the total. In Tumkur also the Banajari position has been strengthened from 5,942 in 1941 to 6,805 in 1951. In Hassan they have registered a 25.9 per cent gain which has taken the Banajari total to 6,101 in that district. In all other districts the language has suffered substantial losses. Bangalore District alone has sustained a loss of 2,841 which has brought down the total Banajari speaking population from 4,663 in 1941 to as low as 1,822 in 1951. Kolar's Banajari losses are the lowest being only 30, and it still has as many as 1,599 Banajaris. Mysore District's Banajari population has gone down from 247 to 62 and Mandya's from 114 to 63. A study of the balance-sheet reveals the interesting fact that in the districts of their original settlement, the position has improved while the reverse is the case in the districts where Banajari incursion is comparatively recent history. Another interesting fact is that the Banajaras, being largely a nomadic people, have never been attracted by the Cities, and understandably enough, their language is conspicuous by its absence

in these polyglot areas. Incidentally it might be noted that although the number speaking Banajari has increased from 35,301 in 1901 to 67,453, in 1951 the language still bears the same ratio to the total population as it did at the turn of the century. The present proportion of 0.7 per cent, however, marks a fall from 0.9 per cent in 1931 and 0.8 per cent in 1941. Because of this fall in the proportion and the language's small over-all gain, it must not be supposed that the picturesque people who speak this language are well advanced in the ways of family-planning. On the contrary a more wayward and unpredictable community it would be difficult to imagine. We must, therefore, look to other causes for explaining the dwindling proportion of the Banajari-speaking population.

26. Tulu is another important language which shows a less than average intercensal growth. From 45,188 in 1941 it has now advanced to 51,604 to show a gain of 14.2 per cent. True, it has advanced to this position from a mere 20,648 in 1901 and now claims as much as 0.6 per cent of a greatly increased population as against 0.4 per cent of a considerably smaller population. Yet, there is in this language something of the same unpredictable quality that is so very characteristic of Banajari. Its unpredictability stems, however, from an altogether different cause. While Banajari depends for its strength almost entirely upon natural increase, Tulu depends largely upon immigration for its increments. Except possibly in Shimoga District, the number of females to males is so disproportionately small that any sizable improvement of the language position by way of natural increase is hardly to be expected. The fact that in a total of 51,604 there are only 20,422 members of the fair sex (*i.e.* 655 females to 1,000 males) shows that a large number of the Tulu-speaking males are living in the State without their life-partners and consequently they contribute nothing but themselves to the State population. It looks as though by a happy compromise, they confine their economic activities to Mysore State and procreative activities to South Canara. The result is reflected in the distribution and growth of the Tulu-speaking population in the State. As already mentioned, Tulu has registered an increase of 14.2 per cent over the last Census, or by 6,416 to be exact. It is interesting to find, incidentally, that the males and the females have scored almost identical percentages and in consequence the sex ratio remains faithful to the 1941 position. Of the increase of 6,416, almost exactly half, or 3,205 to be exact, is claimed by Hassan District alone, while Chikmagalur's 9.4 per cent rise is actually worth 2,684. Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya and Chitaldrug Districts show most spectacular percentage gains. The actuals, however, expose the emptiness of their boast. Chitaldrug District's 197.3 per cent gain means no more than an increase from 111 in 1941 to 330 in 1951. Similarly Mysore's 193.3 per cent means no more than an increase from 180 to 528. Bangalore's 187.9 per cent Tulu increase is worth only 233, while Mandya's 109.9 yields only 111. While all other districts show increases, Shimoga alone registers a loss of 960 or 18.1 per cent in its Tulu-speaking population. Apparently the Coffee-districts have gained at the expense of Shimoga.

27. Like Tulu, Malayalam owes its strength largely to immigration. It is indebted to this source actually to a greater extent because its sex disproportion is even more pronounced than the former. Superficial observers might attribute Tulu's 14.2 per cent gain wholly or largely to natural increase. But even a fool must see that a 136.6 per cent gain could not have been registered by Malayalam without immigration playing the major role. With the single exception of Kolar Gold Fields City where it has lost 602 or 17.6 per cent this language has secured the most fantastic percentage gains. The lowest is Chikmagalur's 87.1 per cent which is worth as much as 2,546. Possibly the most spectacular increases are in Bangalore District where the Malayalam-speaking population has shot up from 310 in 1941 to as much as 5,106 in 1951, and in Bangalore Corporation where it has increased from 3,482 to 13,019. These two together account for as much as 64.2 per cent of the decade increase of 22,320. Understandably enough, the three Malnad districts have registered substantial gains. Mysore City's Malayalam increase of 1,091 is only 79 short of Shimoga District's contribution and the number speaking this language in the State Capital now stands at 1,936. Hassan District's 1,371 of 1941 has now increased to 3,380, Chikmagalur's 2,924 has become 5,470 and Shimoga's 2,460 has now risen to 3,630. The other districts also show considerable increases and even Mysore and Mandya which have

hitherto been comparatively immune to external influences have witnessed large accessions to the strength of the Malayalam element in them. With all these increases, the language now claims a 0.4 per cent share of the State's population whereas at the turn of the century it constituted but 0.1 per cent with its small contribution of 3,121. Thus between 1901 and 1951, the Malayalam-speaking population has increased nearly thirteen times, and the last decade has the distinction of contributing nearly 63 per cent of the total gain of 35,543 secured by this language during the first half of the present century. This extraordinary increase, it must be emphasised, is due largely to immigration from Malabar and Tavancore-Cochin where pressure of population is greater than anywhere else in India. As the pressure in that State is bound to increase in the coming years, further incursions of Malayalam into Mysore are only to be expected. It is also to be expected that the large number of Malayali males who are now in Mysore more or less on an exploratory visit would eventually settle down in the State with their families. This, at any rate, is what must be expected in the districts that are farther away from the Malayalam country. In the Malnad districts which are close to their homes, seasonal migration might continue to be the rule for some years to come, and consequently Malayalam increases in these districts may not be so high as in the Maidan districts.

28. Although it started with a more favourable balance at the beginning of the century than Malayalam, Konkani has the mortification of finding its tally worth now only 0.3 per cent of the State's population as against the former's 0.4 per cent. In these fifty years this lingo of the Konkan has been able to add only 21,011 to its 1901 figure of 6,215, and within the last decade as against Malayalam's fantastic increase of 22,320 it has been able to show a gain of only 8,270 or 43.6 per cent. Understandably enough, Shimoga District claims the largest share of the increase accounting as it does for as much as 3,735 or over 45 per cent of the total gains registered by this language. It is the district that is nearest to the home of Konkani and it is the district where the Konkanis have considerable interests in land and trade. The two other Malnad districts, namely, Hassan and Chikmagalur also show considerable increases, Chikmagalur gaining 1,047 and Hassan claiming 431 over the 1941 figures. But outside Shimoga, easily the most spectacular Konkani increase is claimed, also understandably enough, by Bangalore Corporation. Two of the biggest textile mills in this City, namely, the Maharaja and the Minerva Mills owe their existence to Konkani enterprise and employ a large number of Konkanis. The principal banking and insurance companies in the City also claim considerable Konkani elements, and the same goes for Government offices also. All these have attracted a large number of Konkanis from outside and the increase of the Konkani-speaking population in the City from 1,915 in 1941 to 4,013 in 1951 must, therefore, cause no surprise.

29. The emergence of Hindi as the 'National Language' during the decade finds appropriate expression in the 216.4 per cent gain which this language has been able to register, since the last Census. From a mere 11,107 in 1941 the Hindi-speaking population has now shot up to 35,141 or 0.4 per cent of the total. In the process, it has overhauled Konkani and come roughly within 3,000 of the Malayalam total. A little over half the total decade increase of 24,034 is contributed by the three Cities alone of which Bangalore Corporation claims the lion's share (8,727). In Bangalore District, the language has improved its position from 1,209 in 1941 to as much as 6,795 in 1951 to show a gain of 462.0 per cent. Mandya District has now as many as 1,378 persons having Hindi as their mother tongue as against 231 in 1941. Indeed, with the exception of Tumkur District, all other areas have registered substantial Hindi gains over the 1941 position. The bulk of the increase in the Hindi-speaking population must be attributed to the large influx during the last decade of persons claiming this language as their mother tongue, particularly from areas now forming part of the territories of Pakistan. The military, of course, must account for a no inconsiderable proportion of the Hindi total in the State. It is possible that some numbers speaking one or the other of the dialects of North India have returned themselves as speaking Hindi and have thus helped to augment the Hindi total. It is interesting to find that the indigenous Rajputs who used to return their mother tongue variously as Hindustani, Rajasthani, Mahratti, Hindi and so on, now claim Hindi as their mother tongue. Considering that there were well over 10,000 Rajputs in the State in 1941, the contribution

of this caste must bulk large in the Hindi total.

30. The ten languages detailed above, account as already stated, to as much as 99.6 per cent of the population, as against 99.7 in 1901 and 1911. In 1921 the proportion of these languages to the State total fell suddenly to 99.5 and the following decade dropped still further to 99.4 per cent in 1931. Ten years later, that is to say in 1941, they regained lost ground to take their share of the total to 99.6 per cent to which position they still remain faithful. It is neither necessary nor profitable to trace the growth of other languages returned in the State as their individual contributions are little more than a drop in the ocean.

Correlation of Language data with Religion figures

31. It has been remarked that mother tongue is dependent in some cases on racial and tribal characteristics and in others on birthplace. The *Population Census Handbook* published by the United Nations Organisation holds that 'data on languages spoken by the people of a country are more sensitive, under most circumstances, as a means of identifying ethnic groups than birthplace of citizenship data'. Though this may be true to a certain extent of other countries, the warning uttered by Sir Herbert Risley half a century ago, against basing ethnological theories on linguistic facts, still holds valid so far as India is concerned. The fact is evolution of language is too subtle to be gauged by such considerations as racial and tribal characteristics or birthplace. One or more of these might possibly co-exist with any other and sometimes a remarkable coincidence may be observed. But such coincidences, however, can hardly be of sufficient value to enable us to draw inferences regarding the cause and effect of the five attributes namely language, religion, caste, tribe or race and birthplace. Nevertheless, correlation of language data with the data relating to religion and birthplace is not altogether without interest.

32. Of the 65 languages returned this time as mother-tongue in Mysore, only Hindustani and Hebrew can with great hesitancy pretend religious association, Hindustani with the Muslims and Hebrew with the Jews. Persian, of course, brings to mind its Zoroastrian associations. But this association is even more vague and tenuous than either the Hindustani-Muslim or the Hebrew-Jew association. Perhaps the least tenuous of the three is the Hindustani-Muslim association. Correlation of language and religion data for the past six Censuses brings out the interesting fact that in every one of these enumerations, the Muslims have exceeded the corresponding Hindustani total. Here are the figures in juxta-position :—

Correlation of Muslim and Hindustani proportions

Year	*Muslims*	*Number speaking Hindustani*	*Difference*	*Percentage*	*Proportion of Muslims to total*	*Proportion of Hindustani speaking population to total*
1901 ..	289,697	266,373	23,324	8.1	5.2	4.8
1911 ..	314,494	305,182	9,312	3.0	5.4	5.3
1921 ..	340,461	330,939	9,522	2.8	5.7	5.5
1931 ..	398,628	382,876	15,752	4.0	6.1	5.8
1941 ..	485,230	466,648	18,582	3.8	6.6	6.4
1951 ..	698,831	661,696	37,135	5.3	7.7	7.3

Hindustani, it must be remembered, is the general term for the *lingua franca* spoken with local variations all over North and Central India, irrespective of religion. Consequently, the Hindustani figures must be expected to carry a certain number of Non-Muslims. Since the language figures have not been cross-tabulated for religion, it is not possible to say exactly how many Non-Muslims are passengers in the Hindustani total. But some idea of the dimensions of the Non-Muslim element may be had from the fact that the figure hovered around 17,000 in 1941, and is likely to have been greatly exceeded at the latest enumeration. While, therefore, not all the Hindustani-speaking persons can be expected to be Muslims, it is equally true that not all Muslims can be expected to have Hindustani as their mother tongue. It was found, for instance, in 1941, that actually as many as 24,757 Muslims spoke languages other than Hindustani. This included among others 7,000 Moplas speaking Malayalam, 5,725 Labbes speaking Tamil, 5,395 Pinjaris speaking

Kannada and another 2,500 Pindaris speaking Telugu. Even in 1901, there were as many as 6,310 Labbes, 537 Moplas, 2,097 Pindaris and 4,558 Pinjaris in the Muslim population. These figures underline the impropriety of identifying Muslims with Hindustani and *vice versa*. The same argument would apply, and perhaps with greater force, to attempts at identifying the Jews with Hebrew and Zoroastrians with Persia. The fact that as against 64 Jews returned in 1941 there were only 22 persons speaking Hebrew and that as against 401 Zoroastrians there were only 297 persons having Persian as their mother-tongue, must underline the futility of correlating language data with those of religion.

33. Yet differences between these two sets of data sometimes throw interesting sidelights on the development and decline of a language. The difference, for instance, between the Persian and Zoroastrian figures is explained by the fact that Gujarati is becoming the mother tongue of an increasingly large number of Parsees. The same phenomenon of the stronger regional language swallowing up the weaker outsider may be observed in the case of certain other languages also. For instance, Banajari's losses in the Maidan districts and its relatively small gains in the Malnad districts must be attributed not to any sudden catastrophe overtaking the Banajaras or to any large-scale exodus of these people but rather to the fact that the younger generation of the Banajaras and possibly also some of the older ones who are more at home in Kannada or Telugu than in their own language, have returned themselves as speaking the regional language. Since there was no caste tabulation this time, it is not possible to discover the difference between the total number of Banajaras enumerated in the State and the total speaking Banajari. The corresponding figures for the previous Censuses, however, show clearly that the language has been losing heavily to the regional languages. In 1931 for example, of the 64,368 Banajaras in the State only 57,415 claimed Banajari as their mother-tongue and similarly of the 74,354 Banajaras returned in 1941 only 61,515 claimed to speak Banajari. It must be mentioned, incidentally, that Banajari has not been losing as heavily as certain other dialects, as for example, Koracha and Korama. The Korachas and Koramas who spoke these dialects of Tamil gradually adopted the more vigorous and versatile parent language and by 1931 the Koracha and Korama dialects had come to be spoken respectively by only 3,704 and 2,519 persons, as against 12,085 Korachas and 17,124 Koramas returned at that Census. The assimilation process had been completed by 1941 when the dialects ceased to have any claimants despite the return of 9,402 Korachas and 20,018 Koramas at that decennial stock-taking. If Banajari has not yet suffered the fate of these Tamil dialects, it is because it is a dialect of Rajasthani, a North Indian language which has no close affinity to any local language. Also, the Banajaras are a largely nomadic people who are jealous of their individuality and are not disposed to mix freely with other sections of the population. Consequently it is much more difficult for them to take to the regional language than it has been for the Korachas and Koramas to adopt the parent language, *viz.*, Tamil. These people are, however, slowly giving up their traditional habits and practices and more and more of them are taking to settled ways of life and adopting the language of their locality. By the very nature of things the process is bound to be slow.

Language and Birthplace

34. If correlation of ethnological facts with language data is not exactly fruitful, even less fruitful is correlation of linguistic facts with birthplace data. Attempts at such correlation generally proceed on the *a priori* assumption that immigration must necessarily be largely, if not wholly, at the expense of the language of the birth-district or State. If this assumption were valid, except for the obviously poly-lingual States like Madras and Bombay, the number of immigrants from any other State should exactly tally with the number of persons returned as speaking the language of that State. That it does not do so in the generality of cases shows that the assumption is unwarranted. It is possible, of course, that here and there, one might bump into a case where the language and birthplace returns are identical. But such cases merely indicate the long arm of coincidence and can by no means be accepted as evidence of invariable agreement between language and birthplace. They are really exceptions which go to prove the rule, and the following statement heavily underlines the danger of jumping to vague generalisations regarding the utility of language-birthplace correlation :—

Comparison of language and birthplace figures

Language	*Number speaking the language*	*Immigrants from State where it is the principal language*	*Number of immigrants*	*Other languages spoken in that State by large numbers*
Assamese ..	46	Assam	302	Bengali, Hindustani, Manipuri
Bengali ..	2,353	Bengal (East and West)	2,290	Hindi, Hindustani, Kherwari
Coorgi ..	1,285	Coorg	4,862	Kanarese, Malayalam, Tulu
Kashmiri ..	15	Jammu and Kashmir	229	Panjabi, Western Pahari, Rajasthani
Naipali ..	325	Nepal	455	Pahari, Pakhya, Newar
Oriya ..	805	Orissa	435	Bengali, Hindi, Kherwari
Panjabi and Sindhi ..	8,934	East Punjab, PEPSU and West Pakistan	8,816	Pashto, Hindustani, Western Pahari, Rajasthani
Rajasthani ..	1,407	Ajmer, Rajasthan	4,278	Hindustani, Bhili, Gujarati

In the above statement are listed only such languages as might reasonably be expected to show fairly close correspondence between the language and birthplace figures. Yet, even here, it will be observed, there is marked divergence between the two figures, excepting perhaps in the case of Bengali. In every one of these cases, the language concerned has to contend with rival languages for a share in the birthplace contribution and two at least of the regional languages have the mortification of playing second fiddle to other languages. In Assam, for instance, the predominant language is surprisingly enough not Assamese but Bengali and the latter claims almost double the number mustered by the former. With Bengali having such a whip-hand on the region, it is only reasonable to presume that a good proportion of the Assam-born enumerated in Mysore would have returned Bengali as their mother tongue. Hindi also is a possible contributor having regard to the fact that it forms one of the principal languages of Assam. Coorg, like Assam, has the mortification of finding its own native language supplanted by another, the usurper in this case being Kannada. Kannada claims roughly 40 per cent of Coorg's population, while Coorgi disconsolately limps behind with an apologetic 28 per cent or thereabouts. Malayalam is another language which has strong claims on Coorg. Considering that there are only 1,285 Coorgi-speaking persons in Mysore as against 4,862 born in Coorg, it is obvious that the contributions of these other languages bulk large in Coorg's man-power export to Mysore. Bihari, Kashmiri, Nepali and Rajasthani, although the dominant languages of their respective States, fall far short of corresponding birthplace contributions obviously because their exports to Mysore are at the expense of other languages. Equally obviously, the excess of Bengali-speaking persons over the Bengal-born, indicates the presence of Bengali speakers who were born outside Bengal. Both Bihar and Madras have strong Oriya representation in their respective populations and both must have made substantial contributions to the Oriya contingent enumerated in Mysore. No other explanation would satisfactorily cover the language excess of 370 over the Orissa-born figure of 435. The language excess in the case of Panjabi and Sindhi probably represents anonymous gifts from Jammu and Kashmir.

Bilingualism

35. Where two or more languages co-exist and are habitually spoken in daily intercourse, we must naturally expect a certain amount of involuntary absorption of languages other than one's own. This would be particularly true of those border regions where two languages meet, as for example, Kannada areas adjoining the Telugu country. Such involuntary absorption can and does take place wherever two languages are spoken side by side, even if it happens to be only a street. Again, those who are engaged in business may come in contact with people speaking other languages and pick up those languages for facility of business, involuntarily or by choice. Or again, those who speak a language other than the languages of administration or instruction may be obliged to learn that language whether they like it or not. Other causes might also operate in a greater or lesser degree to bring about the absorption of a language other than one's own. With as many as 65 languages being spoken in the State and five of them mustering over a hundred thousand adherents, a considerable amount of bi or polylingualism is only to be expected, particularly in the cities. In the Kolar and Tumkur Districts, large tracts are inhabited by Telugu speaking populations who speak Kannada as well as their own mother tongue and by Kannada-speaking persons who are no less at home in Telugu.

In the western parts of the State and particularly in the plantation areas Tulu and Malayalam people come as labourers, itinerant traders and businessmen and the Kannada-speaking people who come in contact with them acquire these languages in course of time, the immigrants on their part picking up the Kannada language. The Muslims who are scattered all over the State speak Hindustani in their houses, for the most part, and Kannada or Telugu with their Non-Muslim neighbours and their neighbours in turn pick up crumbs of Hindustani. Those Tamilians and the Telugu people who are children of the soil are actually more at home in Kannada than in their own mother tongue and actually they can read and write only Kannada and not their own language. That there is thus a considerable amount of bilingualism in the State, even without taking English into account, would be clear from the following statement :—

Extent of bilingualism

Language	*Total speaking mother tongue*	*No. of bilinguists*	*Percentage to total speaking the language*
Kannada ..	5,990,297	455,778	7.6
Telugu ..	1,375,732	649,392	47.2
Hindustani ..	661,696	341,811	51.7
Tamil ..	651,260	260,615	40.0
Marathi ..	134,542	104,326	77.5
Banajari ..	67,453	56,834	84.2
Tulu ..	51,604	26,684	51.7
Malayalam ..	38,664	25,182	65.1
Hindi ..	35,141	20,516	58.4
Konkani ..	27,226	21,351	78.4
Gujarati ..	8,639	6,593	76.3
Panjabi ..	5,585	4,258	76.2
Sindhi ..	3,349	1,739	51.9
Bengali ..	2,353	1,758	74.7
Coorgi ..	1,285	1,047	81.5
Marwari ..	2,100	1,276	60.8

36. Kannada, in the above statement shows, understandably enough, the lowest percentage of bilinguists. Being the language of the State the bulk of the people do not feel obliged to learn any other language for ordinary intercourse. It is not surprising therefore that only 7.6 per cent of the Kannada-speaking population are bilingual. Telugu is in the same commanding position in Kolar District and if in spite of it, 472 Telugus in every thousand are bilinguists, it only reflects the fact that due to its relatively inferior position in other districts, it can afford to ignore other languages much less than Kannada. Hindustani would have shown a larger proportion of bilinguists but for the fact that most of the Muslim ladies being under purdah have few opportunities to learn other languages other than Hindustani. Tamil claims, next to Kannada, the lowest proportion of bilinguists because the bulk of the people speaking this language are labourers whose linguistic abilities are not equal to the strain of learning a second language. The Kannada people who come in contact with Tulu labourers in the Malnad know Tulu as well as they know their mother tongue and the Tulu-speaking immigrants of the Malnad districts who account for the bulk of the Tulu total in the State, therefore have no need to learn Kannada. The Tulu-speaking population of the Maidan districts, on the other hand, cannot manage for a day without Kannada. As the former constitute the bulk of the total, it is not surprising that this language is able to claim an over-all bilingual proportion of only 51.7 per cent. The Sindhis show roughly the same proportion because their ladies are almost completely monolingual. The Hindi-speaking population find that those with whom they come in contact have enough knowledge of the language to carry on tolerably intelligible conversation and very few of them, therefore, feel the need for learning another language. The high proportions displayed by the other languages reflect the fact that the bulk of the people speaking them are obliged to learn some other language to carry on their day to day activities. Indeed, if the percentages are not higher than what they are, it is in all probability because English, which does not figure in our bilingualism statistics, largely obviates the need for learning any other Indian language. Also there is the fact that many of the women-folk who speak these other languages do not trouble to learn any subsidiary language and consequently their confirmed mono-lingualism adversely affects the bilingual proportion of the language concerned. Understandably enough, Banajari boasts of the largest percentage of bilinguists, because it has the largest number of persons who cannot do without a knowledge of the regional language.

37. Even as a subsidiary language, Kannada is spoken by as many as 1,288,925 persons or 14.2 per cent of the population. Telugu is fancied by as few as 495,951 persons or 5.5 per cent, but it has the consolation of claiming a larger proportion of the population than either Tamil,

Hindustani or Marathi, the other languages of the State. Tamil with as many as 115,438 persons speaking it as a secondary language can boast of a 1.3 per cent claim as against Hindustani which has managed to attract only 34,079 or 0.4 per cent. Marathi fares even worse than Hindustani, as only 7,698 persons in the State have taken the trouble to learn this language, apart from their mother tongue. With the exception of Hindi, every other language shows negligible numbers speaking it as a subsidiary language. Having acquired the status of the National Language, it is but in the fitness of things that Hindi should figure as the secondary language of a large number of persons. But its claim of attracting as many as 31,913 persons appears pitifully small in the context of its national importance.

CONCLUSION

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In the foregoing pages we have reviewed briefly the main facts that have emerged from a study of the 1951 Census data. Before we conclude, it would be useful to recapitulate what we have already said in these pages.

2. The story begins with the discovery of 9,074,972 persons sprawling over the 29,489 square miles of the State's area, at sunrise on 1st March 1951. Altogether 16,288 villages with a total contribution of 6,896,245 or 76 per cent and 110 towns with a total contribution of 2,178,727 or 24 per cent had conspired to produce this tally, by adding on an average twenty mouths per hour to the 1941 total of 7,329,140. In the process, Mysore had, for the first time in its Census history, humbled the All-India growth-rate and density with its own increase of 21.2 per cent and density of 308 per square mile as against the All-India mean of 12.5 per cent and 281 persons per square mile.

3. During the same period, the State's cropped area had dropped from 6.72 million acres or 91 cents per capita to 6.34 million or as little as 70 cents per capita, as against the estimated minimum requirement of one acre per man. Though the War and Post-War years had produced a large number of parvenu, the average Mysorean who was underfed, underclothed and under-housed in 1941, found himself much worse than he was before, partly on account of intercensal additions to the family and partly on account of living costs zooming up to Himalayan heights.

4. And against this background of shrinking crop-land, the 1951 Census has discovered the disturbing fact that the number depending upon agriculture has shot up from 5.6 million in 1941, to as many as 6.34 million in 1951, or by 25.5 per cent, while the number sustained by non-agricultural avocations has risen from 2.27 million to 2.73 million or only by 20.1 per cent during the same period, despite the fact that with an increase of 46.3 per cent, the urban areas now claim 24 per cent of the State's population as against only 18.4 in 1941.

5. Another disturbing revelation of the 1951 Census is that despite the rise in the number of large industrial establishments from 417 in 1940-41 to as many as 579 in 1950-51, these and the State's 116,649 small industrial establishments together have not been able to raise the proportion under 'Industry' to more than 10.2 per cent of the total from the 1941 quota of 9.8 per cent. What is more mortifying is the fact that every one of the State's neighbours namely Madras, Bombay, Travancore-Cochin and Hyderabad boast of a larger industrial element and a lower agricultural proportion than Mysore and it is the same story with regard to 'Transport' which claims but 1.2 per cent of the State's total. With 'Commerce' claiming 5.6 per cent of the population and the 'Miscellaneous Livelihood Class' claiming 13.1 per cent, Mysore can console itself on being superior to Hyderabad on percentages, although it must be galling to its pride to play second fiddle to the rest of its neighbours.

6. Yet another weakness of the State's economic position is its appallingly heavy dependency burden. While in States like Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, there are only three bread-grabbers for every two breadwinners, in Mysore each breadwinner has to support on an average three hangers-on besides supporting himself. Indeed, so far as agricultural classes are concerned, the State has the dubious distinction of carrying the heaviest dependency burden in India while as regards the non-agricultural classes, it manages to escape the humiliation by the narrow margin of 4 per 1,000. For this unfortunate position Mysore has to blame firstly the general unwillingness of its womenfolk to forsake home-making for money-making or to combine both and secondly the decade's bumper crop of babies due to which the dependency age-group 0-20 now accounts for as much as 51.5 per cent of the males and 54.6 per cent of the fair sex, as against for example 33.5 per cent and 32.2 per cent respectively in Madhya Pradesh.

7. With so many more mouths to feed, one would expect the average Mysorean to have some side-job to supplement his income. Actually,

however, only 305,527 out of 2,360,576 bread-winners or 13 per cent have subsidiary sources of income in the State as against 44.7 per cent in Bombay and 27.6 per cent in Madras. What heightens the tragedy is the fact that as against the All-India average of 10.6 per cent, only 3.4 per cent of the State's population are earning dependants.

8. While the State's economic condition is thus perceptibly deteriorating, its population on the other hand, shows promise of further spectacular gains. With improvement of medical and public health services producing a more or less corresponding improvement in the rate of natural increase and with the rising tempo of industrialization attracting increasingly large numbers from outside, such gains in population are only to be expected. Indeed, even if the numbers continue to grow at the 1881-1951 average rate of 1.7 per cent per year, the State's present population is bound to double itself round about the year 1992. No one who has observed the baneful effects of the 1951 population explosion, can fail to be concerned over the gloomy prospect in store.

9. Population pundits have become frantically malthusiastic over this prospect. Mistaking cause for consequence, these well-meaning people have drawn lurid and blood-curdling pictures of the catastrophe that is expected to overtake the land as the result of unrestricted breeding. According to them there is only one way of overcoming the menace and that is birth-control. Now, 'birth-control' is a blanket term which covers a multitude of practices ranging from the practice of continence to the use of pessaries. The ideal method, of course, is practice of continence, but like all ideals, it is impracticable for the common man. The 'safe-period' or the 'Rhythm Method' is acknowledged to be the next best method; but paradoxically enough it is also admitted to be an unsafe method. As for contraceptives, their use is condemned on medical as well as on moral grounds. An even stronger argument against them is their cost. When the average Indian is unable to buy even the bare necessities of life, it is ridiculous to expect him to buy contraceptives, particularly when he knows that the cost of contraceptives would amount to the same in the long run as the cost of bringing up a baby. Vasectomy or sterilization is another method that is recommended. This method has all the drawbacks of contraceptives without any of their attendant advantages. Besides, while sporadic vasectomy is useless, mass-vasectomy is little short of madness. As for *coitus interruptus*, since it is known to be the worst of all contraceptive methods, it cannot obviously be recommended. The long and the short of the argument is that all methods of birth-control are either impracticable or dangerous, and even if they are not, the difficulty of carrying birth-control propaganda to over a million and half homes (in Mysore alone) and to mostly ignorant and illiterate persons, must be conceded to be insuperable. Unfortunately our birth-control enthusiasts do not see either the difficulties or the dangers and so firmly and fanatically convinced are they of the efficacy of their remedy that they do not even trouble to diognose the disease before they offer us their prescription.

10. The advocates of birth-control assume that over-population is the result of prolific breeding and that poverty is the result of over-population. The fact that Mysore's intimidating increase of 21.2 per cent in 1951 means less than one intercensal addition per family proves conclusively that the State's over-population is certainly not due to any abnormal activity of the reproductive machinery. As for poverty, a little reflection would show that far from its being the consequence, it is actually the cause of over-population. Our birth-control champions forget that we had poverty long before the country became over-populated and that our real problem, therefore, is not that there are too many but that our income is too small. The population problem is thus essentially an economic problem and solution of the problem lies not in birth-control but in economic development.

11. Economic development has been aptly described "as the maximum utilization of a country's resources in men and material to improve the general standard of living." Of our resources in men, we get a fairly accurate idea from census data, but with regard to our material resources, we are in a less fortunate position because we have never had a systematic and comprehensive survey, covering all fields of resource. Ad-hoc surveys there have been but these naturally have led only to ad-hoc developments. This applies not only to Mysore but to the whole country as well. Even with

regard to these *ad hoc* developments, the absence of a census of production makes it impossible to say exactly how much and how profitably the resources in each area are being utilised. We are only dimly aware that per capita production is by and large the measure of the weakness or strength of our economy and of our ability to survive competition. The sooner therefore we organize a census of production, the better. A no less urgent need is a survey of possibilities. The Japanese prepare a hundred articles from paper and a thousand articles from bamboo. They know literally a hundred and one ways of turning waste into wealth. If maximum utilization of resources is our goal, a survey of the ways and means of exploiting each one of our resources would be no less necessary than a survey of the resources themselves. Supplementing these enquiries, perhaps, it would be an excellent plan to prepare a detailed list of our imports covering the minutest articles and to examine the possibility of manufacturing each one of them in our own country.

12. If we are to pull ourselves up into the twentieth century and march abreast of other advanced countries in the world, comprehensive planning on the basis of such systematic surveys would undoubtedly be necessary. But these surveys cost time and enormous sums of money. While it is necessary to undertake them, we certainly cannot sit marking time till they are launched and completed, and here is where the 'Five-Year Plan' comes in. It is in the words of Mr. Chester Bowles, 'an exciting document'. Its possibilities are immense and if we all work whole-heartedly and together, its success is assured. Though the Plan has two more years to run, the goal of self-sufficiency in food envisaged by it has already been attained and it is quite on the cards that by the end of the first five-year period we would be in a position to boast of quite a substantial surplus. It is too early however to say whether equally spectacular results might be expected in other sectors also. But there is no reason to fear that our achievements would fall short of the targets.

13. Although the accent in the Plan is very rightly on agricultural development, industrial expansion has not been neglected. While notable achievements in the industrial field might reasonably be expected in the public sector, there are factors operating in the private sector which make the prospects in that sector less certain. On the one hand, the juggernaut of taxation is alleged to be crushing all private initiative and on the other, mounting production costs have undoubtedly reduced profits to such narrow margins that there is hardly anything left to be ploughed back into industry. By far the biggest threat to private enterprize comes, however, from the attitude of labour. The Gospel of Leisure preached by our Labour Laws is being mistaken for the Gospel of Idleness and labour expects maximum benefits for minimum effort. Naturally, private enterprize is apprehensive. If any sizable development in the private sector is to be expected, it is of the highest importance to ensure that what is intended to be a fair deal for labour does not turn out to be a raw deal for capital.

14. With the enormous man-power at our disposal, fashioning industrial expansion on the model of the U.S.A. or even the United Kingdom would only bring greater unemployment and misery. Industrial development on a sufficiently large scale as to absorb the surplus population on land is obviously beyond our means. We must therefore follow the example of Japan even in the industrial field, in the same way as we are adopting the Japanese methods of cultivation. Our factories must become assembly-lines and our homes must become factories producing components, with co-operatives acting as the link between the home and the factory. Simple and inexpensive machinery must be designed and manufactured on a large scale. They should be capable of being run either by power or by treadle arrangement. We should give up the habit of thinking in terms of big enterprises and develop the attitude of regarding no undertaking as too small. Above all, there should be no compromise on quality.

15. All this demands the most careful planning and at all levels. Even the best Government Plans have gaps which only individual initiative and enterprise can fill. The history of man's achievements is the record of individual initiative extending the frontiers of knowledge and of possibilities. Unfortunately, we have forgotten the lessons of history and have developed the habit of looking to Government for every possible assistance. Without bothering for Government assistance, our ancestors constructed thousands of tanks in the State. We

have however allowed these tanks to fall into disrepair with the disgraceful excuse that it is the responsibility of the State to maintain them. The same spirit of irresponsibility has made us unsuccessful mendicants for many amenities which our own intiative could have easily provided. It does not occur to us that the State has higher obligations to fulfil and that it is ridiculous to foist on it responsibilities which legitimately are our own. The fact is we are aware only of our rights and are wholly unmindful of our obligations. So long as this attitude persists in us, prosperity must remain a mirage, for the individual as well as for the country.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

1. The facts gathered at the Census have been sifted and presented in Part II of the Census Report. In order to render the absolute values given in that Volume intelligible and to show the significance of these figures in sharper focus, the absolute values have been reduced to proportions and presented in the following pages in the form of Subsidiary Tables. Of the 70 Tables exhibited here, the first 64 constitute the prescribed All-India series while the last six represent local contributions.

2. The abstract which precedes the Subsidiary Tables briefly indicates the source or sources of data from which these Tables have been constructed.

Abstract of Subsidiary Tables

Subsidiary Table No.	*Subsidiary Table*	*Subsidiary Table Column*	*Source of information*	*Remarks*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1.1	Area and population, actual and percentage by taluk density	..	Primary Census Abstract (*Vide* District Handbooks)	Area figures for Taluks have been obtained from the village and town-wise data furnished respectively by Amildars of Taluks and Presidents of Town municipalities
1.2	Variation and density of general population ..	2–4 5–8	Table A-II of Part II Tables A-I & A-II of Part II	Densities have been calculated on the basis of population figures adjusted for the present areas
1.3	Mean decennial growth rates during three decades—General population	2–13 14–31	Table A-II of Part II Worked out from statistics furnished by the Director of Public Health	The population of any decade plus the population of the previous decade, the whole divided by 2 gives the mean population of a decade. Thus the mean population of 1951 means:— $\frac{\text{Population of 1941}+\text{Population of 1951}}{2}$ Mean decennial growth rate= $\frac{\text{Increase during the decade}\times 100}{\text{Mean population of the decade}}$
1.4	Immigration ..	...	Table D-IV of Part II	
1.5	Emigration ..	2–4 6–8 & 10–12 13–15	do Information was supplied by the Superintendents of Census Operations of other States Total of cols. 2–4 ; 6–8 & 10-12	
1.6	Migration between the State and other Parts of India ..	2 & 5 3 & 6 4, 7, 8 & 9	Subsidiary Tables 1.4 and 1.5 respectively Mysore Census Report for 1931—Part I Worked out from Cols. 2, 3 ; 5, 6 ; 2, 5 and 3, 7 respectively	
1.7	Variation in natural population ...	2 3 & 4 6 7 & 8	A-I of Part II Subsidiary Tables 1.4 and 1.5 respectively Part II of 1931 Part I of 1931	
1.8	Livelihood pattern of general population ..	..	Table B-I of Part II	
2.1	Distribution of population in villages ..	2 and 3 4 to 7	Table A-I of Part III Tables A-III and A-IV of Part II.	Rural population of each group in cols. 4to7 is obtained by subtracting the urban population of the group (A. IV) from the group population (General Population) of A. III.

Abstract of Subsidiary Tables

Subsidiary Table No.	*Subsidiary Table*	*Subsidiary Table Column*	*Source of information*	*Remarks*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
2.2	Variation and density of rural population ..	..	Table A-I of Part II	Rural population figures of previous censuses have been taken after making due adjustments for territorial changes that have occurred during the decade. Area figures required for calculating rural densities have been obtained by subtracting the urban area figures furnished by the Presidents of Town Municipalities and Commissioners of City Municipalities from the area figures furnished for districts by the Surveyor General of India. The rural density figures given here differ from those of Table E because while the former are based on the Surveyor General's area determinations the latter are based on figures furnished by the Superintendent of Land Records in Mysore
		5		
2.3	Mean decennial growth rates during three decades—Rural Population ..	..	..	Remarks in respect of Subsidiary Tables 1.3 and 2.2 apply to this Table also
2.4	Livelihood pattern of rural population ..	2–9	B-I of Part II	
3.1	Distribution of population between towns ..	2 and 3	Table A-I of Part II	
		4 to 7	Table A-IV of Part II	
3.2	Variation and density of urban population ..	2 to 4	A-IV of Part II	
		5	Area figures supplied by the Corporation authorities and Presidents of Town Municipalities	
3.3	Mean decennial growth rates during three decades—Urban population	2 to 13	A-IV of Part II	
		14 to 31	Director of Public Health	Columns 14 to 31 have been filled in as in the case of Subsidiary Tables 1.3 and 2.3
3.4	Towns classified by population ..	..	Table A-IV of Part II	
3.5	Cities—Chief figures ..	2 and 3	A-I of Part II	
		4	Worked out from cols. 2 and 3	
		5 to 7	A-II of Part II	
3.6	Number per 1,000 of the general population and of each livelihood class who live in towns	..	Table B-I of Part II	
3.7	Livelihood pattern of urban population ..	..	Table B-I of Part II	
4.1	Agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population; number in each class and sub-class of 10,000 persons of all agricultural classes; and comparison with agricultural holdings by size	2–9	Table B-I of Part II	
		11–23	Season and Crop Report of Mysore for the year 1948-49	
4.2	Livelihood class I—(Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants); number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class I in each sub-class; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class I; and comparison with 1941 and 1931 Censuses	2–4	Table B-I of Part II	Due to rounding of the decimals to the nearest integer, the self-supporting persons' proportions from Colums 5 to 19 do not necessarily add up to Column 27 in all the districts
		5–20	Table B-II of Part II	
		21 & 24	Table B-I of Part II	
		22 & 25	Tables VIII & X—Part II of 1941 and 1931 respectively	
		23 & 26	Worked out from cols. 21, 22 and 24, 25 respectively	
		27	Table B-II of Part II	

Subsidiary Table No.	*Subsidiary Table*	*Subsidiary Table Column*	*Source of information*	*Remarks*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
4.3	Livelihood Class II—(Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants); number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class II in each sub-class ; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class II and comparison with 1941 and 1931 Censuses	Same as Subsidiary Table 4.2	Same as for Subsidiary Table 4.2	Due to rounding of decimals to the nearest integer, the self-supporting persons' proportions from columns 5 to 19 do not necessarily add up to column 27 in all the districts
4.4	Livelihood Class III—(Cultivating labourers and their dependants) ; number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class III in each sub-class ; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class III ; and comparison with 1941 and 1931 Censuses	do	do	do
4.5	Livelihood Class IV—(Non-cultivating owners of land ; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants) number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV in each sub-class ; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV and comparison with 1941 and 1931 Censuses	do	do	do
4.6	Active and semi-active workers in cultivation	" 7 11 and 15 8, 9, 12, 13, 16 & 17 6 10 14 2 3 4 5	Table B-I of Part II Table B-II of Part II Total of Cols. 7 to 9 Total of Cols. 11 to 13 Total of Cols. 15 to 17 Total of Cols. 6, 10 and 14 Total of Cols. 7, 11 and 15 Total of Cols. 8, 12 and 16 Total of Cols. 9, 13 and 17	
4.7	Progress of cultivation since 1921	..	"Progress of Cultivation" received from the Registrar General, India	
4.8	Components of cultivated area per capita during three decades	..	Subsidiary Table 4.7 Values for (USC), (UDC), (ISC) and (IDC) are derived from the area figures of Subsidiary Table 4.7 and the Census Population (P) of the Census year in question	(*i*) (USC)= $\frac{A(1)+A(4)-A(2)-A(3)}{P} \times 100$ Cents (*ii*) (UDC)= $\frac{A(2)-A(4)}{P} \times 100$ Cents (*iii*) (ISC) = $\frac{A(3)-A(4)}{P} \times 100$ Cents (*iv*) (IDC) = $\frac{A(4)}{P} \times 100$ Cents
4.9	Land area per capita (1951) and trend of cultivation per capita during three decades	2 and 3 4 to 7	Area figures required for these were furnished by the Revenue Commissioner and population figures were taken from Table A-1 of Part II Subsidiary Table 4.8	Col. 2—$\frac{\text{Total land area (in acres)}}{P} \times 100$ Col. 3—$\frac{\text{Total cultivable and cultivated area}}{P} \times 100$ It is the sum of the four figures in Subsidiary Table 4.8 *i.e.*, (USC)+(UDC)+(ISC)+(IDC) in each year

Abstract of Subsidiary Tables

Subsidiary Table No.	*Subsidiary Table*	*Subsidiary Table Column*	*Source of information*	*Remarks*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	
5.1	Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population; number in each class and sub-class per 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural classes; and number of employers, employees and independent workers per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes	2–9 10–13	Table B-I of Part II Table B-III of Part II	
5.1 (*a*)	Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of rural population; number in each class and sub-class per 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural classes; and number of employers, employees and independent workers per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes	do	do	
5.1 (*b*)	Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of urban population; number in each class and sub-class per 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural classes; and number of employers, employees and independent workers per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes	do	do	
5.2	Livelihood Class V—(Production other than cultivation) number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class V in each sub-class; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class V who are employers, employees and independent workers; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class V; and comparison with 1941 and 1931 Censuses	2 to 5 6 to 8 9 to 24 25 26 & 28 27 & 29 30	Table B-I of Part II Table B-III of Part II Table B-II of Part II Table B-I of Part II Tables VIII & X of Part II of 1941 and 1931 respectively Worked out from Cols. 25, 26 and 25, 28 respectively Table B-II of Part II	Due to rounding of the decimals to the nearest integer, the self-supporting persons' proportions from columns 9 to 23 do not add up to col. 30 in all cases
5.3	Livelihood Class VI—(Commerce)—number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI in each sub-class; Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI who are employers, employees and independent workers; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI; and comparison with 1941 and 1931 Censuses	do	do	do
5.4	Livelihood Class VII—(Transport)—Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class VII in each sub-class; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII who are employers, employees and independent workers; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII and comparison with 1941 and 1931 Censuses	do	do	do
5.5	Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources)—number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VIII in each sub-class; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII who are employers, employees and independent workers; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VIII; and comparison with 1941 and 1931 Censuses	do	do	do

Abstract of Subsidiary Tables

Subsidiary Table No.	Subsidiary Table	Subsidiary Table Column	Source of information	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
5.6	Comparison of the classification of the population of Mysore State by livelihood classes at the 1951, 1941 and 1931 Censuses	2 to 5 & 12 13 and 14	Table B-I of Part II Table B-II of Part II Figures for the remaining columns have been taken from Tables VIII & X—Part II of 1941 and 1931 respectively	
5.7	Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons of all industries and services in the State (by divisions)	..	Table B-III of Part II	Due to rounding of decimals to the nearest integer the totals do not add up to 10,000 in all cases
5.8	Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State, engaged in primary industries, not elsewhere specified (by sub-divisions)	..	do	do
5.9	Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in mining and quarrying (by sub-divisions)	..	do	do
5.10	Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in processing and manufacture—food-stuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof (by sub-divisions)	..	do	do
5.11	Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in processing and manufacture—metals, chemicals and products thereof (by sub-divisions)	..	do	do
5.12	Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in processing and manufacture—not elsewhere specified (by sub-divisions)	..	do	do
5.13	Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in construction and utilities (by sub-divisions)	..	do	do
5.14	Teritorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in commerce (by sub-divisions)	..	do	do
5.15	Territorial distributions of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in transport, storage and communications (by sub-divisions)	..	do	do
5.16	Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in Health, Education and Public Administration (by sub-divisions)	..	do	do
5.17	Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in services not elsewhere specified (by sub-divisions)	..	do	do
6.1	Persons per 1,000 houses and houses per 100 square miles and comparision with the past censuses	2, 6, 10 & 14 3-5, 7-9, 11-13 & 15-17 18	Table A-I of Part II Table I—Part II of previous Census Reports No. of households obtained from the Primary Census Abstract (*Vide* District Handbook)	

Abstract of Subsidiary Tables

Subsidiary Table No.	*Subsidiary Table*	*Subsidiary Table Column*	*Source of information*	*Remarks*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
6.2	Number of households per 1,000 houses and distribution by size of 1,000 sample households of rural and urban population	..	A-I and C-I of Part II	Figures for houses required for columns 2 and 14 are taken from A-I and figures for the rest of the columns from C-I
6.3	Family composition of 1,000 households of the general population	..	C-I of Part II	
6.4	Females per 1,000 males (general, rural and urban population); and comparison with previous censuses	2 to 5 6 & 10	A-II of Part II A-I of Part II	Figures for rural and urban areas for previous censuses have been taken after making due adjustments for territorial changes that have occurred during the decade
6.5	Females per 1,000 males in agricultural classes and sub-classes	..	Table B-I of Part II	
6.6	Females per 1,000 males in non-agricultural classes and sub-classes	..	do	
6.7	Marital status of 1,000 of each sex of general population and comparision with previous censuses	2, 6, 10,14, 18 & 22	C-III of Part II Table VII—Part II of previous censuses for the remaining columns	
6.8	Age distribution of 1,000 married persons of each sex (and comparison with 1941 Census)	Alternate Cols. from 2 to 16 Alternates cols. from 3 to 17	C-III of Part II Table VII—Part II of 1941	
6.9	Infants per 10,000 persons	.. 2 to 4 & 7 to 14 5 and 6	C-II of Part II Table VII—Part II of 1941 and 1931	
6.10	Young children (aged 1-4) per 10,000 persons	.. do	do	
6.11	Boys and Girls (aged 5-14) per 10,000 persons	.. do	do	
6.12	Young men and women (aged 15-34) per 10,000 persons	.. do	do	
6.13	Middle aged persons (aged 35-54) per 10,000 persons	.. do	do	
6.14	Elderly persons (aged 55 and over) per 10,000 persons	.. do	do	
7.1	Progress of literacy	Alternate columns from 2 to 8 & 9 to 15 Alternate columns from 3 to 7 & 10 to 14	C-IV of Part II Table XI—Part II of 1941	
7.2	Literacy standards of livelihood classes	.. ..	D-VII of Part II	
7.3	Educational services and research	.. 2 to 9	Index of Non-agricultural Occupations relating to each District appearing in the respective District Handbooks. Index for the State is furnished at the end of this volume as Appendix II	
		10—13	Worked out from Cols. 4 to 7	

Abstract of Subsidiary Tables

Subsidiary Table No.	*Subsidiary Table*	*Subsidiary Table Column*	*Source of information*	*Remarks*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
7.4	Progress of literacy since 1901 ..	2, 8 and 14	Table C-IV of Part II	
		3, 9 and 15	State Table II in Part II of the 1941 Census Report	
		4, 10 and 16	Subsidiary Table II relating to 'Literacy' in Part I of the Mysore Census Report for 1931	
		5, 11 and 17	Subsidiary Table II relating to 'Education' in Part I of the Mysore Census Report of 1921	
		6, 12 and 18	do of the 1911 Census Report	
		7, 13 and 19	Part I—1901 Census Report Pp. 323 & 339	
7.5	Distribution of population in Districts and Cities by principal mother-tongue	For 1951	Table D-I (i) of Part II	
		For 1941	Table XII—Part I of the 1941 Mysore Census Report (Part II)	
		For 1931	Table XV (i) of Mysore Census Report (Part II) 1931	
7.6	Distribution of population speaking each language as mother-tongue		Table D-I (i) of Part II	
7.7	Distribution of population by mother-tongue (1901-1951)	2 and 3	Table D-I (i) of Part II	
		4 and 5	Table XII—Part I of the 1941 Census Report (Part II)	
		6 and 7	Table XV (i) of 1931 Census Report (Part II) for Mysore	
		8 and 9	Table X Part II of Mysore Census Report for 1921 (Part II)	
		10 and 11	do of 1911 Census Report	
		12 and 13	Subsidiary Table I relating to "Language" in Part I of the 1901 Census Report for Mysore	
7.8	Distribution and growth of population by religion	2	Tables D-II and D-III of Part II	
		3	Table XIII of 1941 Census Report (Part II)	Cols. 8-12 have been worked out from absolute figures taken from the Tables mentioned in Col. 4
		4	Table XVII of the 1931 Census Report (Part II)	
		5	Table XIII of the 1921 Census Report (Part II)	
		6	Table XIII of the 1911 Census Report (Part II)	
		7	Subsidiary Table I relating to Religion in Part I of the 1901 Census Report	
7.9	Distribution of religions by livelihood classes		Prepared from Compilers' Posting Statements	

1.1—Area and population, actual and percentage, by taluk density

State, City and District	Taluk with density															
	Under 100		100—150		150—200		200—300		300—450		450—600		600—750		750 and over	
	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*
MYSORE STATE ..	1,600.6 (5.51)	128,844 (1.42)	4,441.5 (15.28)	597,491 (6.58)	3,293.3 (11.33)	583,925 (6.44)	8,835.8 (30.41)	2,228,501 (24.56)	8,406.1 (28.93)	3,041,273 (33.51)	1,592.1 (5.48)	744,425 (8.20)	657.3 (2.26)	407,641 (4.49)	233.0 (0.80)	1,342,872 (14.80)
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.5 (100.0)	778,977 (100.0)
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	588.8 (19.33)	168,789 (12.52)	1,656.2 (54.36)	647,911 (48.06)	203.5 (6.68)	98,271 (7.29)	434.9 (14.28)	272,625 (20.22)	163.1 (5.35)	160,488 (11.91)
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.0 (100.0)	159,084 (100.0)
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	360.9 (11.87)	70,042 (7.21)	989.5 (32.54)	276,345 (28.47)	1,690.8 (55.59)	624,404 (64.32)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	523.5 (12.90)	95,579 (8.30)	1,767.2 (43.55)	429,987 (37.35)	1,364.4 (33.62)	439,327 (38.15)	402.9 (9.93)	186,469 (16.20)	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.4 (100.0)	244,323 (100.0)
Mysore ..	..	..	706.6 (20.49)	75,399 (7.25)	..	..	1,030.8 (29.89)	244,734 (23.52)	884.9 (25.66)	307,259 (29.53)	604 (17.51)	278,040 (26.72)	222.4 (6.45)	135,016 (12.98)	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	401.7 (20.78)	101,166 (14.10)	1,149.5 (59.47)	434,734 (60.59)	381.7 (19.75)	181,645 (25.31)	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	1,501.3 (36.30)	221,835 (25.55)	1,188.7 (28.74)	206,581 (23.79)	896.4 (21.68)	230,318 (26.52)	549.2 (13.28)	209,636 (24.14)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	407.3 (15.56)	53,398 (7.47)	..	..	1,357.0 (51.84)	364,229 (50.93)	853.5 (32.60)	297,508 (41.60)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	313.5 (11.52)	19,750 (4.73)	1,343.0 (49.34)	186,776 (44.73)	466.3 (17.13)	82,015 (19.64)	599.3 (22.01)	128,997 (30.90)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	1,287.1 (32.28)	109,094 (16.45)	483.3 (12.12)	60,083 (9.06)	753.9 (18.91)	129,708 (19.55)	1,205.1 (30.23)	283,936 (42.80)	257.6 (6.46)	80,494 (12.14)	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—Figures in brackets denote percentages
Each of the three cities has been treated as a taluk for the purpose of this Table
The area and population figures have been taken from the Primary Census Abstract

1.2—Variation and density of general population

State, City and District	General population						
	Percentage increase (+) decrease (—)			Density			
	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
MYSORE STATE ..	+23.67	+11.75	+9.66	308	249	223	203
Bangalore Corporation ..	+91.51	+31.92	+28.57	30,548	15,951	12,092	9,405
Bangalore ..	+29.34	+14.25	+15.27	441	341	298	259
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	+18.84	+57.29	—2.94	5,303	4,462	2,837	2,923
Kolar ..	+15.70	+9.59	+8.41	307	266	242	224
Tumkur ..	+20.46	+10.73	+11.10	281	234	211	190
Mysore City ..	+62.30	+40.51	+27.62	16,967	10,454	7,440	5,830
Mysore ..	+14.46	+11.12	+5.76	294	257	232	219
Mandya ..	+12.89	+9.10	+7.29	374	332	304	283
Chitaldrug ..	+19.56	+10.47	+14.35	207	173	157	137
Hassan ..	+13.93	+5.16	+2.61	271	238	226	221
Chikmagalur ..	+16.54	+3.04	+4.25	150	129	125	120
Shimoga ..	+20.02	+5.93	+5.44	164	136	129	122

1.3—Mean decennial growth rates during three decades— General population

State, City and District	Mean population of decade			Mean population of decade for area under registration of births and deaths			Growth of population during decade			Mean decennial growth rate			Registered births during decade		
	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	8,206,395	6,951,991	6,276,872	8,206,395	6,951,991	6,276,872	1,737,154	771,654	578,585	21.17	11.10	9.22	1,326,771	1,366,899	1,125,462
Bangalore Corporation ..	592,869	357,555	274,090	592,869	357,555	274,090	372,217	98,411	68,518	62.78	27.52	25.00	172,513	121,104	89,764
Bangalore ..	1,195,175	977,268	851,848	1,195,175	977,268	851,848	305,819	129,995	120,844	25.59	13.30	14.19	169,297	182,792	141,307
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	146,472	109,481	86,393	146,472	109,481	86,393	25,225	48,756	—2,579	17.22	44.53	—2.99	42,125	42,467	33,448
Kolar ..	904,924	802,338	735,908	904,924	802,338	735,908	131,734	73,437	59,424	14.56	9.15	8.07	133,802	150,210	133,615
Tumkur ..	1,053,586	909,518	820,099	1,053,586	909,518	820,099	195,553	92,582	86,256	18.56	10.18	10.52	157,001	174,599	158,298
Mysore City ..	197,432	128,841	95,547	197,432	128,841	95,547	93,783	43,398	23,191	47.50	33.68	24.27	55,852	39,638	25,230
Mysore ..	974,725	1,472,606	1,358,563	974,725	1,472,606	1,358,563	131,446	143,968	84,118	13.49	9.78	6.19	132,442	240,731	194,892
Mandya ..	676,567	..	..	676,567	..	..	81,957	..	..	12.11	..	..	84,205	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	797,326	691,867	616,202	797,326	691,867	616,202	142,089	68,829	82,500	17.82	9.95	13.39	128,476	145,985	117,588
Hassan ..	671,427	612,327	589,344	671,427	612,327	589,344	87,417	30,781	15,187	13.02	5.03	2.58	80,313	97,805	85,834
Chikmagalur ..	387,914	353,003	340,627	387,914	353,003	340,627	59,248	10,575	14,177	15.27	3.00	4.16	52,282	55,971	50,616
Shimoga ..	607,982	537,188	508,253	607,982	537,188	508,253	110,666	30,922	26,949	18.20	5.76	5.30	118,463	115,597	94,870

Note.—Combined figures for Mysore and Mandya are furnished for the decades 1931-40 and 1921-30 since Mandya was carved out of Mysore only in 1939

1.3—Mean decennial growth rates during three decades—General population—*concld.*

State, City and District	Mean decennial birth rate (Registered)			Registered deaths during decade			Mean decennial death rate (Registered)			Decennial rate of natural increase (Registered)			Migration *cum* Registration error		
	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30
	17	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*
MYSORE STATE ..	16.17	19.66	17.93	950,763	1,035,819	961,100	11.59	14.90	15.31	4.58	4.76	2.62	16.59	6.84	6.60
Bangalore Corporation ..	29.10	33.87	32.75	115,457	95,094	76,078	19.47	26.60	27.76	9.63	7.27	4.99	53.15	20.25	20.01
Bangalore ..	14.17	18.70	16.59	99,812	110,784	108,709	8.35	11.34	12.76	5.82	7.36	3.83	19.77	5.94	10.36
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	28.76	38.79	38.72	19,481	25,049	21,905	13.30	22.88	25.36	15.46	15.91	13.36	1.76	28.62	—16.35
Kolar ..	14.79	18.72	18.16	95,470	107,736	105,993	10.55	13.43	14.40	4.24	5.29	3.76	10.32	3.86	4.31
Tumkur ..	14.90	19.20	19.30	94,988	117,718	106,490	9.02	12.94	12.99	5.88	6.26	6.31	12.68	3.92	4.21
Mysore City ..	28.29	30.77	26.41	31,499	29,497	24,182	15.95	22.89	25.31	12.34	7.88	1.10	35.16	25.80	23.17
Mysore ..	13.59	16.35	14.35	112,604	197,115	179,324	11.55	13.39	13.20	2.04	2.96	1.15	11.45	6.82	5.04
Mandya ..	12.45	..	..	74,242	..	..	10.97	..	..	1.48	..	..	10.63	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	16.11	21.10	19.08	86,160	105,412	79,121	10.81	15.24	12.84	5.30	5.86	6.24	12.52	4.09	7.15
Hassan ..	11.96	15.97	14.56	77,013	89,449	100,104	11.47	14.61	16.99	0.49	1.36	—2.43	12.53	3.67	5.01
Chikmagalur ..	13.48	15.86	14.86	45,530	55,896	62,968	11.74	15.83	18.49	1.74	0.03	—3.63	13.53	2.97	7.79
Shimoga ..	19.48	21.52	18.67	98,507	102,069	96,226	16.20	19.00	18.93	3.28	2.52	—0.26	14.92	3.24	5.56

1.4—Immigration

State, City* and District	Born in																		Birthplace not returned		
	District of enumeration			Other parts of the State			Adjacent States			Other parts of India			Beyond India								
													Pakistan			Other territories					
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*
MYSORE STATE	7,999,957	4,125,167	3,874,790	454,672	199,303	255,369	574,297	303,170	271,127	30,618	20,782	9,836	8,699	5,506	3,193	5,844	3,120	2,724	885	361	524
Bangalore Corporation	494,156	254,803	239,353	89,911	50,411	39,500	171,293	94,262	77,031	14,192	9,148	5,044	5,518	3,182	2,336	3,736	1,865	1,871	171	16	155
Bangalore ..	1,241,549	638,252	603,297	53,145	20,899	32,246	43,126	23,648	19,478	7,175	5,948	1,227	2,435	1,927	508	645	412	233	9	3	6
Kolar Gold Fields City	97,342	49,317	48,025	4,843	2,212	2,631	55,053	26,676	28,377	1,114	751	363	24	12	12	707	415	292	1	1	..
Kolar ..	902,944	468,707	434,237	27,682	9,262	18,420	39,628	15,033	24,595	406	242	164	36	25	11	92	43	49	3	1	2
Tumkur ..	1,079,080	562,550	516,530	46,698	16,038	30,660	25,292	9,206	16,086	260	168	92	12	11	1	20	15	5	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	192,277	98,119	94,158	32,181	16,468	15,713	17,551	9,475	8,076	1,459	977	482	622	314	308	197	99	98	36	7	29
Mysore ..	1,008,728	512,681	496,047	16,909	6,739	10,170	14,621	7,415	7,206	138	77	61	2	1	1	45	30	15	5	5	..
Mandya ..	666,221	339,845	326,376	41,098	15,191	25,907	9,716	5,199	4,517	275	178	97	11	5	6	28	15	13	196	97	99
Chitaldrug ..	802,221	417,023	385,198	24,869	10,439	14,430	38,513	18,026	20,487	2,637	1,472	1,165	3	2	1	80	61	19	47	24	23
Hassan ..	642,642	329,589	313,053	41,669	15,139	26,530	30,076	17,900	12,176	435	259	176	2	2	..	63	42	21	248	118	130
Chikmagalur ..	327,441	169,598	157,843	27,946	12,833	15,113	61,154	37,210	23,944	914	534	380	4	4	..	76	49	27	3	3	..
Shimoga ..	545,356	284,683	260,673	47,721	23,672	24,049	68,274	39,120	29,154	1,613	1,028	585	30	21	9	155	74	81	166	86	80

* *N.B.*—The district of enumeration in respect of a City is taken as the geographical district in which it is located

1.5—Emigration

State where born	Enumerated in: State			Adjacent States				Other States				Natural population (excluding Mysore-born persons residing outside India)		
	Persons	Males	Females	State	Persons	Males	Females	State	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*
MYSORE ..	8,454,629	4,324,470	4,130,159	ALL ADJACENT STATES	165,648	75,850	89,798	ALL OTHER STATES ..	15,217	8,747	6,470	8,635,494	4,409,067	4,226,427
	..	..	..	Bombay ..	40,251	21,363	18,888	Ajmer ..	5	2	3	..	..	..
	..	..	..	Coorg ..	10,061	4,521	5,540	Assam ..	37	32	5	..	..	..
	..	..	..	Madras ..	115,336	49,966	65,370	Bhopal ..	12	11	1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bihar ..	680	439	241	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Delhi ..	1,252	946	306	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Himachal Pradesh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hyderabad ..	8,710	4,342	4,368	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kutch ..	8	8	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madhya Bharat ..	263	181	82	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madhya Pradesh ..	574	317	257	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Orissa ..	176	128	48	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PEPSU ..	49	17	32	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Punjab ..	69	50	19	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rajasthan ..	391	334	57	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Saurashtra ..	44	26	18	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore-Cochin ..	1,341	871	470	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uttar Pradesh ..	1,040	678	362	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vindhya Pradesh ..	21	10	11	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	West Bengal ..	545	355	190	..	..	..

1.6—Migration between the State and other parts of India

State	Immigration			Emigration			Immigration *minus* emigration	
	1951	1931	Variation	1951	1931	Variation	1951	1931
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
MYSORE ..	604,915	340,700	+264,215	180,865	125,188	+55,677	+424,050	+ 215,512

1.7—Variation in natural population

State	1951				1931				Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—) in natural population 1931-1951
	Recorded population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural population (2+4—3)	Recorded population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural population (6+8—7)	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
MYSORE ..	9,074,972	619,518*	180,835†	8,633,319	6,557,302	340,700	125,188	6,341,790	+36.18

* This figure includes immigrants shown under "Birthplace not returned" of whom 825 were persons born in the State and 60 were persons born outside

† Andaman and Nicobar Islands not included

1.8—Livelihood pattern of general population

State, City and District	Per 10,000 of general population belonging to Livelihood Class							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
MYSORE STATE ..	5,546	476	679	289	1,024	557	116	1,313
Bangalore Corporation ..	55	25	12	65	3,212	1,910	521	4,200
Bangalore ..	6,016	500	724	234	877	413	60	1,176
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	1,009	53	124	48	6,158	900	158	1,550
Kolar ..	6,966	389	565	296	436	441	71	836
Tumkur ..	7,154	351	547	311	504	351	37	745
Mysore City ..	358	71	74	286	2,439	1,697	694	4,381
Mysore ..	6,481	611	974	390	492	293	31	728
Mandya ..	7,557	282	457	203	504	226	32	739
Chitaldrug ..	5,737	381	1,113	374	784	499	62	1,050
Hassan ..	7,185	258	607	310	501	337	52	750
Chikmagalur ..	4,856	842	1,251	327	1,119	380	91	1,134
Shimoga ..	3,940	1,685	1,046	452	986	479	106	1,306

2.1—Distribution of population in villages

State City and District	Population per village	Number in villages per 1,000 of general population	Number per 1,000 rural population in villages with a population of			
			5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
MYSORE STATE ..	423	760	11	91	520	378
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	490	900	54	94	521	331
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	312	876	..	49	376	575
Tumkur ..	437	908	..	77	537	386
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	683	883	..	192	633	175
Mandya ..	481	892	17	87	564	332
Chitaldrug ..	604	843	8	128	626	238
Hassan ..	281	878	..	29	380	591
Chikmagalur ..	375	841	..	42	545	413
Shimoga ..	316	779	..	62	462	476

2.2—Variation and density of rural population

State and District	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)			Density 1951
	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
MYSORE STATE	+15.35	+8.55	+8.07	236
Bangalore	+27.54	+13.99	+15.29	399
Kolar	+13.22	+8.48	+7.28	271
Tumkur	+17.47	+11.43	+10.46	257
Mysore	+11.84	+10.61	+5.39	263
Mandya	+9.82	+7.75	+8.63	338
Chitaldrug	+14.79	+9.18	+13.39	175
Hassan	+10.14	+4.23	+1.15	240
Chikmagalur	+12.97	+0.92	+2.69	127
Shimoga	+11.68	+0.86	+3.08	128

2.3 –Mean decennial growth rates during three decades—Rural population

State and District	Mean population of decade			Mean population of decade for area under registration of births and deaths			Growth of population during decade			Mean decennial growth rate			Registered births during decade		
	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	6,443,923	5,755,427	5,320,929	6,443,923	5,755,427	5,320,929	904,633	472,369	396,627	14.04	8.21	7.45	893,674	1,013,696	..
Bangalore ..	1,081,983	892,654	778,089	1,081,983	892,654	778,089	261,910	116,748	112,382	24.21	13.08	14.44	147,691	163,400	..
Kolar ..	802,557	724,976	671,825	802,557	724,976	671,825	96,370	58,792	47,511	12.01	8.11	7.07	118,184	130,775	..
Tumkur ..	969,633	847,654	763,542	969,633	847,654	763,542	151,933	92,026	76,198	15.67	10.86	9.98	140,045	157,500	..
Mysore ..	870,427	782,373	729,387	870,427	782,373	729,387	97,300	78,808	27,163	11.18	9.00	3.72	114,954	213,394	..
Mandya ..	612,359	563,773	523,929	612,359	563,773	523,929	54,819	42,353	37,335	8.95	7.51	7.13	71,965	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	688,565	617,862	555,323	688,565	617,862	555,323	87,687	53,721	71,356	12.73	8.69	12.85	106,241	127,323	..
Hassan ..	597,620	555,936	543,926	597,620	555,936	543,926	60,237	23,132	889	10.08	4.16	0.16	64,241	82,501	..
Chikmagalur ..	330,799	309,227	302,761	330,799	309,227	302,761	40,301	2,845	10,086	12.18	0.92	3.33	36,045	43,303	..
Shimoga ..	489,983	460,973	452,148	489,983	460,973	452,148	54,076	3,944	13,707	11.04	0.86	3.03	94,308	95,500	..

State and District	Mean decennial birth-rate (Registered)			Registered deaths during decade			Mean decennial death-rate (Registered)			Decennial rate of natural increase (Registered)			Migration *cum* Registration error		
	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30
	17	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*
MYSORE STATE ..	13.87	17.61	..	706,199	803,558	..	10.96	13.96	..	2.91	3.65	..	11.13	4.56	..
Bangalore ..	13.65	18.30	..	91,847	101,766	..	8.49	11.40	..	5.16	6.90	..	19.05	6.18	..
Kolar ..	14.73	18.04	..	86,708	97,209	..	10.80	13.41	..	3.93	4.63	..	8.08	3.48	..
Tumkur ..	14.44	18.58	..	87,573	109,064	..	9.03	12.87	..	5.41	5.71	..	10.26	5.15	..
Mysore ..	13.21	15.85	..	103,514	179,896	..	11.89	13.36	..	1.32	2.49	..	9.86	6.51	..
Mandya ..	11.75	..	..	67,609	..	..	11.04	..	..	0.71	..	..	8.24	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	15.43	20.61	..	76,688	95,859	..	11.14	15.51	..	4.29	5.10	..	8.44	3.59	..
Hassan ..	10.75	14.84	..	68,611	80,123	..	11.48	14.41	..	—0.73	0.43	..	10.81	3.73	..
Chikmagalur ..	10.90	14.00	..	38,097	48,176	..	11.52	15.58	..	—0.62	—1.58	..	12.80	2.50	..
Shimoga ..	19.25	20.72	..	85,552	91,465	..	17.46	19.84	..	1.79	0.88	..	9.25	—0.02	..

Note.—Birth and death figures by rural/urban breakdown for the decade 1921-30 are not available
For the decade 1931-40 combined figures for Mysore and Mandya are furnished since Mandya was carved out of Mysore only in 1939

2.4—Livelihood pattern of rural population

State and District		Per 10,000 of rural population belonging to Livelihood Class							
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
MYSORE STATE	..	7,072	570	835	299	444	166	18	596
Bangalore	..	6,553	504	747	222	674	245	44	1,011
Kolar	..	7,760	389	591	293	262	189	23	493
Tumkur	..	7,769	366	586	300	348	162	9	460
Mysore	..	7,091	606	1,002	342	343	148	8	460
Mandya	..	8,215	277	470	172	328	99	9	430
Chitaldrug	..	6,630	426	1,273	396	465	180	11	619
Hassan	..	8,021	265	666	273	337	70	6	362
Chikmagalur	..	5,511	912	1,437	292	1,028	148	24	648
Shimoga	..	4,832	2,077	1,281	464	415	176	22	733

3.1—Distribution of population between towns

State, City and District	Population per town	Number in towns per 1,000 of general population	Number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with a population of			
			20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
MYSORE STATE ..	19,807	240	701	106	135	58
Bangalore Corporation ..	778,977	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	10,396	100	178	345	451	26
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	159,084	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
Kolar ..	10,004	124	395	205	316	84
Tumkur ..	9,615	92	340	227	282	151
Mysore City ..	244,323	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
Mysore ..	7,139	117	..	374	483	143
Mandya ..	7,778	108	272	289	303	136
Chitaldrug ..	11,330	157	596	117	50	237
Hassan ..	7,945	122	285	308	267	140
Chikmagalur ..	7,399	159	327	185	258	230
Shimoga ..	12,191	221	608	86	250	56

3.2—Variation and density of urban population

State, City and District	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)			Density 1951
	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
MYSORE STATE ..	+60.28	+28.40	+18.77	8,172
Bangalore Corporation ..	+91.51	+31.92	+28.57	30,548
Bangalore ..	+48.13	+16.99	+15.04	6,436
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	+18.84	+57.29	—2.94	5,303
Kolar ..	+36.94	+20.11	+20.50	5,265
Tumkur ..	+61.03	+2.04	+19.74	5,686
Mysore City ..	+62.30	+40.51	+27.62	16,967
Mysore ..	+39.15	+16.18	+9.52	3,734
Mandya ..	+46.67	+26.51	—7.42	3,038
Chitaldrug ..	+54.11	+20.78	+22.62	9,125
Hassan ..	+51.25	+15.32	+21.79	3,688
Chikmagalur ..	+39.77	+19.37	+18.08	4,136
Shimoga ..	+63.09	+43.01	+26.76	6,804

3.3—Mean decennial growth-rates during three decades--Urban population

State, City and District	Mean population of decade			Mean population of decade for area under registration of births and deaths			Growth of population during decade			Mean decennial growth rate			Registered births during decade		
	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ...	1,762,466	1,196,563	955,942	1,762,466	1,196,563	955,942	832,521	299,285	181,958	47.24	25.01	19.03	433,097	353,203	..
Bangalore Corporation..	592,868	357,554	274,090	592,868	357,554	274,090	372,217	98,411	68,518	62.78	27.52	25.00	172,513	121,104	..
Bangalore ..	113,191	84,613	73,759	113,191	84,613	73,759	43,909	13,247	8,462	38.79	15.66	11.47	21,606	19,392	..
Kolar Gold Fields City..	146,471	109,481	86,392	146,471	109,481	86,392	25,225	48,756	—2,579	17.22	44.53	—2.99	42,125	42,467	..
Kolar ..	102,367	77,362	64,083	102,367	77,362	64,083	35,364	14,645	11,913	34.55	18.93	18.59	15,618	19,435	..
Tumkur ..	83,952	61,864	56,557	83,952	61,864	56,557	43,620	556	10,058	51.96	0.90	17.78	16,956	17,099	..
Mysore City ..	197,431	128,841	95,546	197,431	128,841	95,546	93,783	43,398	23,191	47.50	33.68	24.27	55,852	39,638	..
Mysore ..	104,298	81,151	66,389	104,298	81,151	66,389	34,146	12,148	17,375	32.74	18.04	26.17	17,488	27,337	..
Mandya ..	64,207	45,308	38,856	64,207	45,308	38,856	27,138	10,659	2,245	42.27	..	0.58	12,240	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	108,760	74,005	60,879	108,760	74,005	60,879	54,402	15,108	11,144	50.02	20.41	18.31	22,235	18,662	..
Hassan ..	73,806	56,391	45,418	73,806	56,391	45,418	27,180	7,649	14,298	36.83	13.56	31.48	16,072	15,304	..
Chikmagalur ..	57,114	43,776	37,865	57,114	43,776	37,865	18,947	7,730	4,091	33.17	17.66	10.80	16,237	12,668	..
Shimoga ..	117,999	76,215	56,105	117,999	76,215	56,105	56,590	26,978	13,242	47.96	3540.	23.60	24,155	20,097	..

3.3—Mean decennial growth-rates during three decades—Urban population—*concld.*

State, City and District	Mean decennial birth-rate (Registered)			Registered deaths during decade			Mean decennial death-rate (Registered)			Decennial rate of natural increase (Registered)			Migration *cum* Registration error		
	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30	1941–50	1931–40	1921–30
	17	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*
MYSORE STATE ..	24.57	29.52	..	244,564	232,261	..	13.88	19.41	..	10.69	10.11	..	36.55	14.90	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	29.10	33.87	..	115,457	95,094	..	19.47	26.60	..	9.63	7.27	..	53.15	20.25	..
Bangalore ..	19.09	22.92	..	7,965	9,018	..	7.04	10.66	..	12.05	12.26	..	26.74	3.40	..
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	28.76	38.79	..	19,481	25,049	..	13.30	22.88	..	15.46	15.91	..	1.76	28.62	..
Kolar ..	15.26	25.12	..	8,762	10,527	..	8.56	13.61	..	6.70	11.51	..	27.85	7.42	..
Tumkur ..	20.20	27.64	..	7,415	8,654	..	8.83	13.99	..	11.37	13.65	..	40.59	—12.75	..
Mysore City ..	28.29	30.77	..	31,499	29,497	..	15.95	22.89	..	12.34	7.88	..	35.16	25.80	..
Mysore ..	16.77	21.62	..	9,090	17,219	..	8.72	13.62	..	8.05	8.00	..	24.69	10.04	..
Mandya ..	19.06	..	..	6,633	..	..	10.33	..	..	8.73	..	..	33.54	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	20.44	25.22	..	9,472	9,553	..	8.71	12.91	..	11.73	12.31	..	38.29	8.10	..
Hassan ..	21.78	27.14	..	8,402	9,326	..	11.38	16.54	..	10.40	10.60	..	26.43	2.96	..
Chikmagalur ..	28.43	28.94	..	7,433	7,720	..	13.01	17.64	..	15.42	11.30	..	17.75	6.36	..
Shimoga ..	20.47	26.37	..	12,955	10,604	..	10.98	13.91	..	9.49	12.46	..	38.47	22.94	..

Note.— Birth and death figures by rural/urban breakdown for the decade 1921-30 are not available
For the decade 1931-40 combined figures for Mysore and Mandya are furnished since Mandya was carved out of Mysore only in 1939

3.4—Towns classified by population

Class of town	Towns of each class in 1951	Proportion to total urban population (per cent)	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—) in class totals		
			1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
I	3	54.27	+71.07	+38.07	+21.66
II	1	2.57	+76.38	+37.16	+36.44
III	10	13.28	+64.77	+36.11	+28.36
IV	17	10.59	+59.56	+19.40	+15.96
V	43	13.53	+40.80	+11.42	+14.30
VI	36	5.76	+17.41	+10.24	+3.53
All Classes ..	110	100.00	60.28	28.40	18.77

3.5—Cities—Chief figures

City	Area in square miles	Population 1951	Density	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)		
				1941-51	1931-41	1921-31
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
Bangalore Corporation ..	25.5	778,977	30,548	+91.51	+31.92	+28.57
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	30.0	159,084	5,303	+18.84	+57.29	—2.94
Mysore City ..	14.4	244,323	16,967	+62.30	+40.51	+27.62

3.6—Number per 1,000 of the general population and of each livelihood class who live in towns

State, City and District	General population	Livelihood Class							
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
MYSORE STATE	240	31	91	65	214	671	773	879	655
Bangalore Corporation	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bangalore	100	20	93	71	144	308	467	349	227
Kolar Gold Fields City	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Kolar	124	24	123	84	135	473	624	711	483
Tumkur	92	14	55	26	124	373	581	797	439
Mysore City	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mysore	117	34	125	91	223	384	552	770	442
Mandya	108	31	124	83	243	420	609	746	482
Chitaldrug	157	25	56	36	107	499	695	854	503
Hassan	122	20	100	37	228	410	816	898	576
Chikmagalur	159	46	89	35	250	228	673	779	520
Shimoga	221	44	39	45	201	672	714	836	563

3.7—Livelihood pattern of urban population

State, City and District	Per 10,000 of urban population belonging to Livelihood Class							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
MYSORE STATE ..	715	181	183	258	2,863	1,793	423	3,584
Bangalore Corporation ..	55	25	12	65	3,212	1,910	521	4,200
Bangalore	1,196	462	514	336	2,692	1,926	211	2,663
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	1,009	53	124	48	6,158	900	158	1,550
Kolar	1,343	386	385	324	1,665	2,224	408	3,265
Tumkur	1,073	209	155	420	2,043	2,220	324	3,556
Mysore City	358	71	74	286	2,439	1,697	694	4,381
Mysore	1,866	657	763	746	1,618	1,385	207	2,758
Mandya	2,144	323	352	454	1,953	1,266	222	3,286
Chitaldrug	928	137	254	257	2,498	2,216	339	3,371
Hassan	1,179	211	186	579	1,684	2,248	380	3,533
Chikmagalur	1,402	472	271	511	1,601	1,602	443	3,698
Shimoga	787	299	214	411	3,002	1,550	404	3,333

4.1—Agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population; number in each class and sub-class of 10,000 persons of all agricultural classes; and comparison with agricultural holdings by size

State, City and District	Agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population	Number per 10,000 persons of all agricultural classes							Distribution of 10,000 agricultural holdings by size of holding													
		Total			I-Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants	III-Cultivating labourers and their dependants	IV-Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants	Not exceeding 1 acre in extent		Between 1—5 acres		Between 5—10 acres		Between 10—50 acres		Between 50—100 acres		Between 100—500 acres		Over 500 acres	
		Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants					No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
MYSORE STATE ..	699	2,529	7,150	321	7,934	682	971	413	2,045	312	4,698	2,334	2,040	2,374	1,111	3,436	87	1,015	18	450	1	79
Bangalore Corporation ..	16	1,893	7,723	384	3,524	1,581	760	4,135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	747	2,233	7,509	258	8,050	669	968	313	2,473	434	4,296	2,286	1,972	2,554	1,184	3,376	61	719	13	565	1	66
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	123	2,277	7,192	531	8,175	432	1,007	386	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	822	2,609	6,948	443	8,478	473	688	361	2,839	601	4,743	3,451	1,763	2,465	608	2,508	42	700	5	231	*	14
Tumkur ..	836	2,499	7,041	460	8,554	420	654	372	1,391	137	4,762	2,055	2,277	2,186	1,437	4,396	128	1,046	5	155	†	25
Mysore City ..	79	1,880	7,837	283	4,540	899	934	3,627	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	846	2,282	7,437	281	7,664	723	1,152	461	3,073	650	4,361	3,291	1,757	2,620	776	2,885	30	422	3	123	‡	5
Mandya ..	850	2,414	7,242	344	8,892	332	537	239	2,779	739	5,646	3,441	1,203	2,662	362	2,791	9	337	1	30	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	761	2,916	6,805	279	7,544	500	1,464	492	788	137	2,987	999	2,936	1,877	2,906	4,814	328	1,613	54	526	1	34
Hassan ..	836	2,613	7,207	180	8,594	309	726	371	1,260	228	5,827	3,214	2,050	2,733	807	2,352	50	888	5	444	1	141
Chikmagalur ..	728	2,777	7,026	197	6,674	1,157	1,720	449	1,331	134	4,127	1,765	2,736	2,060	1,418	2,614	223	1,392	159	1,602	6	433
Shimoga ..	712	2,942	6,733	325	5,531	2,366	1,468	635	1,036	86	4,114	1,882	2,936	2,644	1,775	3,161	106	1,413	32	702	1	112

Note.—Source of information for cols. 11—24—Season and Crop Report of Mysore—1948-49 issued by the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore

In view of the very small proportion of the number of holdings in the classes 100—500 acres and over 500 acres, distribution is given per 10,000 agricultural holdings instead of 1,000 holdings as prescribed

* The actual value is 0.25 † The actual value is 0.29 ‡ The actual value is 0.05

4.2—Livelihood Class I—(Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants); number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class I in each sub-class; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class I; and comparison with 1941 and 1931 Censuses

State, City and District	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class I			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class I whose secondary means of livelihood is																Comparison with 1941 Census			Comparison with 1931 Census			Number of self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood per 10,000 persons in Livelihood Class I in 1951
				Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of unowned land		Employment as cultivating labourers		Rent on agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources								
	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Total self-supporting persons in Livelihood Class I in 1951 Census	Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class I in 1941 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Total self-supporting persons in Livelihood Class I in 1951 Census	Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class I in 1931 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27 *
MYSORE STATE ..	2,378	7,313	309	..	96	22	22	23	44	5	1	135	74	47	18	3	1	123	53	1,196,773	908,503	+32	1,196,773	1,158,939	+3	358
Bangalore Corporation ..	1,638	8,049	313	..	67	7	2	..	14	16	5	12	70	44	35	5	12	88	109	707	692	+2	707	1,257	—44	172
Bangalore ..	2,165	7,590	245	..	43	22	5	15	34	13	1	124	77	43	20	3	2	102	63	175,594	143,730	+22	175,594	175,653	..	322
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	2,012	7,442	546	..	221	12	56	17	103	..	1	173	86	50	14	67	24	146	41	3,230	2,909	+11	3,230	3,832	—16	465
Kolar ..	2,519	7,045	436	..	182	45	13	56	58	3	1	195	81	59	18	6	2	223	81	170,362	117,632	+45	170,362	156,060	+9	587
Tumkur ..	2,360	7,175	465	..	214	18	94	18	50	2	1	110	46	49	16	2	..	129	44	194,392	135,284	+44	194,392	173,224	+12	328
Mysore City ..	1,741	7,964	295	..	29	5	10	3	27	17	13	38	74	51	39	35	21	48	82	1,522	1,400	+9	1,522	1,141	+33	198
Mysore ..	2,188	7,559	253	..	31	16	5	18	29	2	1	213	135	44	16	3	1	76	35	147,529	133,561	+10	147,529	288,261	—5 †	371
Mandya ..	2,356	7,315	329	..	112	16	5	14	53	1	1	123	78	38	19	2	1	117	60	127,753	104,912	+22	127,753	..		311
Chitaldrug ..	2,701	7,043	256	..	20	10	4	40	84	2	2	139	77	50	21	2	1	103	47	134,540	81,548	+65	134,540	106,218	+27	347
Hassan ..	2,408	7,429	163	..	27	8	4	9	15	2	1	80	46	46	15	3	1	143	54	123,740	93,934	+32	123,740	128,562	—4	291
Chikmagalur ..	2,441	7,389	170	..	30	14	7	13	30	7	1	78	54	41	12	2	1	79	35	49,498	42,538	+16	49,498	47,146	+5	234
Shimoga ..	2,598	7,133	269	..	138	60	20	8	36	16	5	63	30	46	15	2	1	81	24	67,906	50,363	+35	67,906	77,585	—12	275

* This column (27) though not prescribed is given as a check column for self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood

† Mandya District was not in existence in the year 1931 and it then formed part of Mysore District

4.3—Livelihood Class II—(Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants); number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class II in each sub-class; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class II; and comparison with 1941 and 1931 Censuses

State, City and District	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class II			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class II whose secondary means of livelihood is									Comparison with 1941 Census			Comparison with 1931 Census			Number of self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class II in 1951
	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Cultivation of owned land	Cultivation of unowned land	Employment as cultivating labourers	Rent on agricultural land	Production (other than cultivation)	Commerce	Transport	Other services and miscellaneous sources		Total self-supporting persons in Livelihood Class II in 1951 Census	Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class II in 1941 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Total self-supporting persons in Livelihood Class II in 1951 Census	Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class II in 1931 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants							
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27* *
MYSORE STATE ..	2,557	6,970	473	36	16	..	164	94	120	8	4	98	55	44	24	9	2	131	88	110,591	64,544	+71	110,591	143,674	—23	420
Bangalore Corporation ..	1,917	7,494	589	..	..	..	248	..	21	16	..	47	93	62	36	16	10	78	181	371	134	+177	371	744	—50	217
Bangalore ..	2,193	7,464	343	25	6	..	87	42	47	21	5	116	72	49	22	5	1	124	103	14,775	4,664	+217	14,775	17,726	—17	382
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	2,361	7,108	531	12	..	..	35	59	224	..	..	130	118	24	35	165	24	142	94	200	476	—58	200	179	+17	531
Kolar ..	2,581	6,768	651	88	22	..	135	237	210	2	..	97	67	65	27	11	5	252	185	9,742	1,344	+625	9,742	16,597	—41	752
Tumkur ..	2,497	6,878	625	69	34	..	234	101	175	2	3	124	51	54	21	10	2	184	106	10,105	4,429	+128	10,105	16,189	—38	544
Mysore City ..	2,842	6,771	387	29	..	..	121	23	40	46	..	58	35	75	29	46	29	144	133	492	250	+97	492	510	—4	422
Mysore ..	2,218	7,388	394	6	12	..	107	90	72	4	5	93	84	43	47	12	3	96	64	14,111	15,349	—8	14,111	19,122	—2 †	345
Mandya ..	2,303	7,285	412	44	65	..	90	53	105	2	1	60	45	45	31	5	3	106	72	4,658	4,446	+5	4,658	..		315
Chitaldrug ..	2,890	6,423	687	38	13	..	13	219	395	8	10	158	73	49	35	8	2	173	146	9,554	1,489	+542	9,554	14,862	—36	653
Hassan ..	2,897	6,738	365	48	37	..	50	118	74	9	4	107	51	65	25	6	..	230	124	5,351	7,135	—25	5,351	9,078	—41	583
Chikmagalur ..	2,677	7,026	297	22	3	..	73	98	99	9	14	86	30	30	10	8	3	102	65	9,412	4,270	+120	9,412	14,866	—37	355
Shimoga ..	2,847	6,653	500	31	10	..	331	45	79	6	2	75	29	31	10	8	2	81	37	31,820	20,558	+55	31,820	33,801	—6	277

* This Column (27) though not prescribed is given as a check column for self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood

† Mandya District formed part of Mysore District in 1931

4·4—Livelihood Class III—(Cultivating labourers and their dependants); number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class III in each sub-class; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class III; and comparison with 1941 and 1931 Censuses

State, City and District	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class III			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class III whose secondary means of livelihood is																Comparison with 1941 Census			Comparison with 1931 Census			Number of self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class III in 1951
				Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of unowned land		Employment as cultivating labourers		Rent on agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources								
	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Total self-supporting persons in Livelihood Class III in 1951 Census	Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class III in 1941 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Total self-supporting persons in Livelihood Class III in 1951 Census	Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class III in 1931 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27* *
MYSORE STATE ..	3,575	6,095	330	22	11	20	11	..	193	17	2	84	47	24	10	2	1	79	55	220,171	158,401	+39	220,171	270,821	—19	246
Bangalore Corporation ..	2,922	6,659	419	..	..	..	22	..	140	..	..	21	64	21	43	..	..	86	150	272	100	+172	272	289	—6	129
Bangalore ..	2,713	6,981	306	9	6	19	4	..	174	7	1	71	53	25	13	2	1	55	54	26,466	18,613	+42	26,466	18,788	+41	188
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	4,146	5,409	445	35	5	5	30	..	303	25	..	56	51	51	20	25	..	30	36	820	516	+59	820	420	+95	227
Kolar ..	3,528	6,042	430	73	27	35	17	..	219	37	2	66	43	32	15	3	2	118	105	19,352	18,838	+3	19,352	21,923	—12	364
Tumkur ..	3,962	5,654	384	42	20	21	31	..	235	20	1	88	38	35	9	1	..	99	50	24,933	20,776	+20	24,933	30,778	—19	306
Mysore City ..	2,875	6,847	278	..	..	6	..	..	156	6	6	6	39	28	28	11	5	33	44	517	55	+840	517	434	+19	89
Mysore ..	2,845	6,748	407	9	8	14	11	..	232	3	..	96	90	18	13	2	1	52	52	28,826	16,727	+72	28,826	49,937	—22 †	194
Mandya ..	3,135	6,304	561	16	12	20	6	..	405	3	..	87	47	27	19	1	1	95	71	10,273	7,501	+37	10,273	..		249
Chitaldrug ..	3,828	5,938	234	23	9	13	16	..	93	29	9	133	49	28	10	1	..	101	48	37,014	23,410	+58	37,014	47,206	—22	328
Hassan ..	4,703	5,027	270	31	17	21	2	..	168	14	1	49	23	16	3	1	..	82	56	20,420	19,987	+2	20,420	22,889	—11	214
Chikmagalur ..	4,154	5,639	207	11	3	30	4	..	148	1	1	54	15	8	2	1	1	57	33	21,706	11,187	+94	21,706	44,540	—51	162
Shimoga ..	4,264	5,461	275	3	4	17	5	..	192	36	3	68	18	21	8	1	..	79	45	29,572	20,691	+43	29,572	33,617	—12	225

* This column (27) though not prescribed is given as a check column for self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood
† Mandya District was not in existence in 1931 and it then formed part of Mysore District

4·5—Livelihood Class IV– (Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants); number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV in each sub-class; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV; and comparison with 1941 and 1931 Censuses

State, City and District	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class IV			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class IV whose secondary means of livelihood is																Comparison with 1941 Census			Comparison with 1931 Census			Number of self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV in 1951
				Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of unowned land		Employment as cultivating labourers		Rent on agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources								
	Self supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Self supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Total self-supporting persons in Livelihood Class IV in 1951 Census	Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class IV in 1941 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Total self-supporting persons in Livelihood Class IV in 1951 Census	Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class IV in 1931 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27* †
MYSORE STATE ..	2,928	6,776	296	12	9	6	5	52	36	..	17	168	74	229	63	10	5	348	87	76,809	13,521 *	+468	76,809	43,274	+77	825
Bangalore Corporation ..	1,912	7,728	360	4	6	20	..	..	20	..	10	38	73	67	57	4	10	324	184	968	1,346	—28	968	765	+27	457
Bangalore ..	2,599	7,133	268	9	7	5	3	21	37	..	23	149	65	194	52	9	2	355	79	8,189	2,050	+299	8,189	5,751	+42	742
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	2,916	6,649	435	..	13	..	..	40	53	..	13	53	185	172	79	13	..	396	92	221	289	—24	221	60	+268	673
Kolar ..	3,014	6,633	353	11	13	4	4	62	22	..	18	218	95	338	82	8	4	542	115	8,676	1,346	+545	8,676	6,496	+34	183
Tumkur ..	3,117	6,584	299	14	14	4	18	52	62	..	19	159	62	267	57	4	2	364	65	11,168	2,195	+409	11,168	7,923	+41	864
Mysore City ..	1,560	8,198	242	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	20	34	30	59	65	13	13	178	113	1,089	757	+44	1,089	704	+55	288
Mysore ..	2,545	7,193	262	7	5	4	4	18	24	..	17	165	77	187	61	9	5	259	69	10,315	865	+19	10,315	8,827	+68 ‡	649
Mandya ..	3,127	6,561	312	6	15	4	..	21	15	..	17	140	73	181	67	12	3	383	122	4,553	397	+15	4,553	..		747
Chitaldrug ..	3,523	6,123	354	7	3	4	..	113	69	..	7	259	118	263	73	6	5	278	79	11,446	1,602	+1,801	11,446	3,491	+228	930
Hassan ..	3,038	6,730	232	9	6	4	..	20	8	..	16	154	56	228	71	31	5	339	70	6,737	1,293	+421	6,737	2,905	+132	785
Chikmagalur ..	2,750	6,942	308	12	11	21	6	35	22	..	15	146	66	195	59	15	29	360	100	3,749	830	+352	3,749	2,984	+26	784
Shimoga ..	3,235	6,486	279	36	12	10	8	117	48	..	18	150	51	247	51	6	..	360	91	9,698	1,412	+587	9,698	3,368	+188	926

* Includes 139 persons belonging to Group 3, omitted from the detailed list (owing to the small proportion to the total population) but included in the total figure for the State
† This column (27) though not prescribed is given as a check column for self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood
‡ Mandya District formed part of Mysore District in 1931

4.6– Active and semi-active workers in cultivation

State, City and District		Cultivation				Cultivation of owned land				Cultivation of unowned land				Employment as cultivating labourers			
		Total	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants	Total	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons	Secondary means of livelihood of self supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants	Total	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants	Total	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*
MYSORE STATE	..	1,668,258	1,527,535	21,671	119,052	1,263,851	1,196,773	12,542	54,536	134,901	110,591	4,187	20,123	269,506	220,171	4,942	44,393
Bangalore Corporation	..	1,847	1,350	210	287	901	707	116	78	577	371	78	128	369	272	16	81
Bangalore	..	230,654	216,835	3,040	10,779	181,974	175,594	2,116	4,264	16,558	14,775	543	1,240	32,122	26,463	381	5,275
Kolar Gold Fields City	..	5,497	4,250	401	846	3,870	3,230	258	382	441	200	120	121	1,186	820	23	343
Kolar	..	223,662	199,456	2,792	21,414	185,242	170,362	1,514	13,366	11,971	9,742	611	1,618	26,449	19,352	667	6,430
Tumkur	..	268,051	229,430	3,623	34,998	215,143	194,392	2,227	18,524	19,972	10,105	667	9,200	32,936	24,933	729	7,274
Mysore City	..	2,961	2,531	239	191	1,681	1,522	114	45	662	492	113	57	618	517	12	89
Mysore	..	201,061	190,466	1,517	9,078	150,718	147,529	744	2,445	15,728	14,111	359	1,258	34,615	28,826	414	5,375
Mandya	..	157,460	142,684	2,234	12,542	136,709	127,753	1,762	7,194	5,475	4,658	218	599	15,276	10,273	254	4,749
Chitaldrug	..	193,781	181,108	3,158	9,515	137,747	134,540	1,535	1,672	10,392	9,554	319	519	45,642	37,014	1,304	7,324
Hassan	..	154,995	149,511	1,531	3,953	126,673	123,740	1,070	1,863	6,027	5,351	319	357	22,295	20,420	142	1,733
Chikmagalur	..	85,040	80,616	1,071	3,353	50,818	49,498	522	798	10,410	9,412	405	593	23,812	21,706	144	1,962
Shimoga	..	143,249	129,298	1,855	12,096	72,375	67,906	564	3,905	36,688	31,820	435	4,433	34,186	29,572	856	3,758

4.7—Progress of cultivation since 1921

State and District	Average net area sown in acres A (1)				Average area sown more than once A (2)				Average net area irrigated A (3)				Average area irrigated more than once A (4)			
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*
MYSORE STATE ..	6,339,297	6,728,634	6,510,712	6,291,599	325,808	274,153	245,902	271,522	1,136,233	1,139,237	1,095,367	985,068	7,433	10,020	18,324	28,810
Bangalore ..	774,206	774,941	..	698,348	38,333	10,911	..	63	84,131	86,651	..	62,060	7,430	..	..	6,696
Kolar ..	640,018	624,108	..	518,682	18,849	5,921	..	5,394	106,105	126,083	..	85,219	..	547	..	725
Tumkur ..	938,182	960,960	..	940,307	17,303	18,521	..	23,385	116,613	118,318	..	85,620	..	7,765	..	3,675
Mysore ..	793,330	1,141,753	..	1,354,186	162,246	176,378	..	200,510	98,568	159,974	..	122,477	3	..	..	11,535
Mandya ..	510,577	515,744	..	..	18,798	15,123	..	..	129,124	94,762	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	1,047,063	1,138,234	..	1,157,253	28,823	14,846	..	20,787	103,859	73,557	..	75,010	..	12	..	..
Hassan ..	643,102	600,422	..	641,056	17,134	10,967	..	9,025	126,782	114,011	..	126,304	..	1,594	..	3,097
Chikmagalur ..	436,665	433,420	..	424,676	8,782	19,698	..	8,175	127,699	125,649	..	121,839	..	..	..	3,082
Shimoga ..	556,154	539,052	..	557,091	15,540	1,788	..	4,183	243,352	240,232	..	306,539	..	102	..	..

Note.—The figures for this Table have been taken from the statement relating to Progress of Cultivation received from the Registrar General

As the district-wise figures for the quinquennium ending (1929-30) were not available, columns 4, 8, 12 and 16 have been left blank, for the Districts

4.8—Components of cultivated area per capita during three decades

State and District	Un-irrigated single-crop cultivation per capita (USC) (in cents)				Un-irrigated double-crop cultivation per capita (UDC) (in cents)				Irrigated single-crop cultivation per capita (ISC) (in cents)				Irrigated double-crop cultivation per capita (IDC) (in cents)			
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*
MYSORE STATE ..	53.83	72.57	79.01	84.57	3.51	3.60	3.47	4.05	12.44	15.39	16.40	15.97	0.08	0.14	0.28	0.48
Bangalore ..	30.99	46.75	..	62.34	1.45	0.75	..	—0.64	3.61	5.98	..	5.37	0.34	..	..	0.05
Kolar ..	45.59	50.64	..	54.14	1.67	0.55	..	0.59	9.45	12.90	..	10.64	..	0.06	..	0.09
Tumkur ..	69.85	87.03	..	107.47	1.50	1.13	..	2.54	10.13	11.57	..	10.55	..	0.81	..	0.47
Mysore ..	41.45	76.01	..	121.61	12.66	16.65	..	22.04	7.67	15.10	..	12.94	0.00023	..	..	1.35
Mandya ..	50.54	63.86	..	..	2.62	2.38	..	..	18.00	14.91	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	105.30	145.55	..	184.62	3.32	2.04	..	3.62	11.96	10.13	..	13.05	..	0.0017	..	..
Hassan ..	69.80	76.00	..	87.46	2.40	1.49	..	1.02	17.73	17.91	..	21.18	..	0.25	..	0.53
Chikmagalur ..	71.89	80.40	..	89.27	2.10	5.50	..	1.53	30.58	35.07	..	35.61	..	..	..	0 92
Shimoga ..	44.81	53.77	..	49.79	2.34	0.31	..	0.85	36.69	43.45	..	61.95	..	0.02	..	..

Note.—Note to Table 4.7 applies to this Table also

4.9—Land area per capita (1951) and trend of cultivation per capita during three decades

State and District	Land area per capita (1951)		Area of cultivation per capita (in cents)				Grain production capacity of cultivation per capita (in lbs.)—(GPC)			
	Total land area per capital (in cents)	Area cultivated and cultivable per capita (in cents)	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
MYSORE STATE ..	207.97	70.70	69.86	91.70	99.16	105.07	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	92.78	35.12	36.39	53.48		67.72	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	180.57	58.15	56.71	64.15		65.46	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	227.43	83.64	81.48	100.54		121.03	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	176.72	61.05	61.78	107.76		157.94	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	170.97	73.16	71.16	81.15		..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	308.78	123.15	120.58	156.72		201.29	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	236.06	92.46	89.93	95.65		110.19	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	426.72	104.36	104.57	120.97		127.33	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	390.79	86.37	83.84	97.55		112.59	..	..	..	..

Figures not available

Figures not available for columns 8, 9, 10 and 11.

5.1 —Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population; number in each class and sub-class per 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural classes; and number of employers, employees and independent workers per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes

State, City and District	Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population	Number per 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural classes							Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes			
		Total			V-Production (other than cultivation)	VI-Commerce	VII-Transport	VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Others
		Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants								
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
MYSORE STATE ..	301	2,769	6,854	377	3,403	1,849	384	4,364	289	5,580	3,869	262
Bangalore Corporation ..	984	2,614	6,793	593	3,263	1,941	529	4,267	342	6,748	2,563	347
Bangalore ..	253	2,679	6,992	329	3,469	1,635	240	4,656	249	5,834	3,744	173
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	877	2,375	7,406	219	7,025	1,027	180	1,768	108	8,391	1,384	117
Kolar ..	178	2,724	6,934	352	2,443	2,472	398	4,687	326	3,916	5,318	440
Tumkur ..	164	2,767	6,958	275	3,078	2,145	228	4,549	239	3,507	5,934	320
Mysore City ..	921	2,515	7,199	286	2,648	1,843	753	4,756	292	6,438	2,815	455
Mysore ..	154	2,714	6,993	293	3,185	1,896	203	4,716	297	4,187	5,344	172
Mandya ..	150	2,869	6,767	364	3,360	1,502	215	4,923	261	4,400	5,168	171
Chitaldrug ..	239	3,159	6,644	197	3,273	2,084	259	4,384	228	3,536	6,030	206
Hassan ..	164	3,029	6,756	215	3,058	2,053	315	4,574	311	4,609	4,862	218
Chikmagalur ..	272	3,653	6,038	309	4,109	1,395	332	4,164	395	6,797	2,733	75
Shimoga ..	288	3,051	6,592	357	3,425	1,665	371	4,539	269	5 636	3,945	150

5.1(a)—Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of rural population; number in each class and sub-class per 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural classes; and number of employers, employees and independent workers per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes

State and District	Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of rural population	Number per 10,000 persons of non-agricultural classes							Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes			
		Total			V-Production (other than cultivation)	VI-Commerce	VII-Transport	VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Others
		Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants								
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
MYSORE STATE	..	**122**	**3,135**	**6,547**	**318**	**3,622**	**1,858**	**150**	**4,870**	**174**	**4,463**	**5,155**	**208**
Bangalore	..	197	2,784	6,870	346	3,417	1,239	222	5,122	140	6,140	3,553	167
Kolar	..	97	3,063	6,591	346	2,709	1,955	241	5,095	179	3,015	6,257	549
Tumkur	..	98	3,057	6,624	319	3,557	1,655	86	4,702	138	2,742	6,782	338
Mysore	..	96	2,854	6,957	189	3,574	1,548	85	4,793	183	3,379	6,303	135
Mandya	..	87	2,956	6,601	443	3,792	1,142	106	4,960	194	3,504	6,129	173
Chitaldrug	..	128	3,228	6,526	246	3,649	1,414	84	4,853	121	2,219	7,454	206
Hassan	..	78	3,526	6,318	156	4,343	908	77	4,672	207	4,183	5,417	193
Chikmagalur	..	185	4,320	5,299	381	5,563	801	129	3,507	274	7,275	2,421	30
Shimoga	..	135	3,537	6,060	403	3,084	1,308	167	5,441	210	5,084	4,591	115

5.1 (b)—Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of urban population; number in each class and sub-class per 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural classes; and number of employers, employees and independent workers per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes

State, City and District	Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of urban population	Number per 10,000 persons of non-agricultural classes							Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes			
		Total			V-Production (other than cultivation)	VI-Commerce	VII-Transport	VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Others
		Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants								
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
MYSORE STATE ..	866	2,604	6,992	404	3,305	2,069	489	4,137	350	6,182	3,176	292
Bangalore Corporation ..	984	2,614	6,793	593	3,263	1,941	529	4,267	342	6,748	2,563	347
Bangalore ..	749	2,431	7,279	290	3,594	2,570	281	3,555	544	5,006	4,259	191
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	877	2,375	7,406	219	7,025	1,027	180	1,768	108	8,391	1,384	117
Kolar ..	756	2,417	7,226	357	2,202	2,941	539	4,318	495	4,951	4,239	315
Tumkur ..	814	2,423	7,356	221	2,509	2,726	398	4,367	392	4,652	4,663	293
Mysore City ..	921	2,515	7,199	286	2,648	1,843	753	4,756	292	6,438	2,815	455
Mysore ..	597	2,544	7,036	420	2,712	2,320	347	4,621	453	5,291	4,033	223
Mandya ..	673	2,777	6,942	281	2,904	1,882	330	4,884	336	5,412	4,084	168
Chitaldrug ..	842	3,104	6,739	157	2,966	2,630	402	4,002	319	4,653	4,822	206
Hassan ..	784	2,676	7,067	257	2,146	2,866	484	4,504	408	5,008	4,343	241
Chikmagalur ..	734	2,768	7,018	214	2,180	2,182	603	5,035	647	5,808	3,378	167
Shimoga ..	829	2,772	6,897	331	3,621	1,871	487	4,021	311	6,041	3,472	176

5.2 – Livelihood Class V – (Production other than cultivation)—number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class V in independent workers; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons

State, City and District		Actual population of Livelihood Class V	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class V			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class V			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood					
									Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of unowned land		Employment as cultivating labourers	
			Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
MYSORE STATE ..	T	929,622	2,750	6,833	417	272	5,762	3,966	52	21	16	7	16	17
	R	305,787	3,103	6,524	368	203	4,208	5,589	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	623,835	2,575	6,984	441	313	6,631	3,003	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	T	250,195	2,528	6,806	666	323	7,526	2,151	1	1	1	2	..	1
Bangalore ..	T	118,172	2,541	7,045	414	389	5,746	3,865	47	22	15	5	9	13
	R	81,788	2,514	7,045	441	161	5,094	3,842	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	36,384	2,601	7,013	356	873	5,207	3,917	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	T	97,965	2,292	7,541	167	31	9,657	312	22	2	11	2	1	7
Kolar ..	T	42,297	2,777	6,792	431	448	2,657	6,895	118	50	40	11	36	33
	R	22,303	3,019	6,618	363	315	2,009	7,676	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	19,994	2,507	6,985	508	626	3,528	5,846	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	T	57,999	2,744	6,922	334	258	1,887	7,855	176	54	44	21	48	41
	R	36,390	2,883	6,742	372	187	1,222	8,591	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	21,609	2,504	7,225	271	397	3,176	6,427	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	T	59,603	2,688	6,990	322	283	6,497	3,220	1	..	6	1	1	1
Mysore ..	T	51,153	2,655	7,054	291	330	3,479	6,191	61	18	23	9	30	37
	R	31,510	2,703	7,096	196	226	2,883	6,891	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	19,643	2,570	6,987	443	505	4,487	5,008	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	T	36,196	2,757	6,794	449	264	3,364	6,372	213	137	19	10	28	43
	R	21,004	2,891	6,557	552	232	2,697	7,071	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	15,192	2,571	7,122	307	312	4,402	5,286	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	T	68,060	3,262	6,481	257	181	3,014	6,805	95	43	21	8	61	50
	R	34,035	3,032	6,587	321	190	1,284	8,526	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	33,965	3,433	6,374	193	172	4,579	5,249	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	T	35,864	3,175	6,588	237	213	3,419	6,368	115	36	45	10	13	8
	R	21,151	3,518	6,314	168	137	3,873	5,990	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	14,713	2,683	6,981	336	357	2,562	7,081	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	T	46,737	4,232	5,414	354	326	7,418	2,256	43	8	27	13	6	13
	R	36,079	4,741	4,855	404	228	8,009	1,763	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	10,658	2,507	7,306	187	958	3,634	5,408	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	T	65,381	2,954	6,657	389	150	5,637	4,213	24	6	23	11	34	23
	R	21,467	3,515	6,107	378	214	3,970	5,816	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	43,914	2,680	6,926	394	110	6,706	3,184	..	..	..	..	..	..

each sub-class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class V who are employers, employees and of Livelihood Class V ; and comparison with 1941 and 1931 Censuses

Class V whose secondary means of livelihood is										Total self-supporting persons in Livelihood Class V in 1951 Census	Comparison with 1941 Census		Comparison with 1931 Census		Number of self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood per 10,000 of Livelihood Class V
Rent on agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources							
Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants		Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class V in 1941 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class V in 1931 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
52	9	34	224	26	28	2	6	33	105	255,658	249,691	+2	233,162	+7	231
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,033	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160,625	..	..	..	..	..
19	5	27	390	16	46	1	13	32	208	63,259	25,823	+145	25,758	+145	98
40	6	44	242	31	22	1	5	31	99	30,026	24,315	+23	24,657	+22	218
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,559	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,467	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	8	81	6	21	1	4	13	50	22,455	20,038	+12	12,274	+83	70
95	13	56	224	59	36	2	4	48	60	11,746	24,656	—52	17,223	—32	454
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,734	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,012	..	..	..	..	..
154	16	39	156	50	20	1	2	48	25	15,913	27,156	—41	21,962	—27	560
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,501	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,412	..	..	..	..	..
33	18	17	179	10	29	3	8	16	86	16,022	7,137	+124	5,832	+175	86
74	8	24	148	30	30	2	4	25	37	13,581	15,680	—13	37,205	—63	269
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,533	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,048	..	..	..	..	..
78	16	90	163	48	25	1	4	40	51	9,978	15,307	—35	..	..	517
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,073	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,905	..	..	..	..	..
88	12	48	81	34	13	1	..	60	50	22,200	26,878	—12	23,898	—7	409
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,541	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,659	..	..	..	..	..
95	12	50	108	56	21	3	2	28	40	11,388	17,672	—35	23,592	—52	405
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,441	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,947	..	..	..	..	..
44	11	20	265	26	9	2	3	30	27	19,777	29,945	—21	32,238	—39	197
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,105	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,672	..	..	..	..	..
79	21	38	153	19	16	4	6	35	153	19,313	20,034	—4	13,523	+43	256
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,546	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,767	..	..	..	..	..

5.3—Livelihood Class VI (Commerce)—number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI in each sub-class; workers; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of

State, City and District		Actual population of Livelihood Class VI		Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VI			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood					
										Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of unowned land		Employment as cultivating labourers	
				Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
1			*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
MYSORE STATE	..	T	505,154	2,423	7,247	330	633	2,292	7,075	30	11	14	4	8	8
		R	114,609	2,868	6,868	264	333	1,061	8,606	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	390,545	2,292	7,358	350	743	2,744	6,513	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	T	148,780	2,288	7,212	500	794	3,610	5,596	1	1	1	1	..	..
Bangalore	..	T	55,686	2,319	7,405	276	419	1,612	7,969	40	10	15	4	9	10
		R	29,663	2,550	7,128	322	349	1,770	7,881	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	26,023	2,057	7,720	223	518	1,388	8,094	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar Gold Fields City	..	T	14,314	2,405	7,258	337	491	2,254	7,255	2	1	..	..	6	6
Kolar	..	T	42,794	2,416	7,302	282	396	999	8,605	38	17	32	4	16	14
		R	16,099	2,798	6,927	275	300	666	9,034	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	26,695	2,186	7,528	286	470	1,256	8,274	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	T	40,422	2,497	7,260	243	495	1,312	8,193	61	22	21	11	16	17
		R	16,938	2,995	6,738	267	231	599	9,170	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	23,484	2,138	7,637	225	763	2,031	7,206	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	T	41,468	2,360	7,398	242	772	2,991	6,237	4	..	7	1	1	1
Mysore	..	T	30,455	2,473	7,208	319	577	1,434	7,989	39	14	24	8	11	12
		R	13,646	2,722	7,098	180	339	1,004	8,657	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	16,809	2,272	7,297	431	809	1,851	7,340	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	T	16,178	2,589	7,055	356	478	1,413	8,109	135	59	29	20	14	19
		R	6,329	2,858	6,741	401	337	912	8,751	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	9,849	2,416	7,258	326	584	1,794	7,622	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	T	43,334	2,691	7,148	161	533	1,684	7,783	44	21	10	4	28	16
		R	13,209	3,163	6,626	211	235	540	9,225	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	30,125	2,485	7,376	139	698	2,323	6,979	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	T	24,070	2,486	7,282	232	630	2,516	6,854	43	9	14	2	4	3
		R	4,425	3,342	6,529	129	460	1,163	8,377	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	19,645	2,293	7,452	255	686	2,960	6,354	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	T	15,866	2,716	6,963	321	1,074	2,037	6,889	56	28	44	22	6	6
		R	5,195	3,323	6,431	246	574	2,062	7,364	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	10,671	2,422	7,221	357	1,409	2,020	6,571	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	T	31,787	2,548	7,221	231	705	1,983	7,312	33	8	24	4	9	14
		R	9,105	3,096	6,669	235	450	894	8,656	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	22,682	2,328	7,443	229	841	2,565	6,594	..	..	..	..	..	..

number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI who are employers, employees and independent Livelihood Class VI; and comparison with 1931 and 1941 Censuses

Class VI whose secondary means of livelihood is															
Rent on agricultural land		Production other than cultivation		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources		Total self-supporting persons in Livelihood Class VI in 1951 Census	Comparison with 1941 Census		Comparison with 1931 Census		Number of self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VI
Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants		Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class VI in 1941 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class VI in 1931 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
15	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*
123	17	36	80	87	132	4	9	44	69	122,393	90,550	+35	121,604	+1	295
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,866	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,527	..	..	..	..	..
32	6	15	125	23	227	2	16	66	124	34,037	17,169	+98	16,462	+107	140
106	10	44	92	42	78	3	6	33	65	12,916	11,144	+16	16,719	—23	292
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,564	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,352	..	..	..	..	..
11	1	5	52	16	180	1	13	13	84	3,443	2,868	+20	1,851	+95	54
206	22	60	70	52	108	3	7	34	40	10,340	8,784	+18	13,164	—21	441
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,505	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,835	..	..	..	..	..
263	16	58	57	51	90	3	3	40	27	10,093	8,425	+20	11,929	—15	513
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,072	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,021	..	..	..	..	..
96	18	20	56	22	91	5	12	33	63	9,786	6,037	+62	6,593	+48	188
169	22	34	87	39	110	2	10	28	56	7,533	7,592	—1	21,169	—64	346
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,714	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,819	..	..	..	..	..
132	24	55	55	57	124	6	4	46	51	4,189	4,442	—6	..	..	474
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,809	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,380	..	..	..	..	..
148	33	41	29	48	35	5	2	33	21	11,665	8,705	+34	10,551	+11	358
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,178	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,487	..	..	..	..	..
216	25	56	60	50	92	11	7	39	34	5,983	4,232	+41	7,393	—19	433
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,479	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,504	..	..	..	..	..
125	48	72	47	44	105	13	18	61	47	4,310	4,490	—4	5,781	—25	421
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,726	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,584	..	..	..	..	..
216	25	43	43	36	91	9	3	37	43	8,098	6,662	+22	9,992	—19	407
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,819	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,279	..	..	..	..	..

5.4 –Livelihood Class VII—(Transport)—number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII in each sub-class; workers; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of

State, City and District			Actual population of Livelihood Class VII	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VII			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood					
										Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of unowned land		Employment as cultivating labourers	
				Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
1			*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
MYSORE STATE	..	T	104,894	2,397	7,225	378	358	7,713	1,929	12	4	8	3	3	6
		R	12,671	2,623	7,087	290	108	7,747	2,145	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	92,223	2,365	7,244	391	396	7,708	1,896	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	T	40,566	2,248	7,173	579	192	8,501	1,307	2	..	1	2	..	1
Bangalore	..	T	8,158	2,295	7,340	365	235	7,687	2,078	21	9	16	6	1	11
		R	5,308	2,302	7,253	445	115	8,191	1,694	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	2,850	2,281	7,502	217	462	6,738	2,800	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar Gold Fields City	..	T	2,508	2,237	7,448	315	125	7,415	2,460	44	8	..	..	..	8
Kolar	..	T	6,884	2,295	7,394	311	2,310	6,633	1,057	32	7	15	3	2	9
		R	1,987	2,486	7,438	76	81	8,117	1,802	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	4,897	2,218	7,376	406	3,324	5,958	718	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	T	4,305	2,411	7,408	181	327	7,351	2,322	16	9	14	2	5	30
		R	876	2,831	7,021	148	242	6,976	2,782	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	3,429	2,304	7,506	190	355	7,468	2,177	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	T	16,953	2,328	7,437	235	175	7,542	2,283	5	3	3	..	1	1
Mysore	..	T	3,264	2,626	7,043	331	140	6,616	3,244	49	6	52	9	15	40
		R	752	2,886	6,981	133	138	5,438	4,424	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	2,512	2,548	7,062	390	141	7,015	2,844	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	T	2,312	2,561	7,197	242	338	7,601	2,061	26	13	13	..	13	..
		R	587	2,658	6,933	409	128	8,462	1,410	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	1,725	2,527	7,287	186	413	7,294	2,293	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	T	5,393	2,802	7,065	133	317	6,453	3,230	20	26	7	4	9	18
		R	786	2,430	7,379	191	52	8,848	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	4,607	2,865	7,011	124	356	6,106	3,538	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	T	3,696	2,681	7,119	200	535	6,993	2,472	30	3	24	3	3	3
		R	376	3,697	6,144	159	..	8,273	1,727	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	3,320	2,566	7,299	205	622	6,784	2,594	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	T	3,784	2,741	7,090	169	212	7,840	1,948	11	3	5	3	..	5
		R	836	3,182	6,567	251	..	7,782	2,218	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	2,948	2,615	7,239	146	285	7,860	1,855	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	T	7,071	2,872	6,873	255	256	7,356	2,388	14	3	10	7	12	7
		R	1,163	3,362	6,406	232	153	6,624	3,223	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	5,908	2,776	6,965	259	280	7,531	2,189	..	..	..	..	..	..

number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII who are employers, employees and independent Livelihood Class VII ; and comparison with 1941 and 1931 Censuses

Class VII whose secondary means of livelihood is										Total self-supporting persons in Livelihood Class VII in 1951 Census	Comparison with 1941 Census		Comparison with 1931 Census		Number of self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VII
Rent on agricultural land		Production other than cultivation		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources							
Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants		Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class VII in 1941 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class VII in 1931 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
15	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*
46	6	16	121	16	45	7	76	23	117	25,138	13,805	+82	18,187	+38	131
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,324	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,814	..	..	..	..	..
15	2	11	195	8	72	11	129	29	178	9,121	4,493	+103	4,052	+125	77
17	1	24	120	26	33	4	63	23	122	1,872	760	+146	1,614	+16	132
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,222	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	63	4	52	..	95	12	84	561	436	+29	504	+11	60
52	1	20	108	20	33	4	58	22	92	1,580	769	+105	1,400	+13	167
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	494	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,086	..	..	..	..	..
149	2	18	49	25	7	12	26	44	56	1,038	331	+214	874	+19	283
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	248	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	790	..	..	..	..	..
61	14	10	75	9	21	3	41	12	80	3,947	2,963	+33	1,829	+116	103
117	3	22	61	15	49	9	74	9	89	857	479	+79	2,113	—59	288
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	640	..	..	..	..	..
143	26	22	82	52	30	4	48	34	43	592	335	+77	..	..	307
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	436	..	..	..	..	..
67	5	20	30	30	24	4	9	20	17	1,511	599	+152	860	+76	178
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,320	..	..	..	..	..
100	13	38	65	35	41	5	32	11	40	991	662	+50	1,446	—31	246
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	852	..	..	..	..	..
45	21	29	39	24	37	5	..	32	61	1,037	656	+58	1,302	—20	151
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	266	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	771	..	..	..	..	..
69	16	23	58	21	14	..	38	18	112	2,031	1,322	+54	2,193	—7	167
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	391	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,640	..	..	..	..	..

5.5—Livelihood Class VIII—(Other services and miscellaneous sources)—number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood employers, employees and independent workers; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000

State, City and District			Actual population of Livelihood Class VIII	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VIII			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII				Number per 10,000 of Livelihood					
											Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of unowned land		Employment as cultivating labourers	
				Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Others	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
1			*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*
MYSORE STATE	..	T	1,191,942	2,962	6,672	366	176	6,437	2,825	562	49	16	15	5	14	17
		R	411,115	3,246	6,458	296	115	5,402	4,071	412	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	780,827	2,812	6,785	403	213	7,067	2,068	652	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	T	327,193	2,873	6,545	582	205	7,191	1,865	739	2	1	1	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	T	158,591	2,929	6,789	282	112	6,991	2,557	340	82	20	16	5	10	11
		R	122,598	3,042	6,674	284	85	7,040	2,577	298	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	35,993	2,541	7,182	277	221	6,791	2,473	515	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar Gold Fields City	..	T	24,661	2,699	6,952	349	162	7,379	1,875	584	10	1	6	2	1	6
Kolar	..	T	81,154	2,896	6,753	351	101	5,646	3,370	883	99	61	35	11	33	34
		R	41,954	3,216	6,407	377	74	4,114	4,785	1,027	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	39,200	2,553	7,124	323	138	7,700	1,463	699	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	T	85,727	2,928	6,818	254	121	5,257	3,957	665	106	26	36	13	23	51
		R	48,113	3,213	6,486	301	73	4,410	4,833	684	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	37,614	2,564	7,242	194	198	6,614	2,554	634	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	T	107,047	2,508	7,202	290	140	7,498	1,404	958	8	1	4	2	..	1
Mysore	..	T	75,733	2,855	6,862	283	185	5,495	3,973	347	36	10	18	8	20	36
		R	42,261	3,006	6,807	187	109	4,370	5,253	268	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	33,472	2,664	6,933	403	294	7,096	2,150	460	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	T	53,032	3,044	6,642	314	201	5,698	3,774	327	143	62	18	11	18	22
		R	27,478	3,035	6,596	369	137	4,560	4,963	340	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	25,554	3,054	6,691	255	269	6,915	2,503	313	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	T	91,177	3,326	6,500	174	141	4,485	4,929	445	72	16	12	6	44	30
		R	45,341	3,362	6,437	201	43	3,243	6,307	407	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	45,836	3,290	6,563	147	240	5,740	3,536	484	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	T	53,631	3,199	6,607	194	251	5,992	3,306	451	98	28	20	2	7	11
		R	22,753	3,566	6,283	151	229	4,948	4,414	409	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	30,878	2,930	6,845	225	271	6,928	2,313	488	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	T	47,364	3,468	6,261	271	312	7,232	2,266	190	45	14	38	16	12	24
		R	22,742	3,922	5,699	379	312	6,861	2,731	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	24,622	3,049	6,780	171	312	7,674	1,713	301	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	T	86,632	3,323	6,289	388	226	6,542	2,928	304	22	6	20	5	28	30
		R	37,875	3,660	5,876	464	161	6,500	3,135	204	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	48,757	3,061	6,609	330	287	6,582	2,735	396	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class VIII in each sub-class; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII who are persons of Livelihood Class VIII; and comparison with the 1941 and 1931 Censuses

Class VIII whose secondary means of livelihood is										Total self-supporting persons in Livelihood Class VIII in 1951 Census	Comparison with 1941 Census		Comparison with 1931 Census		Number of self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VIII
Rent on agricultural land		Production other than cultivation		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources			Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class VIII in 1941 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Total earners (Principal occupation) in Livelihood Class VIII in 1931 Census	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants						
16	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*
105	13	22	66	17	27	1	7	54	214	353,043	297,389	+19	355,162	—0.53	276
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133,434	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219,699	..	..	..	..	..
71	11	13	133	12	50	1	13	61	374	94,021	65,479	+44	53,535	+76	162
96	6	20	61	14	17	1	5	48	157	46,447	33,454	+39	43,194	+8	287
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,302	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,145	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	6	49	12	28	..	8	16	255	6,657	10,878	—39	11,642	—43	68
135	16	32	44	24	27	2	6	59	152	23,499	20,305	+16	35,243	—33	419
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,491	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,008	..	..	..	..	..
185	9	33	33	18	14	2	2	49	106	25,104	20,444	+23	33,823	—26	452
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,459	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,645	..	..	..	..	..
91	27	12	47	17	29	2	11	36	176	26,851	21,401	+26	18,511	+45	170
129	13	22	46	18	20	1	4	50	146	21,622	28,593	—24	58,770	—63	294
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,703	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,919	..	..	..	..	..
108	19	33	26	16	12	1	1	93	161	16,145	17,060	—5	..	..	430
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,340	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,805	..	..	..	..	..
103	22	44	20	19	14	1	1	50	56	30,325	22,926	+32	29,569	+3	346
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,245	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,080	..	..	..	..	..
189	13	26	24	24	13	1	5	67	98	17,159	12,724	+35	22,822	—25	432
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,113	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,046	..	..	..	..	..
88	15	24	24	24	17	3	6	51	155	16,426	17,419	—6	18,332	—10	285
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,919	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,507	..	..	..	..	..
24	12	22	31	17	14	2	4	54	286	28,787	26,706	+8	29,721	+3	289
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,862	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,925	..	..	..	..	..

5.6—Comparison of the classification of the population of Mysore State by Livelihood Classes at the 1951, 1941 and 1931 Censuses

Livelihood Classes	Classification of population — Number per ten thousand of general population										Active and semi-active workers									
	1951				1941			1931			1951			1941			1931			
	Total classified population	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total classified population	Earners	Working dependants	Total classified population	Earners	Working dependants	Self-supporting persons	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants	Principal earners	Subsidiary of principal earners	Working dependants	Principal earners	Subsidiary of principal earners	Working dependants
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*
TOTAL ..	10,000	2,601	7,061	338	2,814	2,451	363	4,554	3,584	970	2,360,576	305,527	306,862	1,796,404	266,125	568,907	2,350,010	243,111	636,220
I ..	5,546	1,319	4,056	171	1,274	1,239	35	2,161	1,768	393	1,196,773	15,428	54,536	908,503	25,710	328,899	1,158,939	15,439	257,736
II ..	477	122	332	23	103	88	15	297	219	78	110,591	16,435	20,123	64,544	10,801	13,060	143,674	7,550	51,430
III ..	678	242	414	22	256	216	40	689	413	276	220,171	20,502	44,393	158,401	29,614	64,468	270,821	19,067	180,887
IV ..	290	85	196	9	21	18	3	73	66	7	76,809	27,790	4,691	13,521	2,427	1,170	43,461	6,319	4,848
V ..	1,025	282	700	43	463	341	122	518	363	155	255,658	89,471	78,451	249,691	89,318	78,525	238,162	73,483	101,656
VI ..	556	135	403	18	169	124	45	196	185	11	122,393	39,464	25,107	90,550	33,040	21,965	121,604	32,967	7,191
VII ..	115	28	83	4	22	19	3	29	28	1	25,138	2,858	3,561	13,805	2,053	1,463	18,187	12,932	486
VIII ..	1,313	388	877	48	506	406	100	591	542	49	353,043	93,579	7,600	297,389	73,162	59,357	355,162	75,354	31,986

5.7—Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons of all industries and services in the State (by divisions)

State, City and District		All industries and services (actual population)	0 Primary industries not elsewhere specified	1 Mining and quarrying	2 Processing and manufacture—food-stuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof	3 Processing and manufacture—chemicals and products thereof	4 Processing and manufacture—not elsewhere specified	5 Construction and utilities	6 Commerce	7 Transport, storage and communications	8 Health, education and public administration	9 Services not elsewhere specified
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
MYSORE STATE ..	T	736,405	406	326	1,422	621	696	859	1,662	385	1,530	2,093
	R	259,158	900	121	1,223	441	979	1,019	1,268	145	1,456	2,445
	U	477,247	138	437	1,529	719	543	771	1,876	515	1,569	1,903
Bangalore Corporation ..	*T*	193,488	*62*	*18*	*1,785*	*944*	*460*	*790*	*1,759*	*551*	*1,866*	*1,765*
Bangalore ..	*T*	89,680	*232*	*69*	*1,790*	*604*	*653*	*640*	*1,440*	*228*	*2,180*	*2,164*
	R	65,537	198	95	1,396	756	691	653	1,154	203	2,514	2,340
	U	24,143	324	..	2,857	189	550	604	2,217	299	1,272	1,688
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	*T*	32,727	*17*	*6,207*	*206*	*152*	*280*	*585*	*1,052*	*198*	*482*	*821*
Kolar ..	*T*	45,090	*300*	*84*	*1,197*	*341*	*682*	*1,211*	*2,293*	*385*	*1,475*	*2,032*
	R	23,839	414	155	1,164	321	771	1,843	1,890	227	1,263	1,952
	U	21,251	175	5	1,233	364	582	501	2,746	562	1,712	2,121
Tumkur ..	*T*	50,478	*213*	*86*	*1,755*	*304*	*794*	*625*	*1,999*	*238*	*1,533*	*2,453*
	R	30,222	270	139	1,736	356	973	661	1,678	102	1,409	2,675
	U	20,256	126	6	1,785	228	527	571	2,479	442	1,714	2,122
Mysore City ..	*T*	54,033	*175*	*3*	*1,413*	*751*	*623*	*706*	*1,811*	*779*	*1,340*	*2,399*
Mysore ..	*T*	42,843	*493*	*109*	*1,200*	*359*	*1,009*	*683*	*1,758*	*226*	*1,224*	*2,939*
	R	24,827	613	162	965	455	1,242	586	1,496	101	1,093	3,287
	U	18,016	327	36	1,523	227	689	816	2,120	399	1,404	2,459
Mandya ..	*T*	30,376	*340*	*33*	*1,629*	*345*	*939*	*1,475*	*1,379*	*234*	*1,472*	*2,154*
	R	16,094	458	51	1,577	349	1,338	1,558	1,124	130	1,214	2,201
	U	14,282	207	13	1,687	340	488	1,382	1,666	352	1,764	2,101
Chitaldrug ..	*T*	64,350	*219*	*36*	*1,957*	*385*	*853*	*783*	*1,813*	*255*	*1,200*	*2,499*
	R	29,534	256	76	1,905	297	1,034	971	1,415	76	968	3,002
	U	34,816	188	1	2,000	460	699	624	2,150	408	1,396	2,074
Hassan ..	*T*	34,747	*670*	*20*	*1,067*	*402*	*1,118*	*919*	*1,722*	*319*	*1,605*	*2,158*
	R	16,840	1,253	39	1,100	359	1,667	1,001	878	100	1,455	2,148
	U	17,907	122	1	1,037	443	600	842	2,515	524	1,748	2,168
Chikmagalur ..	*T*	41,238	*3,532*	*56*	*405*	*186*	*617*	*695*	*1,045*	*296*	*986*	*2,182*
	R	27,930	4,982	82	302	122	636	697	618	110	531	1,920
	U	13,308	490	..	620	319	578	693	1,942	687	1,940	2,731
Shimoga ..	*T*	57,355	*303*	*134*	*617*	*1,256*	*1,057*	*1,629*	*1,412*	*382*	*1,172*	*2,038*
	R	24,335	489	292	557	456	1,307	2,170	1,158	172	1,043	2,356
	U	33,020	167	18	662	1,846	871	1,231	1,599	536	1,267	1,803

5.8—Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State, engaged in primary industries not elsewhere specified (by sub-divisions)

State, City and District		Actual population of division	Total division 0	0.1 Stock-raising	0.2 Rearing of small animals and insects	0.3 Plantation industries	0.4 Forestry and wood-cutting	0.5 Hunting (including trapping and game propagation)	0.6 Fishing
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
MYSORE STATE ..	T	29,901	406	1,151	223	6,765	1,526	132	203
	R	23,331	900	1,107	216	7,310	1,071	123	173
	U	6,570	138	1,303	247	4,831	3,145	167	307
Bangalore Corporation ..	*T*	1,200	*62*	*533*	*150*	*4,392*	*4,700*	..	*225*
Bangalore ..	*T*	2,081	*232*	*1,033*	*1,365*	*5,425*	*2,042*	*43*	*92*
	R	1,298	198	1,156	1,996	4,792	1,918	69	69
	U	783	324	830	319	6,475	2,248	..	128
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	*T*	54	*17*	*2,593*	*185*	*4,259*	*2,408*	*370*	*185*
Kolar ..	*T*	1,358	*300*	*4,573*	*515*	*1,716*	*3,012*	*96*	*88*
	R	986	414	5,355	649	578	3,174	132	112
	U	372	175	2,500	161	4,731	2,581	..	27
Tumkur ..	*T*	1,073	*213*	*5,461*	*475*	*1,305*	*2,200*	*447*	*112*
	R	817	270	6,438	624	245	2,044	526	123
	U	256	126	2,344	..	4,688	2,695	195	78
Mysore City ..	*T*	945	*175*	*1,725*	*212*	*5,905*	*1,915*	*10*	*233*
Mysore ..	*T*	2,111	*493*	*1,497*	*971*	*2,075*	*4,590*	*242*	*625*
	R	1,521	613	1,742	795	1,709	5,122	99	533
	U	590	327	864	1,424	3,017	3,220	610	865
Mandya ..	*T*	1,032	*340*	*1,066*	*78*	*6,628*	*581*	*48*	*1,599*
	R	737	458	923	81	6,581	488	68	1,859
	U	295	207	1,424	68	6,746	813	..	949
Chitaldrug ..	*T*	1,411	*219*	*5,330*	..	*1,403*	*2,722*	*269*	*276*
	R	757	256	7,569	..	264	1,189	502	476
	U	654	188	2,737	..	2,722	4,495	..	46
Hassan ..	*T*	2,330	*670*	*579*	*4*	*8,352*	*511*	*249*	*305*
	R	2,111	1,253	483	5	8,962	270	95	185
	U	219	122	1,507	..	2,466	2,831	1,735	1,461
Chikmagalur ..	*T*	14,567	*3,532*	*160*	*5*	*9,591*	*213*	*26*	*5*
	R	13,915	4,982	124	1	9,683	165	22	5
	U	652	490	951	77	7,623	1,242	107	..
Shimoga ..	*T*	1,739	*303*	*1,323*	*11*	*2,191*	*5,141*	*765*	*569*
	R	1,189	489	1,682	9	1,884	4,861	942	622
	U	550	167	545	18	2,855	5,745	382	455

5·9—Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in mining and quarrying (by sub-divisions)

State, City and District		Actual population of division	Total division 1	1.0 Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified	1.1 Coal mining	1.2 Iron ore mining	1.3 Metal mining except iron-ore mining	1.4 Crude petroleum and natural gas	1.5 Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	1.6 Mica	1.7 Salt, saltpetre and saline substances
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
MYSORE STATE ..	T	23,979	326	123	1	88	8,854	3	870	13	48
	R	3,129	121	908	6	671	2,311	6	5,743	93	262
	U	20,850	437	5	..	..	9,836	3	139	1	16
Bangalore Corporation ..	*T*	349	*18*	*143*	..	..	*4,871*	*201*	*4,785*	..	..
Bangalore ..	*T*	623	*69*	*48*	*16*	..	..	..	*9,936*	..	..
	R	623	95	48	16	..	..	..	9,936	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	*T*	20,313	*6,207*	..	..	..	*10,000*	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	*T*	380	*84*	..	..	..	*5,553*	..	*4,447*	..	..
	R	370	155	..	..	..	5,432	..	4,568	..	..
	U	10	5	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	*T*	434	*86*	*138*	..	..	*6,567*	..	*3,249*	..	*46*
	R	421	139	143	..	..	6,556	..	3,254	..	47
	U	13	6	..	..	..	6,923	..	3,077	..	..
Mysore City ..	*T*	17	*3*	*2,941*	..	..	*2,353*	..	*3,529*	*1,177*	..
Mysore ..	*T*	466	*109*	*4,120*	..	..	*4,270*	*22*	*1,588*	..	..
	R	402	162	4,776	..	..	4,950	25	249	..	..
	U	64	36	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..
Mandya ..	*T*	100	*33*	..	..	..	..	*100*	*9,700*	*100*	*100*
	R	82	51	..	..	..	..	122	9,756	122	..
	U	18	13	..	..	..	..	..	9,444	..	556
Chitaldrug ..	*T*	230	*36*	..	..	..	*609*	..	*7,391*	..	*2,000*
	R	225	76	..	..	..	622	..	7,333	..	2,045
	U	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..
Hassan ..	*T*	68	*20*	*1,029*	..	..	*4,853*	..	*1,912*	*2,206*	..
	R	66	39	1,061	..	..	4,697	..	1,969	2,273	..
	U	2	1	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	*T*	230	*56*	..	..	*9,131*	*87*	..	*217*	*565*	..
	R	230	82	..	..	9,131	87	..	217	565	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	*T*	769	*134*	*988*	*13*	..	..	..	*8,128*	..	*871*
	R	710	292	1,070	14	..	..	..	8,437	..	479
	U	59	18	..	..	..	..	..	4,407	..	5,593

5.10—Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State, engaged in processing and manufacture—foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof (by sub-divisions)

State, City and District		Actual population of division	Total division 2	2.0 Food industries otherwise unclassified	2.1 Grains and pulses	2.2 Vegetable oil and dairy products	2.3 Sugar industries	2.4 Beverages	2.5 Tobacco	2.6 Cotton textiles	2.7 Wearing apparel (except foot-wear) and made up textile goods	2.8 Textile industries otherwise unclassified	2.9 Leather, leather products and footwear
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
MYSORE STATE ..	*T*	104,748	1,422	289	354	293	162	251	968	3,539	1,831	1,747	566
	R	31,788	1,226	48	278	357	247	535	470	3,739	1,534	1,793	999
	U	72,960	1,529	394	387	265	126	127	1,186	3,452	1,960	1,726	377
Bangalore Corporation ..	*T*	34,534	*1,785*	*411*	*97*	*138*	*3*	*103*	*760*	*4,617*	*1,842*	*1,670*	*359*
Bangalore	*T*	16,051	*1,790*	*61*	*97*	*280*	*2*	*462*	*953*	*3,106*	*1,209*	*2,951*	*879*
	R	9,153	1,396	69	99	416	3	777	633	3,887	1,270	1,439	1,407
	U	6,898	2,857	51	93	100	..	43	1,379	2,070	1,129	4,958	177
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	*T*	675	*206*	*1,570*	*637*	*104*	..	*356*	*370*	*118*	*5,941*	*193*	*711*
Kolar ..	*T*	5,396	*1,197*	*308*	*471*	*569*	*22*	*54*	*719*	*2,355*	*2,668*	*2,352*	*482*
	R	2,776	1,164	11	245	652	25	14	202	3,999	2,561	1,531	760
	U	2,620	1,233	622	710	481	19	95	1,267	615	2,783	3,221	187
Tumkur ..	*T*	8,861	*1,755*	*131*	*266*	*365*	..	*26*	*1,779*	*3,002*	*1,740*	*2,268*	*423*
	R	5,246	1,736	32	99	387	..	6	835	3,570	1,554	3,067	450
	U	3,615	1,785	274	509	332	..	55	3,148	2,177	2,011	1,109	385
Mysore City ..	*T*	7,634	*1,413*	*316*	*502*	*371*	*9*	*85*	*2,617*	*3,259*	*1,738*	*667*	*436*
Mysore ..	*T*	5,140	*1,200*	*652*	*745*	*222*	*31*	*644*	*1,533*	*1,831*	*1,879*	*1,949*	*514*
	R	2,396	965	180	668	96	..	1,227	826	3,126	1,561	1,753	563
	U	2,744	1,523	1,064	813	332	58	135	2,150	700	2,157	2,121	470
Mandya ..	*T*	4,947	*1,629*	*14*	*570*	*360*	*3,154*	*396*	*239*	*3,283*	*1,445*	*228*	*311*
	R	2,538	1,577	24	280	394	2,722	634	150	4,220	1,123	386	67
	U	2,409	1,687	4	876	324	3,607	145	332	2,296	1,785	62	569
Chitaldrug ..	*T*	12,591	*1,957*	*291*	*148*	*509*	..	*47*	*527*	*4,789*	*1,149*	*1,729*	*811*
	R	5,628	1,905	2	114	188	..	5	139	4,488	883	2,802	1,379
	U	6,963	2,000	524	175	768	..	81	840	5,034	1,364	862	352
Hassan ..	*T*	3,709	*1,067*	*65*	*663*	*512*	*24*	*1,038*	*485*	*2,214*	*3,098*	*1,553*	*348*
	R	1,852	1,100	22	281	572	49	1,766	340	4,028	1,906	880	156
	U	1,857	1,037	108	1,045	452	..	312	630	404	4,286	2,224	539
Chikmagalur ..	*T*	1,670	*405*	*317*	*1,431*	*198*	*329*	*1,252*	*114*	*988*	*4,174*	*281*	*916*
	R	844	302	107	853	201	628	2,216	59	1,528	3,306	344	758
	U	826	620	533	2,022	194	24	266	169	436	5,061	218	1,077
Shimoga ..	*T*	3,540	*617*	*263*	*2,726*	*189*	*82*	*596*	*661*	*376*	*3,370*	*212*	*1,525*
	R	1,355	557	37	1,875	133	162	81	288	915	2,959	456	3,100
	U	2,185	662	403	3,254	224	32	915	893	41	3,625	64	549

5.11—Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State, engaged in processing and manufacture—metals, chemicals and products thereof (by sub-divisions)

State, City and District		Actual population of division	Total division 3	3.0 Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified	3.1 Iron and steel (basic manufacture)	3.2 Non-ferrous metals (basic manufacture)	3.3 Transport equipment	3.4 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	3.5 Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including engineering workshops	3.6 Basic industrial chemicals, fertiliser and power alcohol	3.7 Medical and pharmaceutical preparations	3.8 Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
MYSORE STATE ..	T	45,746	621	2,664	1,177	4	3,172	614	1,522	120	16	711
	R	11,420	441	5,627	518	8	2,165	747	427	210	19	279
	U	34,326	719	1,678	1,396	3	3,507	570	1,837	89	15	855
Bangalore Corporation ..	*T*	18,267	*944*	*923*	*60*	*2*	*4,763*	*1,031*	*2,118*	*112*	*15*	*976*
Bangalore ..	*T*	5,413	*604*	*2,864*	*22*	*4*	*4,295*	*1,443*	*914*	*87*	*24*	*347*
	R	4,956	756	2,650	24	4	4,435	1,576	821	95	26	369
	U	457	189	5,186	..	..	2,779	..	1,926	..	..	109
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	*T*	498	*152*	*5,442*	..	*121*	*502*	*20*	*3,815*	..	*20*	*80*
Kolar ..	*T*	1,538	*341*	*5,923*	*65*	*13*	*1,079*	*46*	*527*	*159*	*52*	*2,145*
	R	764	321	8,246	..	26	602	..	144	210	..	772
	U	774	364	3,631	129	..	1,550	91	904	91	103	3,501
Tumkur ..	*T*	1,536	*304*	*8,301*	*417*	..	*1,048*	*20*	*72*	*90*	..	*52*
	R	1,075	356	8,819	595	..	409	..	75	93	..	9
	U	461	228	7,093	..	..	2,538	65	65	87	..	152
Mysore City ..	*T*	4,057	*751*	*1,388*	*463*	..	*5,581*	*128*	*774*	*224*	..	*1,442*
Mysore ..	*T*	1,540	*359*	*8,714*	*65*	*33*	*896*	..	*39*	*26*	*149*	*78*
	R	1,131	455	9,452	89	44	256	..	..	35	80	44
	U	409	227	6,675	..	..	2,665	..	147	..	342	171
Mandya ..	*T*	1,048	*345*	*5,048*	..	..	*1,975*	*267*	*1,126*	*1,546*	..	*38*
	R	562	349	5,712	..	..	801	391	142	2,883	..	71
	U	486	340	4,280	..	..	3,333	124	2,263	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	*T*	2,480	*385*	*5,810*	..	..	*68*	*202*	*3,831*	*4*	..	*85*
	R	877	297	9,088	..	..	194	547	80	11	..	80
	U	1,603	460	4,017	..	..	..	13	5,883	..	..	87
Hassan ..	*T*	1,398	*402*	*7,675*	..	..	*1,373*	*22*	*858*	..	..	*72*
	R	604	359	8,940	..	..	911	..	83	..	..	60
	U	794	443	6,713	..	..	1,725	38	1,448	..	..	76
Chikmagalur ..	*T*	766	*186*	*7,219*	*209*	..	*1,710*	..	*575*	..	*13*	*274*
	R	341	122	8,534	469	..	616	..	293	..	..	88
	U	425	319	6,165	..	..	2,588	..	800	..	23	424
Shimoga ..	*T*	7,205	*1,256*	*1,377*	*6,905*	..	*254*	*3*	*1,063*	..	..	*398*
	R	1,110	456	4,658	4,405	..	153	18	288	..	..	478
	U	6,095	1,846	779	7,360	..	273	..	1,204	..	..	384

5.12—Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State, engaged in processing and manufacture—not elsewhere specified (by sub-divisions)

State, City and District		Actual population of division	Total division 4	4.0 Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified	4.1 Products of petroleum and coal	4.2 Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	4.3 Cement pipes and other cement products	4.4 Non-metallic mineral products	4.5 Rubber products	4.6 Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures	4.7 Furniture and fixtures	4.8 Paper and paper products	4.9 Printing and allied industries
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
MYSORE STATE ..	T	51,284	696	2,806	*	524	31	1,472	4	4,277	31	282	573
	R	25,365	979	3,000	*	449	4	2,242	*	4,140	12	116	37
	U	25,919	543	2,615	*	598	57	718	9	4,412	49	446	1,096
Bangalore Corporation ..	*T*	8,909	*460*	*2,442*	*1*	*254*	*20*	*753*	*25*	*4,197*	*42*	*18*	*2,248*
Bangalore ..	*T*	5,858	*653*	*2,946*	..	*1,492*	*5*	*2,735*	..	*2,665*	*27*	*2*	*128*
	R	4,529	691	2,389	..	1,393	7	3,109	..	2,899	35	2	166
	U	1,329	550	4,846	..	1,828	..	1,460	..	1,866	..	..	..
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	*T*	915	*280*	*1,563*	..	*1,530*	..	*65*	..	*5,869*	*656*	..	*317*
Kolar ..	*T*	3,074	*682*	*3,757*	..	*381*	..	*2,102*	..	*3,640*	..	..	*120*
	R	1,838	771	3,966	..	234	..	2,677	..	3,107	..	..	16
	U	1,236	582	3,447	..	599	..	1,246	..	4,433	..	..	275
Tumkur ..	*T*	4,009	*794*	*4,398*	..	*127*	*2*	*1,913*	..	*3,353*	*32*	*20*	*155*
	R	2,942	973	4,745	..	82	3	2,366	..	2,770	21	3	10
	U	1,067	527	3,439	..	253	..	665	..	4,958	66	66	553
Mysore City ..	*T*	3,369	*623*	*2,752*	..	*267*	..	*252*	..	*5,215*	*62*	*39*	*1,413*
Mysore ..	*T*	4,324	*1,009*	*2,303*	..	*433*	..	*1,626*	*2*	*5,414*	*2*	*192*	*28*
	R	3,083	1,242	2,092	..	451	..	1,852	3	5,397	..	192	13
	U	1,241	689	2,828	..	387	..	1,064	..	5,455	8	193	65
Mandya ..	*T*	2,851	*939*	*2,981*	..	*330*	..	*2,340*	..	*4,286*	*7*	..	*56*
	R	2,154	1,338	3,124	..	209	..	2,711	..	3,923	9	..	24
	U	697	488	2,539	..	703	..	1,191	..	5,409	..	..	158
Chitaldrug ..	*T*	5,488	*853*	*2,728*	..	*528*	*20*	*1,704*	..	*4,852*	..	*2*	*166*
	R	3,054	1,034	2,924	..	377	..	2,705	..	3,978	..	..	16
	U	2,434	699	2,482	..	719	45	448	..	5,949	..	4	353
Hassan ..	*T*	3,883	*1,118*	*3,121*	..	*481*	..	*1,736*	..	*4,571*	..	..	*91*
	R	2,808	1,667	3,351	..	203	..	1,848	..	4,598	..	..	..
	U	1,075	600	2,521	..	1,209	..	1,442	..	4,502	..	..	326
Chikmagalur ..	*T*	2,544	*617*	*2,354*	..	*365*	..	*1,046*	..	*6,160*	*4*	*4*	*67*
	R	1,775	636	2,293	..	242	..	1,115	..	6,350	..	..	..
	U	769	578	2,497	..	649	..	884	..	5,722	13	13	222
Shimoga ..	*T*	6,060	*1,057*	*2,218*	..	*559*	*208*	*870*	..	*3,812*	*10*	*2,186*	*137*
	R	3,182	1,307	2,652	..	129	22	1,235	..	5,214	19	729	..
	U	2,878	871	1,737	..	1,035	413	466	..	2,262	..	3,798	289

* Figures are not given for these because of their microscopic proportions

5.13—Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in construction and utilities (by sub-divisions)

State, City and District		Actual population of division	Total division 5	5.0 Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unclassified	5.1 Construction and maintenance—buildings	5.2 Construction and maintenance—roads bridges and other transport works	5.3 Construction and maintenance—telegraph and telephone lines	5.4 Construction and maintenance operations—irrigation and other agricultural works	5.5 Works and services—electric power and gas supply	5.6 Works and services—domestic and industrial water supply	5.7 Sanitary works and services including scavengers
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
YSORE STATE ..	T	63,211	859	858	5,713	760	16	454	1,012	140	1,047
	R	26,414	1,019	1,582	5,183	1,071	3	829	771	88	473
	U	36,797	771	338	6,093	538	25	184	1,185	178	1,459
Bangalore Corporarion ..	*T*	15,277	*790*	*12*	*6,896*	*265*	*35*	*30*	*1,167*	*120*	*1,475*
Bangalore ..	*T*	5,738	*640*	*139*	*6,257*	*673*	*4*	*64*	*1,453*	*258*	*1,152*
	R	4,280	653	16	6,411	827	..	87	1,304	320	1,026
	U	1,458	604	501	5,802	219	14	..	1,893	48	1,523
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	*T*	1,916	*585*	..	*3,246*	*616*	..	..	*1,279*	*616*	*4,243*
Kolar ..	*T*	5,459	*1,211*	*4,952*	*3,237*	*648*	*33*	*121*	*553*	*203*	*253*
	R	4,394	1,843	6,152	2,597	746	..	150	141	96	118
	U	1,065	501	..	5,878	244	169	..	2,254	648	807
Tumkur ..	*T*	3,155	*625*	*970*	*5,781*	*910*	*60*	*108*	*770*	*16*	*1,385*
	R	1,999	661	1,261	6,073	1,091	35	100	365	15	1,060
	U	1,156	571	467	5,277	597	104	121	1,471	17	1,946
Mysore City ..	*T*	3,814	*706*	*71*	*6,161*	*414*	*8*	*163*	*1,151*	*375*	*1,657*
Mysore ..	*T*	2,925	*683*	*38*	*5,743*	*1,998*	*10*	*438*	*595*	*10*	*1,176*
	R	1,455	586	76	6,426	2,062	..	378	240	21	797
	U	1,470	816	..	5,068	1,918	20	497	946	..	1,551
Mandya ..	*T*	4,482	*1,475*	*910*	*4,199*	*674*	..	*1,526*	*1,627*	*78*	*986*
	R	2,508	1,558	1,627	2,875	710	..	2,153	2,193	68	374
	U	1,974	1,382	..	5,881	628	..	729	907	91	1,764
Chitaldrug ..	*T*	5,039	*783*	*540*	*7,337*	*871*	..	*452*	*311*	*60*	*429*
	R	2,867	971	167	7,011	1,500	..	792	227	..	303
	U	2,172	624	1,031	7,767	41	..	5	424	138	594
Hassan ..	*T*	3,192	*919*	*69*	*7,575*	*536*	..	*182*	*576*	*125*	*937*
	R	1,685	1,001	131	7,994	807	..	344	261	6	457
	U	1,507	842	..	7,107	232	..	..	929	259	1,473
Chikmagalur ..	*T*	2,868	*695*	*1,374*	*5,774*	*1,353*	..	*802*	*586*	*14*	*97*
	R	1,946	697	2,024	5,596	935	..	1,182	190	..	73
	U	922	693	..	6,150	2,234	..	..	1,421	43	152
Shimoga ..	*T*	9,346	*1,629*	*1,263*	*4,377*	*1,301*	..	*1,387*	*1,223*	*71*	*378*
	R	5,280	2,170	631	4,716	1,330	..	1,813	1,163	47	300
	U	4,066	1,231	2,083	3,938	1,264	..	834	1,301	101	479

5.14—Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in commerce (by sub-divisions)

State, City and District		Actual population of division	Total division 6	6.0 Retail trade otherwise unclassified	6.1 Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)	6.2 Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)	6.3 Retail trade in textile and leather goods	6.4 Wholesale trade in foodstuffs	6.5 Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs	6.6 Real estate	6.7 Insurance	6.8 Money-lending, banking and other financial business
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
MYSORE STATE ..	T	122,393	1,662	4,191	3,463	337	908	267	340	17	100	377
	R	32,866	1,268	4,429	4,180	205	817	131	99	3	9	127
	U	89,527	1,876	4,103	3,199	385	942	317	429	23	133	469
Bangalore Corporation ..	*T*	34,037	*1,759*	*3,467*	*3,338*	*502*	*829*	*237*	*748*	*42*	*282*	*555*
Bangalore ..	*T*	12,916	*1,440*	*4,969*	*3,212*	*311*	*1,055*	*79*	*204*	*1*	*49*	*120*
	R	7,564	1,154	4,814	3,745	357	650	135	118	..	26	155
	U	5,352	2,217	5,189	2,457	247	1,627	..	327	2	80	71
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	*T*	3,443	*1,052*	*3,691*	*4,824*	*372*	*773*	..	..	*73*	..	*267*
Kolar ..	*T*	10,340	*2,293*	*4,796*	*3,098*	*366*	*1,193*	*261*	*44*	*9*	*9*	*224*
	R	4,505	1,890	4,280	4,113	271	1,203	31	38	2	2	60
	U	5,835	2,746	5,194	2,313	439	1,186	439	50	14	14	351
Tumkur ..	*T*	10,093	*1,999*	*3,324*	*4,674*	*111*	*946*	*419*	*183*	*3*	*21*	*318*
	R	5,072	1,678	2,813	5,944	126	862	67	36	..	2	150
	U	5,021	2,479	3,842	3,390	95	1,032	775	332	6	40	488
Mysore City ..	*T*	9,786	*1,811*	*4,450*	*3,776*	*382*	*733*	*96*	*97*	*10*	*62*	*394*
Mysore ..	*T*	7,533	*1,758*	*3,746*	*4,719*	*263*	*769*	*137*	*145*	*8*	*9*	*204*
	R	3,714	1,496	3,952	5,062	148	552	183	11	8	3	81
	U	3,819	2,120	3,545	4,386	374	979	92	275	8	16	325
Mandya ..	*T*	4,189	*1,379*	*5,584*	*2,931*	*162*	*1,139*	..	*2*	..	*31*	*151*
	R	1,809	1,124	5,489	3,190	77	1,095	..	..	..	6	143
	U	2,380	1,666	5,656	2,735	227	1,172	..	4	..	50	156
Chitaldrug ..	*T*	11,665	*1,813*	*5,676*	*1,553*	*333*	*1,007*	*237*	*429*	*1*	*16*	*748*
	R	4,178	1,415	7,157	1,149	168	847	242	292	2	2	141
	U	7,487	2,150	4,850	1,778	425	1,097	235	505	..	24	1,086
Hassan ..	*T*	5,983	*1,722*	*5,273*	*2,303*	*237*	*791*	*1,180*	*17*	*3*	*22*	*174*
	R	1,479	878	5,646	2,955	88	920	155	47	13	..	176
	U	4,504	2,515	5,151	2,089	286	748	1,516	7	..	29	174
Chikmaglaur ..	*T*	4,310	*1,045*	*2,650*	*5,650*	*234*	*800*	*225*	*220*	*9*	*60*	*152*
	R	1,726	618	1,217	7,555	203	492	429	70	6	6	22
	U	2,584	1,942	3,607	4,377	255	1,006	89	321	12	97	236
Shimoga ..	*T*	8,098	*1,412*	*3,766*	*3,938*	*149*	*877*	*485*	*388*	*11*	*36*	*350*
	R	2,819	1,158	3,781	4,817	110	834	57	199	4	14	184
	U	5,279	1,599	3,758	3,468	170	900	714	489	15	47	439

5.15—Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in transport, storage and communications (by sub-divisions)

State, City and District		Actual population of division	Total division 7	7.0 Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services	7.1 Transport by road	7.2 Transport by water	7.3 Transport by air	7.4 Railway transport	7.5 Storage and warehousing	7.6 Postal services	7.7 Telegraph services	7.8 Telephone services	7.9 Wireless serevices
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
MYSORE STATE ..	T	28,338	385	1	6,657	32	51	2,129	5	886	100	123	16
	R	3,749	145	8	5,591	155	93	3,019	29	990	35	75	5
	U	24,589	515	..	6,820	14	45	1,993	1	870	110	130	17
Bangalore Corporation ..	*T*	10,657	*551*	..	*6,665*	*5*	*87*	*1,802*	..	*957*	*225*	*243*	*16*
Bangalore ..	*T*	2,044	*228*	..	*6,551*	..	*176*	*2,432*	*54*	*675*	*34*	*68*	*10*
	R	1,322	203	..	5,931	..	159	3,154	83	507	53	98	15
	U	722	299	..	7,687	..	208	1,108	..	983	..	14	..
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	*T*	648	*198*	..	*7,454*	..	*16*	*1,188*	..	*787*	..	*478*	*77*
Kolar ..	*T*	1,735	*385*	..	*6,501*	..	*40*	*2,565*	..	*836*	*58*	..	..
	R	542	227	..	4,465	..	92	4,557	..	886	..	..	..
	U	1,193	562	..	7,426	..	17	1,660	..	813	84	..	..
Tumkur ..	*T*	1,203	*238*	*8*	*7,548*	..	..	*1,072*	..	*1,339*	*32*	..	..
	R	307	102	32	5,896	..	..	2,150	..	1,922	..	..	..
	U	896	442	..	8,114	..	..	703	..	1,138	45	..	..
Mysore City ..	*T*	4,207	*779*	..	*5,750*	..	..	*3,632*	..	*523*	*19*	*36*	*40*
Mysore ..	*T*	970	*226*	..	*7,082*	*289*	*93*	*1,371*	..	*1,103*	*21*	*41*	..
	R	251	101	..	5,139	956	359	2,191	..	1,355	..	..	..
	U	719	399	..	7,761	55	..	1,085	..	1,015	28	56	..
Mandya ..	*T*	712	*234*	..	*6,124*	*84*	..	*2,107*	..	*1,306*	*84*	*295*	..
	R	209	130	..	3,588	96	..	3,780	..	1,531	287	718	..
	U	503	352	..	7,177	79	..	1,412	..	1,213	..	119	..
Chitaldrug ..	*T*	1,643	*255*	..	*7,389*	*6*	..	*1,802*	..	*767*	*24*	*12*	..
	R	223	76	..	2,960	45	..	5,560	..	1,435	..	..	..
	U	1,420	408	..	8,085	..	..	1,211	..	662	28	14	..
Hassan ..	*T*	1,107	*319*	..	*6,116*	*9*	..	*2,827*	..	*1,048*	..	..	..
	R	169	100	..	6,450	59	..	1,716	..	1,775	..	..	..
	U	938	524	..	6,055	..	..	3,028	..	917	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	*T*	1,221	*296*	*16*	*7,019*	*8*	..	*1,450*	..	*1,499*	*8*	..	..
	R	307	110	65	6,938	..	..	1,661	..	1,336	..	..	..
	U	914	687	..	7,046	11	..	1,378	..	1,554	11	..	..
Shimoga ..	*T*	2,191	*382*	..	*7,366*	*228*	..	*1,675*	*14*	*689*	*5*	*9*	*14*
	R	419	172	..	7,088	716	..	1,528	..	668	..	..	..
	U	1,772	536	..	7,432	113	..	1,710	17	694	6	11	17

5.16—Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in Health, Education and Public Administration (by sub-divisions)

State, City and District		Actual population of division	Total division 8	8.1 Medical and health services	8.2 Educational services and research	8.4 Police (other than village watchmen)	8.5 Village officers and servants including village watchmen	8.6 Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division)	8.7 Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division)	8.3, 8.8 and 8.9 Employees of the Union Government (but not including persons classifiabe under any other division or sub-division); and employees of non-Indian Governments
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
MYSORE STATE	T	112,641	1,530	920	2,858	1,055	460	417	2,716	1,574
	R	37,743	1,456	716	3,941	565	1,103	110	2,257	1,308
	U	74,898	1,569	1,023	2,313	1,301	136	572	2,947	1,708
Bangalore Corporation	*T*	36,099	*1,866*	*949*	*1,371*	*1,179*	*40*	*352*	*2,757*	*3,352*
Bangalore	*T*	19,548	*2,180*	*357*	*2,060*	*627*	*624*	*137*	*3,733*	*2,462*
	R	16,479	2,514	259	1,770	519	658	89	3,793	2,912
	U	3,069	1,272	883	3,623	1,206	440	391	3,411	46
Kolar Gold Fields City	*T*	1,578	*482*	*1,730*	*4,189*	*3,581*	*146*	*63*	*209*	*82*
Kolar	*T*	6,649	*1,475*	*935*	*3,915*	*1,127*	*1,104*	*490*	*2,242*	*187*
	R	3,010	1,263	867	4,628	797	2,123	170	1,023	392
	U	3,639	1,712	992	3,325	1,399	261	756	3,251	16
Tumkur	*T*	7,732	*1,533*	*742*	*4,956*	*899*	*1,072*	*476*	*1,834*	*21*
	R	4,260	1,409	721	5,967	549	1,768	169	796	30
	U	3,472	1,714	768	3,715	1,328	219	852	3,108	9
Mysore City	*T*	7,241	*1,340*	*1,636*	*3,546*	*1,427*	*76*	*674*	*1,976*	*665*
Mysore	*T*	5,242	*1,224*	*1,081*	*4,641*	*893*	*912*	*580*	*1,887*	*6*
	R	2,713	1,093	1,036	5,931	523	1,511	339	649	11
	U	2,529	1,404	1,131	3,258	1,289	269	838	3,215	..
Mandya	*T*	4,472	*1,472*	*1,084*	*3,634*	*939*	*610*	*271*	*3,453*	*9*
	R	1,953	1,214	1,372	5,049	568	973	77	1,956	5
	U	2,519	1,764	861	2,537	1,227	329	421	4,613	12
Chitaldrug	*T*	7,719	*1,200*	*644*	*3,954*	*1,175*	*628*	*1,088*	*2,494*	*17*
	R	2,860	968	769	6,283	612	1,388	70	867	10
	U	4,859	1,396	570	2,583	1,506	181	1,688	3,451	21
Hassan	*T*	5,577	*1,605*	*1,044*	*4,450*	*658*	*685*	*228*	*2,933*	*2*
	R	2,448	1,455	1,127	6,275	535	1,176	29	858	..
	U	3,129	1,748	978	3,023	754	301	384	4,557	3
Chikmagalur	*T*	4,065	*986*	*1,237*	*3,621*	*1,137*	*374*	*807*	*2,480*	*344*
	R	1,483	531	1,767	4,929	802	546	61	1,895	..
	U	2,582	1,940	933	2,870	1,328	275	1,236	2,816	542
Shimoga	*T*	6,719	*1,172*	*1,414*	*3,708*	*1,088*	*610*	*378*	*2,783*	*19*
	R	2,537	1,043	1,573	5,376	501	1,265	8	1,277	..
	U	4,182	1,267	1,317	2,695	1,444	213	603	3,697	31

5.17—Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in services not elsewhere specified (by sub-divisions)

State, City and District		Actual population of division	Total division 9	9.0 Services otherwise unclassified	9.1 Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another)	9.2 Barbers and beauty shops	9.3 Laundries and laundry services	9.4 Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	9.5 Recreation services	9.6 Legal and business services	9.7 Arts, letters and journalism	9.8 Religious, charitable and welfare services
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
MYSORE STATE ..	T	154,164	2,093	5,225	1,308	563	705	1,122	357	260	48	412
	R	63,353	2,445	6,476	490	713	1,068	432	222	101	7	491
	U	90,811	1,903	4,353	1,878	458	452	1,603	451	370	77	358
Bangalore Corporation ..	*T*	34,159	*1,765*	*4,006*	*2,371*	*375*	*466*	*1,284*	*531*	*574*	*121*	*272*
Bangalore ..	*T*	19,408	*2,164*	*6,440*	*523*	*721*	*949*	*760*	*151*	*62*	*14*	*380*
	R	15,333	2,340	6,706	492	726	1,047	492	143	33	9	352
	U	4,075	1,688	5,438	638	702	582	1,769	182	174	32	483
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	*T*	2,687	*821*	*2,795*	*3,353*	*823*	*607*	*1,518*	*171*	*331*	*45*	*357*
Kolar ..	*T*	9,161	*2,032*	*5,659*	*435*	*836*	*1,205*	*857*	*279*	*123*	*19*	*587*
	R	4,654	1,952	5,155	401	1,208	1,947	297	281	17	21	673
	U	4,507	2,121	6,179	468	453	439	1,436	277	233	16	499
Tumkur ..	*T*	12,382	*2,453*	*6,035*	*479*	*699*	*1,197*	*716*	*223*	*140*	*18*	*493*
	R	8,083	2,675	6,365	231	761	1,574	220	224	71	6	548
	U	4,299	2,122	5,415	944	586	489	1,647	221	270	40	388
Mysore City ..	*T*	12,963	*2,399*	*3,341*	*3,380*	*303*	*313*	*1,265*	*534*	*282*	*105*	*477*
Mysore ..	*T*	12,592	*2,939*	*6,122*	*415*	*570*	*958*	*1,101*	*155*	*191*	*3*	*485*
	R	8,161	3,287	6,720	162	596	1,181	631	71	176	..	463
	U	4,431	2,459	5,021	882	524	546	1,966	309	219	9	524
Mandya ..	*T*	6,543	*2,154*	*4,793*	*735*	*859*	*931*	*1,495*	*357*	*170*	*21*	*639*
	R	3,542	2,201	5,607	356	1,028	1,158	632	378	147	8	686
	U	3,001	2,101	3,832	1,183	660	663	2,512	333	197	37	583
Chitaldrug ..	*T*	16,084	*2,499*	*5,886*	*780*	*538*	*897*	*1,007*	*424*	*191*	*35*	*242*
	R	8,865	3,002	6,767	476	582	1,222	223	208	219	3	300
	U	7,219	2,074	4,804	1,154	484	497	1,968	690	158	73	172
Hassan ..	*T*	7,500	*2,158*	*5,249*	*856*	*715*	*677*	*1,616*	*281*	*148*	*28*	*430*
	R	3,618	2,148	6,194	569	802	885	522	312	94	8	614
	U	3,882	2,168	4,369	1,123	634	484	2,635	253	198	46	258
Chikmagalur ..	*T*	8,997	*2,182*	*6,508*	*957*	*363*	*187*	*963*	*301*	*221*	*7*	*493*
	R	5,363	1,920	7,121	1,328	319	80	261	181	140	4	566
	U	3,634	2,731	5,603	410	429	344	1,998	479	341	11	385
Shimoga ..	*T*	11,688	*2,038*	*5,583*	*866*	*637*	*296*	*1,413*	*457*	*180*	*14*	*554*
	R	5,734	2,356	6,399	661	699	281	699	506	45	7	703
	U	5,954	1,803	4,797	1,063	578	311	2,101	410	309	22	409

6.1—Persons per 1,000 houses and houses per 100 square miles and comparison with the past censuses

State, City and District	General Population				Rural Population				Urban Population				Houses per 100 square miles				
	Persons per 1,000 houses				Persons per 1,000 houses				Persons per 1,000 houses								
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*
MYSORE STATE ..	5,729	5,027	5,000	4,995	5,400	5,035	4,985	5,008	7,098	4,994	5,084	4,924	5,372	4,949	4,475	4,062	5,750
Bangalore Corporation ..	9,214	4,980	5,447	5,847	..	..	..	..	9,214	4,980	5,447	5,847	325,173	302,541	216,419	184,623	482,039
Bangalore ..	5,739	5,262	5,132	5,095	5,679	5,259	5,145	5,103	6,343	5,288	4,989	5,010	7,681	6,472	6,056	5,044	7,937
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	5,855	4,929	4,376	4,259	..	..	..	..	5,855	4,929	4,376	4,259	90,563	90,530	64,827	68,627	98,763
Kolar ..	5,442	5,089	5,059	5,108	5,363	5,106	5,054	5,102	6,069	4,944	5,109	4,841	5,649	5,210	4,777	4,406	5,811
Tumkur ..	5,371	5,067	5,032	5,010	5,316	5,071	5,027	5,036	5,986	5,006	5,097	4,665	5,239	4,610	4,194	3,800	5,350
Mysore City ..	6,953	5,135	4,934	4,873	..	..	..	..	6,953	5,135	4,934	4,873	250,993	229,653	217,150	191,422	273,535
Mysore ..	5,399	4,887	4,830 *	4,779	5,279	4,876	4,818 *	4,794	6,526	4,986	4,891 *	4,574	5,454	5,271	5,299 *	5,033	5,816
Mandya ..	5,498	4,846			5,431	4,875			6,111	4,539			6,809	6,848			7,510
Chitaldrug ..	5,564	5,246	5,261	4,991	5,449	5,284	5,296	5,167	6,276	4,965	4,971	3,786	3,725	3,308	3,008	2,768	3,833
Hassan ..	5,329	4,890	4,876	4,995	5,223	4,871	4,866	4,997	6,235	5,073	4,978	4,954	5,088	4,870	4,646	4,387	5,308
Chikmagalur ..	5,281	4,719	4,721	5,045	5,150	4,699	4,688	5,083	6,093	4,855	4,998	4,758	2,840	2,736	2,658	2,371	3,016
Shimoga ..	5,670	5,029	5,051	5,109	5,524	5,029	4,988	5,075	6,251	5,029	5,565	5,443	2,889	2,701	2,543	2,392	3,071

Note—* (*a*) For 1931 & 1921 combined figures for Mysore and Mandya Districts are furnished since Mandya was carved out of Mysore only in 1939.

(*b*) In 1941, 1931 and 1921 the term house was used in the sense in which household is used in 1951 Census. Hence Col. 18, calculated for household is added to facilitate comparison.

(*c*) Population and houses for 1941, 1931 and 1921 in this Table are not adjusted for the transfer of enclave villages.

(*d*) Figures for 1941, 1931 & 1921 have been taken from page 4, of Part II of the Mysore Census Report for 1941.

6.2—Number of households per 1,000 houses and distribution by size of 1,000 sample households of rural and urban population

State, City and District	Rural												Urban											
	Households per 1,000 houses	Total population in 1,000 households			Small 3 members or less		Medium 4—6 members		Large 7—9 members		Very large 10 members or more		Households per 1,000 houses	Total population in 1,000 households			Small 3 members or less		Medium 4—6 members		Large 7—9 members		Very large 10 members or more	
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Persons	Number	Persons	Number	Persons	Number	Persons		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Persons	Number	Persons	Number	Persons	Number	Persons
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*
MYSORE STATE ..	1,039	5,223	2,667	2,556	323	695	396	1,968	205	1,594	76	966	1,202	5,412	2,830	2,582	217	486	520	2,630	209	1,624	54	672
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,454	5,556	3,016	2,540	210	467	540	2,742	177	1,371	73	976
Bangalore ..	1,028	5,202	2,702	2,500	298	596	356	1,760	288	2,211	58	635	1,083	5,438	2,500	2,938	250	563	500	2,812	187	1,438	63	625
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,091	5,074	2,741	2,333	296	778	482	2,481	222	1,815	..	..
Kolar ..	1,021	5,333	2,637	2,696	343	774	402	2,010	137	1,059	118	1,490	1,092	4,421	2,474	1,947	316	632	579	2,947	105	842	..	..
Tumkur ..	1,015	5,758	2,879	2,879	273	576	353	1,737	263	2,061	111	1,384	1,094	6,071	3,143	2,928	..	..	572	2,643	357	2,571	71	857
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,121	5,676	2,703	2,973	81	216	622	3,000	243	1,811	54	649
Mysore ..	1,048	4,677	2,273	2,404	374	798	424	2,101	152	1,202	50	576	1,236	4,407	2,222	2,185	370	815	408	1,741	185	1,444	37	407
Mandya ..	1,097	4,408	2,408	2,000	449	1,000	306	1,510	225	1,694	20	204	1,155	4,909	2,636	2,273	273	636	545	2,818	182	1,455	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	1,024	5,646	2,768	2,878	195	451	500	2,390	256	1,988	49	817	1,059	5,222	2,722	2,500	333	722	333	1,722	278	2,222	56	556
Hassan ..	1,036	5,514	2,945	2,569	306	666	430	2,278	181	1,416	83	1,154	1,102	6,500	3,375	3,125	63	63	562	3,125	312	2,500	63	812
Chikmagalur ..	1,061	3,964	2,214	1,750	536	1,143	321	1,536	107	821	36	464	1,070	5,500	3,063	2,437	125	188	625	3,250	187	1,375	63	687
Shimoga ..	1,059	5,468	2,979	2,489	319	660	404	2,064	149	1,170	128	1,574	1,081	5,690	2,828	2,862	276	621	414	2,207	241	1,965	69	897

6.3—Family composition of 1,000 households of the general population

State, City and District	Sample households population			Heads of households and their wives		Sons of heads of households	Daughters of heads of households	Other male relations to heads of households	Other female relations to heads of households	Unrelated persons	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females					Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
MYSORE STATE ..	5,288	2,723	2,565	878	850	1,141	906	628	792	76	17
Bangalore Corporation ..	5,556	3,016	2,540	968	871	1,201	823	806	822	40	25
Bangalore ..	5,233	2,675	2,558	934	833	1,133	975	550	742	58	8
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	5,074	2,741	2,333	926	815	815	666	852	852	148	..
Kolar ..	5,190	2,611	2,579	826	901	1,008	810	744	868	33	..
Tumkur ..	5,796	2,911	2,885	876	894	1,292	1,080	610	911	133	..
Mysore City ..	5,676	2,703	2,973	838	865	1,433	1,000	378	1,027	54	81
Mysore ..	4,619	2,262	2,357	825	825	968	857	413	667	56	8
Mandya ..	4,500	2,450	2,050	850	817	1,167	683	350	550	83	..
Chitaldrug ..	5,570	2,760	2,810	870	890	1,310	1,050	500	850	80	20
Hassan ..	5,693	3,023	2,670	841	761	1,250	1,057	762	795	170	57
Chikmagalur ..	4,523	2,523	2,000	887	773	932	682	636	500	68	45
Shimoga ..	5,553	2,921	2,632	881	855	1,053	895	934	869	53	13

* Columns 11 and 12 are not prescribed but have nevertheless been added for purposes of check

6.4—Females per 1,000 males (general, rural and urban population); and comparison with previous censuses

State, City and District	General Population				Rural Population				Urban Population			
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
MYSORE STATE ..	949	947	955	962	959	955	964	971	916	914	911	915
Bangalore Corporation ..	883	899	902	892	..	..	..	..	883	899	902	892
Bangalore ..	951	960	966	972	951	961	967	973	950	954	958	964
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	1,004	901	889	846	..	..	..	..	1,004	901	889	846
Kolar ..	968	957	962	971	967	957	963	972	973	961	953	961
Tumkur ..	958	951	962	958	963	954	966	960	915	911	913	934
Mysore City ..	947	906	887	917	..	..	..	..	947	906	887	917
Mysore ..	974	973	995	1,004	975	973	999	1,007	969	968	953	974
Mandya ..	990	981	995	999	999	987	998	1,003	920	923	958	961
Chitaldrug ..	942	939	949	947	955	942	952	948	879	916	928	932
Hassan ..	970	977	985	998	979	981	992	1,007	909	934	907	891
Chikmagalur ..	896	892	886	910	897	891	888	913	891	902	871	882
Shimoga ..	902	899	891	915	906	903	896	916	888	875	854	903

6.5—Females per 1,000 males in agricultural classes and sub-classes

State, City and District	All Agricultural classes				I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants				II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants				III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants				IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants			
	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*
MYSORE STATE ..	965	168	1,609	765	961	110	1,634	694	931	134	1,575	1,175	929	412	1,445	1,089	1,230	799	1,530	657
Bangalore Corporation ..	727	181	993	224	595	66	804	154	882	72	1,449	267	605	133	981	444	823	358	1,045	213
Bangalore ..	966	141	1,522	694	959	103	1,534	661	951	93	1,533	965	965	353	1,395	826	1,209	648	1,579	458
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	1,035	162	1,879	168	1,016	78	1,861	110	1,002	124	1,800	500	1,080	446	2,175	872	1,429	1,046	1,831	269
Kolar ..	967	129	1,783	599	956	87	1,801	553	969	132	1,758	887	977	427	1,555	946	1,247	600	1,807	741
Tumkur ..	962	155	1,659	606	957	106	1,673	589	912	117	1,610	736	909	433	1,500	798	1,276	834	1,629	574
Mysore City ..	890	212	1,222	333	835	60	1,217	380	1,008	330	1,738	47	883	151	1,630	316	937	488	1,078	420
Mysore ..	977	175	1,508	857	952	104	1,521	799	978	171	1,485	1,089	1,032	456	1,428	1,174	1,292	929	1,517	414
Mandya ..	1,002	185	1,626	722	998	148	1,651	693	999	172	1,573	993	922	471	1,262	972	1,454	1,343	1,580	582
Chitaldrug ..	953	223	1,584	1,718	936	141	1,608	1,616	888	127	1,547	2,285	1,000	505	1,500	1,911	1,165	764	1,463	1,617
Hassan ..	987	180	1,647	910	995	124	1,671	852	934	147	1,712	1,296	789	413	1,339	1,382	1,339	1,070	1,525	640
Chikmagalur ..	929	149	1,644	780	957	78	1,690	694	894	114	1,592	789	788	288	1,490	1,011	1,241	703	1,578	1,000
Shimoga ..	922	190	1,620	1,033	931	94	1,697	699	899	143	1,569	1,670	843	376	1,465	1,420	1,151	786	1,441	553

6.6—Females per 1,000 males in non-agricultural classes and sub-classes

State, City and District	All non-agricultural classes				V—Production (other than cultivation)				VI—Commerce				VII—Transport				VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources			
	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*
MYSORE STATE ..	911	139	1,691	469	900	99	1,757	481	944	133	1,639	274	919	11	1,833	301	904	184	1,652	568
Bangalore Corporation ..	886	99	1,738	340	898	65	1,843	325	899	72	1,666	175	933	13	1,871	271	865	143	1,678	442
Bangalore ..	907	127	1,653	429	905	86	1,684	460	1,007	189	1,627	295	923	12	1,742	426	875	144	1,634	448
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	1,000	92	1,783	332	997	35	1,835	264	978	216	1,600	184	925	18	1,727	179	1,031	268	1,691	632
Kolar ..	972	169	1,739	679	922	101	1,802	680	1,003	142	1,736	366	960	15	1,837	321	984	233	1,701	902
Tumkur ..	939	173	1,651	600	911	116	1,700	599	977	189	1,610	368	918	19	1,742	258	943	213	1,633	753
Mysore City ..	952	104	1,738	333	937	76	1,895	292	948	90	1,678	170	940	7	1,805	231	965	143	1,674	442
Mysore ..	962	205	1,637	533	922	120	1,668	532	983	237	1,573	323	894	6	1,899	385	986	263	1,633	661
Mandya ..	924	181	1,652	698	889	96	1,698	727	985	207	1,663	463	908	12	1,874	167	932	240	1,607	795
Chitaldrug ..	910	188	1,646	1,970	873	138	1,698	2,669	963	163	1,631	1,578	865	15	1,793	800	916	250	1,608	1,667
Hassan ..	885	150	1,657	675	846	122	1,689	733	927	103	1,620	471	911	10	1,910	510	891	197	1,637	773
Chikmagalur ..	813	235	1,512	1,006	785	302	1,441	1,667	807	99	1,463	368	869	5	1,812	641	838	217	1,569	786
Shimoga ..	854	125	1,687	570	840	70	1,757	505	915	133	1,583	292	843	9	1,861	440	844	172	1,665	714

6.7—Marital status of 1,000 of each sex of general population and comparison with previous censuses

State, City and District	Males												Females											
	Unmarried				Married				Widowed				Unmarried				Married				Widowed			
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*
MYSORE STATE ..	573	561	556	550	384	388	393	389	43	51	51	61	430	421	405	391	416	416	418	408	154	163	177	201
Bangalore Corporation ..	593	573	557	546	377	395	406	408	30	32	37	46	450	439	415	395	409	430	437	427	141	131	148	178
Bangalore ..	576	559	546	535	389	397	407	403	35	44	47	62	442	432	406	385	425	425	433	424	133	143	161	191
Kolar Gold Fields City	580	539	532	516	395	434	438	444	25	27	30	40	453	423	408	405	389	445	450	452	158	132	142	143
Kolar ..	542	537	527	521	400	401	414	406	58	62	59	73	410	400	377	366	431	434	447	433	159	166	176	201
Tumkur ..	569	568	566	555	384	379	382	378	47	53	52	67	430	430	412	395	419	412	416	408	151	158	172	197
Mysore City ..	607	576	546	537	362	390	411	414	31	34	43	49	439	424	384	369	419	432	450	434	142	144	166	197
Mysore ...	564	555	*552	541	401	403	*410	417	35	42	*38	42	411	401	*385	371	424	425	*430	427	165	174	*185	202
Mandya ..	564	549			403	413			33	38			389	394			440	439			171	167		
Chitaldrug ..	575	569	571	570	372	371	370	353	53	60	59	77	443	432	425	419	403	406	406	385	154	162	169	196
Hassan ..	575	579	579	572	369	367	370	370	56	54	51	58	442	436	427	417	396	387	383	378	162	177	190	205
Chikmagalur ..	583	571	570	567	361	363	370	365	56	66	60	68	438	436	428	415	397	381	379	373	165	183	193	212
Shimoga ..	583	572	569	577	361	358	362	343	56	70	69	80	440	430	413	410	396	382	379	356	164	188	208	234

Note.—Widowed includes divorced
Figures for 1951 are based on the 10 per cent sample slips
* Mandya District was carved out of Mysore District in 1939 ; hence combined figures are given here for Mandya and Mysore Districts

6.8—Age distribution of 1,000 married persons of each sex (and comparison with 1941 Census *

State, City and District	Males								Females							
	0—14		15—34		35—54		55 and over		0—14		15—34		35—54		55 and over	
	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*
MYSORE STATE ..	1	1	375	429	481	452	143	118	32	41	669	702	266	232	33	25
Bangalore Corporation ..	1	..	428	..	443	..	128	..	13	..	687	..	260	..	40	..
Bangalore ..	1	..	358	..	479	..	162	..	31	..	641	..	287	..	41	..
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	1	..	405	..	472	..	122	..	15	..	686	..	269	..	30	..
Kolar ..	1	..	347	..	478	..	174	..	24	..	639	..	299	..	38	..
Tumkur ..	3	..	357	..	485	..	155	..	32	..	654	..	282	..	32	..
Mysore City ..	..	..	367	..	488	..	145	..	25	..	671	..	270	..	34	..
Mysore ..	3	..	361	..	484	..	152	..	61	..	651	..	256	..	32	..
Mandya ..	2	..	366	..	488	..	144	..	74	..	655	..	243	..	28	..
Chitaldrug ..	2	..	378	..	484	..	136	..	19	..	680	..	271	..	30	..
Hassan ..	1	..	375	..	504	..	120	..	10	..	710	..	255	..	25	..
Chikmagalur ..	2	..	410	..	494	..	94	..	15	..	713	..	242	..	30	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	423	..	480	..	97	..	21	..	751	..	206	..	22	..

6.9—Infants per 10,000 persons

State, City and District	Infants per 10,000 persons of											
	General population					Rural population		Urban population		Agricultural Classes		Non-agricultural Classes	
	1951			1941	1931								
	P	M	F	P	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
MYSORE STATE ..	269	134	135	242	270	139	140	122	118	138	140	127	123
Bangalore Corporation ..	238	123	115	265	268	..	..	123	115	75	125	124	114
Bangalore ..	245	124	121	243	285	125	123	115	104	127	123	114	115
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	269	134	135	334	288	..	..	134	135	128	103	135	140
Kolar ..	267	130	137	248	236	132	141	114	113	130	138	129	134
Tumkur ..	290	146	144	237	283	152	145	92	137	149	144	133	141
Mysore City ..	188	98	90	275	231	..	..	98	90	92	98	98	90
Mysore ..	258	126	132	237	267	124	135	137	116	125	133	130	131
Mandya ..	234	121	113	212	†	121	116	120	91	122	114	115	108
Chitaldrug ..	301	148	153	254	280	149	154	141	143	145	155	156	147
Hassan ..	275	136	139	238	271	141	142	105	114	137	142	133	123
Chikmagalur ..	299	153	146	235	264	154	146	144	146	155	153	147	129
Shimoga ..	345	170	175	231	272	176	182	145	152	180	187	144	148

Note.—*Districtwise figures for 1941 are not available

† Included in Mysore District in 1931

6.10—Young Children (Aged 1-4) per 10,000 persons

State, City and District	Young children per 10,000 persons of												
	General population					Rural population		Urban population		Agricultural Classes		Non-agricultural Classes	
	1951			1941	1931								
	P	M	F	P	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
MYSORE STATE ..	1,016	506	510	1,078	1,149	514	520	483	476	511	521	494	484
Bangalore Corporation ..	921	474	447	1,038	1,144	..	..	474	447	477	360	474	449
Bangalore ..	1,092	538	554	1,145	1,238	536	557	550	529	547	565	510	521
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	1,097	546	551	1,203	1,203	..	..	546	551	446	574	560	548
Kolar ..	1,005	495	510	1,036	1,123	495	508	498	524	491	498	515	564
Tumkur ..	1,063	535	528	1,079	1,196	542	533	464	479	537	529	525	522
Mysore City ..	833	427	406	1,091	1,054	..	..	427	406	364	354	433	411
Mysore ..	1,030	518	512	1,117	1,147	525	509	462	537	524	510	483	525
Mandya ..	996	481	515	1,058	*	479	514	502	518	476	521	515	481
Chitaldrug ..	1,006	503	503	1,110	1,221	507	511	482	459	501	513	511	468
Hassan ..	1,036	513	523	1,030	1,078	515	527	495	495	510	531	528	482
Chikmagalur ..	975	480	495	983	1,009	483	496	463	493	479	513	483	446
Shimoga ..	969	487	482	1,045	1,052	484	476	498	505	487	478	487	495

6.11—Boys and Girls (Aged 5-14) per 10,000 persons

State, City and District	Boys and girls per 10,000 persons of												
	General population					Rural population		Urban population		Agricultural Classes		Non-agricultural Classes	
	1951			1941	1931								
	P	M	F	P	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
MYSORE STATE ..	2,641	1,312	1,329	2,575	2,588	1,323	1,347	1,278	1,272	1,337	1,354	1,253	1,272
Bangalore Corporation ..	2,313	1,157	1,156	2,447	2,381	..	..	1,157	1,156	1,204	1,070	1,156	1,157
Bangalore ..	2,782	1,375	1,407	2,746	2,626	1,369	1,405	1,423	1,434	1,398	1,427	1,304	1,348
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	2,622	1,303	1,319	2,240	2,305	..	..	1,303	1,319	1,302	1,220	1,303	1,333
Kolar ..	2,581	1,292	1,289	2,335	2,460	1,284	1,281	1,352	1,345	1,289	1,282	1,307	1,323
Tumkur ..	2,730	1,356	1,374	2,625	2,639	1,344	1,373	1,467	1,383	1,349	1,376	1,390	1,361
Mysore City ..	2,573	1,268	1,305	2,459	2,494	..	..	1,268	1,305	1,304	1,191	1,264	1,315
Mysore ..	2,721	1,351	1,370	2,589	2,651	1,345	1,370	1,393	1,368	1,350	1,375	1,356	1,342
Mandya ..	2,662	1,313	1,349	2,647	*	1,310	1,353	1,339	1,315	1,320	1,357	1,277	1,305
Chitaldrug ..	2,758	1,365	1,393	2,639	2,605	1,373	1,404	1,317	1,337	1,383	1,393	1,304	1,393
Hassan ..	2,595	1,284	1,311	2,608	2,653	1,266	1,309	1,416	1,324	1,292	1,320	1,245	1,266
Chikmagalur ..	2,471	1,243	1,228	2,505	2,568	1,230	1,213	1,313	1,308	1,284	1,261	1,133	1,140
Shimoga ..	2,561	1,282	1,279	2,557	2,562	1,273	1,280	1,315	1,274	1,298	1,292	1,241	1,246

* Included in Mysore District in 1931

6.12—Young Men and Women (Aged 15-34) per 10,000 persons

State, City and District	Young men and women per 10,000 persons of												
	General population					Rural population		Urban population		Agricultural Classes		Non-agricultural Classes	
	1951			1941	1931								
	P	M	F	P	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
MYSORE STATE ..	3,360	1,727	1,633	3,570	3,454	1,634	1,609	2,023	1,710	1,622	1,605	1,973	1,699
Bangalore Corporation ..	4,038	2,257	1,781	..	..	..	..	2,257	1,781	2,793	1,430	2,249	1,786
Bangalore ..	3,188	1,639	1,549	..	..	1,628	1,547	1,739	1,568	1,542	1,523	1,932	1,630
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	3,432	1,750	1,682	..	..	..	..	1,750	1,682	1,481	1,533	1,787	1,703
Kolar ..	3,128	1,546	1,582	..	..	1,514	1,580	1,772	1,597	1,526	1,579	1,635	1,595
Tumkur ..	3,120	1,561	1,559	..	..	1,531	1,552	1,857	1,620	1,545	1,546	1,644	1,622
Mysore City ..	3,810	1,994	1,816	..	..	..	..	1,994	1,816	2,284	1,915	1,969	1,807
Mysore ..	3,206	1,606	1,600	..	..	1,593	1,595	1,704	1,638	1,599	1,595	1,646	1,628
Mandya ..	3,348	1,659	1,689	..	..	1,632	1,688	1,880	1,698	1,635	1,679	1,793	1,748
Chitaldrug ..	3,226	1,655	1,571	..	..	1,594	1,564	1,986	1,610	1,621	1,566	1,767	1,587
Hassan ..	3,471	1,760	1,711	..	..	1,726	1,720	2,000	1,652	1,710	1,719	2,017	1,672
Chikmagalur ..	3,643	1,938	1,705	..	..	1,919	1,718	2,041	1,637	1,847	1,713	2,182	1,683
Shimoga ..	3,624	1,927	1,697	..	..	1,882	1,694	2,087	1,706	1,833	1,698	2,161	1,693

6.13—Middle aged persons (Aged 35-54) per 10,000 persons

State, City and District	Middle aged persons per 10,000 persons of												
	General population					Rural population		Urban population		Agricultural Classes		Non-agricultural Classes	
	1951			1941	1931								
	P	M	F	P	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
MYSORE STATE ..	1,972	1,082	890	1,901	1,839	1,108	914	999	815	1,084	923	1,078	814
Bangalore Corporation ..	1,783	994	789	..	..	..	..	994	789	895	753	995	790
Bangalore ..	1,913	1,043	870	..	..	1,053	871	953	854	1,034	893	1,070	798
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	1,866	1,020	846	..	..	..	..	1,020	846	1,276	943	984	833
Kolar ..	2,120	1,142	978	..	..	1,159	995	1,020	858	1,150	1,002	1,102	870
Tumkur ..	2,019	1,098	921	..	..	1,109	931	992	824	1,097	931	1,105	871
Mysore City ..	1,848	1,002	846	..	..	..	..	1,002	846	744	796	1,025	850
Mysore ..	1,995	1,086	909	..	..	1,101	910	975	898	1,080	910	1,122	902
Mandya ..	2,018	1,071	947	..	..	1,074	960	1,051	839	1,051	966	1,186	841
Chitaldrug ..	1,989	1,096	893	..	..	1,105	914	1,047	778	1,084	914	1,134	825
Hassan ..	1,994	1,096	898	..	..	1,114	909	960	825	1,083	921	1,159	783
Chikmagalur ..	2,039	1,162	877	..	..	1,190	887	1,014	823	1,098	910	1,332	787
Shimoga ..	1,912	1,115	797	..	..	1,149	816	996	730	1,103	835	1,144	703

N.B.—Columns 5 and 6 are left blank for districts as the district-wise figures for the above groups are not available in respect of the 1931 and 1941 censuses

6.14—Elderly Persons (Aged 55 and over) per 10,000 persons

State, City and District	Elderly persons per 10,000 persons of												
	General Population					Rural Population		Urban Population		Agricultural Classes		Non-agricultural Classes	
	1951			1941	1931								
	P	M	F	P	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
MYSORE STATE ..	742	892	350	634	700	407	346	343	362	415	352	337	345
Bangalore Corporation ..	708	337	371	..	..	..	..	337	371	477	343	335	371
Bangalore ..	780	421	359	..	..	428	357	356	376	453	368	324	333
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	714	303	411	..	..	..	..	303	411	472	523	280	395
Kolar ..	900	511	389	..	..	521	392	438	367	523	392	455	372
Tumkur ..	779	434	345	..	..	443	345	343	342	448	348	358	327
Mysore City ..	748	366	382	..	..	..	..	366	382	513	344	353	385
Mysore ..	790	404	386	..	..	407	386	387	386	411	389	365	372
Mandya ..	741	376	365	..	..	382	370	325	322	384	376	327	305
Chitaldrug ..	720	390	330	..	..	397	327	352	348	399	325	362	346
Hassan ..	629	329	300	..	..	332	299	307	307	333	304	308	283
Chikmagalur ..	573	296	277	..	..	289	275	330	288	297	290	292	245
Shimoga ..	590	310	280	..	..	317	272	284	307	326	284	269	268

N.B.—This Table includes ' Age not stated '

.. Columns 5 and 6 are left blank for the districts as districtwise figures for the above age-group are not available for the 1931 and 1941 censuses

7.1—Progress of literacy

State, City and District		Number of literate persons among 1,000 males who were							Number of literate persons among 1,000 females who were						
		Aged 5 to 9 on 1-3-51	Aged 5 to 9 on 1-3-41	Aged 5 to 14 on 1-3-51	Aged 5 to 14 on 1-3-41	Aged 5 & upwards on 1-3-51	Aged 5 & upwards on 1-3-41	Aged 15 & upwards on 1-3-51	Aged 5 to 9 on 1-3-51	Aged 5 to 9 on 1-3-41	Aged 5 to 14 on 1-3-51	Aged 5 to 14 on 1-3-41	Aged 5 & upwards on 1-3-51	Aged 5 & upwards on 1-3-41	Aged 15 & upwards on 1-3-51
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*
MYSORE STATE	..	*T* 192	109	303	166	342	233	359	99	48	148	68	118	61	104
		R 154	..	247	..	271	..	281	62	..	86	..	57	..	46
		U 323	..	486	..	560	..	589	236	..	386	..	316	..	291
Bangalore Corporation	..	*T 329*	*294*	*481*	*422*	*569*	*567*	*597*	*234*	*221*	*369*	*309*	*356*	*299*	*351*
Bangalore	.. ..	*T 163*	*80*	*266*	*124*	*296*	*180*	*310*	*71*	*27*	*107*	*40*	*81*	*36*	*68*
		R 149	..	243	..	273	..	286	59	..	84	..	61	..	50
		U 295	..	463	..	509	..	531	187	..	303	..	254	..	229
Kolar Gold Fields City	..	*T 171*	*181*	*381*	*291*	*551*	*389*	*561*	*126*	*96*	*240*	*139*	*195*	*123*	*174*
Kolar	.. ..	*T 125*	*109*	*209*	*163*	*246*	*182*	*261*	*53*	*37*	*93*	*53*	*72*	*43*	*63*
		R 100	..	167	..	202	..	216	33	..	56	..	43	..	38
		U 303	..	490	..	551	..	577	201	..	344	..	280	..	250
Tumkur	.. ..	*T 180*	*102*	*288*	*159*	*315*	*218*	*327*	*82*	*33*	*117*	*47*	*80*	*39*	*61*
		R 162	..	259	..	281	..	291	62	..	87	..	53	..	37
		U 363	..	553	..	637	..	675	289	..	413	..	342	..	307
Mysore City	.. ..	*T 436*	*256*	*547*	*398*	*593*	*553*	*610*	*266*	*187*	*378*	*281*	*357*	*285*	*348*
Mysore	.. ..	*T 128*	*58*	*197*	*89*	*229*	*141*	*244*	*59*	*24*	*79*	*34*	*58*	*30*	*49*
		R 112	..	173	..	202	..	215	39	..	55	..	38	..	30
		U 251	..	376	..	437	..	465	218	..	264	..	214	..	190
Mandya	.. ..	*T 172*	*88*	*255*	*118*	*267*	*163*	*273*	*66*	*25*	*80*	*33*	*61*	*30*	*52*
		R 158	..	233	..	237	..	238	50	..	56	..	38	..	30
		U 281	..	434	..	509	..	539	203	..	279	..	253	..	242
Chitaldrug	.. ..	*T 201*	*91*	*334*	*164*	*364*	*235*	*376*	*100*	*35*	*146*	*51*	*96*	*40*	*71*
		R 185	..	306	..	320	..	327	76	..	106	..	61	..	39
		U 296	..	491	..	585	..	621	248	..	371	..	288	..	247
Hassan	.. ..	*T 197*	*115*	*318*	*168*	*351*	*232*	*365*	*99*	*48*	*146*	*57*	*100*	*45*	*80*
		R 173	..	283	..	318	..	332	76	..	107	..	66	..	48
		U 353	..	539	..	575	..	590	279	..	422	..	354	..	322
Chickmagalur	.. ..	*T 233*	*134*	*347*	*191*	*369*	*263*	*377*	*138*	*55*	*193*	*75*	*133*	*64*	*107*
		R 201	..	307	..	327	..	334	98	..	140	..	89	..	68
		U 395	..	546	..	591	..	608	329	..	451	..	362	..	320
Shimoga	.. ..	*T 251*	*112*	*390*	*176*	*407*	*263*	*414*	*158*	*54*	*210*	*73*	*148*	*65*	*120*
		R 217	..	346	..	355	..	358	120	..	149	..	94	..	69
		U 367	..	541	..	590	..	609	313	..	425	..	339	..	299

7.2—Literacy standards of livelihood classes

Educational Standards	Number per 1,000 males and 1,000 females of each livelihood class by literacy and educational standards															
	Agricultural Classes								Non-agricultural Classes							
	I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants		II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		V Production (other than cultivation)		VI Commerce		VII Transport		VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*
Literates	226	39	155	32	91	15	409	200	360	156	452	276	361	231	298	208
Middle School	8	1	4	1	2	..	61	12	32	13	53	20	50	33	73	33
Matriculate, or S.S.L.C. or Higher Secondary	3	..	..	..	1	..	33	3	25	4	42	5	50	6	62	12
Intermediate in Arts and Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	5	1	8	1	8	1	12	3
Graduate in Arts and Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	4	..	5	1	12	2
Post Graduate in Arts and Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	6	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Legal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

7.3—Educational services and research

State, City and District	Managers, clerks and servants of educational and research institutions including libraries and museums		Professors, lecturers and teachers other than those employed in universities, colleges and research institutions		Professors, lecturers teachers and research workers employed in universities, colleges and research institutions		Total		Number per 100,000 of population: Professors, lecturers and teachers other than those employed in universities, colleges and research institutions		Number per 100,000 of population: Professors, lecturers teachers and research workers employed in universities, colleges and research institutions	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
MYSORE STATE ..	5,019	519	19,121	2,932	3,847	760	27,987	4,211	211	32	42	8
Bangalore Corporation ..	1,364	191	1,192	591	1,115	498	3,671	1,280	153	76	143	64
Bangalore ..	600	26	2,219	367	782	34	3,601	427	165	27	58	3
Kolar Gold Fields City ..	272	5	240	144	..	..	512	149	151	91	..	..
Kolar ..	342	70	1,965	220	6	..	2,313	290	202	23	..	..
Tumkur ..	389	44	2,440	85	730	144	3,559	273	212	7	63	13
Mysore City ..	513	42	1,125	308	518	62	2,156	412	461	126	212	25
Mysore ..	118	17	1,931	141	222	4	2,271	162	186	14	21	..
Mandya ..	151	21	1,293	136	10	14	1,454	171	180	19	1	2
Chitaldrug ..	629	31	1,747	241	404	..	2,780	272	201	28	47	..
Hassan ..	171	35	2,009	256	10	1	2,190	292	281	36	1	..
Chikmagalur ..	213	9	1,009	212	29	..	1,251	221	242	51	7	..
Shimoga ..	257	28	1,951	231	21	3	2,229	262	294	35	3	..

7.4—Progress of literacy since 1901

State, City or District	Persons						Males						Females					
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	*2.*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*
MYSORE STATE	20.6	13.0	10.6	8.4	6.8	5.1	30.3	20.4	17.4	14.3	11.2	9.3	10.3	5.3	3.3	2.2	1.3	0.8
Bangalore Corporation	43.1	38.4	29.3	28.0	25.1	20.4	53.6	49.8	40.5	39.9	38.0	32.6	31.1	25.7	16.8	14.7	11.3	7.7
Bangalore ..	16.6	9.5	8.0	6.3	5.3	4.3	25.7	15.6	13.4	11.1	9.7	8.1	6.9	3.1	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.5
K. G. F. City ..	30.3	22.4	20.9	18.0	14.9	12.2	43.5	33.0	31.5	27.2	21.5	16.8	17.2	10.3	8.6	6.9	6.0	5.6
Kolar ..	14.3	9.8	8.3	7.1	5.6	4.7	21.9	16.0	14.0	12.3	10.1	8.8	6.3	3.7	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.5
Tumkur ..	17.4	11.4	9.9	7.8	5.8	4.9	27.5	19.1	17.0	13.6	10.7	9.1	6.9	3.4	2.4	1.6	0.8	0.6
Mysore City ..	42.6	36.9	34.9	33.4	24.1	20.1	52.9	48.2	47.8	48.9	38.3	34.1	31.7	24.3	20.1	16.2	9.5	5.8
Mysore ..	12.8	7.5	*				20.3	12.2	*				5.0	2.5	*			
Mandya ..	14.2	8.5	5.9	4.6	3.8	3.1	23.0	14.2	10.4	8.4	7.1	4.8	5.3	2.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5
Chitaldrug ..	20.6	12.2	10.1	7.4	5.6	4.6	32.0	20.4	17.7	13.2	10.5	8.6	8.5	3.5	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.4
Hassan ..	20.1	12.2	10.0	7.7	5.6	4.1	31.1	20.3	17.5	13.8	10.4	7.7	8.7	4.0	2.4	1.5	0.8	0.5
Chikmagalur ..	23.0	14.9	12.3	9.5	7.0	5.9	33.2	23.3	19.9	16.2	12.4	10.5	11.5	5.5	3.4	2.1	1.1	0.7
Shimoga ..	24.8	14.8	11.5	9.3	6.4	5.3	35.6	23.1	19.3	16.0	11.5	9.6	12.8	5.6	2.7	1.9	1.0	0.5

* Mandya and Mysore constituted a single district prior to 1939.

7.5—Distribution of population in districts and cities by principal mother-tongue

State, City and District		Kannada		Telugu		Tamil		Hindustani		Other Languages	
MYSORE STATE	1951 ..	5,990,297	68.0	1,375,732	15.2	651,260	7.2	661,696	7.3	395,987	4.3
	1941 ..	5,075,244	69.2	1,115,366	15.2	391,321	5.3	466,648	6.4	280,561	3.9
	1931 ..	4,578,801	69.8	1,030,926	15.7	307,464	4.7	382,876	5.8	257,237	4.0
Bangalore Corporation	1951 ..	184,977	23.7	138,611	17.8	246,881	31.7	123,180	15.8	85,328	11.0
	1941 ..	97,899	24.1	76,283	18.8	124,334	30.6	62,537	15.4	45,707	11.1
	1931 ..	64,034	20.9	61,432	20.0	97,615	31.9	47,908	15.6	35,481	11.6
Bangalore	1951 ..	864,442	64.1	239,708	17.8	107,224	8.0	99,302	7.4	37,408	2.7
	1941 ..	685,120	65.9	195,530	18.8	68,110	6.5	71,503	6.9	20,036	1.9
	1931 ..	590,379	65.0	177,751	19.6	59,016	6.5	60,796	6.7	20,114	2.2
K. G. F. City	1951 ..	8,538	5.4	31,514	19.8	97,304	61.2	12,812	8.1	8,916	5.5
	1941 ..	7,954	5.9	26,214	19.6	82,263	61.5	9,309	7.0	8,119	6.0
	1931 ..	6,353	7.5	16,934	19.9	50,356	59.2	6,201	7.3	5,259	6.1
Kolar	1951 ..	230,066	23.7	579,460	59.7	54,157	5.6	93,488	9.6	13,620	1.4
	1941 ..	211,046	25.2	503,081	60.1	39,740	4.7	71,245	8.5	11,842	1.5
	1931 ..	192,074	25.1	466,349	61.0	35,609	4.7	58,775	7.7	11,127	1.5
Tumkur	1951 ..	908,688	78.9	137,540	11.9	14,744	1.3	69,784	6.1	20,606	1.8
	1941 ..	763,866	80.1	116,972	12.3	5,146	0.5	51,920	5.4	15,973	1.7
	1931 ..	686,464	79.7	111,204	12.9	4,735	0.5	43,487	5.1	15,515	1.8
Mysore City	1951 ..	131,374	53.7	21,257	8.7	29,055	11.9	42,035	17.2	20,602	8.5
	1941 ..	79,112	52.6	14,249	9.4	19,181	12.7	25,917	17.2	12,081	8.1
	1931 ..	56,691	52.9	9,988	9.3	13,676	12.8	18,376	17.2	8,411	7.8
Mysore	1951 ..	961,041	92.4	18,208	1.8	16,847	1.6	34,061	3.0	10,291	0.9
	1941 ..	846,561	93.1	15,010	1.7	11,264	1.2	28,546	3.1	7,621	0.9
	1931 ..	1,313,391	93.6	22,748	1.6	19,006	1.4	38,158	2.7	10,681	0.7
Mandya	1951 ..	668,438	93.2	11,675	1.6	10,249	1.4	21,630	3.0	5,553	0.8
	1941 ..	595,389	93.7	10,004	1.1	7,724	1.2	18,929	3.0	3,542	1.0
	1931 ..	Included in Mysore District									
Chitaldrug	1951 ..	628,600	72.4	138,465	15.9	11,959	1.4	54,388	6.3	34,958	4.0
	1941 ..	542,844	74.9	112,573	15.5	5,168	0.7	40,286	5.6	24,233	3.3
	1931 ..	476,705	72.5	119,741	18.2	3,035	0.5	32,976	5.0	24,112	3.8
Hassan	1951 ..	614,079	85.9	17,904	2.5	20,863	2.9	31,290	4.4	30,999	4.3
	1941 ..	557,669	88.8	13,128	2.1	11,661	1.9	22,949	3.7	22,311	3.5
	1931 ..	528,469	88.5	14,721	2.5	11,948	2.0	19,548	3.3	22,251	3.7
Chikmagalur	1951 ..	297,246	71.2	14,949	3.6	20,133	4.8	23,815	5.7	61,395	14.7
	1941 ..	269,237	75.1	10,600	3.0	6,760	1.9	18,875	5.3	52,818	14.7
	1931 ..	261,402	75.2	10,763	3.1	6,812	1.9	17,439	5.0	51,299	14.8
Shimoga	1951 ..	492,808	74.3	26,441	4.0	21,844	3.3	55,911	8.4	66,311	10.0
	1941 ..	418,547	75.9	21,722	3.9	9,970	1.8	44,632	8.1	56,278	10.3
	1931 ..	402,839	77.5	19,295	3.7	5,654	1.1	39,212	7.5	52,937	10.2

7.6 Distribution of population speaking each language as mother tongue

State, City and District	Percentage of total speaking										
	Kannada	Telugu	Hindustani	Tamil	Marathi	Banajari	Tulu	Malayalam	Hindi	Konkani	Other Languages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MYSORE STATE ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bangalore Corporation ..	3.1	10.1	18.6	37.9	26.3	..	0.6	33.7	32.7	14.7	50.5
Bangalore ..	14.4	17.4	15.0	16.5	12.1	2.8	0.7	13.2	19.6	1.7	15.8
K. G. F. City ..	0.1	2.3	1.9	14.9	0.9	..	..	7.3	5.3	0.2	7.2
Kolar ..	3.8	42.1	14.1	8.3	7.0	2.3	0.1	1.0	5.4	0.2	0.5
Tumkur ..	15.2	9.9	10.5	2.3	8.4	10.1	0.3	0.8	2.7	0.4	2.4
Mysore City ..	2.2	1.6	6.4	4.5	8.0	..	2.1	5.0	10.4	2.7	6.1
Mysore ..	16.0	1.3	5.1	2.6	4.9	0.1	1.0	2.9	3.3	0.7	1.6
Mandya ..	11.2	0.9	3.3	1.6	2.2	0.1	0.4	1.7	3.9	0.5	0.5
Chitaldrug ..	10.5	10.1	8.2	1.8	8.3	28.5	0.6	2.2	4.0	2.0	3.6
Hassan ..	10.3	1.3	4.7	3.2	3.4	9.0	25.0	8.7	3.8	5.9	2.6
Chikmagalur ..	5.0	1.1	3.7	3.1	4.3	12.5	60.7	14.2	4.0	28.7	2.8
Shimoga ..	8.2	1.9	8.5	3.3	14.2	34.6	8.5	9.3	4.9	42.3	6.4

7.7 Distribution of Population by mother tongue Since 1901

Language	1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1911	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL LANGUAGES ..	9,074,972	100.0	7,329,140	100.0	6,557,302	100.0	5,978,892	100.0	5,806,193	100.0	5,539,399	100.0
Kannada ..	5,990,297	66.0	5,075,244	69.2	4,578,801	69.8	4,257,098	71.2	4,147,765	71.4	4,044,076	73.0
Telugu ..	1,375,732	15.2	1,115,366	15.2	1,030,926	15.7	921,468	15.4	919,410	15.8	835,046	15.1
Hindustani ..	661,696	7.3	466,648	6.4	382,876	5.8	330,939	5.5	305,182	5.3	266,373	4.8
Tamil ..	651,260	7.2	391,321	5.3	307,462	4.7	262,222	4.4	241,159	4.2	226,472	4.1
Marathi ..	134,542	1.5	99,144	1.4	91,322	1.4	78,836	1.3	78,109	1.3	77,699	1.4
Banajari ..	67,453	0.7	61,515	0.8	57,415	0.9	47,952	0.8	43,667	0.8	35,301	0.6
Tulu ..	51,604	0.6	45,188	0.6	45,168	0.7	35,192	0.6	31,995	0.5	20,648	0.4
Malayam ..	38,664	0.4	16,344	0.2	8,513	0.1	5,818	0.1	4,692	0.1	3,121	0.1
Hindi ..	35,141	0.4	11,107	0.2	6,915	0.1			Included in Hindustani			
Kankani ..	27,226	0.3	18,956	0.3	16,295	0.2	11,999	0.2	9,358	0.2	6,215	0.1
Other Languages ..	41,357	0.4	28,307	0.4	31,609	0.5	27,368	0.5	24,856	0.4	24,448	0.4

7.8—Distribution and growth of population by religion

Religion	Proportion per 10,000 of population in						Variation per cent				
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941—51	1931—41	1921—31	1911—21	1901—11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindus	8,994	9,123	9,174	9,168	9,199	9,206	+22.0	+11.1	+9.7	+2.6	+4.7
Muslims	770	662	608	570	542	523	+44.0	+21.7	+17.0	+8.3	+8.6
Christians	188	154	133	119	103	90	+51.4	+28.9	+22.6	+19.3	+19.5
Jains	25	45	45	35	30	25	—30.2	+11.0	+42.8	+17.6	+28.9
Tribes	17	13	36	105	124	156	+62.8	—60.5	—62.1	—13.0	—16.7
Zoroastrians	1	1	1	..	..	..	+17.2	+21.1	+52.5	+114.9	..
Sikhs	4	..	..	..	1	..	+1,107.1	+169.0	—25.4	—54.3	+2,341.7
Jews	..	..	..	..	..	..	+153.1	+64.1	+8.3	—10.0	+17.6
Buddhists	1	2	2	2	1	..	—20.2	+13.7	—6.1	+112.1	+6,120.0

7.9—Distribution of religions by livelihood classes

Religion	Total Professing the religion	Cultivating Owners		Tenant Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Non-cultivating owners		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources	
		Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ALL RELIGIONS ..	9,074,972	5,032,786	55.4	432,416	4.8	615,858	6.8	262,413	2.9	929,527	10.2	505,122	5.6	104,904	1.2	1,191,946	13.1
Hindus	8,161,981	4,853,209	59.5	402,247	4.9	563,673	6.9	241,114	3.0	723,820	8.9	337,811	4.1	60,475	0.7	979,632	12.0
Muslims	698,831	158,828	22.7	23,851	3.4	39,644	5.7	18,165	2.6	137,356	19.7	150,146	21.5	35,980	5.1	134,861	19.3
Christians	170,909	12,272	7.2	2,474	1.4	5,741	3.4	902	0.5	63,478	37.1	7,440	4.4	8,111	4.7	70,491	41.2
Jains	22,936	5,508	24.0	1,243	5.4	269	1.2	2,136	9.3	1,698	7.4	9,192	40.0	230	1.0	2,660	11.6
Tribes	15,310	2,916	19.0	2,595	16.9	6,484	42.4	67	0.4	2,099	13.7	113	0.7	21	0.1	1,015	6.6
Zoroastrians	470	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1.0	99	21.1	93	19.8	35	7.4	238	50.6
Sikhs	3,247	52	1.6	6	0.2	43	1.3	23	0.7	198	6.2	263	8.1	32	1.0	2,630	81.0
Jews	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8.0	16	9.8	..	..	133	82.1
Buddhists	1,125	1	0.1	..	..	4	0.4	1	0.1	766	68.1	48	4.3	20	1.8	285	25.3
Not stated	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100.0

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

SAMPLE VERIFICATION OF THE 1951 CENSUS COUNT

Following the recommendations of the U. N. O. the Registrar General and *Ex-Officio* Census Commissioner for India formulated shortly after the Census a scheme to ascertain scientifically through the investigation of a random sample of households, the degree of error in the 1951 enumeration. The scheme was adopted under the sponsorship of the Government of Mysore after incorporating what the Registrar General was pleased to term as ' procedural improvements.' A review of the Sample Verification is presented in this Appendix.

Appendix I

SAMPLE VERIFICATION OF THE 1951 CENSUS COUNT

1. The Scheme of Verification consisted in re-visiting a perfectly random sample of households drawn from the total mass of households enumerated at the Census, in order to see whether, and if so, how far, the total population actually enumerated in the households deviated from the population entitled to be enumerated there. A second object of the enquiry was to see how many households, if any, completely escaped the enumerator's notice.

2. The Registrar General laid down the broad outlines of a uniform Scheme of Verification for All-India (*vide* Annexure 5). This scheme prescribed a sample size of 1/1000 but allowed State Governments the discretion to reduce the size to 1/2000 generally or in specific areas. It also spelled out the procedure for selecting the sample households. The Samples were to be drawn in two stages, Sample Blocks being selected in the first stage from lists of villages and town wards and sample households being drawn in the second stage from the National Register of Citizens of each Block. The Scheme also prescribed the hierarchy of the Verification Organisation and in particular laid down that the officers who actually carried out the verification should in every case be Magistrates. The selection and marking of the Sample households devolved, under the Scheme, on the Tabulation Office.

3. According to the Registrar General's scheme, again, the actual verification had to be done on the original National Register itself, which the Verification Officers were expected to carry with them to the sample households. The verification in each household consisted of ascertaining the total number of persons who were actually present in the household at the time of Census enumeration and enquiring whether the three houses nearest to the household have been covered by the Enumerator. As a result of the verification, the Verification Officer prepared a statement showing the facts discovered by him in his area. These statements were to be compiled at the district level before being passed on to the Central Office.

4. In applying this Scheme to Mysore, several changes of procedure were made and the arrangements finally adopted were as under:

Selection of Sample Households

5. A rate of 1/2000 was used for drawing samples in the Rural area. For the Urban area, where enumeration errors were expected to be more numerous, the higher of the two rates allowed by the Registrar General, *viz.*, 1/1000 was adopted. For the first stage of the sampling, *viz.*, Block within each Charge or Tract, a fraction of 1/50 was adopted for Urban areas and 1/100 for Rural areas. Accordingly the fraction for the second stage (households within each Block) was 1/20 uniformly for both Rural and Urban areas. The number of households within each Block was generally so small (even in the Urban areas) that the possibility of employing a smaller fraction at the second stage was ruled out.

6. The Charge Lists and the Circle Summaries constituted the lists of villages and town wards from which the sample blocks were selected. Charge Superintendent had been asked to give a single unbroken serial for all the Blocks in their Charge, and Census Supervisors had been told to quote these serial numbers in thier Circle Summaries. If these instructions had been followed scrupulously, the casting of the Samples in each Charge would have been a very simple matter. Actually, however, the serial numbers in many of the charges were defective. In some, there were gaps in the serial. In others a large proportion of Blocks were given sub-numbers instead of regular serial numbers. Tail-end serial numbers made incursions into the early serial numbers in many charges. Uninhabited villages were dealt with differently in different charges. Wherever any of these defects were found, the serialling of Block numbers had to be done afresh. This was done by carefully adding up the total number of Blocks, first, Circle-wise and then by Charges, and striking progressive sub-totals. As soon as the serial number of a Sample Block was known, its location was immediately obtained from these sub-totals and the name of the Sample Block was simply read off from the Circle Summary or the Charge List.

7. The sampling procedure prescribed by the Registrar General said: "Strike the total number of Blocks for the Tract and divide it by the reciprocal of the sampling fraction (50 or 100 as the case may be). Add 1 to the remainder. This is the serial number of the first Sample Block. To get the others, take every 50th or 100th Block thereafter." Since the Tracts in Mysore were rather small, the District was substituted for the Tract. Within each District the Taluks in the Rural area and the Towns in the Urban area were placed in the alphabetical order to ensure strict randomness. The total number of Blocks in the district was struck separately for the Urban and Rural areas and these totals were used to determine the first Sample Block. Thereafter every 50th or 100th Block was taken into the Sample. In the case of the Rural area the residuary Blocks were found to be so numerous (594 out of a total of 25,094 Blocks) as to cause a substantial divergence between the theoretical and actual sampling fractions. They were, therefore, listed in a separate serial and sampled in the usual way.

8. As soon as the first-stage Sample was drawn, a list of the villages and town-blocks falling into the sample was prepared which also gave the number of households enumerated in each Block as per the Circle Summary. The additional information about the number of households proved to be a very useful check against improper identification of the Blocks, since considerable confusion and error was likely to have been caused by the similarity of village-names and wrong transcription of village-names from Kannada to English. A special team of workers

then picked out the National Register of Citizens of the Sample Blocks from the Record Keeper's stock.

9. Instructions issued to the Enumerators who wrote the National Register of Citizens required each Enumerator to give a running serial number for all the households entered in the Register. But these instructions had not been followed carefully enough in an important number of cases. For instance, house numbers were repeated in the column for the household serial numbers and sub-numbers were given to households in spite of specific prohibition of such a procedure. Non-residential places were sometimes given household serial numbers though, of course, no one was enumerated against them. So in every case the household serial number in the National Register of Citizens had to be thoroughly overhauled. While doing so, the institutions and houseless families included in the household serial were carefully eliminated.

10. At the end of the overhaul, a page-wise statement of the number of households enumerated was prepared for each Sample National Register of Citizens. This was carefully checked by the supervisory staff and the precise number of households enumerated in each Block was struck.

11. The drawing of sample households in each Block followed exactly the same procedure as the drawing of sample Blocks. The first sample household (obtained by dividing the total number of households by 20 and adding 1 to the remainder) being determined, the rest of the sample households (*viz.*, every 20th household after the first) were spotted out with the aid of page-wise progressive sub-totals. Considerable supervisory effort was demanded at this stage, to make certain, that the sampling procedure was adhered to most rigidly and strict randomness maintained. The sample households were marked in the National Register of Citizens with several bold rubber-stamp "S"s.

12. A word of explanation is necessary here regarding rejections. In the first stage of the sampling, Blocks were rejected only if they were uninhabited. In such cases the Block nearest to but preferably next after, the rejected Block was chosen as substitute. In the second stage, the entire Block was rejected if the total number of households was less than ten. There was no substitution for such blocks. If the number of households in the Block was ten or more but less than 20, the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of households by 2 was taken as the serial number of the first sample household (as per instructions in Registrar General's letter No. 3-10-50—RG, dated 2nd August 1951). This happened in ten Blocks (all Rural) or 4% of all Rural Blocks in the sample. The actual sampling fraction in the Rural area resulting from such rejections was 1 in 105.4 as compared with the theoretical sampling fraction of 1 in 100.

The Procedure of Verification

13. The Registrar General's Scheme required each Verification Officer to carry the original National Register of Citizens with him to the sample household. This was completely altered (with the Registrar General's prior consent) in applying the Scheme to Mysore. An extract of the National Register of Citizens relating to each Sample household was prepared, furnishing only the following particulars, apart from full details of the location of the household : (*i*) the name of the head of the household, (*ii*) the name of each person enumerated in the household, (*iii*) the name of father or husband and (*iv*) sex. As a part of his enquiry the Verification Officer was asked to find out and record the relationship of each person to the head of the household.

14. A separate extract was prepared for each household. The form devised for this purpose was called the Household Verification Schedule. The extracting of information into the Schedule from the National Register of Citizens was done in the Tabulation Office.

15. Alongside of the form, new instructions were drafted in regard to the manner of filling it up, whose basic content, however, did not differ in any way from the specimen instructions received from the Registrar General. In addition, the Sample Verification Form devised by the Registrar General was altered in appropriate places and called the Verification Officer's Summary, which is what it really is. Brief instructions were also drafted on the manner of filling up the Summary.

16. As a consequence of this change, the procedure for verifying whether the original enumeration covered the "three nearest houses" to the Sample Household had to be altered. In the original scheme the check-up was very simple. The Verification Officer went to the "nearest" house, saw its house number, looked through the National Register of Citizens and said "yes" or "no". Since in the new procedure there was no National Register of Citizens, the Verification Officer was asked to pick out the three nearest houses and write down the Census House Numbers as well as the names of the household heads living in them. Separate space had to be provided for this purpose in the Schedule.

The Disadvantages

17. The decision to give each Verification Officer only an extract of the National Register of Citizens instead of the Register itself brought other problems in its train. In the first place, if errors crept into the Schedules in the process of copying, they would introduce a set of spurious errors into the Enumeration record which would burden the Verification Officer's inquiry unnecessarily. So, extra care had to be taken to keep down copying errors. Secondly, a lot of scriptory work devolved on the tabulation office, which was avoided in the Registrar General's Scheme. There was also a considerable increase in the burden of supervisory effort at the stage of sorting and packing the records for despatch to the field. This was because, instead of merely sending a National Register of Citizens or two to each Verification Officer, a varying number of Schedules and Summaries had to be despatched and care had to be taken to see that every sample household in every Sample Block had a Schedule corresponding to it.

18. Likewise, the work of analysing the results of Verification was enormously greater and some what more complex in the revised procedure. To take one instance, to arrive at the number of "nearest" houses not

enumerated, the original Scheme required the mere addition of a number of "no" entries; whereas, in the Mysore procedure, the Tabulation Office had to search all the sample National Registers for all the nearest houses reported.

The Advantages

19. But the advantages of the revised Scheme definitely outweighed all these disadvantages. Most important of all, the revised scheme was proof against dishonest verification. In the very nature of things absolute honesty was the *sine qua non* of an investigation such as this. The entire Scheme could be dismissed as mere whitewash if the absolute impossibility of false verification was not placed beyond all doubt. This was all the more likely since, inevitably, a portion of the old Enumeration Organisation had to be used for the verification. No price was therefore too heavy to pay for a demonstrable guarantee of absolute honesty among Verification Officers, such as was provided by the new procedure.

20. In the original Scheme, it was very easy for a none too scrupulous verifier to certify a household as correctly enumerated without even as much as stirring from his desk. All that he was asked to do was to say "yes" or "no" to the question "is the original record correct?" and to furnish particulars only if the answer was "no". Only his conscience stood between a false answer of "yes" and the truth. The Mysore Schedule on the other hand carried a positive precaution against prevarication. Since the verifier had to enter the relationship to the head of the household in each case, he had, in effect, to conduct a re-enumeration of the household. There was thus absolutely no way of avoiding a visit to the house. Whatever else he could do, the verifier simply could not furnish a certificate out of his fancy.

21. Moreover, the revised procedure was capable of a refinement which was impossible in the original Scheme. This additional safeguard consisted of fictitious names deliberately introduced into the Schedules while making extracts from the National Register of Citizens. All Verification Officers were told that such "Ghosts" were being smuggled into the record and were warned that here was a sure trial of their veracity. The number of cases in which these "Ghosts" were not discovered at all through inadvertance provided a measure of the inefficiency of verification. Besides, the mere presence of the Ghost entries was complete insurance against a false report being palmed off as authentic.

22. Besides, there were other advantages in the Mysore procedure. For one thing, the Verification Officer did not have the last word in declaring whether or not a certain person was wrongly enumerated. In the original plan all that the Tabulation Office got was an abstract report of the Verification Officer's conclusions. But with the introduction of the Schedules, the Tabulation Office had the means to scrutinise and counter-check those conclusions. Since we were dealing only with a small Sample it was more than ever necessary to see that every case of apparent mis-enumeration was properly judged. Considering how easy it was to jump into wrong conclusions in an enquiry such as this, every device by which cases of genuine error in enumeration were separated from those of a spurious nature was very welcome. The Schedules and the double scrutiny implied in them, provided just such a device.

23. Again, the enquiry into the relationship question prescribed in the revised procedure has definitely improved the quality of the Verification Officer's investigation. If the whole National Register of Citizens were furnished to the Verification Officer he would be left to his own devices to know where to begin. With all the names as well as all other particulars of the household already given, the temptation is usually strong to believe that the enumeration is correct. The absence of a prescribed line of enquiry would greatly add to that temptation, and would thereby increase the chances of the investigation not going deep enough. This is where the relationship question made its contribution. It compulsorily focussed the Verification Officer's attention on the structure of the family and therefore increased the chances of his detecting errors of enumeration. It gave him a ready made gambit with which to open his moves. The relationship was something positive from which he could work out his way, in contrast to the negative question "has the household been correctly enumerated?" It is possible to argue of course that nothing prevents the Verification Officer from investigating the relationship question even in the other procedure. But, experience has shown that a question which is already answered is seldom asked.

The Ghosts

24. Incidentally, the introduction of Ghosts into the Schedules proved to be a tricky, though highly amusing, operation. Though the alteration of the original record could have been made as well by eliminating persons as by introducing imaginary new persons, only the latter type of Ghost was used. But these creatures of the imagination if they had to serve any purpose, had to have such names (and father's names) as would camouflage them completely from the gaze of the sharpest-eyed Verification Officer. Moreover, one had to study the pattern of enumeration within the household to ensure that the Ghost's position in the schedule did not give away its fanciful origin. In consequence, the creation of these bodiless persons devolved on my Assistants and cost considerable effort. The Ghosts they produced were so true to life, however, that in as many as 4 out of 35 cases, they turned out to be real, in the sense that their name and relationship exactly corresponded to those of real persons.

25. In all, 35 Ghosts were introduced into the schedules at the rate of roughly one for the Urban area and two for the Rural area of each of the 9 districts, 3 for the Bangalore Corporation and 1 each for the 2 other Cities. The households to be inhabited by them were picked up at random from the lists of sample households with the aid of random numbers.

The Period of Verification

26. Theoretically there was no need for simultaneity in carrying out the verification in different parts of the State. In fact there would perhaps have been some advantage in taking the districts in succession, since by so doing the experience gained in one district could be applied to the next. But it was extremely important that in each area the enquiry once commenced should be completed

in jig time. For, if the householder was forewarned of the Verification Officer's approach, all would be lost. The householder could, if he was so minded, confront the Verification Officer with flesh and blood substitutes for the imaginary persons counted in his house at Census time or bring in an array of "Clear Omissions". It was essential to take the household completely by surprise. Each Verification Officer was therefore allowed the bare minimum period necessary for the work in his area. This was just one day in the case of Verification Officers who had only one Town to verify and three days in the case of those who had several Towns or Villages to visit. To make assurance doubly certain, the partially filled-up schedules to be actually used by the investigating officers were mailed so as to reach them on the very date set for commencing the work. Further the verification was carried out simultaneously all over the State, a certain amount of local adjustment being allowed, however to suit the convenience of Verification Officers.

27. In the result, with the exception of two districts (which conducted their enquiry in the period 27th to 29th August 1951) and the Bangalore Corporation (which commenced and completed its work on the 29th August 1951) all the District and Cities in the State carried out their Verification in the period 29th to 31st August 1951.

The Verification Officers

28. The Registrar General's only requirement in regard to Verification Officers was that all of them should be Magistrates, preferably of the First Class. Under the ideal arrangement, all the Magistrates would be drawn exclusively from the ranks of those who had nothing whatever to do with the original enumeration, *viz.*, the Judicial Department. But, the 300 and odd Blocks coming into the Mysore Sample were scattered over 80 taluks (Rural area) and 36 towns apart from the three cities and it was evident from the start that the Judiciary could not provide enough Magistrates whether of the First Class or Second Class to go round for our purpose and that we would have to draw on the large body of *ex-officio* Magistrates in the State, even though all of them had been associated with the original count. Even in this widened field there were too few Magistrates of the First Class for our purpose and it was necessary to recruit a number of Second Class Magistrates also. And in the three Cities (Bangalore Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields) the available Magistrates, regular and *ex-officio*, First and Second Class, were so few that non-Magistrates also had to be employed.

29. The number of Magistrates that could be drawn from the Judicial Department was automatically restricted by the fact that these officers could not be expected to move out of their headquarter towns without an intolerable dislocation of their other work. A perusal of the list of Sample towns showed that, apart from the 3 Cities, there were 14 places in which judicial officers could be employed. Accordingly, the permission of the High Court was sought to use the services of these 17 Magistrates in the verification set-up. The High Court demurred at first but was eventually persuaded to accord the required permission.

30. That left 22 towns out of a total of 36 towns in the Urban Sample. Since the Urban areas had registered more abnormal variations in population than the rural area and therefore demanded more careful verification, it was decided to entrust all these places exclusively to the First Class Magistrates, *viz.*, the respective Revenue Sub-Division Officers. But in the case of the Cities, on account of the paucity of Magistrates already mentioned, the 19 Charges remaining out of an aggregate of 22 were given to the former Charge Superintendents in each case, who invariably were non-Magistrates. In the rural area too, the verification was carried out by Officers who were the Charge Superintendents at the time of enumeration. But these were all Magistrates of the Second Class, being the Amildars of Taluks.

31. Thus, there were 129 Verification Officers in all, 17 of them being regular First Class Magistrates of the Judicial Department, 13 being *ex-officio* First Class Magistrates and 80 *ex-officio* Second Class Magistrates, the last named category being confined entirely to the rural area. The remaining 19 Verification Officers were non-Magistrates and these operated entirely in the three Cities.

32. Of the 112 Verification Officers not belonging to the Judiciary, 13 had come into their present position by transfer, from Departments which took no part in the original enumeration. Another 16 Verification Officers had been transferred from the posts held by them at Census time and so, were called upon to verify work which was not their own. Only the remainder, numbering 63 and forming almost exactly half the total, verified their own work, or rather the work done by Enumerators under their superintendence.

33. However, the work of all Verification Officers throughout the State has been of a uniformly high order and the fact that some of them were formerly associated with the compilation of data they were verifying made no difference, whatever, to the quality of their work. In fact, the performances of the different categories of Verification Officers reveal no differences of quality *inter se*, which is only to be expected since all of the investigators were, without exception, officers holding positions of considerable responsibility. Schedules from all areas bear evidence of a high degree of conscientiousness. The excellent performance of the Magistrates of the Judiciary, notwithstanding their unfamiliarity with the original enumeration and its techniques needs special mention. On the total, I am thoroughly satisfied that the entire verification organisation has carried out its task with unimpeachable honesty.

34. A word is necessary here about the Chief Verification Officers. Making a slight modification of the Registrar General's Scheme which proposed that each District Magistrate should have several Chief Verification Officers under him, the Deputy Commissioners and Municipal Commissioners of the Districts and Cities were themselves designated as the Chief Verification Officers of their respective areas. The comparatively small size of our Districts and Cities made this change desirable; the modified set-up was also in line with past practice in Mysore.

The Field Operation

35. The Scheme of Verification was launched into the field with the passing, by the State Government, of their Order

No. M. 8186-98/Census 4-51-2, dated 7th August 1951, in which they outlined the objects and the method of the enquiry. This Order was followed by another Government Order (No. M. 9109-20—Census, dated 17th August 1951) in which Verification Officers were told on the lines indicated by the Registrar General, of the scientific and objective nature of the enquiry and the immunity, from praise and blame alike, extended to Verification Officers. I issued two Circulars in all (No. 2885-2896, dated 17th August 1951, and No. 4075-91, dated 25th August 1951, addressed only to the Verification Officers of the Judiciary) mainly of a general nature. The instructions as to the actual manner of verification were embodied in the printed matter accompanying the Schedules. For purposes of training, one set of printed instructions and one set of blank forms were sent to each Verification Officer a week or so in advance of the verification dates prescribed for his area. This became necessary because the actual forms to be used by the Verification Officers were mailed to them so as to reach on the very day on which verification commenced.

36. It is gratifying to state here that all Verification Officers, without exception, completed their work on the dates prescribed. There was a little delay in some areas in the despatch of completed forms to my office, but in no case was the delay more than 10 days from the completion of the Verification. There was no instance of schedules not reaching the Verification Officer in time or of schedules lost in transit. Everything went on in apple-pie order.

37. My two Assistants and I checked the work of Verification Officers in four out of the 9 Districts and in one City. I inspected the work in Kolar Gold Fields City and in the bulk of the verification areas in Kolar District. My First Assistant toured in Bangalore District and the Second Assistant in Shimoga and Hassan Districts. The Chief Verification Officers also carried out inspections of their own.

The Unverified Households

38. The total number of households selected for verification was 1,036. Of these, as many as 41 were not verified, 14 in the rural area and the rest in the urban area. Since more households were selected in the urban area than in the rural, the proportion of unverified blocks in the urban area is even more than appears at first sight. While the rural area lost only 2% of its households by non-verification, the loss in the urban area was nearly 8%, the contribution of the Cities to this proportion being 9.6% and that of the non-City urban area being 6%.

39. Both in the rural area and the urban area there were only two reasons for non-verification. The more common reason was that the family was part of an itinerant cooly camp (toddy tappers, construction workers, estate coolies, etc.) which had since shifted, lock, stock and barrel. The second reason was that the families had moved out from their original *locale* in the usual course, for no ascertainable reason and to some place unknown to the neighbours. Naturally, the former cause has had more effect in the rural area and the emphasis in the urban area has been on the latter. However, the number of missed households would have been even greater, had not Verification Officers taken the trouble to ascertain the present whereabouts of the family from its erstwhile neighbours. In nearly half a dozen instances, the peripatetic families have been tracked down to their new location, often in an altogether different village, and verified there. In a few instances where the absent family consisted merely of one or two persons, the verification has been carried out *ex-parte* on the carefully checked evidence of the neighbours. For the entire State there was only one case in which the Verification Officer reported his inability to trace the sample house. Even here, the house number carries a sub-number indicating that it refers to one among several families in a big house, and this might have put the Verification Officer off the scent.

40. There is no concentration of unverified households in any district in each stratum, such as would affect the representative character of our sample. This being so, the non-verification of a part of our sample does no more than alter the sampling fraction, and if the fraction is reduced thereby, increase the sampling error. Taking only verified households, the actual sampling fraction is 1 in 1,986 (as against a theoretical 1 in 2,000) in the rural stratum and 1 in 1,111 (as against 1 in 1,000) in the urban stratum. It is thus seen that a reduction has occurred only in the urban area.

41. The question therefore is, whether the increase in the sampling error in the urban area on account of the reduction in the sample size is such as to invalidate our conclusions. The answer to this question is in the negative, since, our original sample itself is so small as to result in high sampling errors. Annexure 2 to this review illustrates this point. It shows the sampling errors for a characteristic which is ascertainable for both the verified and the unverified households, *viz.*, the number of persons per household. Taking the household itself as the sampling unit, calculations have been made for the State as a whole, separately for rural and urban, first using all selected households, then for verified households and lastly for the unverified households. It is seen that the change in sampling error is of no significance since the error itself has such a high value. But the figures in the column for unverified households demand notice. It is seen that the average size of the unverified household is much smaller (3.5714) than that of the selected sample (5.2243), this divergence being more accentuated in the rural area than in the urban. The standard deviation of this part of the sample is also smaller than for the whole sample. This indicates that, generally speaking, only the smaller families have escaped verification, a conclusion which could also be deduced *a priori* from the causes of non-verification, since the larger the family, the less likely it is to change its location and the families in cooly camps tend to be small in size. But the number of unverified households is so small that it is unnecessary to conclude from this that our verified sample has lost its representative character.

Quality of Verification Work

42. Without doubt, every Verification Officer has visited the households entrusted to him. There is also no question that investigation carried out by Verification Officers has been as careful as could be and that the householder has

not been allowed any quarter in covering up past prevarications. * The relationship column has been filled up in every case with perfect clarity.

43. But the Verification Officer was often forced to conduct his enquiry at second hand, since he had the same difficulty as the Enumerator in securing the presence of the head of the household during his visit. But, while the Enumerator could return another day and run the house-holder to earth, the Verification Officer had no such facility; he had to complete his enquiry on a single day. So, frequently he got answers from one of the members of the family, very often one of the children, sometimes the housewife and sometimes some other stay-at-home relative. This has not affected the verification in the large majority of sample households, but in a small proportion of cases the Verification Officer has been misled. But, even when the Verification Officer was misled, internal inconsistencies in the verified schedules enabled the Tabulation Office to work out the true position. However, in three cases the Verification Officers were asked to re-investigate house-holds to explain discrepancies in their reports. In one instance, a little daughter had been declared as a clear omission, but the Verification Officer had mentioned her age as 5 months. Re-investigation confirmed that the baby was born after the reference date of the Census. In another case, a man was declared as a clear omission on the ground that he died on 4th March 1951. But the Enumerator had written his name in the N.R.C., and then struck it off in red ink, clearly indicating that the man was dead on 1st March 1951. The basis of the Verification Officer's report, it was explained on enquiry, was an entry in Birth/Death Register of the village. Considering the well-known deficiencies of this Register, the man was regarded as not a clear omission.

44. In a third instance the head of the household himself was reported as a clear omission, but there was evidence that the Enumerator had omitted the man from the Census count on purpose, probably because he was absent from home throughout the enumeration period. This was pointed out to the Verification Officer who on re-investigation reported that the conjecture was partly true and that the man should be regarded as an 'Absentee Erroneously Omitted' and not as a clear omission. But it would be wrong to generalise from just three examples that when the Verification Officer got his information from some one in the household other than the household head, he always ran the risk of being misled. It is common experience that more often than not such second-hand information is extremely reliable. The teen-agers of a family for instance may be depended upon to give us details about the family which the head of the household may be unwilling to divulge. The best verification is probably that in which the Verification Officer has cross-checked the Enumerator's record as well as the householder's replies with information secured behind the householder's back.

The Fate of the Ghosts

45. One indication of the quality of verification work is the way the Ghost entries introduced into the schedules have fared in the field. Reference has already been made to the objects behind placing them in the Schedules and the procedure by which this was done. Out of 35 such fictitious persons, one unfortunately, fell in a household which was not verified. Out of the 34 entries which proved effective, the Verification Officers had no difficulty in exposing 31, including one case in which the Ghost became a 'Visitor Erroneously Counted' and another in which it turned to be real but was balanced by a fictitious entry in the same household. The remaining 3 Ghosts which managed to get past the Verification Officer deserve special mention.

46. A fact of some significance is that in 2 out of these 3 cases the Verification Officer was a Magistrate of the Judiciary, that in the third being an *Ex-officio* First Class Magistrate. All three cases thus occurred in the urban area.

47. In the first case, found in Mysore City, the Ghost had turned out to be a nephew of the head of the household. When the schedule was referred back to the Verification Officer for further investigation, he found that he had been misinformed by the house-holder's wife on the earlier occasion. There was no person, least of all a nephew, corresponding to the Ghost. But there was no ascertainable explanation why the wrong information was given by the wife—it was, as the Verification Officer put it, a case of "sheer mistake". In the second instance, the Ghost had become a servant in a large household. On re-investigation of the household the Verification Officer reported that there was a real servant having the name as well as the father's name of the Ghost but that the servant had left his job over two years ago and was not working with the family during the Census. But the surprise in this case is that the Ghost should have been given, quite by chance, the name and father's name of a real person. Here again, the Verification Officer had been misinformed on the earlier occasion by the person who answered his questions in the absence of the head of the household. But the fact that a servant of the right name had worked in the household at some time, although long before enumeration, was urged by the Verification Officer as extenuating his previous report.

48. But the Ghost in the third case was the worst offender. She was masquerading as the sister of the head of the family until re-investigation of the house threw light on her—when she turned out to be the mother! The lady however had an *alias* in her name and this might have caused the confusion. The householder's wife who answered the Verification Officer's questions on the first occasion could not speak Kannada or English and this must have made confusion worse confounded.

49. But these three instances are useful only as illustrations of the type of difficulty that Investigating Officers had

* One typical instance may be mentioned here as an illustration. The householder in one house was suposed to be living with a concubine and two nephews. A rum combination such as this naturally roused the Verification Officer's suspicions. He found that both the nephews were real persons who were students. He thereupon asked the man to show the room in which his nephews studied every day. When the entire household showed not the slightest trace of even a single book, he concluded that the nephews were both—in verification terminology—fictitious entries. Actually it turned out that they were living with a less prodigal uncle in a nearby village.

to face and of the dangers that lurk in facts gathered at second hand. But they do not warrant any general conclusions about the efficiency or otherwise of the work of Verification Officers. On the other hand, the fact that in 9 cases out of 10, Ghosts have been scotched without any trouble, provides enough proof that verification has been carried out with thoroughly reliable information.

Errors in the Verification Reports

50. However, in displaying their discoveries a large proportion of Verification Officers have shown great confusion. While more than half the investigators have filled up their schedules in the manner intended, the rest have been prone to exaggerate what they found. This was undoubtedly in the right spirit, for what could augur better for an enquiry of this nature than that Verification Officers should vie with each other in exposing errors of enumeration? The fact that such a thing has happened may be taken as an indication that the investigation has been perfectly thorough. But the tendency to make mountains out of mole-hills has had the unfortunate result of introducing a large crop of spurious errors into the Verification Officers' reports. This would have been ruinous if the reports had to be taken at their face value, as contemplated in the original scheme. Fortunately, our procedure required a meticulous screening of the Verification Officer's conclusions at the Tabulation Office, which consisted of a careful comparison between the verified schedules and the National Register of Citizens. The screening was a complex and slow operation which had to be carried out by top-drawer staff. Every entry in every schedule came up for searching scrutiny and full use was made of every information in the National Register of Citizens (especially age and marital status) before final conclusions were drawn. I am personally satisfied that the weeding out of pseudo-errors has been carried out in the Tabulation Office in a spirit of absolute impartiality and has been perfectly exhaustive.

51. The most common type of exaggeration was to declare an error in the name or relationship(and very rarely, in the sex) as a combination of one fictitious entry and one clear omission. In one extreme instance the Verification Officer had taken offence at a slight error in one of the initials in the father's name. Out went the person as a fictitious entry. Correspondingly a person of the same name but with the right initials in the father's name was recorded as a clear omission. Such extreme instances, however, were few. Often, the distortion in the name was so great that the Verification Officer could almost be pardoned for his verdict. And such distortion was not even the fault of the Enumerator. Errors in the Tabulation Office in copying names from the National Register of Citizens and in transcribing names from Kannada to English produced some of the worst examples of mutilation. Quite frequently the change of name had a *bona fide* origin, the person himself being called by several different names, one of which was furnished to the Enumerator and another to the verifier. The relationship of the person was also subject to similar vagaries. As is well known, cousin brothers and sisters are regarded loosely as brothers and sisters; and nephews as sons. Occasionally a daughter-in-law becomes in common parlance a daughter. The enumerator might possibly have failed to probe the niceties of relationship, but not so the Verification Officer whose main job it was to investigate relationship and who had enough time to do so.

52. Of course, Verification Officers were not wanting who regarded these variations of name and relationship in their true light, as defects in the quality of enumeration. But there were others who took them as errors in the total count, in an unholy anxiety to discover more and more fictitious entries and clear omissions. Such errors could not but be rejected as spurious.

53. Another source of exaggeration was the tendency to declare a whole household as fictitious, merely because the house was vacant during verification or was occupied by a different household, than that mentioned in the Schedule. The number of clear omissions was often unwittingly exaggerated in the Verification Officer's reports because, the Verification Officer regarded as omissions persons who were enumerated during the Census as a separate household in the same house or as part of a nearby household. Reference to the National Register of Citizens placed these omissions in their true light.

The Results

54. When all the spurious errors were eliminated from the reports from the field, the total number of enumeration errors in the different categories, in the different districts was as shown in Annexure 1. Since the State as a whole forms a single Natural Division, no regional grouping of these Districts is possible. But it is necessary to consider the rural and urban strata separately for the reason, among others, that different sampling fractions have been employed in the two strata.

55. The total number of persons in respect of whom the verification was done was 5,300. Of this, 1,787 were in the urban area (City 956, Non-City 831) and the remaining 3,513 in the rural area. Since the non-household population was outside the scope of the verification scheme, these figures must be compared with the total household population in the State, which is, 2,148,469 in the urban area and 6,877,630 in the rural area. The size of the non-household population itself, consisting of houseless persons and inmates of institutions, is microscopically small, being 48,873 for the whole State or a little over ½ per cent of the total population. The proportion of the household population that came into the sample was thus 1 in 1,958 in the rural area (as against a theoretical fraction of 1 in 2,000) and 1 in 1,202 in the urban area (as against 1 in 1,000).

56. The nett error in the Census count was compounded of cases of clear omission (making for under-enumeration), fictitious entries (making for over enumeration) and erroneous count or omission of visitors and absentees (making for over and under-enumeration respectively). The treatment of visitors and absentees was expected to reflect the consequences of the longer period of enumeration adopted in the 1951 Census. We may deal with this first, before we take up a consideration of fictitious entries and clear omissions.

Erroneous treatment of Absentees and Visitors

57. The total number of errors in the enumeration of visitors and absentees tending to over-enumeration was 8 of

which 3 occurred in the rural area and 5 in the urban area. Errors contributing towards under-enumeration numbered 6 for the whole State, 1 of these being found in the rural area, and 5 in the urban area all of which were contributed by the Bangalore Corporation. This means that in both the rural and urban areas, visitors and absentees were more apt to be erroneously counted than erroneously omitted; and (considering the proportion of the resultant over-enumeration to the total verified population) that the tendency to do so was about the same in the two areas. However, it is not possible to declare either that the erroneous count of a visitor or an absentee must have resulted in double-enumeration or that the erroneous omission of such a person must have resulted in the complete loss of the person from the enumeration record. To this extent therefore, our results should be regarded as inconclusive. The very small number of errors of this type in our sample makes it risky to analyse the figures any further. The situation in Bangalore Corporation illustrates this point. The four absentees and visitor who have been erroneously omitted here (and who make up the entire contribution towards under-enumeration of the whole State's urban area) have no compensating cases of over-enumeration. Further, in the rest of the State's urban area there is no under-enumeration of visitors and absentees at all but only over-enumeration. It is quite evident from this that the sample in Bangalore Corporation has given a lop-sided version of realities. But for the State as a whole, there seems to be no harm in accepting the contribution of this source to the total over-all under-enumeration.

FICTITIOUS ENTRIES AND CLEAR OMISSIONS

58. Turning now to the fictitious entries and clear omissions, the total number of cases of fictitious entry for the State was 54 and of clear omissions 96. The over-all defect in the head-count from these two sources therefore is one of under-enumeration; the total number of persons in the verified households being 5,300 the extent of under-enumeration is only four-fifths of 1 per cent (0.7924). But, as already stated, to arrive at the total enumeration error due to mis-enumeration in households we must also take into account the effect of the erroneous treatment of visitors and absentees. Item 8 of Annexure 1 (Part A) shows the nett number of cases of wrong enumeration (which happens to be under-enumeration) for each area. From this has been derived the estimated number of persons not enumerated in households, which is shown as item 11. It is easily seen from these figures that although in absolute figures the contribution of the rural area (27) to the State total (40) is greater than that of the urban area (13), the proportion of under-enumeration to the total verified population in the two areas is very nearly the same (rural 0.768%, urban 0.727%). In terms of the number of persons escaping enumeration, the rural area has lost 52,843 persons from its count and the urban area 15,616 persons. For the whole State an estimated 68,459 persons have slipped through our net, within individual households.

59. One noticeable feature in the urban area is the behaviour of Bangalore Corporation which has contributed 13,019 persons to the total of 15,616 persons estimated to have escaped enumeration in the entire urban area. This means that in the entire remainder of the State's urban area—including two Cities and all the non-Cities—the loss of persons by under-enumeration is only 2,597 or 17% of this total, although this area holds nearly 70% of the total urban population. In other words, if we exclude Bangalore Corporation, the urban area has taken a remarkably accurate Census of persons within households, the percentage of nett under-enumeration being hardly one-fifth of one per cent.

60. The districts and towns of the State are comparatively so small that the sample, even at the district level, invariably contains too few sampling units to provide significant conclusions. I have therefore considered it not worth while to exhibit in Annexure 1 details of the estimated number of persons not enumerated and the percentage of under-enumeration, separately for each district. The sample can at best be regarded as significant at the level of the stratum; perhaps even the consideration of the urban stratum separately under the City area and non-City area is beset with dangers. I have, however, exhibited all figures for the Bangalore Corporation, which being the largest urban area in the State, deserves special treatment.

61. Besides, the diminutive size of the sample restricts our conclusions to generalities. To draw further inferences from our present results we would first have to take a closer look at the causes behind errors of over-enumeration and under-enumeration. One fertile source, of course is the prevalence of Rationing and the propensity for prevarication that it is supposed to encourage amongst the population. This, however, is expected to contribute only fictitious entries and such other errors of over-enumeration. The other sources of error in enumeration are the ones that have had free play in varying degrees in all Censuses. They should all be regarded as inadvertent errors on the part of the Enumerator. They were assumed to—and in fact oftentimes and in restricted areas, they did—cancel among themselves. Instances of such error are not hard to imagine. If an enumerator in the rural area, supremely confident of his own knowledge of the households in his village, writes the enumeration record without bothering to visit the households and make the enquiries prescribed by the questionnaire, errors both positive and negative are bound to creep into his return. This is probably the largest source of error in the rural area. In the urban area, errors could arise, for instance, by the enumerator not being sufficiently patient with the householder or sufficiently perseverent in getting a complete account of each household. In congested localities errors may creep in on account of the fact that members of different families are often mixed in each house and the enumerator does not bother to sort out the persons into different households. These are only illustrations. It is possible to conceive of many an other situation where inadvertent errors of enumeration could arise. By and large, therefore, errors could be considered under two groups, errors born of rationing, which are exclusively errors of over-enumeration and inadvertent errors.

62. It would be interesting to see what part each category of error plays in the rural and urban strata. One method of doing so would be to eliminate from the total number of persons wrongly enumerated the number of cases in which over and under-enumeration cancel each other out within the same family. For, if we have both

over-enumeration and under-enumeration in the same family, obviously Rationing could not be the source of error. Annexure 1 shows the number of such instances in each area (item 9). The total number of cases of such balanced error for the whole State is 16, 11 of them occurring in the urban area and 5 in the rural area. Setting these figures against the total number of instances of over-enumeration in these areas, we can at once see that approximately one-fourth of all cases of over-enumeration are not attributable to Rationing, and remarkably enough, in the case of Bangalore Corporation, contrary to our expectations, nearly three-fourths the number of fictitious entries and erroneous counts are set off within the family. Of course, while we can see that the matched errors are definitely due to extra-rationing causes, the reverse does not hold true in the case of the remaining errors. It is not possible to say that when errors do not match in the family, Rationing is the sole cause. All that we can gain from the study of these figures is an approximate idea of the influence of two different sources of mis-enumeration already mentioned. Our conclusion then is that the influence of factors that have nothing to do with Rationing is much more than what we were led to expect and that in Bangalore more than in any other area, the contribution of Rationing to over-enumeration is remarkably low, being only 30%.

63. These conclusions however, should not be asserted with too much confidence ; for, after all, we are dealing with a very small sub-sample. If we had a larger sample we could have explored this line of thought to the full. But then we need not have stopped there. An adequately large sample would open before us an immense field for exploration and we could investigate all conceivable sources of mis-enumeration. Based on our assumptions about the causes that lead to error, we could first draw a series of conclusions and then test them against our results. If, for instance, our hypothesis is that the prevarication resulting from Rationing is at the bottom of all over-enumeration, we should reasonably expect to find all or most, fictitious persons and persons erroneously counted to be above the minimum age prescribed by the Rationing authorities. The proportion of children below this age among the fictitious entries would then be a test of our hypothesis. (A summary compilation of the State's figures shows that a surprisingly large proportion of fictitious entries in both rural and urban areas are children below 8 years but I am loth to draw any conclusions therefrom for fear of walking into statistical traps). We could carry the idea a step further and expect to find these bogus persons to be, more often than not, distant relatives of the householder rather than near relatives. The relationship of fictitious individuals therefore could be a valuable object of study. Similarly, in the case of inadvertent errors, we can see what relation the occupation of the enumerator and the fact whether he is or is not familiar with the area he is called upon to enumerate, have, to the number of errors returned. We can also see if, and if so how, the number of errors of different kinds increases or diminishes with varying distances from the capital of the State. For, it is possible to imagine that in places which are farthest removed from Bangalore, the unity of the village and the efficiency of the administrative set-up are least likely to be impaired by exposure to the corrupting influences of the metropolis. [A study of the total number of families in the State in which mis-enumeration has occurred (item 4 of Annexure 1), as distinct from the total number of persons wrongly enumerated, in fact shows some such trend ; but I have refused to be convinced]. And so forth. A tremendous vista of possibilities opens out before us as soon as we begin to think of the causes that lead to errors of enumeration. But with the modest sample we have on hand, we can do no more than indulge in conjecture about these causes. The value of conjecture being what it is, I do not propose to take the analysis of Mysore's results any further.

Check of three nearest houses

64. Under-enumeration could also occur by the failure of the Enumerator to visit households. An estimate of the error from this source was sought to be obtained by investigating whether the three houses nearest to the sample house were covered during enumeration. As already indicated, the Verification Officer was asked to report the house numbers of these three nearest houses as well as the names of the heads of households living in them. When the schedules were all received, these numbers and names were searched for in the concerned section of the National Register of Citizens. The object was to see how many of them did not figure in the National Register of Citizens at all.

65. The results of the investigation are shown in Annexure 1 (Part B). The total number of occupied houses reported by Verification Officers for the whole State was 2,989 (Rural 1,993, Urban 996). If three houses had been reported for every selected household, we should have had in our sample 3,108 houses (3 times 1,036). There is thus a shortfall of 119 houses from our expectation. There are two main reasons for this. In the first place, some Verification Officers have reported only one or two nearest houses, or none at all, where they should have reported three. A few others have reported temples, cattle-sheds, cycle shops, etc., instead of occupied houses and these house numbers had to be regarded as not reported at all. However, if we take only the total number of *verified* households (995) into our calculation, the short fall is actually converted into a small excess of 4. This is because, fortunately, nearest houses have been reported even in respect of some of the unverified households.

66. The hunt for the nearest houses in the National Register of Citizens turned out to be very much more difficult than expected. The principal difficulty was that the house numbers did not occur in the National Register of Citizens in the proper serial order but were listed in the order in which the Enumerator visited them during enumeration. Besides, the search had to be carried over to the National Register of Citizens of several neighbouring Blocks whenever there was a suspicion that the house number reported did not belong to the Sample Block. In fact this extra scrutiny proved very successful, since in nearly a dozen cases it helped the discovery of houses which would otherwise have been regarded as not covered at all. The advance house-list prepared prior to enumeration came in very handy during this check; it was indeed fortunate that these lists were available in the Tabulation Office. In cases where through carelessness vacant houses were reported, although only occupied houses should have been checked, a further difficulty arose from the propensity of some Verification Officers to enter the name of the owner of the vacant house in the column for the head of the

household. This was quite a pain in the neck because the entry of the name put the Tabulation Office completely off the track and only the house-list could come to the rescue. Another difficulty was that, often, the term "head of the household" was understood differently by the Verification Officer and by the Enumerator with the result that the names reported by Verification Officers had to be searched for not only among the heads of households but also among the other members of each household.

67. Out of the 2,989 houses reported there were only 13 cases in the entire State in which both the house number and the name reported by the Verification Officer could not be identified at all in the National Register of Citizens. Of these, 9 were in the urban area and 4 in the rural. Compared with the total number of houses checked in each stratum, the proportion of houses not identified was 0.207% in the rural stratum and 0.904% in the urban stratum. For the entire State, this yields an overall under-enumeration of houses amounting to 0.435. The estimated number of persons escaping enumeration from this cause is 13,799 for the rural area and 19,397 for the urban area (4,452 for Bangalore Corporation) working out to a total of 33,196 persons for the whole State.

68. The degree of under-enumeration is thus gratifyingly small. But it must be pointed out here that even this result is, in all likelihood, an over-estimate. For, it cannot be asserted conclusively that all the unidentified house numbers were not covered at all during enumeration. No doubt in every such instance the Tabulation Office has referred to the house-list and made certain that the house concerned was an occupied dwelling house. But this only means that, at the time the house-lists were prepared, that is, some time in the last quarter of 1950, these houses were inhabited. All that the Verification Officer has discovered is that these houses were inhabited at the time of his own enquiry. But it is possible that the house could have been temporarily vacant in the interim, at Census time, and this might be the reason why it did not find a place in the National Register of Citizens. Our conclusion that the house has completely escaped the enumerator's notice though occupied is thus not fully warranted. The degree of under-enumeration indicated by our figures should therefore be accepted with some reserve. The loss of coverage during the Census from this souree could indeed have been very much smaller than what our results, as they stand, indicate.

69. Here again, the size of our sample is so small and the number of units in the sample so meagre that it is unwise to break down the over-all results any further. We must content ourselves with the generalities revealed by the Sample. We could say for instance that for the State as a whole and in the rural area the extent of under-enumeration due to loss of coverage is much smaller than that due to mis-enumeration within the households, although in the urban area it is greater. We could also assert with confidence what is evident even *prima facie, viz.* that coverage of houses is poorer in the urban areas than in the rural. Even these conclusions however are subject to the exaggeration mentioned in the previous paragraph. Nevertheless, in the absence of more complete information, the contribution of the un-enumerated houses to the total under-enumeration has been fully taken into account in all the calculations exhibited in Annexure 1.

70. While on the subject of coverage of households in a Census, it would have been interesting if we could have investigated the effect of preparing an advance list of households on the efficiency of coverage. It is possible to argue that such an advance list tends to blinker the Enumerator and prevent the coverage of houses which might have been inadvertently omitted in the list or come into existence after the list was prepared. We in Mysore have taken elaborate precautions against such a contingency and most of our house-lists carry evidence of the Enumerator's efforts to rope into his enquiry, every household in his beat, whether listed or not. But whether this was done by every enumerator in the State, and if not, what degree of error has thereby been introduced into our enumeration record are topics worth examination. But obviously a much bigger sample than what we have on hand is required for that purpose.

Conclusion

71. The total estimated number of persons in the State who were not enumerated through both under-enumeration within households and by the omission of the Enumerator to cover entire households came to a little over one lakh (101,655), yielding a percentage of overall under-enumeration of a little over 1% (1.1202%). The contribution of rural and urban areas to this figure is 66,642 and 35,013 persons, respectively; the corresponding rates of under-enumeration being 0.9664% and 1.6070%. Allowing for these losses, the "real" population of the State comes to 9,176,627, of the rural area to 6,962,887 and of the urban area to 2,213,740. The "real" population of the Bangalore Corporation comes to 796,448 which is 17,471 (and 2.24%,) over the enumerated figures.

72. It is thus seen that there has been generally speaking more mis-enumeration in the towns and cities than in villages. This is according to expectations. But the single most important result of the verification is that the nett error is one of under-enumeration. This belies the prevalent expectation that the State's population was inflated artificially by enumeration errors born of the psychological effects of food rationing. That expectation has received support from the phenomenal rise in population registered by the State during the last decade. The present enquiry, again, owes its genesis mainly to that expectation and was undertaken with the specific object of seeing by how much the Census count has been distorted by the errors in taking it. Enough material has been presented in the preceding pages to show that the impartiality of this enquiry is above question, that the data gathered through it are completely accurate and that at least so far as the whole State is concerned the conclusions we can draw are perfectly valid. Such an enquiry has shown that the common expectation is unjustified and that, though there is some distortion in Census figures it has neither the direction nor the degree which we expected it to have.

73. This makes it harder for us to explain the huge growth of the State's population, but that is beside the point. One clear result of the Sample Verification is that that growth cannot be attributed to any artificial inflation to Census figures. The increase would have to be explained in terms of other factors. I would rather not discuss this question here any further since, in any case, it will form

one of the main topics of investigation in the 1951 Census Report. All that I would say here is that a substantial part of the increase in population could be attributed to an unusual influx of people into Mysore from the neighbouring States. An increased survival rate resulting from the tremendous growth in the activity of the State's Medical and Public Health Departments in the post-war period will probably take the blame for another large chunk. Perhaps other causes will come to light as analysis of Census figures progresses further. But I cannot conceal a distinct feeling that in the last Census under-enumeration has had greater play than we imagine. It is within my knowledge that in several areas, especially in medium-sized towns, the Census failed to reach a surprisingly large number of persons. In fact even at the time I prepared estimates of the 1951 population prior to the Census, this feature of the 1941 operation was urged sharply upon my notice by many of the field officers, but at that time I declined to accept it without more definite information.

74. I am convinced that the 1951 Census has witnessed a great change in the attitude of the populace towards the Census. In 1951, people, especially in the urban areas were positively anxious to get themselves enumerated. I myself have received representations from more than a dozen persons who wished to make sure that their names were entered in the enumerator's record. In Bangalore City, I have heard of Enumerators being threatened with physical violence if they showed even slight reluctance to enumerate. This situation was in complete contrast to that in 1941 when the population sat, as it were, on the sidelines watching the Census game. Rationing, more than any patriotic feeling towards the First Census of Free India, is perhaps at the bottom of this change. But what ever its origin, the altered attitude has definitely played a part, which has been to narrow down the customary gap between the actual population and its under-estimate furnished by the Census. Rationing in Mysore State thus has improved population data by instilling a desire into the population to get itself enumerated. It might have encouraged public prevarication also, but such prevarication has left Census figures untouched.

75. However, whatever else may be controversial, that the enumeration staff have done a magnificently accurate job in 1951 cannot now be denied. That I am able to assert this result with complete confidence in its impartiality, is entirely due to the devoted efforts of the entire Verification Organisation. I would like to close this review with an expression of sincere thanks to all the officers who took part in this pioneer adventure in statistical sampling and to the Government of Mysore for providing facilities for this most interesting study.

APPENDIX I

ANNEX

Statement of the results

Particulars	STATE			UR						
	Total	Rural	Urban	Bangalore Corpn.	Bangalore District	K.G.F. City	Kolar District	Tumkur District	Mandya District	Mysore City
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
A										
1 Total number of sample households selected for verification	1,036	682	354	124	16	27	19	14	11	37
2 No. of households verified ..	995	668	327	114	16	27	17	13	10	29
3 Total number of persons in verified households	5,300	3,513	1,787	647	87	137	76	79	48	172
4 No. of families reporting enumeration errors	105	51	54	20	2	4	3	5	3	2
5 No. of fictitious entries ..	54	21	33	10	2	2	1	5	1	1
6 No. of clear omissions ..	96	50	46	17	..	3	2	1	5	1
7 Erroneous treatment of absentees and visitors										
(i) No. of cases tending to over-enumeration	8	3	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
(ii) No. of cases tending to under-enumeration	6	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Nett number of cases of under-enumeration [6+7 (ii) — (5+7 (i)]	40	27	13	12	—2	..	1	—4	3	..
9 No. of cases in which over and under-enumeration match within the same family	16	5	11	7	..	..	..	..	2	..
10 Enumerated household population ..	9,026,099	6,877,630	2,148,469	765,349	134,374	158,446	119,032	104,683	76,189	240,040
11 Estimated number of persons not enumerated	68,459	52,843	15,616	13,019	..	..	..	..	..	..
B										
12 Total number of occupied houses in the State	1,584,048	1,277,104	306,944	84,545	21,307	27,169	19,780	17,667	12,728	35,139
13 Enumerated household population ..	9,026,099	6,877,630	2,148,469	765,349	134,374	158,446	119,032	104,683	76,189	240,040
14 Average number of persons per house	5.6981	5.3853	6.9995	9.0526	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 No. of houses reported by V. Os. ..	2,989	1,993	996	344	47	79	53	40	32	97
16 No. of houses out of (15) not found at all in the N.R.C.	13	4	9	2	1	..	1	2	..	..
17 Estimated total number of houses not covered	5,223	2,465	2,758	482	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Estimated number of persons in the houses not covered	33,196	13,799	19,397	4,452	..	..	..	..	..	..
ABSTRACT										
19 Enumerated population ..	9,074,972	6,896,245	2,178,727	778,977	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Total estimated number of persons not enumerated	101,655	66,642	35,013	17,471	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Percentage of under-enumeration ..	1.1202	0.9664	1.6070	2.2428	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Estimated real population ..	9,176,627	6,962,887	2,213,740	796,448	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note—In the case of items 11,17, 18 and 20, the figures in Col. 2 (State Total) have not been derived independently for the State, but

URE 1

of sample verification

BAN

Mysore District	Hassan District	Chik-magalur District	Shimoga District	Chital-drug District	Banga-lore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mandya	Mysore	Hassan	Chik-magalur	Shimoga	Chital-drug
					RURAL								
12	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*
27	16	16	29	18	104	102	99	49	99	72	28	47	82
27	14	16	26	18	102	102	98	48	97	71	23	45	82
119	92	88	148	94	535	544	569	210	459	392	95	246	463
2	4	3	5	1	16	9	11	2	6	3	2	..	2
2	6	3	..	..	8	5	3	..	3	2	..	..	..
1	2	3	9	2	14	9	11	4	4	4	2	..	2
..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
—1	—4	..	6	2	5	5	8	2	1	2	2	..	2
1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
120,369	85,650	65,722	145,026	133,589	1,210,318	848,482	1,043,855	638,487	917,158	626,276	348,939	513,260	730,855
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18,597	14,018	10,928	23,404	21,662	213,589	158,618	196,683	117,794	174,099	120,179	68,141	93,591	134,410
120,369	85,650	65,722	145,026	133,589	1,210,318	848,482	1,043,855	638,487	917,158	626,276	348,939	513,260	730,855
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	45	48	80	53	300	301	294	147	293	213	72	137	236
..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

s been obtained by adding Columns 3 and 4 (State Rural and State Urban).

ANNEXURE 2

Effect of non-verification of households on estimated average size of household

	Average number of persons per household			No. of unverified households	Estimated Sampling Error ($\pm\sigma$)		
	Selected households	Verified households	Unverified households		Selected households	Verified households	Unverified household
Rural ..	5.2243	5.2590	3.5714	14	3.1909	3.2033	1.9498
All Urban ..	5.4152	5.4628	4.7778	27	2.6811	2.7236	1.9672
Non-City Urban ..	5.3133	5.2930	5.5555	9	2.5521	2.6135	0.9558
City Urban ..	5.5053	5.6235	4.8889	18	2.7875	2.8200	2.2265

NOTE—The estimated sampling error (σ) is given by the formula

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\Sigma(x-m)^2}{n-1}$$

Where x = Number of persons in the Sample Household,
m = Mean size of the Sample Household,
n = Number of Sample Households.

ANNEXURE 3

THE COST OF SAMPLE VERIFICATION

The entire cost of the Scheme consisted of (i) the cost of printing (and despatching) the schedules and forms; (ii) the cost of having the schedules filled up and (iii) the cost of analysing and compiling results after the field operation. The number of Household Verification Schedules printed was 2,000 of which 250 were used for purposes of training and 1,500 used for the actual verification. The number of Verification Officer's Summaries printed came to 500 of which half was used as training material and the other half during verification. The cost of printing the forms was about Rs. 100. The cost of the instructions, Circulars and other matter came approximately to Rs. 40 and the total expenditure under postage amounted to Rs. 160. The total of all these items is Rs. 300.

The operations preliminary to the field operation involved the following expenditure:—

	Sorter days	*Supervisor days*	*Cost* Rs.
1. Selection of Sample Blocks ..	40	10	155
2. Selection of Sample Households ..	20	4	110
3. Making of extracts ..	40	8	195
**Total .. **			**460**

After verification the expenditure was as under:—

1. Check of Schedules N. R. C. to check relationship, search for 'nearest' houses, etc. ..	35	35	220
2 Compilation of Tables	10	5	45
**Total .. **			**265**

The total cost of the enquiry is thus about Rs. 1,025. This works out almost exactly to one rupee per sample household.

ANNEXURE 4

FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

HOUSEHOLD VERIFICATION SCHEDULE

Districts .....
Revenue Circle/Ml. Dn .....
Description of Block.....
.....

Census House No .....
Name of Head of Household .....

Taluk/Town .....
Block No. .....
Verification Officer's Name :—
.....
Designation .....

Sl. No. of persons in the household	Name	Name of Father or Husband	Sex	Relationship* to the head of the household (to be entered by Verification Officer)	Is this person Correctly Enumerated, or a Fictitious Entry, or an Absentee Erroneously Counted or a Visitor Erroneously Counted ?
1	2	3	4	5	6

PARTICULARS OF OMISSIONS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD

Clear omissions, *i.e.*, of persons who are members of this household and were actually present during the Enumeration Period						Erroneous omissions of absentees				Erroneous omissions of visitors			
Sl. No.	Name	Name of Father or Husband	Relationship* to the Head of Household	Sex	Age	Sl. No.	Name	Relationship* to the Head of Household	Sex	Sl. No.	Name	Relationship* to the Head of Household	Sex
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

(* Write the relationship in full without abbreviations. If not related, write "Unrelated").

PARTICULARS OF THE THREE NEAREST OCCUPIED HOUSES

First House		Second House		Third House	
House No.	Head of Household	House No.	Head of Household	House No.	Head of Household
21	22	23	24	25	26

.....
Signature of Verification Officer.

Date .....

HOUSEHOLD VERIFICATION SCHEDULE

Instructions

The headings of the Schedule and columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 will have been filled up in the Census Office. You, as Verification Officer, are required only to fill up the rest of the Schedule in accordance with these instructions. You should visit the household yourself and make all the *enquiries personally.*

Please note that bogus names have been introduced here and there, in only some of the Schedules, and unless these are picked out by the concerned Verification Officers the record will stand self-condemned.

Census instructions regarding the enumeration of the population of each household were as follows:—

"(*a*) During the period of twenty days allowed to you, visit every house in your Block or Village. In each house, first enumerate all persons who normally reside in that house and who are also present at the time of your visit.

(*b*) Then enquire whether any normal resident of the house is absent at the time of your visit. If the answer is 'yes' and the absentee has left the place after the 9th February 1951, or is expected to return before 1st March 1951, include him also in your enumeration. If on the other hand, he has left the place before the 9th February and is not expected back before the 1st of March you need not include him.

(*c*) After absentees are enumerated, enquire whether there is any *visitor* in the house. If the answer is in the affirmative, ascertain when he left his normal residence and when he expects to go back there. If you find that he has left his home before the 9th February 1951 and has not already been counted anywhere else, then enumerate him at the house you find him in. Do not count him if you find that he had left his house on or after 9th February or expects to be back there before sunrise on 1st March 1951.

* * * * * * *

Final Check.—You should revisit every house in your Block or Village during the first three days of March. The object of this second visit is to bring your enumeration up-to-date, *i.e.*, up to sunrise of 1st March 1951. During this visit you should—

* * * * * * *

(*c*) Enumerate new arrivals who have not been enumerated elsewhere during the period of enumeration."

Note.—The period of 20 days from 9th February 1951 to sunrise on 1st March 1951 was called the "Enumeration period."

Column 2 of the Verification Schedule gives you a list of persons actually enumerated in the household accoridng to the above instructions. For each person, the name and sex as well as the name of father or husband are furnished.

It is your duty *first of all* to ascertain the relationship of each one of these persons to the head of the household and enter the information in column 5 of the Form. In doing so you may find that one or more of the persons on the list never existed. You should strike off the names of such persons and write "Fictitious entry" against their names in column 6.

Your *next duty* is to enquire and examine whether all the real persons found in the list, (*i.e.*, all those other than these fictitious entries) were entitled to be enumerated in this household.

In doing so, first take the members of the household, as distinguished from the "visitors". If you find by enquiry that any of the members of the household did not reside in the household at all throughout the enumeration period, you should strike off his/her name and mark "Fictitious entry" against it in column 6. If any of them was moving about during the period of enumeration and the dates of his/her arrival and departure were such that according to the Census instructions, that person *should not* have been enumerated in the household, enter the words "Absentee Erroneously Counted" against his/her name in column 6.

Next, find out in the case of each one of the 'visitors' whether he or she did actually visit the household during the enumeration period. If in any case you discover that the person did not visit the household at all during this period, strike off his/ her name and write "Fictitious entry" against it in column 6. If the visitor was moving about during the period of enumeration and the dates of his/her arrival and departure were such that, according to the Census instructions that person *should not* have been enumerated in this household enter the words "Visitor Erroneously Counted" against him/her in column 6.

For others, *i.e.*, persons on the list who have been correctly enumerated you should enter the words "Correctly Enumerated" in column 6.

Your *third duty* is to enquire if any person not found in the list was actually entitled to be enumerated *in this household* according to the Census instructions.

Here again, consider the members of the household first and then the visitors.

If any person who is a member of this household was actually present in the house during the enumeration period and was not enumerated (*i.e.*, is not found in the list) he or she is to be regarded as a "Clear Omission". A list of all such persons (with particulars of age, sex, name of father or husband and relationship to the head of the household) should be recorded in the space provided for the purpose on the Schedule (Columns 7 to 12).

Again, you must enquire if any person who is a member of this household was moving about during the enumeration period and was not enumerated though the date of his arrival and departure were such that according to the Census instructions he *should have been* enumerated in this household. You must record the name and sex of each such person under "Erroneous Omission of Absentee" in the space provided for the purpose (Columns 13-16).

NOTE.—Take special care not to miss persons who were alive at the time of the enumeration and who are dead now.

Enquire similarly if there is any case of "Erroneous Omission of Visitors". Record the particulars of all such cases in the space provided (Columns 17-20).

This completes the verification of the Sample Household.

Your *last duty* is to ascertain, in respect of the three *occupied* houses which are *nearest the* Sample house, (1) the Census house-number and (2) the name of the head of the household residing there (if there is more than one household in the house, take the first). Enter these particulars in space provided for the purpose in the Schedule (Columns 21-26). (If any or all of these three occupied houses have not been numbered at all, write "not numbered' in the column "House Number". Note that the name of the head of the household should be entered even in such cases): *The Verification Officer should not concern himself with any house other than the three nearest occupied houses and should not ascertain the number of persons in such houses.*

VERIFICATION OFFICER'S SUMMARY

District ..... Verification Officer's Name .....
Taluk/Town ..... Designation .....

Serial No.	Census Circle No.	Census Block No.	Census House No.	Number of persons actually enumerated in the Household			No. of cases of Fictitious Entry			Absentees Erroneously Counted			Visitors Erroneously Counted			Cases of Omissions									Remarks
																Clear Omission, *i.e.*, of persons who are members of the Household and were actually present during Enumeration Period			Erroneous Omission of Absentees			Erroneous Omission of Visitors			
				P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

P-Persons, *i.e.*, Total, M-Males and F-Females'

Date..... .....
Signature of Verification Officer.

INSTRUCTIONS

The heading of the Form and columns 1 to 7 will have been filled up in the Census Office. Figures for columns 8, 9 and 10 should be obtained by totalling the number of cases of "Fictitious entry" recorded in column 6 of the Household Verification Schedule. Note that the totalling should be done by sexes, as recorded in column 4 of the Schedule.

In exactly the same way, columns 11, 12, 13 (Absentees Erroneously Counted) and 14, 15, 16 (Visitors Erroneously Counted) should be filled up by totalling the appropriate entries in column 6 of the Household Verification Schedule by sexes.

Columns 17, 18 and 19 (Clear Omissions) should be filled from column 11 of the Household Verification Schedule. Again, the totalling up of items should be by sexes.

Columns 20, 21 and 22 should be filled up by noting the number of entries found in column 16 of the Household Verification Schedule under sex. Likewise, columns 23, 24 and 25 of the Summary should be filled up by totalling the number of entries in column 20 of the Schedule under each sex.

In the Remarks column (column 26)—or separately, if you so prefer—you should write a brief report on the work you have done, indicating the manner in which the verification was carried out and the significance of the results; and describing any notable features of your enquiry which in your opinion require special mention.

ANNEXURE 5

Memorandum No. 2/26/51—R.G., dated 31st March, 1951 from the Registrar General, India, New Delhi

1951 CENSUS COUNT—SAMPLE VERIFICATION

1. *General.*—The 1951 Census Count will be verified throughout India by an enquiry conducted on a random sample basis in the manner explained in this memorandum. The scope of this enquiry will be strictly limited to determining *the percentage of error*, if any, which is present in the Census Count, either in the form of under-enumeration or in the form of over-enumeration. This enquiry will be limited to the ascertainment of *the identity of persons*, and will not be concerned with the accuracy or otherwise of answers to any of the census questions.

2. *Selection of Sample Households.*—(i) In rural tracts one *village census block* will be chosen out of every *100 blocks*; and in each of the selected census blocks, every *tenth* household will be chosen. In urban tracts, one *town census block* will be chosen out of every twenty blocks; and in each of the selected blocks, every fiftieth household will be chosen. Thus, in every tract (whether rural or urban) the sample chosen for verification will represent approximately one in one thousand of the total.

(ii) Selection of blocks on the foregoing basis will be made from lists of census blocks; and selection of households from each census block, will be made from that section of the National Register of Citizens which relates to the census block.

(iii) The Officer-in-charge of each Census Tabulation Office will be responsible for selecting the sample households for every tract in his region. Detailed instructions for ensuring the random character of the selection are appended.

3. *Sample Verification Forms.*—The Officer-in-charge of the tabulation office should mark (with his initials) the selected households, as entered in the section of the National Register of Citizens which relates to the census block. He should prepare a Sample Verification Form (specimen appended) for each census block, in accordance with instructions given at the back of the form. As soon as all the forms relating to a Verification Area are completed he should attach each form to the related section of the National Register, and despatch all the forms or sections to the Chief Verification Officer concerned. (*Vide* next para).

4. *Verification Area, Chief Verification Officers and Verification Officers.*—Where a district is divided into a number of sub-districts, each constituting the territorial jurisdiction of a Sub-divisional Magistrate, each sub-district will constitute a Verification Area; and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate concerned will be the Chief Verification Officer for such area. In other cases, the entire district (or such part thereof, as may be specified by the Head of the District) will constitute the Verification Area and an Officer specified by the Head of the District (who should be either a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class) will be the Chief Verification Officer of the Area.

The Chief Verification Officer may appoint any officer as the Verification Officer in respect of any part of his Verification Area. Such officer should ordinarily be a Magistrate of the First Class, and may (where this is unavoidably necessary) be a Magistrate of the Second Class.

5. *Duties of Chief Verification Officers and Verification Officers.*—(i) It will be the duty of the Chief Verification Officer to distribute the work among Verification Officers, to instruct them and satisfy himself that the instructions have been correctly carried out and to return the verification forms together with the related sections of the National Register to the Tabulation Office, duly filled up; and also to submit a brief report on the manner in which the verification was carried out and the significance of the results.

(ii) It will be the duty of each Verification Officer to visit every household as specified in the Sample Verification Form personally, make all enquiries necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are any cases of "clear omissions", "fictitious entry" or "Erroneous count of visitors and absentees" in each household, fill up the verification form in accordance with instructions at the back of the form, and return the papers to the Cheif Verification Officer together with a brief report. If, on visiting a sample household, it is ascertained that the householder has left the house permanently, that fact should be noted against the household in the Sample Verification Form. The household, in question, will be excluded from the scope of verification.

(iii) The foregoing will complete the verification of enumeration of individuals in households. It is necessary also to verify whether any occupied houses in the block escaped enumeration. For this purpose the Verification Officer should (as soon as he has completed the verification of a sample household) ascertain the house number of three occupied houses which are nearest to the sample house, and make sure that they find a place in the relevant section of the National Register. If he finds any occupied house to be omitted, the fact should be noted in column 18. If all three houses find a place in the National Register he should note "Nil" in column 18. *The Verification Officer should not concern himself with any house other than the three nearest occupied houses and should not ascertain the number of persons in such houses.*

6. *Tabulation of Results.*—After the figures in the forms have been filled up they should be compiled and tabulated district-wise for each Tabulation Region in the form appended. Copies of these tables should be submitted to the Superintendent of Census Operations concerned as well as the Registrar General, India, for consolidation for the State and All-India.

ANNEXURE 6

D.O. No. 117/*Census* 1951 *dated 8th April* 1951 *from the Census Commissioner for Mysore to the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.*

I had just finished tying up the loose ends of a somewhat complicated scheme of verification when I received your D.O. of 31st March. The Scheme I had worked out involved stratification of samples with a variable sampling fraction. By doing so, I hoped that a greater degree of accuracy would be achieved in the computation of the size of error. In contrast, your scheme has a certain simplicity and directness which, on the balance, outweighs the advantages of the locally evolved system, and I personally see no practical difficulty in the way of its successful implementation. Only, one or two minor modifications would, I think, be necessary at least so far as Mysore is concerned. But before I touch this aspect, I should like to take up the three points on which specific comments have been invited.

As regards the first point, namely, the probable reaction of the State Government *vis a vis* your proposal, the Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Industries, it would doubtless be recalled, made it abundantly clear at the meeting of Deputy Commissioners of Districts held on 9th March, that the Government of Mysore would welcome a thorough verification of the enumeration record. It is therefore most unlikely that Government would now resile from that position.

On the second point also, we need have no misgivings, as the proposed sample of one in one thousand is of manageable dimensions. I do not know what considerations prompted you to plump for this size in preference to your original idea of one in two thousand in respect of rural areas. You must have had excellent reasons for doing so, I dare say. But, having regard to the comparatively smaller margin of error that might reasonably be expected in the case of these areas, I feel that the adoption of your original idea would very greatly lighten the burden of the Verification Officers, without impairing the value of their effort.

On the third point, I have already expressed the opinion (*vide* para 1,) that there can be no practical difficulties in the way of implementing your scheme. But two modifications have suggested themselves to me, which I feel, I ought to place before you for consideration. The first has reference to the proposal to hand over relevant sections of the National Register of Citizens to Verification Officers. This has two very serious drawbacks. In the first place, the compilation of the Primary Census Abstract will be held up on account of these registers being out on the field just when they are most needed at the Tabulation Office. Secondly, and this is easily the more serious of the two—by handing over the relevant sections of the National Register of Citizens to the Verification Officers, we would practically be scuttling our scheme, since an unscrupulous and not particularly conscientious officer might easily be tempted to palm off a false verification certificate as authentic. The number of such officers may not be large. But considering that even a single black-sheep can render our efforts wholly worthless, it is obviously desirable and necessary to guard against such a contingency. This can be ensured by furnishing to the Verification Officers merely the names of persons included in the selected households with a direction that they should ascertain and record during verification the relationship of each person to the head of the household. If this is done, actual visit to the concerned houses would be really unavoidable. It is possible, of course, to argue that an unscrupulous officer might depute one of his subordinates to conduct the enquiry and furnish his report on the basis of information supplied by that subordinate. Even then, actual spot enquiry would be unavoidable, and it must at least be conceded that a verification conducted by a subordinate officer is of greater value than a false report. In suggesting this modification I am aware that its adoption would entail further verification at the Tabulation Office. The information received from Verification Officers would have to be checked up with the corresponding entries in the relevant sections of the National Register of Citizens, and an assessment made of the work of the Verification Officers. This additional burden would not, however, cause any dislocation in the work of the Tabulation Office, having regard to the exceedingly small dimensions of our samples. It might be contended *a propos* this, that verification at the Tabulation Office is open to the same objection as entrusting verification of the National Register of Citizens to the Verification Officer. While this has to be conceded, it is suggested that interpolation of a fictitious name here and there by the Provincial Census Superintendent in the lists of names to be furnished to the Verification Officer, would provide an adequate safeguard against fudging in the Tabulation Office. By the same token, it would act as a check on the Verification Officer himself. If the Verification Officer does not detect the ghost, his verification can be branded at once as questionable. Likewise, if the compiler-checker (or any other member of the Tabulation staff) who is asked to compare the entries, does not detect the fictitious entry at his end, he can at once be hauled over the coals.

If the above modification is accepted, para 5 (iii) of your Memorandum will have to be suitably altered. If the relevant sections of the National Register of Citizens are handed over to the Verification Officers as proposed by you, it would be easy for them to find out whether the three nearest occupied houses figure in the National Register of Citizens. But if, as suggested by me, we furnish only lists of names to the Verification Officers we shall have to ask them to furnish the Census numbers of the three nearest houses together with the names of the heads of households residing in each, and get the information verified at the Tabulation Office itself with reference to the National Register of Citizens. If the proposal is accepted, column 20 of Annexure III* will have to be filled in at the Tabulation Office while the heading of column 18 of Annexure II will have to be altered to "Name of head of household of nearest house", or its equivalent. These

* Annexure II and III referred to in this para are the forms mentioned in para 6 of the Registrar General's letter (*vide* Annexure 5).

names will of course be entered against the serial numbers and household numbers entered respectively in columns 1 and 2 of Annexure II, columns 3 to 17 being left blank. Incidentally, it is suggested that provision may be made in Annexure II for noting the name and designation of the Verification Officer as also for his signature.

There is another matter of detail regarding which instructions would no doubt be issued in due course, but regarding which I should like to make a passing reference here. I refer to the need for maintaining perfect secrecy regarding the enquiry till the investigating officer is actually on the spot. The Provincial Census Superintendent should send all the lists of names of each area to the concerned Chief Verification Officer, in a sealed cover marked 'strictly confidential,' and the Chief Verification Officer should forward the list relating to each selected block to the Verification Officer, so as to reach the latter just in time, and not earlier. The Chief Verification Officer should intimate in advance the dates on which the Verification Officer has to hold himself free of other engagements, without of course mentioning the names of areas proposed to be verified. I have put down here merely the outlines of an idea as it occurred to me without bothering to round off the edges. You will agree that some such procedure will have necessarily to be followed, if our investigations are to be of any value.

I see from your Memorandum that you have given up your original idea of having the verification done by the Charge Superintendents concerned. The present proposal to appoint Magistrates of the First Class as Verification Officers would be ideal, and would have been the most obvious course, were it not for the fact that there are not enough Magistrates of this class to go round for this purpose. That, at any rate, is the situation in Mysore, there being hardly a dozen officers of the Judicial Department in the State who are First Class Magistrates. It is just possible that there are other States also similarly handicapped by a puacity of First Class Magistrates belonging to the Judiciary. I would suggest, therefore, that the question of choice of Verification Officers may be left to provincial discretion. So far as Mysore is concerned, having regard to the extreme smallness of our Districts and Sub-Districts it would be enough I think if the Deputy Commissioner is made the Chief Verification Officer of a District and the Sub-Division Officers of the District are made the Verification Officers, along with any other Magistrate of the First Class in the District who can conveniently be pressed into service for purposes of verification. These latter would be assigned to urban areas only since it is only there that abnormal variations in population have been registered, calling for a careful investigation as to coverage etc. With the safeguards indicated in paras 4 and 5, it would be unnecessary to insist upon drafting First Class Magistrates alone for the job, in respect of other areas.

I do not think your draft letter to State Governments can be improved upon, and that goes even for its punctuation. As for consulting the Chief Secretary, I thought it was altogether unnecessary since the entire Cabinet, as you are yourself aware, are in favour of a thorough verification of the State Census figures. I am however sending a copy of this letter to the Secretary to Government, Medical and Public Health Departments in charge of Census.

ANNEXURE 7

GOVERNMENT ORDERS AND CIRCULARS

Government Order No. M. 8186-98—*Census* 4-51-2, *dated 7th August* 1951

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 2727/Census—1951, dated 3rd August 1951, from the Census Commissioner for Mysore, forwarding proposals regarding the successful implementation of the scheme of Sample Verification of the 1951 Census Count in Mysore State.

Order No. M. 8186-98—*Census* 4-51-2, *Bangalore, dated 7th August* 1951

For successfully conducting the Sample Verification of the 1951 Census Count in the Mysore State, the Census Commissioner has suggested the following procedure :—

(*a*) *Verification Procedure.*—Instead of handing over to the Verification Officers the entire National Register of Citizens relating to the Block selected for investigation, it is proposed to furnish only an extract of the Register and make the Investigating Officer fill up the gaps deliberately left out in this extract. Two forms, *viz.*, "*The Household Verification Schedule*" and "*The Verification Officers' Summary*" have been devised for the purpose.

(*b*) *Size of the Sample Verification.*—Having regard to the expectation that the rural areas will show a comparatively smaller margin of enumeration error, it is proposed to take a sample of 1 in 2,000 from rural areas and of 1 in 1,000 from all urban areas (City as well as non-City) and that in order to conserve time, sample blocks on the above basis have been chosen by the Census Commissioner in anticipation of the approval of Government.

(*c*) *Verification Organisation.*—This organisation will consist of Chief Verification Officers and Verification Officers. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts, the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore and Mysore, and the President, K.G.F. Sanitary Board, would be the Chief Verification Officers within their respective areas. As regards Verification Officers, the services of the undermentioned officers of the Judicial Department are proposed to be utilized for verification duties within their own respective headquarter towns with the least possible disturbance of their normal works. This is however subject to the approval of the High Court of Mysore. In the remaining areas the Revenue Sub-Division Officers and Amildars (and in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and K.G.F. the former Census Charge Superintendents) will be the Verification Officers, the former (*i.e.*, Revenue

Sub-Division Officers) being assigned exclusively to the urban areas in each District which call for special investigation.

1. Munsiff-Magistrate, Dodballapur.
2. Special First Class Magistrate, Chikmagalur.
3. Munsiff-Magistrate, Tarikere.
4. Special First Class Magistrate, Chitaldrug.
5. Special First Class Magistrate, Davangere.
6. Special First Class Magistrate, Hassan.
7. Special First Class Magistrate, Chikballapur.
8. Special First Class Magistrate, Kolar.
9. Special First Class Magistrate, Mandya.
10. Special First Class Magistrate, Shimoga.
11. Special First Class Magistrate, Madhugiri.
12. Special First Class Magistrate, Tiptur.
13. Special First Class Magistrate, Tumkur.
14. Special First Class Magistrate, Bhadravati.
15. Second City Magistrate, Bangalore.
16. Second City Magistrate, Mysore.
17. Special First Class Magistrate, K.G.F.

(*d*) *Verification Period.*—The last week of August (*i.e.*,) from the 26th August to 1st September 1951 (inclusive) will be the verification period, the Chief Verification Officers being empowered to fix the three most convenient consecutive days for the actual verification, the first of those three days being the dates earmarked for all urban areas and the first batch of rural blocks. The verification dates fixed by each Chief Verification Officer apply uniformly to all the Verification Officers under him and the dates so fixed should be intimated at least 10 days in advance to the Census Commissioner. The Census Commissioner will arrange to despatch the schedules to be used for the enquiry direct to the Verification Officers, so as to reach them on the very dates prescribed for them by their Chief Verification Officers.

The High Court of Mysore, Bangalore, who were addressed in the matter of permission to draft the Judicial Officers specified above for the verification work have expressed, that since this work would seriously interfere with the normal judicial work of the officers, the *Ex-officio* Magistrates for the areas concerned may be entrusted with the verification work.

The Census Commissioner who was apprised of this has since suggested that pending a decision on the question of appointing officers of the Judicial Department as Verification Officers, the other arrangements proposed by him may be approved and a directive issued to the Chief Verification Officers on the lines indicated above.

The proposals of the Census Commissioner are approved with the exception of the one relating to the drafting of the Magistrates referred to above.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts, the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore and Mysore and the President K. G. F. Sanitary Board, who are Chief Verification Officers for this purpose are requested to take immediate necessary action in the matter as per procedure described above in consultation with the Census Commissioner.

They are also requested to instruct the Verification Officers to complete their work within the prescribed dates, promptly and carefully, and in accordance with the procedure laid down above.

This work devolving on the officers of the Verification Organisation is extra and in addition to their normal duties and no special expenditure shall be incurred in this behalf.

Letter No. M. 9109-20—*Census dated the* 17*th August* 1951, *from the Secretary to Government, Medical and Public Health Departments, to all Chief Verification Officers.*

Subject—1951 Census Count—Sample Verification.

In continuation of Government Order No. M. 8186-98—Census 4-51-2, dated 7th August 1951, on the above noted subject, I am directed to state that this work of Sample Verification, is a purely scientific enquiry designed to secure a statistical determination of the degree of error present in the overall Census count of the country as a whole and broad population zones therein; and that nothing in the nature of praise or blame for the performance of individual officers or individual districts is intended.

I am, however, to request that, as this is the first occasion when a verification of this kind is undertaken, every endeavour should be made to ensure the successful execution of this operation.

Circular No. 2885-2896—*Census* 1951, *dated* 17*th August* 1951, *addressed to all the Chief Verification Officers and copied to all the Verification Officers.*

Subject—Sample Verification of the Census Count.

I refer you to G.O. No. M. 8186-98—Cen. 4-51-2, dated the 7th August 1951.

2. The fact that the Registrar General has asked for a verification of the Census count may lead you to imagine that he is not satisfied with the way enumeration was carried out. Therefore, at the outset, I want to assure you, and all those under you who have worked for the Census, that there is no such feeling; and that, on the other hand, the Registrar General, no less than the Government of Mysore, is eminently satisfied with the conduct of the 1951 Census in Mysore and deeply appreciative of the whole-hearted effort put forward by Census workers at all levels. At this opportunity, I want to place on record my own gratitude to all Census Officers, high and low, for their unstinted labour during enumeration.

3. The present verification is intended entirely as an objective enquiry designed to secure a statistical determination of the degree of error, if any, involved in the Census count. There is absolutely no intention of apportioning anything in the way of praise or blame for the performance of individual officers or individual charges as a result of the verification. Even if shortcomings on the part of individual citizens, Enumerators, Supervisors or other Census Officers are brought to light by enquiries in the sample households, there is a guarantee that no prejudicial notice will be taken of them. (This exemption, of course, does not apply to any maladroitness in verification works).

4. In past Censuses, it has been the practice to regard the Census count as free from error, on the assumption that the number of instances of over-enumerations was exactly off-set by those of under-enumeration. This assumption was perhaps close to actual fact; but it was never put to a test. This time, however, we want to have a scientific determination of the truth. Since this is the first check of its kind ever undertaken in India, it is necessary that we should establish the proper traditions and set ourselves high standards of honesty and accuracy. If this enquiry is regarded as just one more addition to an already over-burdened routine, the effort and expense involved in it would be merely wasted. It should be impressed on all Verification Officers that they would bring into their performance a spirit of scientific experimentation and that their objectivity should be uninfluenced, by the fact that the work now under verification is one with which they were, at one time, very closely associated. I have no doubt that they would measure up to our high expectations. But prudence demands that we should guard against possible fudging by a not very conscientious Verification Officer. Therefore, in order to discourage investigating officers who may be tempted to be perfunctory or indifferent, a few "ghosts" have been introduced here and there, in the Verification Schedules (but not in all areas nor in all the Schedules of one area,) for being "discovered" during enquiry. The honesty of Verification Officers is thus on test.

5. The enquiry to be conducted by each Verification Officer is, as can be readily seen, extremely simple. The columns of the Verification Officers' Schedule and the Verification Officers' Summary are practically self-explanatory and even such questions as may arise are fully answered in the instructions. Even so, however, I would call upon all officers to study the material most carefully and to see that they use every effort and skill to obtain the most complete and accurate answers from the sample households. I would like to remind them that this verification is being conducted on an All-India basis and that the work of our Verification Officers will be compared with the best produced in other States. Besides, the processing of the verification records will be carried out at Delhi and it would reflect great discredit on all concerned, if our verification record should show any lack of integrity. I would request you, therefore, to take steps to see that all officers under you are properly advised in this behalf.

6. The Blocks and Households coming up for investigation have been selected by a strict application of the scientific principles of randomisation, and it is absolutely imperative that investigating officers should adhere to them implicitly. Under no circumstances should any other Block or Household be substituted for the ones chosen. If, for any reason, any household is not capable of verification, a special report should be made to that effect to me and further instructions awaited.

7. The Chief Verification Officers should provide each of their Verification Officers with a formal order of appointment, under intimation to me. A complete list of Verification Officers, arranged districtwise, is attached herewith for your reference. Please observe the special note in regard to officers of the Judicial Department. If orders concerning these officers are not received from the High Court well in time, the Sub-Division Officers concerned should carry out their job.

8. I am sending you, under separate cover, a sufficient number of complete sets of *specimen* forms and instructions for distribution among your Verification Officers. These specimen forms will provide all the training necessary for the work of Verification. I shall arrange to have the filled-up schedules sent direct to Verification Officers on the dates fixed for the Verification Programme of your area.

9. Copies of this letter are being sent to all Verification Officers. Kindly take immediate action.

Circular No. 4075-91—*Census* 1951, *dated the* 25*th August* 1951 *addressed to all the Verification Officers drawn from the Judicial Department.*

1. I enclose herewith, a copy of G.O. No. M. 9497-507—Census 4-51-7, dated the 23rd August 1951, in which Government have approved of my proposal to utilise your services as a Verification Officer. You will see from the preamble to this Order that it has been issued with the consent of the High Court of Mysore. I have also attached herewith, a copy of G.O. No. M. 8186-98—Census 4-51-2, dated the 7th August 1951, sanctioning the Scheme for the Sample Verification of the 1951, Census Count, for your ready reference. A formal order appointing you as a Verification Officer will be issued to you (if it has not already been issued) by the Chief Verification Officer of your area, but if this does not reach you in time, you need not wait for it, since the G.O. of 23rd August 1951 will itself be your authority to function as a Verification Officer.

2. As Verification Officer you are expected to visit a few households selected absolutely at random from the mass of households enumerated during the Census in February—March 1951 and investigate how accurate the original count was in regard to the total population enumerated in these households. The selection of these random households has been carried out in my office. You will be furnished with full details of their location, as well as the names and a few other particulars of the persons found in them during the original count. You will also be provided with printed instructions as to the manner in which you are expected to proceed with the verification. The exact form of the questions you have to ask and strategy of investigation you have to adopt in each household, would have to suit conditions on the spot and cannot obviously be laid down from here. On the basis of your enquiry you are expected to fill up two forms, *viz.*, the *Household Verification Schedule* and the *Verification Officer's Summary*. The forms to be used by you during the enquiry (which will have been partially filled up in my office) will reach you a day in advance of the commencement of the verification.

3. I also attach herewith, a copy of the Circular which I have issued to all Verification Officers (before you were appointed as one) explaining the objects of the Verification Scheme. I would invite your particular attention to the fact that "Ghost" entries have been introduced into some of the Schedules and that the honesty of Verification

Officers is on trial. It is imperative that Verification Officers should personally visit the households to be investigated and conduct the enquiry themselves, in a thoroughly objective frame of mind.

4. One reason why Judicial Officers have been recruited for verification work is the fact that they are impartial officers who have had nothing to do with the preparation of the original enumeration record. Their work will therefore, provide a standard against which the performance of the rest of the Verification Organisation could be judged. I have no doubt that your work will fully justify my high expectations in this regard.

Government Order No. 9497-507—*Census* 4-51-7, *dated the* 23*rd August* 1951, *enclosed with Circular No.* 4075-91 *Census* 51, *dated the* 25*th August* 1951.

READ—

Government Order No. M. 8186-98—Census 4-51-2, dated 7th August 1951, approving the proposals of the Census Commissioner for Mysore, regarding the Sample Verification of 1951 Census Count in the Mysore State, with the exception of the proposal relating to the drafting of the Magistrates, referred to therein, for verification duties.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. R.O.C. 457—51-52, dated 21st August 1951, from the Registrar, High Court of Mysore, Bangalore, stating that the High Court has no objection to the Government utilising the services of the undermentioned seventeen Judicial Officers as Verification Officers of the 1951 Census Sample Count and stating that the Government may direct the Census Commissioner for Mysore and the Deputy Commissioners of the several Districts to afford the Judicial Officers referred to above, all facilities in this behalf and to see that the Office work relating to this item is attended to by the Revenue Offices concerned.

1. Munsiff-Magistrate, Dodballapur.
2. Special First Class Magistrate, Chikmagalur.
3. Munsiff-Magistrate, Tarikere.
4. Special First Class Magistrate, Chitaldrug.
5. Special First Class Magistrate, Davangere.
6. Special First Class Magistrate, Hassan.
7. Special First Class Magistrate, Chikballapur.
8. Special First Class Magistrate, Kolar.
9. Special First Class Magistrate, Mandya.
10. Special First Class Magistrate, Shimoga.
11. Special First Class Magistrate, Madhugiri.
12. Special First Class Magistrate, Tiptur.
13. Special First Class Magistrate, Tumkur.
14. Special First Class Magistrate, Bhadravati.
15. Second City Magistrate, Bangalore.
16. Second City Magistrate, Mysore.
17. Special First Class Magistrate, K.G.F.

ORDER NO. M. 9497-507—CENSUS 4-51-7, BANGALORE DATED THE 23RD AUGUST 1951

1. The proposal of the Census Commissioner to utilise the services of the Magistrates specified above as Verification Officers within their respective Headquarter towns, in addition to their normal duties which is agreed to by the High Court of Mysore is sanctioned.

2. The Census Commissioner for Mysore and the Deputy Commissioners of several Districts are requested to afford the Judicial Officers all facilities in this behalf and to see that the office work relating to this item is attended to by the Revenue Offices concerned.

Appendix II

INDEX OF NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

This Appendix shows the occupational distribution of non-agricultural bread-winners in the State by Divisions and Sub-Divisions according to the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme.

Appendix II

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations, Mysore State

Group Code No.	Description	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*6*	*7*	*8*	
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES		*648,546*	*87,859*	*218,295*	*40,863*	*430,251*	*46,996*
DIVISION 0—PRIMARY INDUSTRIES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED		23,587	6,314	17,891	5,440	5,696	874
0.1	STOCKRAISING	2,980	460	2,288	296	692	164
0.11	Herdsmen and shepherds	1,865	196	1,445	136	420	60
0.12	Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes ..	781	190	536	88	245	102
0.10	Breeders and keepers of other large animals including transport animals	334	74	307	72	27	2
0.2	REARING OF SMALL ANIMALS AND INSECTS ..	600	67	454	51	146	16
0.21	Poultry farmers	31	6	17	1	14	5
0.22	Beekeepers	13	..	4	..	9	..
0.23	Silkworm rearers	524	45	401	34	123	11
0.24	Cultivators of lac	1	..	1	..	..	..
0.20	Rearers of other small animals and insects	31	16	31	16	..	..
0.3	PLANTATION INDUSTRIES	14,803	5,425	12,188	4,866	2,615	559
	Owners, Managers and Workers in—						
0.31	Tea plantation	320	175	313	164	7	11
0.32	Coffee plantation	6,879	2,417	6,518	2,383	361	34
0.33	Rubber plantation	23	..	22	..	1	..
0.30	All other plantations but not including the cultivation of special crops in conjunction with ordinary cultivation of field crops	7,581	2,833	5,335	2,319	2,246	514
0.4	FORESTRY AND WOODCUTTING	4,266	298	2,326	172	1,940	126
0.40	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests (including forest officers, rangers and guards)	1,639	61	1,039	54	600	7
0.41	Charcoal burners	617	69	596	67	21	2
0.42	Collectors of forest produce and lac	191	33	126	9	65	24
0.43	Woodcutters	1,815	109	563	36	1,252	73
0.44	Cowdung makers	4	26	2	6	2	20
0.5	HUNTING (INCLUDING TRAPPING AND GAME PROPAGATION)	375	21	270	16	105	5
0.6	FISHING	563	43	365	39	198	4
0.60	Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	563	43	365	39	198	4
DIVISION 1—MINING AND QUARRYING		22,888	1,091	2,827	302	20,061	789
1.0	NON-METALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED *	196	98	187	97	9	1
1.1	COAL-MINING	2	..	2	..	..	..
1.2	IRON ORE MINING	205	5	205	5	..	..

* Including mining and quarrying of such materials as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt, bitumen.

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations, Mysore State—*contd.*

Group Code No.	Description	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
1.3	METAL MINING EXCEPT IRON ORE MINING ..	20,537	694	673	50	19,864	644
1.31	Gold	20,404	667	555	23	19,849	644
1.33	Manganese	86	25	80	25	6	..
1.34	Tin and welfram	3	..	3	..	..	..
1.30	Other metallic minerals	44	2	35	2	9	..
1.4	CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	8	1	1	1	7	..
1.5	STONE QUARRYING, CLAY AND SAND PITS ..	1,820	266	1,671	126	149	140
1.6	MICA	28	3	26	3	2	..
1.7	SALT, SALTPETRE AND SALINE SUBSTANCES ..	92	24	62	20	30	4
	DIVISION 2—PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—FOODSTUFFS, TEXTILES, LEATHER AND PRODUCTS THEREOF	94,757	9,991	28,301	3,487	66,456	6,504
2.0	FOOD INDUSTRIES OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED ..	2,748	278	140	11	2,608	267
2.01	Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables ..	57	4	5	2	52	2
2.02	Canning and preservation of fish	35	9	34	..	1	9
2.03	Slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat ..	821	8	36	..	785	8
2.00	Other food industries	1,835	257	65	9	1,770	248
2.1	GRAINS AND PULSES	3,313	393	716	168	2,597	225
2.11	Hand pounders of rice and other persons engaged in manual dehusking and flour grinding	356	135	135	67	221	68
2.12	Millers of cereals and pulses	2,420	208	547	97	1,873	111
2.13	Grain parchers and makers of blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations	277	20	9	..	268	20
2.10	Other processes of grains and pulses	260	30	25	4	235	26
2.2	VEGETABLE OIL AND DAIRY PRODUCTS	2,565	503	986	149	1,579	354
2.21	Vegetable oil pressers and refiners	1,903	395	681	131	1,222	264
2.22	Manufacturers of hydrogenated oils	198	48	73	4	125	44
2.23	Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products	464	60	232	14	232	46
2.3	SUGAR INDUSTRIES	1,649	54	767	18	882	36
2.31	Gur manufacture	65	1	44	..	21	1
2.30	Other manufactures and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar from sugarcane or from sugar beets	1,584	53	723	18	861	35
2.4	BEVERAGES	2,569	58	1,659	42	910	16
2.41	Brewers and distillers	76	1	20	..	56	1
2.42	Toddy drawers	1,681	41	1,603	40	78	1
2.43	Ice manufacturers	48	7	3	..	45	7
2.40	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages	764	9	33	2	731	7
2.5	TOBACCO	9,101	1,043	1,295	199	7,806	844
2.51	Manufacture of bidis	7,108	730	902	172	6,206	558
2.50	Manufacture of tobacco products (other than bidis) such as cigarettes, cigars, cheroots and snuff	1,993	313	393	27	1,600	286

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations, Mysore State—*contd.*

Group Code No.	Description	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
2.6	COTTON TEXTILES	32,992	4,080	10,386	1,500	22,606	2,580
2.61	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	5,364	1,159	160	51	5,204	1,108
2.62	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	26,713	2,875	9,797	1,408	16,916	1,467
2.63	Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging	915	46	429	41	486	5
2.7	WEARING APPAREL (EXCEPT FOOTWEAR) AND MADE-UP TEXTILE GOODS	18,197	982	4,576	301	13,621	681
2.71	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners ..	17,614	786	4,485	274	13,129	512
2.72	Manufacturers of hosiery, embroiderers, makers of crepe, lace and fringes	113	172	31	23	82	149
2.73	Fur dressers and dyers	46	3	..	..	46	3
2.74	Hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear from textiles	187	12	1	..	186	12
2.75	Manufacture of house furnishing textiles ..	68	3	37	2	31	1
2.76	Tent makers	42	..	1	..	41	..
2.70	Makers of other made-up textile goods including umbrellas	127	6	21	2	106	4
2.8	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED ..	16,207	2,089	4,984	715	11,223	1,374
2.81	Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving ..	38	9	20	6	18	3
2.82	Woollen spinning and weaving	6,589	638	3,050	395	3,539	243
2.83	Silk reeling, spinning and weaving	7,490	1,120	1,432	192	6,058	928
2.84	Hemp and flax spinning and weaving	3	..	3	..	..	..
2.85	Manufacture of rayon	4	1	4	1	..	..
2.86	Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from cocoanut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair	381	120	246	70	135	50
2.80	All other textile industries including artificial leather and cloth	1,702	201	229	51	1,473	150
2.9	LEATHER, LEATHER PRODUCTS AND FOOTWEAR ..	5,416	511	2,792	384	2,624	127
2.91	Tanners and all other workers in leather	1,835	246	1,329	238	506	8
2.92	Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs	3,500	259	1,413	141	2,087	118
2.90	Makers and repairers of all other leather products ..	81	6	50	5	31	1
DIVISION 3	PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—METALS, CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF	43,521	2,225	10,704	716	32,817	1,509
3.0	MANUFACTURE OF METAL PRODUCTS, OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	11,858	328	6,173	253	5,685	75
3.01	Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements	7,922	230	4,475	185	3,447	45
3.02	Workers in copper, brass and bell metal	2,023	18	1,134	13	889	5
3.03	Workers in other metals	1,777	71	537	54	1,240	17
3.04	Cutlers and surgical and veterinary instrument makers	67	9	7	1	60	8
3.05	Workers in mints, die sinkers, etc..	28	..	3	..	25	..
3.06	Makers of arms, guns, etc., including workers in ordnance factories	41	..	17	..	24	..
3.1	IRON AND STEEL (BASIC MANUFACTURE)	5,016	368	879	212	4,637	156
3.2	NON-FERROUS METALS (BASIC MANUFACTURE) ..	18	1	9	..	9	1
3.3	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	14,289	221	2,446	56	11,873	165
3.31	Building and repairing of ships and boats	5	1	5	1	..	..
3.32	Manufacture, assembly and repair of railway equipment, motor vehicles and bicycles	5,386	51	434	9	4,952	42
3.33	Manufacture of aircraft	8,359	158	1,803	44	6,556	114
3.34	Coach builders and makers of carriages, palki, rikshaw and wheelwrights	408	7	152	2	256	5
3.30	Manufacture of all other transport equipment ..	131	4	22	..	109	4

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations, Mysore State—*contd.*

Group Code No.	Description	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
3.4	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS, APPLIANCES AND SUPPLIES	2,698	112	823	30	1,875	82
3.41	Manufacture of electric lamps	116	25	59	1	57	24
3.42	Manufacture of electric fans and other accessories	162	1	..	1	162	..
3.43	Manufacture of electric wire and cable	2	..	..	..	2	..
3.40	Manufacture of electrical generating, transmission and distribution apparatus; electrical household appliances other than lights and fans; electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft and railway locomotives and cars; communication equipment including radios, phonographs, electric batteries, etc.	2,418	86	764	28	1,654	58
3.5	MACHINERY (OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL MACHINERY) INCLUDING ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS	6,858	106	481	7	6,377	99
3.6	BASIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, FERTILIZERS AND POWER ALCOHOL	497	50	226	14	271	36
3.61	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkali salts	103	12	39	3	64	9
3.62	Dyes, explosives and fireworks	129	28	17	2	112	26
3.63	Synthetic resins and other plastic materials (including synthetic fibres and synthetic rubber)	1	..	..	..	1	..
3.64	Chemical fertilizers	263	10	169	9	94	1
3.65	Power alcohol	1	..	1	..	..	..
3.7	MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS	66	7	16	6	50	1
3.8	MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	2,221	1,032	181	138	2,040	894
3.81	Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations	1,038	861	56	114	982	747
3.82	Soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds	615	44	54	3	561	41
3.83	Paints, varnishes, lacquers and polishes	147	4	22	..	125	4
3.84	Ink	6	..	3	..	3	..
3.85	Matches	228	37	1	5	227	32
3.86	Candle	48	2	8	2	40	..
3.87	Starch	2	..	1	..	1	..
3.80	Other chemical products	137	84	36	14	101	70
	DIVISION 4—PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	47,927	3,357	23,469	1,896	24,458	1,461
4.0	Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified	13,995	393	7,372	238	6,623	155
4.01	Manufacture of professional scientific and controlling instruments (but not including cutlery, surgical or veterinary instruments)	4	1	3	..	1	1
4.02	Photographic and optical goods	16	1	..	..	16	1
4.03	Repair and manufacture of watches and clocks	447	8	24	1	423	7
4.04	Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments	12,259	264	7,016	198	5,243	66
4.05	Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances	109	1	19	..	90	1
4.06	Stationery articles other than paper and paper products	58	7	24	6	34	1
4.07	Makers of plastic and celluloid articles other than rayon	34	21	..	..	34	21
4.08	Sports goods makers	14	1	..	..	14	1
4.09	Toy makers	455	36	75	3	380	33
4.00	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries including bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc.	599	53	211	30	388	23
4.1	PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	1	..	..	..	1	..
4.10	Other manufactures of products from petroleum and coal	1	..	..	..	1	..
4.2	BRICKS, TILES AND OTHER STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS	2,201	487	990	148	1,211	339

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations, Mysore State—*contd.*

Group Code No.	Description	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
4.3	CEMENT—CEMENT PIPES AND OTHER CEMENT PRODUCTS	148	11	7	4	141	7
4.4	NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	6,570	979	4,913	774	1,657	205
4.41	Potters and makers of earthenware	5,243	844	4,313	704	930	140
4.42	Makers of porcelain and crockery	535	64	266	35	269	29
4.43	Glass bangles, glass beads; glass necklaces, etc. ..	331	11	79	7	252	4
4.44	Makers of other glass and crystalware	227	33	176	26	51	7
4.40	Makers of other miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	234	27	79	2	155	25
4.5	RUBBER PRODUCTS	23	..	1	..	22	..
4.6	WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS OTHER THAN FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	20,573	1,362	9,782	718	10,791	644
4.61	Sawyers	2,083	23	992	17	1,091	6
4.62	Carpenters, turners and joiners	14,391	209	6,256	125	8,135	84
4.63	Veneer and plywood makers and splint makers ..	264	9	127	5	137	4
4.64	Basket makers	2,979	767	1,973	402	1,006	365
4.65	Photo-frame works	42	..	6	..	36	..
4.60	Other industries of woody materials including leaves but not including furniture or fixtures	814	354	428	169	386	185
4.7	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	146	11	22	8	124	3
4.8	PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	1,408	40	289	4	1,119	36
4.9	PRINTING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	2,862	74	93	2	2,769	72
4.91	Printers, lithographers and engravers	2,256	40	83	..	2,173	40
4.92	Bookbinders and stitchers	606	34	10	2	596	32
	DIVISION 5—CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES ..	55,884	7,327	23,262	3,152	32,622	4,175
5.0	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKS—OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	4,032	1,390	2,939	1,239	1,093	151
5.1	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—BUILDINGS ..	32,851	3,261	12,542	1,149	20,309	2,112
5.11	Masons and bricklayers	17,777	1,671	3,912	274	13,865	1,397
5.12	Stone-cutters and dressers	6,893	660	4,851	442	2,042	218
5.13	Painters and house decorators	988	5	69	1	919	4
5.10	Other persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials	7,193	925	3,734	432	3,459	493
5.2	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—ROADS, BRIDGES, AND OTHER TRANSPORT WORKS	4,396	410	2,538	290	1,858	120
5.3	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES	68	30	7	..	61	30
5.4	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS—IRRIGATION AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL WORKS	2,499	369	1,898	292	601	77
5.5	WORKS AND SERVICES—ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS SUPPLY	6,358	42	2,019	19	4,339	23
5.51	Electric Supply	6,346	42	2,007	19	4,339	23
5.52	Gas supply	12	..	12	..	..	..
5.6	WORKS AND SERVICES—DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL WATER SUPPLY	767	120	230	2	537	118
5.7	SANITARY WORKS AND SERVICES—INCLUDING SCAVENGERS	4,913	1,705	1,089	161	3,824	1,544

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations, Mysore State—*contd.*

Group Code No.	Description	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
	DIVISION 6—COMMERCE	**108,045**	**14,348**	**26,308**	**6,558**	**81,737**	**7,790**
6.0	**Retail Trade otherwise Unclassified**	**45,805**	**5,484**	**11,399**	**3,159**	**34,406**	**2,325**
6.01	Hawkers and street vendors otherwise unclassified	2,386	595	660	252	1,726	343
6.02	Dealers in drugs and other chemical stores	681	38	81	16	600	22
6.03	Publishers, booksellers and stationers	1,061	42	94	21	967	21
6.00	General storekeepers, shop-keepers and persons employed in shops otherwise unclassified	41,677	4,809	10,564	2,870	31,113	1,939
6.1	**Retail trade in Foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)**	**34,800**	**7,581**	**10,680**	**3,057**	**24,120**	**4,524**
6.11	Retail dealers in grain and pulses; sweetmeats, sugar and spices, dairy products, eggs and poultry; animals for food; fodder for animals; other foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits	27,474	6,593	8,460	2,362	19,014	4,231
6.12	Vendors of wine, liquors, ærated waters and ice in shops	1,184	76	337	52	847	24
6.13	Retail dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja	871	69	207	20	664	49
6.14	Hawkers and street vendors of drink and foodstuffs	564	98	61	57	503	41
6.15	Retail dealers in pan, bidis and cigarettes	4,605	745	1,513	566	3,092	179
6.10	All other retail trades	102	..	102	..	..	..
6.2	**Retail trade in Fuel (Including Petrol)**	**3,662**	**460**	**549**	**125**	**3,113**	**335**
6.21	Petroleum distributors	409	17	4	..	405	17
6.20	Retail dealers (including hawkers and street vendors) in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung and all other fuel except petroleum	3,253	443	545	125	2,708	318
6.3	**Retail trade in Textile and Leather goods Including Hawkers and Street Vendors**	**10,849**	**268**	**2,574**	**110**	**8,275**	**158**
6.4	**Wholesale trade in Foodstuffs**	**3,093**	**180**	**384**	**48**	**2,709**	**132**
6.5	**Wholesale trade in Commodities other than Foodstuffs**	**3,982**	**182**	**293**	**32**	**3,689**	**150**
6.6	**Real Estate** House and estate agents and rent collectors except agricultural land	**191**	**22**	**7**	**2**	**184**	**20**
6.7	**Insurance** Insurance agents, and other persons connected with insurance business	**1,187**	**32**	**27**	**3**	**1,160**	**29**
6.8	**Moneylending, Banking and other Financial Business**	**4,476**	**139**	**395**	**22**	**4,081**	**117**
	DIVISION 7—TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS	**27,953**	**385**	**3,705**	**44**	**24,248**	**341**
7.0	**Transport and Communications otherwise Unclassified and Incidental Services**	**3**	..	**3**	..	..	..
7.1	**Transport by road**	**18,690**	**175**	**2,065**	**31**	**16,625**	**144**
7.2	**Transport by water**	**86**	**6**	**54**	**4**	**32**	**2**
7.3	**Transport by air**	**140**	**6**	**35**	..	**105**	**6**
7.4	**Railway Transport** Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works	**5,934**	**98**	**1,125**	**7**	**4,809**	**91**

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations, Mysore State—*contd.*

Group Code No.	Description	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
7.5	STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING	14	..	11	..	3	..
7.6	POSTAL SERVICES	2,477	34	369	2	2,108	32
7.7	TELEGRAPH SERVICES	270	13	13	..	257	13
7.8	TELEPHONE SERVICES	295	53	28	..	267	53
7.9	WIRELESS SERVICES	44	..	2	..	42	..
DIVISION 8—HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		104,540	8,101	38,218	1,525	68,322	6,576
8.1	MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	7,551	2,809	2,238	463	5,313	2,346
8.11	Registered medical practitioners	1,206	201	359	15	847	186
8.12	Vaids, hakims and other persons practising medicine without being registered	1,978	79	608	24	1,370	55
8.13	Dentists	52	8	..	..	52	8
8.14	Midwives	..	599	..	284	..	315
8.15	Vaccinators	90	30	14	..	76	30
8.16	Compounders	649	128	212	9	437	119
8.17	Nurses	195	950	3	30	192	920
8.18	Veterinary services	47	5	24	5	23	..
8.10	All other persons employed in hospitals or other public or private establishments rendering medical or health services ; but not including scavengers or other sanitary staff	3,334	809	1,018	96	2,316	713
8.2	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES AND RESEARCH	27,987	4,211	14,247	627	13,740	3,584
8.21	Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in universities, colleges and research institutions	3,847	760	1,043	23	2,804	737
8.22	All other professors, lecturers and teachers	19,121	2,932	11,582	530	7,539	2,402
8.20	Managers, clerks and servants of educational institutions including libraries and museums	5,019	519	1,622	74	3,397	445
8.4	POLICE (OTHER THAN VILLAGE WATCHMEN) ..	11,878	.. .. ..	2,134	..	9,744	..
8.5	VILLAGE OFFICERS AND SERVANTS INCLUDING VILLAGE WATCHMEN	4,906	279	3,894	270	1,012	9
8.6	EMPLOYEES OF MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS..	4,429	273	393	22	4,036	251
8.7	EMPLOYEES OF STATE GOVERNMENTS	30,266	328	8,461	58	21,805	270
8.8	EMPLOYEES OF THE UNION GOVERNMENT	17,377	199	4,846	85	12,531	114
8.9	EMPLOYEES OF NON-INDIAN GOVERNMENTS ..	146	2	5	..	141	2
DIVISION 9—SERVICES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED		119,444	34,720	45,610	17,743	73,834	16,977
9.0	SERVICES OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	55,430	25,122	26,290	14,734	29,140	10,388
9.1	DOMESTIC SERVICES	14,458	5,706	2,218	888	12,240	4,818
9.11	Private motor drivers and cleaners	1,652	44	153	12	1,499	32
9.12	Cooks	3,801	1,440	621	119	3,180	1,321
9.13	Gardeners	1,325	182	141	12	1,184	170
9.10	Other domestic servants	7,680	4,040	1,303	745	6,377	3,295
9.2	BARBERS AND BEAUTY SHOPS .. .. .. Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers, tattooers, shampooers and bathhouses	8,545	134	4,416	102	4,129	32

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations, Mysore State—*concld.*

Group Code No.	Description	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
9.3	LAUNDRIES AND LAUNDRY SERVICES	9,013	1,853	5,495	1,269	3,518	584
9.4	HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND EATING HOUSES	16,789	504	2,519	219	14,270	285
9.5	RECREATION SERVICES .. .. .. Production and distribution of motion pictures and the operation of cinemas and allied services managers and employees of theatres, opera companies, etc., musicians, actors, dancers, conjurers, acrobats, recitors, exhibitors of curiosities, wild animals radio broadcasting studios	5,244	260	1,290	117	3,954	143
9.6	LEGAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	3,363	639	455	185	2,908	454
9.61	Lawyers of all kinds	1,204	12	22	1	1,182	11
9.62	Clerks of lawyers, petition writers, etc.	382	..	57	..	325	..
9.63	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees (not being state servants)	399	58	106	2	293	56
9.64	Public scribes, stenographers, accountants, auditors ..	439	383	10	2	429	381
9.65	Managers, clerks, servants and employees of trade associations, etc.	939	186	260	180	679	6
9.7	ARTS, LETTERS AND JOURNALISM ..	724	20	41	3	683	17
9.71	Artists, sculptors and image makers	255	14	30	2	225	12
9.72	Authors, editors and journalists	239	4	6	..	233	4
9.73	Photographers	230	2	5	1	225	1
9.8	RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE AND WELFARE SERVICES ..	5,878	482	2,886	226	2,992	256
9.81	Priests, ministers, monks, nuns, sadhus, religious mendicants and other religous workers	5,370	314	2,727	192	2,643	122
9.82	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, etc.	316	88	61	3	255	85
9.83	Managers and employees of organisations and institutions rendering charitable and other welfare services	192	80	98	31	94	49
UNECONOMIC GROUP		15,227	4,600	3,758	1,741	11,469	2,859
(i)	Income from non-agricultural property	1,878	1,493	254	146	1,624	1,347
(ii)	Persons living principally on pensions, remittances, etc.	7,600	1,020	736	280	6,864	740
(iii)	Inmates of jails and asylums	220	3	..	..	220	3
	Charitable Institutions	13	23	..	..	13	23
(iv)	Beggars, vagrants, etc.	4,224	1,903	2,710	1,258	1,514	645
(v)	All other persons living principally on income derived from non-productive activities	1,292	158	58	57	1,234	101

Appendix III

SMALL INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The facts gathered at the Census of Small Industrial Establishments conducted shortly after the population census have been sifted and presented in the three Tables which together constitute this Appendix.

2. The abbreviations P.T. and W.T. in the Tables stand respectively for part-time and whole-time.

3. Establishments working for nine months and more in the year are treated as Perennial while those working for shorter periods are treated as Seasonal.

4. Persons aged below 18 years are shown as boys and girls and persons aged 18 and over are shown as men and women.

I—Distribution of small industrial establishments

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	No. of non-textile establishments		No. of textile establishments		No. of looms in textile establishments				
		Perennial	Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal	Total	Cotton	Silk	Wool	Others
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
MYSORE STATE	116,649	66,047	16,577	25,366	8,659	37,097	23,054	5,609	7,337	1,097
Bangalore Corporation	6,659	4,750	69	1,809	31	3,817	112	3,396	120	189
Bangalore	16,402	9,013	3,239	3,698	452	5,733	3,676	1,387	417	253
K. G. F. City	778	712	33	15	18	24	16	..	8	..
Kolar	13,946	7,186	2,774	2,816	1,170	3,816	2,622	137	872	185
Tumkur	14,042	6,390	1,921	4,227	1,504	6,821	4,032	264	2,436	89
Mysore City	3,306	2,792	231	283	..	571	559	10	..	2
Mysore	19,002	12,029	2,649	2,555	1,769	2,060	1,436	138	305	181
Mandya	10,509	4,610	2,578	2,681	640	4,247	3,652	14	478	103
Chitaldrug	13,458	6,967	745	4,950	796	6,805	4,464	188	2,090	63
Hassan	7,124	4,280	941	1,332	571	2,284	1,790	16	461	17
Chikmagalur	3,520	2,423	541	358	198	318	187	1	130	..
Shimoga	7,903	4,895	856	642	1,510	601	508	58	20	15
MYSORE STATE RURAL	88,518	46,166	15,736	18,336	8,280	23,988	15,742	926	6,563	757
Bangalore	13,847	8,007	3,202	2,241	397	2,943	1,913	379	398	253
Kolar	12,022	5,804	2,704	2,356	1,158	3,411	2,355	101	772	183
Tumkur	12,101	5,325	1,868	3,485	1,423	5,451	2,981	210	2,171	89
Mysore	16,813	10,373	2,619	2,112	1,709	1,278	881	134	216	47
Mandya	9,124	3,716	2,548	2,251	609	3,315	2,732	6	478	99
Chitaldrug	10,715	5,324	701	3,952	738	5,014	2,997	33	1,926	58
Hassan	5,585	3,110	861	1,045	569	1,710	1,237	4	452	17
Chikmagalur	2,453	1,485	449	341	178	293	162	1	130	..
Shimoga	5,858	3,022	784	553	1,499	573	484	58	20	11
MYSORE STATE URBAN	28,131	19,881	841	7,030	379	13,109	7,312	4,683	774	340
Bangalore Corporation	6,659	4,750	69	1,809	31	3,817	112	3,396	120	189
Bangalore	2,555	1,006	37	1,457	55	2,790	1,763	1,008	19	..
K. G. F. City	778	712	33	15	18	24	16	..	8	..
Kolar	1,924	1,382	70	460	12	405	267	36	100	2
Tumkur	1,941	1,065	53	742	81	1,370	1,051	54	265	..
Mysore City	3,306	2,792	231	283	..	571	559	10	..	2
Mysore	2,189	1,656	30	443	60	782	555	4	89	134
Mandya	1,385	894	30	430	31	932	920	8	..	4
Chitaldrug	2,743	1,643	44	998	58	1,791	1,467	155	164	5
Hassan	1,539	1,170	80	287	2	574	553	12	9	..
Chikmagalur	1,067	938	92	17	20	25	25	..	..	..
Shimoga	2,045	1,873	72	89	11	28	24	..	..	4

I—Distribution of small industrial establishments

District or Taluk	Total No. of establishments	No. of non-textile establishments		No. of textile establishments		No. of looms in textile establishments				
		Perennial	Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal	Total	Cotton	Silk	Wool	Others
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
BANGALORE DISTRICT ..	**16,402**	**9,013**	**3,239**	**3,698**	**452**	**5,733**	**3,676**	**1,387**	**417**	**253**
Bangalore North ..	686	431	78	158	19	435	337	71	27	..
Bangalore South ..	816	522	97	145	52	280	169	38	33	40
Hoskote ..	2,166	1,100	519	500	47	718	612	23	70	13
Devanhalli ..	2,452	1,097	1,112	223	20	377	248	103	26	..
Dodballapur ..	1,295	480	102	648	65	1,209	838	295	60	16
Nelamangala ..	764	420	187	116	41	293	82	104	14	93
Magadi ..	1,066	552	200	263	51	488	113	316	41	18
Channapatna ..	1,419	1,104	12	292	11	139	33	28	58	20
Ramanagaram ..	700	449	139	102	10	14	10	..	3	1
Kankanhalli ..	3,801	2,376	733	605	87	426	283	95	5	43
Anekal ..	1,237	482	60	646	49	1,354	951	314	80	9
BANGALORE DISTRICT RURAL	**13,847**	**8,007**	**3,202**	**2,241**	**397**	**2,943**	**1,913**	**379**	**398**	**253**
Bangalore North ..	566	388	78	83	17	209	140	42	27	..
Bangalore South ..	816	522	97	145	52	280	169	38	33	40
Hoskote ..	2,091	1,032	514	498	47	718	612	23	70	13
Devanhalli ..	2,285	1,010	1,094	162	19	282	208	48	26	..
Dodballapur ..	626	376	102	83	65	155	68	11	60	16
Nelamangala ..	654	369	184	61	40	187	67	13	14	93
Magadi ..	862	480	200	131	51	243	70	120	35	18
Channapatna ..	1,059	780	12	257	10	108	29	2	57	20
Ramanagaram ..	575	415	139	11	10	10	6	..	3	1
Kankanhalli ..	3,497	2,274	731	450	42	94	27	19	5	43
Anekal ..	816	361	51	360	44	657	517	63	68	9
BANGALORE DISTRICT URBAN	**2,555**	**1,006**	**37**	**1,457**	**55**	**2,790**	**1,763**	**1,008**	**19**	..
Bangalore North ..	120	43	..	75	2	226	197	29	..	..
Bangalore South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoskote ..	75	68	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devanhalli ..	167	87	18	61	1	95	40	55	..	..
Dodballapur ..	669	104	..	565	..	1,054	770	284	..	..
Nelamangala ..	110	51	3	55	1	106	15	91	..	..
Magadi ..	204	72	..	132	..	245	43	196	6	..
Channapatna ..	360	324	..	35	1	31	4	26	1	..
Ramanagaram ..	125	34	..	91	..	4	4	..	..	..
Kankanhalli ..	304	102	2	155	45	332	256	76	..	..
Anekal ..	421	121	9	286	5	697	434	251	12	..

I—Distribution of small industrial establishments

District or Taluk	Total No. of establishments	No. of non-textile establishments		No. of textile establishments		No. of looms in textile establishments				
		Perennial	Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal	Total	Cotton	Silk	Wool	Others
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
KOLAR DISTRICT ..	**13,946**	**7,186**	**2,774**	**2,816**	**1,170**	**3,816**	**2,622**	**137**	**872**	**185**
Kolar ..	1,937	853	606	431	47	474	330	10	133	1
Srinivasapur ..	1,213	700	197	259	57	322	303	2	13	4
Mulbagal ..	1,149	608	227	253	61	246	193	..	38	15
Chintamani ..	1,315	699	148	281	187	474	239	1	124	110
Sidlaghatta ..	1,377	364	489	429	95	648	472	63	106	7
Bagepalli ..	1,111	626	183	120	182	176	147	2	25	2
Gudibanda ..	307	175	48	49	35	76	54	2	16	4
Goribidnur ..	1,671	734	204	395	338	645	343	10	285	7
Chikballapur ..	2,059	1,275	401	294	89	354	272	21	40	21
Malur ..	935	491	178	208	58	353	239	26	76	12
Bangarpet ..	872	661	93	97	21	48	30	..	16	2
KOLAR DISTRICT RURAL ..	**12,022**	**5,804**	**2,704**	**2,356**	**1,158**	**3,411**	**2,855**	**101**	**772**	**183**
Kolar ..	1,554	613	602	303	36	317	266	3	47	1
Srinivasapur ..	1,084	591	193	243	57	322	303	2	13	4
Mulbagal ..	1,014	529	226	198	61	238	193	..	30	15
Chintamani ..	1,063	467	139	270	187	474	239	1	124	110
Sidlaghatta ..	1,284	359	489	341	95	625	459	54	105	7
Bagepalli ..	1,074	595	178	119	182	176	147	2	25	2
Gudibanda ..	241	136	44	26	35	34	13	1	16	4
Goribidnur ..	1,567	672	168	389	338	633	331	10	285	7
Chikballapur ..	1,705	1,005	395	217	88	256	197	3	35	21
Malur ..	831	421	178	174	58	288	177	25	76	10
Bangarpet ..	605	416	92	76	21	48	30	..	16	2
KOLAR DISTRICT URBAN ..	**1,924**	**1,382**	**70**	**460**	**12**	**405**	**267**	**36**	**100**	**2**
Kolar ..	383	240	4	128	11	157	64	7	86	..
Srinivasapur ..	129	109	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mulbagal ..	135	79	1	55	..	8	..	..	8	..
Chintamani ..	252	232	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidlaghatta ..	93	5	..	88	..	23	13	9	1	..
Bagepalli ..	37	31	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gudibanda ..	66	39	4	23	..	42	41	1	..	..
Goribidnur ..	104	62	36	6	..	12	12	..	..	..
Chikballapur ..	354	270	6	77	1	98	75	18	5	..
Malur ..	104	70	..	34	..	65	62	1	..	2
Bangarpet ..	267	245	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..

I—Distribution of small industrial establishments

District or Taluk	Total No. of establishments	No. of non-textile establishments		No. of textile establishments		No. of looms in textile establishments				
		Perennial	Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal	Total	Cotton	Silk	Wool	Others
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TUMKUR DISTRICT	14,042	6,390	1,921	4,227	1,504	6,821	4,032	264	2,436	89
Tumkur	1,620	1,146	245	152	77	266	162	41	60	3
Madhugiri	1,592	747	252	210	383	578	235	..	340	3
Koratagere	577	360	114	63	40	145	94	6	34	11
Sira	1,839	448	77	1,003	311	992	152	20	812	8
Pavagada	1,857	638	84	1,039	96	1,701	1,178	..	513	10
Chiknaikanhalli	1,222	439	123	506	154	758	462	28	268	..
Gubbi	1,079	438	105	385	151	766	441	137	181	7
Tiptur	1,285	518	89	522	156	1,033	881	23	111	18
Turuvekere	863	522	103	181	57	331	271	..	53	7
Kunigal	2,108	1,134	729	166	79	251	156	9	64	22
TUMKUR DISTRICT RURAL	12,101	5,325	1,868	3,485	1,423	5,451	2,981	210	2,171	89
Tumkur	1,187	762	242	106	77	187	115	9	60	3
Madhugiri	1,461	638	233	207	383	574	231	..	340	3
Koratagere	517	302	114	61	40	142	93	4	34	11
Sira	1,664	386	77	954	250	951	152	20	771	8
Pavagada	1,540	549	84	811	96	1,216	779	..	427	10
Chiknaikanhalli	888	389	122	223	154	226	88	8	130	..
Gubbi	988	406	95	339	148	674	349	137	181	7
Tiptur	1,193	430	89	518	156	1,015	863	23	111	18
Turuvekere	807	500	103	163	41	331	271	..	53	7
Kunigal	1,856	963	709	106	78	135	40	9	64	22
TUMKUR DISTRICT URBAN	1,941	1,065	53	742	81	1,370	1,051	54	265	..
Tumkur	433	384	3	46	..	79	47	32	..	..
Madhugiri	131	109	19	3	..	4	4	..	..	..
Koratagere	60	58	..	2	..	3	1	2	..	..
Sira	175	62	..	52	61	41	..	..	41	..
Pavagada	317	89	..	228	..	485	399	..	86	..
Chiknaikanhalli	334	50	1	283	..	532	374	20	138	..
Gubbi	91	32	10	46	3	92	92	..	..	..
Tiptur	92	88	..	4	..	18	18	..	..	..
Turuvekere	56	22	..	18	16	..	..	..	..	..
Kunigal	252	171	20	60	1	116	116	..	..	..

I—Distribution of small industrial establishments

District or Taluk	Total No. of establishments	No. of non-textile establishments		No. of textile establishments		No. of looms in textile establishments				
		Perennial	Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal	Total	Cotton	Silk	Wool	Others
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
MYSORE DISTRICT	19,002	12,029	2,649	2,555	1,769	2,060	1,436	138	305	181
Mysore	455	216	69	158	12	7	..	..	7	..
Krishnarajnagar	895	566	211	95	23	91	52	..	36	3
Hunsur	760	350	230	85	95	86	35	..	50	1
Periapatna	471	270	132	68	1	15	15	..	..	..
Heggaddevankote	816	455	126	235	..	366	232	..	..	134
Gundlupet	2,912	958	216	632	1,106	380	253	43	84	..
Chamarajnagar	6,181	4,618	648	704	211	393	383	..	10	..
Nanjangud	1,735	914	230	305	286	265	191	1	73	..
T. Narsipur	3,341	2,831	351	125	34	138	50	6	39	43
Yelandur	1,436	851	436	148	1	319	225	88	6	..
MYSORE DISTRICT RURAL	16,813	10,373	2,619	2,112	1,709	1,278	881	134	216	47
Mysore	455	216	69	158	12	7	..	..	7	..
Krishnarajnagar	609	329	196	63	21	44	6	..	35	3
Hunsur	571	210	230	36	95	37	35	..	1	1
Periapatna	410	209	132	68	1	15	15	..	..	..
Heggaddevankote	607	424	125	58	..	58	58	..	..	..
Gundlupet	2,811	896	216	593	1,106	341	253	43	45	..
Chamarajnagar	5,840	4,397	648	642	153	134	124	..	10	..
Nanjangud	1,634	816	230	302	286	265	191	1	73	..
T. Narsipur	2,699	2,212	337	116	34	131	45	4	39	43
Yelandur	1,177	664	436	76	1	246	154	86	6	..
MYSORE DISTRICT URBAN	2,189	1,656	30	443	60	782	555	4	89	134
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishnarajnagar	286	237	15	32	2	47	46	..	1	..
Hunsur	189	140	..	49	..	49	..	..	49	..
Periapatna	61	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heggaddevankote	209	31	1	177	..	308	174	..	..	134
Gundlupet	101	62	..	39	..	39	..	..	39	..
Chamarajnagar	341	221	..	62	58	259	259	..	..	..
Nanjangud	101	98	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. Narsipur	642	619	14	9	..	7	5	2	..	..
Yelandur	259	187	..	72	..	73	71	2	..	..

I—Distribution of small industrial establishments

District or Taluk		Total No. of establishments	No. of non-textile establishments		No. of textile establishments		No. of looms in textile establishments				
			Perennial	Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal	Total	Cotton	Silk	Wool	Others
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
MANDYA DISTRICT	..	10,509	4,610	2,578	2,681	640	4,247	3,652	14	478	103
Mandya	..	1,857	798	137	733	189	980	882	..	81	17
Srirangapatna	..	582	318	84	180	..	586	578	..	7	1
Nagamangala	..	808	424	117	149	118	281	88	..	185	8
Krishnarajpete	..	1,502	651	299	492	60	941	897	10	28	6
Malvalli	..	3,141	1,361	1,443	230	107	376	241	2	79	54
Maddur	..	1,670	495	332	695	148	686	605	2	73	6
Pandavapura	..	949	563	166	202	18	397	361	..	25	11
MANDYA DISTRICT RURAL	..	9,124	3,716	2,548	2,251	609	3,315	2,732	6	478	99
Mandya	..	1,565	589	136	651	189	875	777	..	81	17
Srirangapatna	..	530	275	84	171	..	543	535	..	7	1
Nagamangala	..	728	383	111	147	87	215	26	..	185	4
Krishnarajpete	..	1,259	536	280	383	60	687	651	2	28	6
Malvalli	..	2,761	1,037	1,442	175	107	261	126	2	79	54
Maddur	..	1,598	426	331	693	148	685	604	2	73	6
Pandavapura	..	683	470	164	31	18	49	13	..	25	11
MANDYA DISTRICT URBAN	..	1,385	894	30	430	31	932	920	8	..	4
Mandya	..	292	209	1	82	..	105	105	..	..	..
Srirangapatna	..	52	43	..	9	..	43	43	..	..	..
Nagamangala	..	80	41	6	2	31	66	62	..	..	4
Krishnarajpete	..	243	115	19	109	..	254	246	8	..	..
Malvalli	..	380	324	1	55	..	115	115	..	..	..
Maddur	..	72	69	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Pandavapura	..	266	93	2	171	..	348	348	..	..	..

I—Distribution of small industrial establishments

District or Taluk	Total No. of establishments	No. of non-textile establishments		No. of textile establishments		No. of looms in textile establishments				
		Perennial	Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal	Total	Cotton	Silk	Wool	Others
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT ..	**13,458**	**6,967**	**745**	**4,950**	**796**	**6,805**	**4,464**	**188**	**2,090**	**63**
Chitaldrug ..	2,035	1,074	133	742	86	674	275	1	390	8
Challakere ..	3,572	1,740	194	1,505	133	1,571	729	23	818	1
Molakalmuru ..	1,359	631	71	603	54	1,161	920	49	190	2
Jaglur ..	689	406	23	148	112	167	102	..	65	..
Davangere ..	1,565	1,289	62	171	43	255	209	..	46	..
Harihar ..	685	346	43	288	8	855	697	112	41	5
Holalkere ..	889	501	48	315	25	565	507	..	58	..
Hosadurga ..	1,621	604	138	701	178	934	763	3	168	..
Hiriyur ..	1,043	376	33	477	157	623	262	..	314	47
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT RURAL	**10,715**	**5,324**	**701**	**3,952**	**738**	**5,014**	**2,997**	**33**	**1,926**	**58**
Chitaldrug ..	1,411	723	110	505	73	495	206	..	286	3
Challakere ..	3,464	1,683	194	1,484	103	1,559	729	23	806	1
Molakalmuru ..	1,059	592	70	343	54	544	345	7	190	2
Jaglur ..	619	343	22	143	111	163	98	..	65	..
Davangere ..	627	498	56	38	35	28	9	..	19	..
Harihar ..	454	221	30	198	5	518	472	..	41	5
Holalkere ..	821	450	48	298	25	547	507	..	40	..
Hosadurga ..	1,331	532	138	483	178	542	371	3	168	..
Hiriyur ..	929	282	33	460	154	618	260	..	311	47
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT URBAN	**2,743**	**1,643**	**44**	**998**	**58**	**1,791**	**1,467**	**155**	**164**	**5**
Chitaldrug ..	624	351	23	237	13	179	69	1	104	5
Challakere ..	108	57	..	21	30	12	..	..	12	..
Molakalmuru ..	300	39	1	260	..	617	575	42	..	..
Jaglur ..	70	63	1	5	1	4	4	..	..	..
Davangere ..	938	791	6	133	8	227	200	..	27	..
Harihar ..	231	125	13	90	3	337	225	112	..	..
Holalkere ..	68	51	..	17	..	18	..	..	18	..
Hosadurga ..	290	72	..	218	..	392	392	..	..	..
Hiriyur ..	114	94	..	17	3	5	2	..	3	..

I—Distribution of small industrial establishments

District or Taluk	Total No. of establishments	No. of non-textile establishments		No. of textile establishments		No. of looms in textile establishments				
		Perennial	Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal	Total	Cotton	Silk	Wool	Others
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
HASSAN DISTRICT ..	7,124	4,280	941	1,332	571	2,284	1,790	16	461	17
Hassan ..	717	426	134	100	57	172	143	..	25	4
Alur ..	166	112	24	30	...	...	...	..	...	..
Arsikere ..	1,712	1,116	102	210	284	451	247	..	203	1
Belur ..	519	423	33	44	19	21	21	..	...	..
Manjarabad ..	669	386	256	8	19	...	...	..	...	..
Arkalgud ..	1,320	673	106	448	93	810	707	16	87	..
Hole-Narsipur ..	644	302	13	306	23	579	527	..	52	..
Chennarayapatna ..	1,377	842	273	186	76	251	145	..	94	12
HASSAN DISTRICT RURAL ..	5,585	3,110	861	1,045	569	1,710	1,237	4	452	17
Hassan ..	503	237	129	82	55	152	123	..	25	4
Alur ..	164	112	23	29	...	...	...	..	...	..
Arsikere ..	1,471	881	101	205	284	446	242	..	203	1
Belur ..	394	302	31	42	19	21	21	..	...	..
Manjarabad ..	586	305	254	8	19	...	...	..	...	..
Arkalgud ..	1,013	462	93	365	93	674	592	4	78	..
Hole-Narsipur ..	264	100	13	128	23	167	115	..	52	..
Chennarayapatna ..	1,190	711	217	186	76	250	144	..	94	12
HASSAN DISTRICT URBAN ..	1,539	1,170	80	287	2	574	553	12	9	..
Hassan ..	214	189	5	18	2	20	20	..	..	..
Alur ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arsikere ..	241	235	1	5	..	5	5	..	..	..
Belur ..	125	121	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...
Manjarabad ..	83	81	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkalgud ..	307	211	13	83	..	136	115	12	9	..
Hole-Narsipur ..	380	202	..	178	..	412	412	..	..	..
Chennarayapatna ..	187	131	56	..	..	1	1	..	..	..

I—Distribution of small industrial establishments

District or Taluk	Total No. of establishments	No. of non-textile establishments		No. of textile establishments		No. of looms in textile establishments				
		Perennial	Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal	Total	Cotton	Silk	Wool	Others
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT ..	3,520	2,423	541	358	198	318	187	1	130	..
Chikmagalur ..	792	556	183	32	21	21	3	..	18	..
Kadur ..	1,212	852	94	159	107	71	27	..	44	..
Tarikere ..	939	628	96	163	52	226	157	1	68	..
Koppa ..	180	122	55	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Narasimharajapura ..	111	71	38	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mudgere ..	266	175	74	1	16	..	..	..	..	..
Sringeri ..	20	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT RURAL	2,453	1,485	449	341	178	293	162	1	130	..
Chikmagalur ..	550	342	160	27	21	20	2	..	18	..
Kadur ..	886	541	84	154	107	71	27	..	44	..
Tarikere ..	642	388	62	159	33	202	133	1	68	..
Koppa ..	142	88	53	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Narasimharajapura ..	34	18	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mudgere ..	196	106	73	1	16	..	..	..	..	..
Sringeri ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT URBAN	1,067	938	92	17	20	25	25	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	242	214	23	5	..	1	1	..	..	..
Kadur ..	326	311	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarikere ..	297	240	34	4	19	24	24	..	..	..
Koppa ..	38	34	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narasimharajapura ..	77	53	22	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mudgere ..	70	69	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sringeri ..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I—Distribution of small industrial establishments

District or Taluk	Total No. of establishments	No. of non-textile establishments		No. of textile establishments		No. of looms in textile establishments				
		Perennial	Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal	Total	Cotton	Silk	Wool	Others
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
SHIMOGA DISTRICT	7,903	4,895	856	642	1,510	601	508	58	20	15
Shimoga	1,038	882	59	70	27	26	21	1	..	4
Bhadravati	454	374	34	2	44	2	2	..	..	..
Chennagiri	1,289	839	229	134	87	202	189	2	..	11
Honnali	988	629	62	191	106	342	287	55	..	..
Shikarpur	754	663	75	6	10	1	1	..	..	..
Sorab	650	563	83	4	..	6	6	..	..	..
Sagar	1,637	541	126	118	852	22	2	..	20	..
Hosanagar	819	189	135	112	383	..	..	..	..	..
Thirthahalli	274	215	53	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
SHIMOGA DISTRICT RURAL	5,858	3,022	784	553	1,499	573	484	58	20	11
Shimoga	385	290	51	17	27	10	9	1	..	..
Bhadravati	207	141	21	1	44	2	2	..	..	..
Chennagiri	1,174	731	225	131	87	190	177	2	..	11
Honnali	772	423	52	191	106	342	287	55	..	..
Shikarpur	526	463	58	5	..	1	1	..	..	..
Sorab	531	447	81	3	..	6	6	..	..	..
Sagar	1,367	278	125	112	852	22	2	..	20	..
Hosanagar	747	141	130	93	383	..	..	..	..	..
Thirthahalli	149	108	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHIMOGA DISTRICT URBAN	2,045	1,873	72	89	11	28	24	..	..	4
Shimoga	653	592	8	53	..	16	12	..	..	4
Bhadravati	247	233	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennagiri	115	108	4	3	..	12	12	..	..	..
Honnali	216	206	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpur	228	200	17	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
Sorab	119	116	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sagar	270	263	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosanagar	72	48	5	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thirthahalli	125	107	12	5	1	..	..	..	..	..

II—Textile establishments

ALL TEXTILE ESTABLISHMENTS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total No.		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	34,025	85,108	30,608	49,532	11,717	3,763	1,492	45,769	10,225	35,576	18,891	3,646	2,106	31,930	16,785
Bangalore Corporation ..	1,840	6,537	884	5,040	135	264	22	4,776	113	1,497	749	51	10	1,446	739
Bangalore ..	4,150	12,342	2,712	7,790	1,138	439	141	7,351	997	4,552	1,574	389	152	4,163	1,422
K. G. F. City ..	33	42	23	23	12	1	..	22	12	19	11	2	..	17	11
Kolar ..	3,986	8,796	3,558	4,986	1,821	325	145	4,661	1,676	3,810	1,737	294	229	3,516	1,508
Tumkur ..	5,731	15,096	5,728	8,441	2,524	785	500	7,656	2,024	6,655	3,204	826	631	5,829	2,573
Mysore City ..	283	1,102	47	606	13	23	11	583	2	496	34	5	8	491	26
Mysore ..	4,324	8,020	4,935	4,079	1,750	354	221	3,725	1,529	3,941	3,185	378	350	3,563	2,835
Mandya ..	3,321	9,254	2,468	5,305	1,101	432	151	4,873	950	3,949	1,367	427	170	3,522	1,197
Chitaldrug ..	5,746	16,894	3,339	9,325	1,276	922	169	8,403	1,107	7,569	2,063	999	235	6,570	1,828
Hassan ..	1,903	4,485	2 225	2,557	913	135	98	2,422	815	1,928	1,312	170	109	1,758	1,203
Chikmagalur ..	556	997	425	592	203	19	9	573	194	405	222	25	22	380	200
Shimoga ..	2,152	1,543	4,264	788	831	64	25	724	806	755	3,433	80	190	675	3,243
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	26,616	60,301	26,368	32,903	10,676	3,065	1,257	29,838	9,419	27,398	15,692	3,220	1,852	24,178	13,840
Bangalore ..	2,638	6,969	1,875	3,959	879	311	89	3,648	790	3,010	996	326	107	2,684	889
Kolar ..	3,514	7,362	3,434	4,150	1,740	309	138	3,841	1,602	3,212	1,694	276	228	2,936	1,466
Tumkur ..	4,908	12,799	5,021	6,987	2,359	746	483	6,241	1,876	5,812	2,662	797	575	5,015	2,087
Mysore ..	3,821	5,884	4,711	3,053	1,653	239	138	2,814	1,515	2,831	3,058	240	278	2,591	2,780
Mandya ..	2,860	7,819	1,836	4,372	893	396	111	3,976	782	3,447	943	391	124	3,056	819
Chitaldrug ..	4,690	13,838	2,761	7,305	1,228	888	169	6,417	1,059	6,533	1,533	952	227	5,581	1,306
Hassan ..	1,614	3,441	2,077	1,939	901	115	95	1,824	806	1,502	1,176	147	103	1,355	1,073
Chikmagalur ..	519	912	414	530	193	15	9	515	184	382	221	25	22	357	199
Shimoga ..	2,052	1,277	4,239	608	830	46	25	562	805	669	3,409	66	188	603	3,221
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	7,409	24,807	4,240	16,629	1,041	698	235	15,931	806	8,178	3,199	426	254	7,752	2,945
Bangalore Corporation ..	1,840	6,537	884	5,040	135	264	22	4,776	113	1,497	749	51	10	1,446	739
Bangalore ..	1,512	5,373	837	3,831	259	128	52	3,703	207	1,542	578	63	45	1,479	533
K. G. F. City ..	33	42	23	23	12	1	..	22	12	19	11	2	..	17	11
Kolar ..	472	1,434	124	836	81	16	7	820	74	598	43	18	1	580	42
Tumkur ..	823	2,297	707	1,454	165	39	17	1,415	148	843	542	29	56	814	486
Mysore City ..	283	1,102	47	606	13	23	11	583	2	496	34	5	8	491	26
Mysore ..	503	2,136	224	1,026	97	115	83	911	14	1,110	127	138	72	972	55
Mandya ..	461	1,435	632	933	208	36	40	897	168	502	424	36	46	466	378
Chitaldrug ..	1,056	3,056	578	2,020	48	34	..	1,986	48	1,036	530	47	8	989	522
Hassan ..	289	1,044	148	618	12	20	3	598	9	426	136	23	6	403	130
Chikmagalur ..	37	85	11	62	10	4	..	58	10	23	1	..	..	23	1
Shimoga ..	100	266	25	180	1	18	..	162	1	86	24	14	2	72	22

II—Textile establishments

COTTON GINNING, CLEANING AND PRESSING

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total No.		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	5	33	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	20	..	..	..	20	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	1	10	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	4	23	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	15	..	..	..	15	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	2	17	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	15	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	2	17	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	15	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	3	16	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	1	10	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	2	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II—Textile establishments

COTTON SPINNING, SIZING AND WEAVING

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total No.		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	**14,025**	**43,339**	**9,640**	**25,233**	**3,670**	**1,919**	**740**	**23,314**	**2,930**	**18,106**	**5,970**	**1,909**	**940**	**16,197**	**5,030**
Bangalore Corporation ..	37	212	..	142	..	22	..	120	..	70	..	..	..	70	..
Bangalore ..	1,886	6,398	891	3,985	300	263	38	3,722	262	2,413	591	211	58	2,202	533
K. G. F. City ..	18	23	19	13	9	1	..	12	9	10	10	2	..	8	10
Kolar ..	1,908	5,027	1,414	2,811	649	203	69	2,608	580	2,216	765	189	122	2,027	643
Tumkur ..	2,239	7,057	1,507	4,141	541	290	213	3,851	328	2,916	966	317	272	2,599	694
Mysore City ..	234	1,011	26	559	11	20	11	539	..	452	15	5	7	447	8
Mysore ..	1,155	2,904	975	1,608	276	82	81	1,526	195	1,296	699	98	95	1,198	604
Mandya ..	2,502	7,779	1,562	4,410	645	404	127	4,006	518	3,369	917	408	146	2,961	771
Chitaldrug ..	2,428	8,235	1,609	4,926	555	463	97	4,463	458	3,309	1,054	454	131	2,855	923
Hassan ..	1,133	3,275	1,336	1,852	525	128	96	1,724	429	1,423	811	155	99	1,268	712
Chikmagalur ..	196	479	45	291	28	2	1	289	27	188	17	12	..	176	17
Shimoga ..	289	939	256	495	131	41	7	454	124	444	125	58	10	386	115
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	**10,680**	**31,671**	**7,273**	**17,616**	**3,202**	**1,650**	**594**	**15,966**	**2,608**	**14,055**	**4,071**	**1,703**	**744**	**12,352**	**3,327**
Bangalore ..	1,071	3,450	510	1,985	253	197	29	1,788	224	1,465	257	193	35	1,272	222
Kolar ..	1,761	4,624	1,385	2,545	643	200	67	2,345	576	2,079	742	188	122	1,891	620
Tumkur ..	1,822	5,646	1,084	3,163	472	255	198	2,908	274	2,483	612	297	228	2,186	384
Mysore ..	859	1,677	779	975	196	21	15	954	181	702	583	9	31	693	552
Mandya ..	2,057	6,398	936	3,522	443	373	87	3,149	356	2,876	493	373	100	2,503	393
Chitaldrug ..	1,774	6,241	1,077	3,406	525	453	97	2,953	428	2,835	552	442	127	2,393	425
Hassan ..	880	2,310	1,206	1,289	513	112	93	1,177	420	1,021	693	134	93	887	600
Chikmagalur ..	173	427	42	261	26	2	1	259	25	166	16	12	..	154	16
Shimoga ..	283	898	254	470	131	37	7	433	124	428	123	55	8	373	115
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	**3,345**	**11,668**	**2,367**	**7,617**	**468**	**269**	**146**	**7,348**	**322**	**4,051**	**1,899**	**206**	**196**	**3,845**	**1,703**
Bangalore Corporation ..	37	212	..	142	..	22	..	120	..	70	..	..	..	70	..
Bangalore ..	815	2,948	381	2,000	47	66	9	1,934	38	948	334	18	23	930	311
K. G. F. City ..	18	23	19	13	9	1	..	12	9	10	10	2	..	8	10
Kolar ..	147	403	29	266	6	3	2	263	4	137	23	1	..	136	23
Tumkur ..	417	1,411	423	978	69	35	15	943	54	433	354	20	44	413	310
Mysore City ..	234	1,011	26	559	11	20	11	539	..	452	15	5	7	447	8
Mysore ..	296	1,227	196	633	80	61	66	572	14	594	116	89	64	505	52
Mandya ..	445	1,381	626	888	202	31	40	857	162	493	424	35	46	458	378
Chitaldrug ..	654	1,994	532	1,520	30	10	..	1,510	30	474	502	12	4	462	498
Hassan ..	253	965	130	563	12	16	3	547	9	402	118	21	6	381	112
Chikmagalur ..	23	52	3	30	2	..	..	30	2	22	1	..	..	22	1
Shimoga ..	6	41	2	25	..	4	..	21	..	16	2	3	2	13	..

II—Textile establishments

COTTON DYEING, BLEACHING, PRINTING, PREPARATION AND SPONGING

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total No.		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	63	269	1	221	1	19	..	202	1	48	..	8	..	40	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	21	99	1	87	1	18	..	69	1	12	..	..	..	12	..
Bangalore ..	12	55	..	28	..	1	..	27	..	27	..	6	..	21	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	3	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	2	20	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	7	31	..	31	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	10	36	..	28	..	..	..	28	..	8	..	2	..	6	..
Hassan ..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	3	7	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Shimoga ..	2	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	23	91	..	56	..	1	..	55	..	35	..	8	..	27	..
Bangalore ..	12	55	..	28	..	1	..	27	..	27	..	6	..	21	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	4	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	4	18	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	8	..	2	..	6	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	40	178	1	165	1	18	..	147	1	13	..	..	..	13	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	21	99	1	87	1	18	..	69	1	12	..	..	..	12	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	2	20	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	3	16	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	6	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	3	7	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Shimoga ..	1	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II—Textile establishments

MANUFACTURE OF SWEATERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total No.		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	129	231	29	65	6	2	2	63	4	166	23	16	4	150	19
Bangalore Corporation ..	41	119	5	63	5	2	2	61	3	56	..	2	..	54	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	4	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	82	109	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	20	14	4	95	16
Hassan ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	5	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	3
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	4	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	124	230	25	65	5	2	2	63	3	165	20	16	4	149	16
Bangalore Corporation ..	41	119	5	63	5	2	2	61	3	56	..	2	..	54	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	82	109	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	20	14	4	95	16
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II—Textile establishments

JUTE PRESSING, BALING, SPINNING AND WEAVING

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total No.		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	29	63	17	34	7	3	..	31	7	29	10	..	..	29	10
Bangalore Corporation	2	3	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	7	5	17	5	7	..	..	5	7	..	10	..	..	..	10
Mysore City	12	45	..	18	..	2	..	16	..	27	..	..	..	27	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	8	10	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	7	5	17	5	7	..	..	5	7	..	10	..	..	..	10
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	7	5	17	5	7	..	..	5	7	..	10	..	..	..	10
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	22	58	..	29	..	3	..	26	..	29	..	..	..	29	..
Bangalore Corporation	2	3	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	12	45	..	18	..	2	..	16	..	27	..	..	..	27	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	8	10	..	8	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	2	..

II—Textile establishments

WOOLLEN SPINNING AND WEAVING

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total No.		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	7,879	18,355	7,902	10,199	3,710	1,027	384	9,172	3,326	8,156	4,192	1,021	490	7,135	3,702
Bangalore Corporation ..	344	1,311	66	1,050	9	39	3	1,011	6	261	57	12	..	249	57
Bangalore ..	467	598	838	359	401	16	46	343	355	239	437	13	54	226	383
K. G. F. City ..	6	10	3	6	2	..	..	6	2	4	1	..	..	4	1
Kolar ..	869	1,452	1,043	843	518	74	52	769	466	609	525	47	83	562	442
Tumkur ..	2,391	6,104	2,723	3,244	1,311	462	164	2,782	1,147	2,860	1,412	485	195	2,375	1,217
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	380	609	498	332	237	15	22	317	215	277	261	11	21	266	240
Mandya ..	512	970	662	517	306	19	24	498	282	453	356	17	24	436	332
Chitaldrug ..	2,194	6,405	1,088	3,339	485	401	64	2,938	421	3,066	603	432	92	2,634	511
Hassan ..	478	670	717	396	318	1	2	395	316	274	399	4	9	270	390
Chikmagalur ..	150	173	142	81	66	..	7	81	59	92	76	..	11	92	65
Shimoga ..	88	53	122	32	57	..	..	32	57	21	65	..	1	21	64
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	6,859	15,447	7,541	8,254	3,593	961	379	7,293	3,214	7,193	3,948	988	479	6,205	3,469
Bangalore ..	456	570	833	333	401	16	46	317	355	237	432	13	54	224	378
Kolar ..	755	1,225	1,034	719	514	74	52	645	462	506	520	47	82	459	438
Tumkur ..	2,099	5,523	2,462	2,876	1,223	459	162	2,417	1,061	2,647	1,239	476	185	2,171	1,054
Mysore ..	291	371	498	217	237	15	22	202	215	154	261	11	21	143	240
Mandya ..	510	961	662	508	306	19	24	489	282	453	356	17	24	436	332
Chitaldrug ..	2,039	5,910	1,071	3,101	471	377	64	2,724	407	2,809	600	420	92	2,389	508
Hassan ..	471	661	717	387	318	1	2	386	316	274	399	4	9	270	390
Chikmagalur ..	150	173	142	81	66	..	7	81	59	92	76	..	11	92	65
Shimoga ..	88	53	122	32	57	..	..	32	57	21	65	..	1	21	64
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	1,020	2,908	361	1,945	117	66	5	1,879	112	963	244	33	11	930	233
Bangalore Corporation ..	344	1,311	66	1,050	9	39	3	1,011	6	261	57	12	..	249	57
Bangalore ..	11	28	5	26	..	..	..	26	..	2	5	..	..	2	5
K. G. F. City ..	6	10	3	6	2	..	..	6	2	4	1	..	..	4	1
Kolar ..	114	227	9	124	4	..	..	124	4	103	5	..	1	103	4
Tumkur ..	292	581	261	368	88	3	2	365	86	213	173	9	10	204	163
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	89	238	..	115	..	..	..	115	..	123	..	..	..	123	..
Mandya ..	2	9	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	155	495	17	238	14	24	..	214	14	257	3	12	..	245	3
Hassan ..	7	9	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II—Textile establishments

SILK REELING, SPINNING, TWISTING AND WEAVING

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total No.		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	3,272	12,501	2,183	8,636	790	364	104	8,272	686	3,865	1,393	197	139	3,668	1,254
Bangalore Corporation ..	1,347	4,659	802	3,603	115	177	14	3,426	101	1,056	687	37	10	1,019	677
Bangalore ..	1,013	3,775	618	2,712	268	91	12	2,621	256	1,063	350	68	29	995	321
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	290	1,277	156	720	111	9	4	711	107	557	45	22	2	535	43
Tumkur ..	169	560	254	341	130	6	59	335	71	219	124	3	76	216	48
Mysore City ..	6	15	3	10	..	1	..	9	..	5	3	..	1	5	2
Mysore ..	314	1,715	287	889	129	73	14	816	115	826	158	62	21	764	137
Mandya ..	67	208	48	169	28	6	..	163	28	39	20	1	..	38	20
Chitaldrug ..	60	278	12	184	6	1	1	183	5	94	6	..	..	94	6
Hassan ..	5	14	1	8	1	..	..	8	1	6	..	4	..	2	..
Chikmagalur ..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	1,111	4,467	990	2,740	481	119	77	2,621	404	1,727	509	115	116	1,612	393
Bangalore ..	427	1,571	307	1,028	135	34	3	994	132	543	172	26	17	517	155
Kolar ..	160	666	97	371	55	3	..	368	55	295	42	20	2	275	40
Tumkur ..	157	525	246	326	127	6	59	320	68	199	119	3	76	196	43
Mysore ..	280	1,422	284	806	129	73	14	733	115	616	155	62	21	554	134
Mandya ..	63	189	48	156	28	2	..	154	28	33	20	..	..	33	20
Chitaldrug ..	18	80	5	45	4	1	1	44	3	35	1	..	..	35	1
Hassan ..	5	14	1	8	1	..	..	8	1	6	..	4	..	2	..
Chikmagalur ..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	2,161	8,034	1,193	5,896	309	245	27	5,651	282	2,138	884	82	23	2,056	861
Bangalore Corporation ..	1,347	4,659	802	3,603	115	177	14	3,426	101	1,056	687	37	10	1,019	677
Bangalore ..	586	2,204	311	1,684	133	57	9	1,627	124	520	178	42	12	478	166
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	130	611	59	349	56	6	4	343	52	262	3	2	..	260	3
Tumkur ..	12	35	8	15	3	..	..	15	3	20	5	..	..	20	5
Mysore City ..	6	15	3	10	..	1	..	9	..	5	3	..	1	5	2
Mysore ..	34	293	3	83	..	..	..	83	..	210	3	..	..	210	3
Mandya ..	4	19	..	13	..	4	..	9	..	6	..	1	..	5	..
Chitaldrug ..	42	198	7	139	2	..	..	139	2	59	5	..	..	59	5
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MANUFACTURE OF RAYON, WEAVING OF RAYON FABRICS AND PRODUCTION OF STAPLE FIBRE YARN

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total No.		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MYSORE STATE	3	18	1	15	..	..	..	15	..	3	1	..	..	3	1
Bangalore Corporation	3	18	1	15	..	..	..	15	..	3	1	..	..	3	1
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	3	18	1	15	..	..	..	15	..	3	1	..	..	3	1
Bangalore Corporation	3	18	1	15	..	..	..	15	..	3	1	..	..	3	1
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MANUFACTURE OF ROPE, TWINE, STRING AND OTHER RELATED GOODS FROM COCOANUT, ALOES, STRAW, LINSEED AND HAIR

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total No.		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	8,574	10,193	10,830	5,042	3,531	425	262	4,617	3,269	5,151	7,299	494	533	4,657	6,766
Bangalore Corporation	40	99	9	60	5	2	3	58	2	39	4	..	..	39	4
Bangalore	770	1,512	365	702	169	68	45	634	124	810	196	91	11	719	185
K. G. F. City	9	9	1	4	1	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	5	..
Kolar	919	1,040	945	612	543	39	20	573	523	428	402	36	22	392	380
Tumkur	900	1,307	1,227	674	535	27	64	647	471	633	692	21	88	612	604
Mysore City	26	12	18	5	2	..	..	5	2	7	16	..	..	7	16
Mysore	2,469	2,772	3,171	1,230	1,107	184	104	1,046	1,003	1,542	2,064	207	213	1,335	1,851
Mandya	230	264	192	177	120	3	..	174	120	87	72	1	..	86	72
Chitaldrug	957	1,790	610	825	230	57	7	768	223	965	380	97	8	868	372
Hassan	283	516	170	293	69	5	..	288	69	223	101	6	1	217	100
Chikmagalur	206	338	236	214	107	17	1	197	106	124	129	13	11	111	118
Shimoga	1,765	534	3,886	246	643	23	18	223	625	288	3,243	22	179	266	3,064
MYSORE STATE RURAL	7,892	8,522	10,539	4,181	3,390	334	207	3,847	3,183	4,341	7,149	406	513	3,935	6,636
Bangalore	670	1,319	225	581	90	63	11	518	79	738	135	88	1	650	134
Kolar	838	847	918	515	528	32	19	483	509	332	390	21	22	311	368
Tumkur	799	1,041	1,212	585	530	26	64	559	466	456	682	21	86	435	596
Mysore	2,387	2,414	3,146	1,055	1,090	130	87	925	1,003	1,359	2,056	158	205	1,201	1,851
Mandya	223	254	186	170	114	2	..	168	114	84	72	1	..	83	72
Chitaldrug	843	1,555	608	727	228	57	7	670	221	828	380	88	8	740	372
Hassan	257	455	153	255	69	2	..	253	69	200	84	5	1	195	83
Chikmagalur	195	312	228	188	99	13	1	175	98	124	129	13	11	111	118
Shimoga	1,680	325	3,863	105	642	9	18	96	624	220	3,221	11	179	209	3,042
MYSORE STATE URBAN	682	1,671	291	861	141	91	55	770	86	810	150	88	20	722	130
Bangalore Corporation	40	99	9	60	5	2	3	58	2	39	4	..	..	39	4
Bangalore	100	193	140	121	79	5	34	116	45	72	61	3	10	69	51
K. G. F. City	9	9	1	4	1	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	5	..
Kolar	81	193	27	97	15	7	1	90	14	96	12	15	..	81	12
Tumkur	101	266	15	89	5	1	..	88	5	177	10	..	2	177	8
Mysore City	26	12	18	5	2	..	..	5	2	7	16	..	..	7	16
Mysore	82	358	25	175	17	54	17	121	..	183	8	49	8	134	..
Mandya	7	10	6	7	6	1	..	6	6	3	..	..	..	3	..
Chitaldrug	114	235	2	98	2	..	..	98	2	137	..	9	..	128	..
Hassan	26	61	17	38	..	3	..	35	..	23	17	1	..	22	17
Chikmagalur	11	26	8	26	8	4	..	22	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	85	209	23	141	1	14	..	127	1	68	22	11	..	57	22

ALL OTHER (INCLUDING INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED) TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total No.		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	46	106	5	74	2	4	..	70	2	32	3	1	..	31	3
Bangalore Corporation	5	17	..	17	..	3	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	22	57	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	27	..	..	..	27	..
Mysore City	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	3	2	4	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	2
Chitaldrug	11	18	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Hassan	2	5	1	4	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	37	80	4	49	2	..	..	49	2	31	2	..	..	31	2
Bangalore	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	22	57	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	27	..	..	..	27	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	3	2	4	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	2
Chitaldrug	10	17	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	9	26	1	25	..	4	..	21	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
Bangalore Corporation	5	17	..	17	..	3	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	2	5	1	4	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

ALL ESTABLISHMENTS

State, City and District		Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
			Total		Males						Females					
					Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
			W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	..	82,624	157,720	56,109	122,508	31,241	5,942	2,081	116,566	29,160	35,212	24,868	3,237	2,366	31,975	22,502
Bangalore Corporation	..	4,819	12,579	591	11,694	348	1,133	53	10,561	295	885	243	91	29	794	214
Bangalore	..	12,252	21,913	9,556	16,810	5,833	366	221	16,444	5,612	5,103	3,723	207	206	4,896	3,517
K. G. F. City	..	745	1,453	170	1,399	163	142	3	1,257	160	54	7	3	..	51	7
Kolar	..	9,960	18,894	6,031	14,725	3,759	395	242	14,330	3,517	4,169	2,272	266	213	3,903	2,059
Tumkur	..	8,311	14,632	5,425	11,658	3,106	537	238	11,121	2,868	2,974	2,319	389	259	2,585	2,060
Mysore City	..	3,023	6,313	473	5,454	106	450	24	5,004	82	859	367	32	29	827	338
Mysore	..	14,678	31,268	17,443	20,547	7,772	1,252	749	19,295	7,023	10,721	9,671	1,226	1,082	9,495	8,589
Mandya	..	7,188	10,965	8,402	8,165	4,502	320	226	7,845	4,276	2,800	3,900	226	285	2,574	3,615
Chitaldrug	..	7,712	14,524	2,192	11,308	1,558	667	131	10,641	1,427	3,216	634	480	110	2,736	524
Hassan	..	5,221	9,356	2,900	7,154	1,927	258	100	6,896	1,827	2,202	973	163	105	2,039	868
Chikmagalur	..	2,964	5,450	1,143	4,534	801	123	28	4,411	773	916	342	44	17	872	325
Shimoga	..	5,751	10,373	1,783	9,060	1,366	299	66	8,761	1,300	1,313	417	110	31	1,203	386
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	61,902	110,892	51,576	81,041	28,564	3,368	1,864	77,673	26,700	29,851	23,012	2,891	2,239	26,960	20,723
Bangalore	..	11,209	19,570	9,426	14,688	5,749	337	216	14,351	5,533	4,882	3,677	193	205	4,689	3,472
Kolar	..	8,508	15,507	5,806	11,933	3,574	267	225	11,666	3,349	3,574	2,232	227	213	3,347	2,019
Tumkur	..	7,193	12,234	5,240	9,408	3,009	458	229	8,950	2,780	2,826	2,231	386	258	2,440	1,973
Mysore	..	12,992	27,746	16,048	17,792	6,919	1,078	692	16,714	6,227	9,954	9,129	1,117	1,082	8,837	8,047
Mandya	..	6,264	9,061	8,138	6,484	4,334	285	224	6,199	4,110	2,577	3,804	219	279	2,358	3,525
Chitaldrug	..	6,025	10,871	2,048	8,110	1,489	540	111	7,570	1,378	2,761	559	466	109	2,295	450
Hassan	..	3,971	6,820	2,349	5,036	1,615	194	94	4,842	1,521	1,784	734	153	98	1,631	636
Chikmagalur	..	1,934	3,032	1,062	2,475	751	48	23	2,427	728	557	311	37	15	520	296
Shimoga	..	3,806	6,051	1,459	5,115	1,124	161	50	4,954	1,074	936	335	93	30	843	305
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	20,722	46,828	4,533	41,467	2,677	2,574	217	38,893	2,460	5,361	1,856	346	77	5,015	1,779
Bangalore Corporation	..	4,819	12,579	591	11,694	348	1,133	53	10,561	295	885	243	91	29	794	214
Bangalore	..	1,043	2,343	130	2,122	84	29	5	2,093	79	221	46	14	1	207	45
K. G. F. City	..	745	1,453	170	1,399	163	142	3	1,257	160	54	7	3	..	51	7
Kolar	..	1,452	3,387	225	2,792	185	128	17	2,664	168	595	40	39	..	556	40
Tumkur	..	1,118	2,398	185	2,250	97	79	9	2,171	88	148	88	3	1	145	87
Mysore City	..	3,023	6,313	473	5,454	106	450	24	5,004	82	859	367	32	29	827	338
Mysore	..	1,686	3,522	1,395	2,755	853	174	57	2,581	796	767	542	109	..	658	542
Mandya	..	924	1,904	264	1,681	168	35	2	1,646	166	223	96	7	6	216	90
Chitaldrug	..	1,687	3,653	144	3,198	69	127	20	3,071	49	455	75	14	1	441	74
Hassan	..	1,250	2,536	551	2,118	312	64	6	2,054	306	418	239	10	7	408	232
Chikmagalur	..	1,030	2,418	81	2,059	50	75	5	1,984	45	359	31	7	2	352	29
Shimoga	..	1,945	4,322	324	3,945	242	138	16	3,807	226	377	82	17	1	360	81

III—Non-Textile Establishments

HERDSMEN AND SHEPHERDS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	37	58	12	34	6	3	..	31	6	24	6	2	1	22	5
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	36	56	12	33	6	3	..	30	6	23	6	2	1	21	5
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	36	56	12	33	6	3	..	30	6	23	6	2	1	21	5
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	36	56	12	33	6	3	..	30	6	23	6	2	1	21	5
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

BREEDERS AND KEEPERS OF PIGS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

POULTRY FARMERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	16	29	..	28	..	..	..	28	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	2	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	14	23	..	22	..	..	..	22	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	14	25	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore	2	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	12	19	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

BEE-KEEPERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	10	20	5	19	5	..	..	19	5	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	4	4	5	3	5	..	..	3	5	1	..	..	..	1	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	5	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	10	20	5	19	5	..	..	19	5	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore ..	4	4	5	3	5	..	..	3	5	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kolar ..	5	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

SILKWORM REARERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	**16,944**	**35,244**	**29,602**	**22,224**	**13,977**	**961**	**831**	**21,263**	**13,146**	**13,020**	**15,625**	**998**	**1,198**	**12,022**	**14,427**
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	4,353	7,727	6,648	5,302	3,788	82	124	5,220	3,664	2,425	2,860	61	135	2,364	2,725
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	2,400	5,883	3,104	4,001	1,704	92	105	3,909	1,599	1,882	1,400	93	104	1,789	1,296
Tumkur ..	904	1,311	1,769	973	953	52	10	921	943	338	816	41	16	297	800
Mysore City ..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	7,386	18,608	12,838	10,891	4,925	693	528	10,198	4,397	7,717	7,913	767	850	6,950	7,063
Mandya ..	1,898	1,705	5,243	1,048	2,607	42	64	1,006	2,543	657	2,636	36	93	621	2,543
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	2	7	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	**16,482**	**34,549**	**28,305**	**21,807**	**13,274**	**907**	**777**	**20,900**	**12,497**	**12,742**	**15,031**	**963**	**1,198**	**11,779**	**13,833**
Bangalore ..	4,348	7,708	6,628	5,290	3,784	80	124	5,210	3,660	2,418	2,844	60	135	2,358	2,709
Kolar ..	2,363	5,785	3,100	3,923	1,702	92	105	3,831	1,597	1,862	1,398	90	104	1,772	1,294
Tumkur ..	904	1,311	1,769	973	953	52	10	921	943	338	816	41	16	297	800
Mysore ..	7,010	18,129	11,620	10,611	4,239	641	474	9,970	3,765	7,518	7,381	736	850	6,782	6,531
Mandya ..	1,855	1,609	5,188	1,004	2,596	42	64	962	2,532	605	2,592	36	93	569	2,499
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	2	7	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	**462**	**695**	**1,297**	**417**	**703**	**54**	**54**	**363**	**649**	**278**	**594**	**35**	..	**243**	**594**
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	5	19	20	12	4	2	..	10	4	7	16	1	..	6	16
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	37	98	4	78	2	..	..	78	2	20	2	3	..	17	2
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	376	479	1,218	280	686	52	54	228	632	199	532	31	..	168	532
Mandya ..	43	96	55	44	11	..	..	44	11	52	44	..	..	52	44
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

COFFEE PLANTATIONS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	43	153	59	137	39	..	..	137	39	16	20	..	..	16	20
Bangalore Corporation	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	40	150	59	134	39	..	..	134	39	16	20	..	..	16	20
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	40	150	59	134	39	..	..	134	39	16	20	..	..	16	20
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	40	150	59	134	39	..	..	134	39	16	20	..	..	16	20
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

ARECA PLANTATIONS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	75	341	265	168	112	2	3	166	109	173	153	3	18	170	135
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	9	2	29	2	16	..	..	2	16	..	13	..	..	..	13
Mysore City ..	4	6	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	26	18	231	8	91	..	3	8	88	10	140	..	18	10	122
Chikmagalur ..	30	313	..	153	..	2	..	151	..	160	..	3	..	157	..
Shimoga ..	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	21	18	106	8	42	..	..	8	42	10	64	..	11	10	53
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	16	18	101	8	37	..	..	8	37	10	64	..	11	10	53
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	54	323	159	160	70	2	3	158	67	163	89	3	7	160	82
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	9	2	29	2	16	..	..	2	16	..	13	..	..	..	13
Mysore City ..	4	6	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	10	..	130	..	54	..	3	..	51	..	76	..	7	..	69
Chikmagalur ..	30	313	..	153	..	2	..	151	..	160	..	3	..	157	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

CHARCOAL BURNERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	82	154	35	145	33	..	..	145	33	9	2	..	..	9	2
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	41	35	34	34	32	..	..	34	32	1	2	..	..	1	2
K. G F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	3	8	1	6	1	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Tumkur	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	33	91	..	85	..	..	..	85	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
Mandya	4	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	82	154	35	145	33	..	..	145	33	9	2	..	..	9	2
Bangalore	41	35	34	34	32	..	..	34	32	1	2	..	..	1	2
Kolar	3	8	1	6	1	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Tumkur	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	33	91	..	85	..	..	..	85	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
Mandya	4	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

COLLECTORS OF FOREST PRODUCE AND LAC

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	14	5	20	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	20	..	..	2	20
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	12	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	19
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	14	5	20	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	20	..	..	2	20
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	12	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	19
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

WOODCUTTERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	5	17	..	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	2	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	3	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	3	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	3	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	2	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	2	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

COWDUNG COLLECTORS AND CAKE-MAKERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	6	4	2	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

HUNTING (INCLUDING TRAPPING AND GAME PROPAGATION)

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

FISHING

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	19	1	18	1	18	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	18	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	19	1	18	1	18	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	18	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

IRON-ORE MINING

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	1	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	1	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MINING OF LEAD, SILVER AND ZINC

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

CORUNDUM MINING

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	1	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	1	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

STONE-QUARRYING, CLAY AND SAND PITS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	2,501	4,461	1,362	3,292	884	157	42	3,135	842	1,169	478	121	42	1,048	436
Bangalore Corporation	8	33	1	33	..	..	..	33	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bangalore	332	700	120	554	79	5	1	549	78	146	41	4	1	142	40
K. G. F. City	46	56	7	53	4	1	..	52	4	3	3	..	..	3	3
Kolar	979	1,264	486	1,077	380	13	27	1,064	353	187	106	8	18	179	88
Tumkur	364	564	370	346	223	19	4	327	219	218	147	21	11	197	136
Mysore City	16	34	..	31	..	2	..	29	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Mysore	237	685	162	418	74	77	10	341	64	267	88	62	11	205	77
Mandya	188	386	88	248	62	20	..	228	62	138	26	14	..	124	26
Chitaldrug	146	324	32	229	14	16	..	213	14	95	18	7	..	88	18
Hassan	92	189	52	133	21	2	..	131	21	56	31	5	1	51	30
Chikmagalur	33	89	27	58	15	..	..	58	15	31	12	..	..	31	12
Shimoga	60	137	17	112	12	2	..	110	12	25	5	..	..	25	5
MYSORE STATE RURAL	2,272	3,964	1,293	2,933	860	142	41	2,791	819	1,031	433	113	42	918	391
Bangalore	327	695	116	552	76	5	1	547	75	143	40	4	1	139	39
Kolar	969	1,240	485	1,063	379	13	26	1,050	353	177	106	8	18	169	88
Tumkur	364	564	370	346	223	19	4	327	219	218	147	21	11	197	136
Mysore	226	644	162	397	74	68	10	329	64	247	88	54	11	193	77
Mandya	170	356	80	231	58	20	..	211	58	125	22	14	..	111	22
Chitaldrug	103	242	18	177	7	15	..	162	7	65	11	7	..	58	11
Hassan	65	136	26	93	19	2	..	91	19	43	7	5	1	38	6
Chikmagalur	23	19	27	14	15	..	..	14	15	5	12	..	..	5	12
Shimoga	25	68	9	60	9	..	..	60	9	8	..	..	..	8	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	229	497	69	359	24	15	1	344	23	138	45	8	..	130	45
Bangalore Corporation	8	33	1	33	..	..	..	33	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bangalore	5	5	4	2	3	..	..	2	3	3	1	..	..	3	1
K. G. F. City	46	56	7	53	4	1	..	52	4	3	3	..	..	3	3
Kolar	10	24	1	14	1	..	1	14	..	10	..	..	..	10	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	16	34	..	31	..	2	..	29	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Mysore	11	41	..	21	..	9	..	12	..	20	..	8	..	12	..
Mandya	18	30	8	17	4	..	..	17	4	13	4	..	..	13	4
Chitaldrug	43	82	14	52	7	1	..	51	7	30	7	..	..	30	7
Hassan	27	53	26	40	2	..	..	40	2	13	24	..	..	13	24
Chikmagalur	10	70	..	44	..	..	..	44	..	26	..	..	..	26	..
Shimoga	35	69	8	52	3	2	..	50	3	17	5	..	..	17	5

III—Non-Textile Establishments

VIBHUTHI MANUFACTURE

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	4	6	2	5	2	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	4	6	2	5	2	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	4	6	2	5	2	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	4	6	2	5	2	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MICA MINING

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	1	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	1	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	1	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	1	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

QUARRYING OF SALT, SALTPETRE AND SALINE SUBSTANCES

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	65	178	78	115	42	1	32	114	10	63	36	4	36	59	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	1	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	40	124	78	61	42	1	32	60	10	63	36	4	36	59	..
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	24	42	..	42	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	64	166	78	103	42	1	32	102	10	63	36	4	36	59	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	40	124	78	61	42	1	32	60	10	63	36	4	36	59	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	24	42	..	42	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	1	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	1	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

CANNING AND PRESERVATION OF FISH

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

OTHER FOOD INDUSTRIES LIKE BAKERY, ETC.

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	621	1,655	85	1,486	74	83	1	1,403	73	169	11	5	1	164	10
Bangalore Corporation	141	398	5	387	5	18	..	369	5	11	..	2	..	9	..
Bangalore	8	23	3	23	3	2	..	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	29	86	2	82	2	4	..	78	2	4	..	..	..	4	..
Kolar	27	90	16	80	14	5	..	75	14	10	2	..	..	10	2
Tumkur	32	72	..	69	..	1	..	68	..	3	..	1	..	2	..
Mysore City	84	253	1	231	1	22	..	209	1	22	..	..	..	22	..
Mysore	24	60	6	56	6	4	..	52	6	4	..	..	..	4	..
Mandya	23	39	9	39	9	1	..	38	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	74	205	15	168	11	5	..	163	11	37	4	2	..	35	4
Hassan	35	84	13	64	12	..	1	64	11	20	1	..	..	20	1
Chikmagalur	50	110	5	97	4	4	..	93	4	13	1	..	1	13	..
Shimoga	94	235	10	190	7	17	..	173	7	45	3	..	..	45	3
MYSORE STATE RURAL	48	86	17	69	16	3	..	66	16	17	1	..	1	17	..
Bangalore	8	23	3	23	3	2	..	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	3	14	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	7	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	20	34	5	23	4	1	..	22	4	11	1	..	1	11	..
Shimoga	8	13	1	7	1	..	..	7	1	6	..	..	..	6	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	573	1,569	68	1,417	58	80	1	1,337	57	152	10	5	..	147	10
Bangalore Corporation	141	398	5	387	5	18	..	369	5	11	..	2	..	9	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	29	86	2	82	2	4	..	78	2	4	..	..	..	4	..
Kolar	27	90	16	80	14	5	..	75	14	10	2	..	..	10	2
Tumkur	32	72	..	69	..	1	..	68	..	3	..	1	..	2	..
Mysore City	84	253	1	231	1	22	..	209	1	22	..	..	..	22	..
Mysore	21	46	6	42	6	4	..	38	6	4	..	..	..	4	..
Mandya	16	39	1	39	1	1	..	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	73	204	15	167	11	5	..	162	11	37	4	2	..	35	4
Hassan	34	83	13	63	12	..	1	63	11	20	1	..	..	20	1
Chikmagalur	30	76	..	74	..	3	..	71	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Shimoga	86	222	9	183	6	17	..	166	6	39	3	..	..	39	3

HAND POUNDERS OF RICE AND OTHER PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUAL DEHUSKING AND FLOUR GRINDING

State, City and District	Total No. of establish-ments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	48	186	7	177	4	3	1	174	3	9	3	..	..	9	3
Bangalore Corporation	10	22	..	20	..	2	..	18	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	2	2	3	2	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	31	151	..	151	..	..	..	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	3	6	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	..	..	5	3
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	12	65	4	63	4	1	1	62	3	2	..	..	..	2	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	2	2	3	2	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	8	58	..	58	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	36	121	3	114	..	2	..	112	..	7	3	..	..	7	3
Bangalore Corporation	10	22	..	20	..	2	..	18	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	23	93	..	93	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	3	6	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	..	..	5	3
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MILLERS OF CEREALS AND PULSES

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	1,465	3,625	187	3,312	143	111	4	3,201	139	313	44	8	..	305	44
Bangalore Corporation ..	244	509	5	473	4	31	1	442	3	36	1	..	..	36	1
Bangalore ..	165	327	17	306	16	7	..	299	16	21	1	..	..	21	1
K. G. F. City ..	47	123	1	122	1	4	..	118	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kolar ..	81	272	8	219	7	6	..	213	7	53	1	1	..	52	1
Tumkur ..	88	173	22	168	20	4	..	164	20	5	2	..	..	5	2
Mysore City ..	158	284	8	269	6	22	2	247	4	15	2	..	..	15	2
Mysore ..	108	264	29	200	29	6	..	194	29	64	..	2	..	62	..
Mandya ..	94	375	35	334	19	5	..	329	19	41	16	..	..	41	16
Chitaldrug ..	128	314	9	289	9	11	..	278	9	25	..	2	..	23	..
Hassan ..	101	292	20	268	10	5	..	263	10	24	10	3	..	21	10
Chikmagalur ..	98	226	7	221	7	2	..	219	7	5	..	..	..	5	..
Shimoga ..	153	466	26	443	15	8	1	435	14	23	11	..	..	23	11
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	451	1,203	125	1,076	102	26	1	1,050	101	127	23	7	..	120	23
Bangalore ..	114	221	15	203	14	7	..	196	14	18	1	..	..	18	1
Kolar ..	31	91	6	74	5	..	..	74	5	17	1	1	..	16	1
Tumkur ..	21	38	13	37	11	2	..	35	11	1	2	..	..	1	2
Mysore ..	50	116	28	88	28	2	..	86	28	28	..	1	..	27	..
Mandya ..	53	210	20	191	11	..	..	191	11	19	9	..	..	19	9
Chitaldrug ..	54	145	7	129	7	5	..	124	7	16	..	2	..	14	..
Hassan ..	40	127	9	111	9	4	..	107	9	16	..	3	..	13	..
Chikmagalur ..	37	82	6	81	6	1	..	80	6	1	..	..	..	1	..
Shimoga ..	51	173	21	162	11	5	1	157	10	11	10	..	..	11	10
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	1,014	2,422	62	2,236	41	85	3	2,151	38	186	21	1	..	185	21
Bangalore Corporation ..	244	509	5	473	4	31	1	442	3	36	1	..	..	36	1
Bangalore ..	51	106	2	103	2	..	..	103	2	3	..	..	..	3	..
K. G. F. City ..	47	123	1	122	1	4	..	118	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kolar ..	50	181	2	145	2	6	..	139	2	36	..	..	..	36	..
Tumkur ..	67	135	9	131	9	2	..	129	9	4	..	..	..	4	..
Mysore City ..	158	284	8	269	6	22	2	247	4	15	2	..	..	15	2
Mysore ..	58	148	1	112	1	4	..	108	1	36	..	1	..	35	..
Mandya ..	41	165	15	143	8	5	..	138	8	22	7	..	..	22	7
Chitaldrug ..	74	169	2	160	2	6	..	154	2	9	..	..	..	9	..
Hassan ..	61	165	11	157	1	1	..	156	1	8	10	..	..	8	10
Chikmagalur ..	61	144	1	140	1	1	..	139	1	4	..	..	..	4	..
Shimoga ..	102	293	5	281	4	3	..	278	4	12	1	..	..	12	1

GRAIN PARCHERS AND MAKERS OF BLENDED AND PREPARED FLOUR AND OTHER CEREAL AND PULSE PREPARATIONS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	32	105	..	95	..	2	..	93	..	10	..	..	..	10	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	14	48	..	41	..	1	..	40	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Mysore City ..	2	6	..	6	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	8	36	..	36	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	8	33	..	33	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	6	30	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	24	72	..	62	..	2	..	60	..	10	..	..	..	10	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	14	48	..	41	..	1	..	40	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Mysore City ..	2	6	..	6	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	2	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

OTHER PROCESSES OF GRAINS AND PULSES

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	68	153	4	82	3	14	..	68	3	71	1	4	..	67	1
Bangalore Corporation	4	12	..	11	..	2	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	62	137	3	67	3	12	..	55	3	70	..	4	..	66	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	68	153	4	82	3	14	..	68	3	71	1	4	..	67	1
Bangalore Corporation	4	12	..	11	..	2	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	62	137	3	67	3	12	..	55	3	70	..	4	..	66	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

III—Non-Textile Establishments

VEGETABLE OIL PRESSERS AND REFINERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total No.		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	2,153	3,638	1,651	2,597	1,113	93	60	2,504	1,053	1,041	538	50	53	991	485
Bangalore Corporation ..	13	64	..	56	..	3	..	53	..	8	..	..	..	8	..
Bangalore ..	404	660	367	495	310	3	9	492	301	165	57	4	..	161	57
K. G. F. City ..	11	18	5	16	5	..	..	16	5	2	..	..	..	2	..
Kolar ..	475	733	370	556	262	14	8	542	254	177	108	6	12	171	96
Tumkur ..	426	641	351	486	226	30	20	456	206	155	125	8	14	147	111
Mysore City ..	15	30	..	25	..	..	..	25	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Mysore ..	121	214	71	158	42	..	1	158	41	56	29	..	3	56	26
Mandya ..	417	660	398	399	213	15	19	384	194	261	185	15	16	246	169
Chitaldrug ..	53	126	12	78	9	9	..	69	9	48	3	5	..	43	3
Hassan ..	146	345	65	217	37	17	3	200	34	128	28	12	8	116	20
Chikmagalur ..	45	89	2	56	1	2	..	54	1	33	1	..	..	33	1
Shimoga ..	27	58	10	55	8	..	..	55	8	3	2	..	..	3	2
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	1,833	2,836	1,568	1,961	1,066	81	58	1,880	1,008	875	502	49	53	826	449
Bangalore ..	356	568	349	423	299	3	8	420	291	145	50	4	..	141	50
Kolar ..	441	630	369	471	261	12	8	459	253	159	108	6	12	153	96
Tumkur ..	381	545	329	396	222	25	19	371	203	149	107	8	14	141	93
Mysore ..	93	138	65	107	38	..	1	107	37	31	27	..	3	31	24
Mandya ..	357	500	382	270	204	14	19	256	185	230	178	14	16	216	162
Chitaldrug ..	47	116	12	70	9	9	..	61	9	46	3	5	..	41	3
Hassan ..	109	247	60	153	32	17	3	136	29	94	28	12	8	82	20
Chikmagalur ..	28	51	2	30	1	1	..	29	1	21	1	..	..	21	1
Shimoga ..	21	41	..	41	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	320	802	83	636	47	12	2	624	45	166	36	1	..	165	36
Bangalore Corporation ..	13	64	..	56	..	3	..	53	..	8	..	..	..	8	..
Bangalore ..	48	92	18	72	11	..	1	72	10	20	7	..	..	20	7
K. G. F. City ..	11	18	5	16	5	..	..	16	5	2	..	..	..	2	..
Kolar ..	34	103	1	85	1	2	..	83	1	18	..	..	..	18	..
Tumkur ..	45	96	22	90	4	5	1	85	3	6	18	..	..	6	18
Mysore City ..	15	30	..	25	..	..	..	25	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Mysore ..	28	76	6	51	4	..	..	51	4	25	2	..	..	25	2
Mandya ..	60	160	16	129	9	1	..	128	9	31	7	1	..	30	7
Chitaldrug ..	6	10	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Hassan ..	37	98	5	64	5	..	..	64	5	34	..	..	..	34	..
Chikmagalur ..	17	38	..	26	..	1	..	25	..	12	..	..	..	12	..
Shimoga ..	6	17	10	14	8	..	..	14	8	3	2	..	..	3	2

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MAKERS OF BUTTER, CHEESE, GHEE AND OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	35	71	5	65	5	1	..	64	5	6	..	..	..	6	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	17	30	4	28	4	..	..	28	4	2	..	..	..	2	..
K. G. F. City	5	14	..	14	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	5	13	1	9	1	..	..	9	1	4	..	..	..	4	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	7	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	18	34	5	31	5	..	..	31	5	3	..	..	..	3	..
Bangalore	17	30	4	28	4	..	..	28	4	2	..	..	..	2	..
Kolar	1	4	1	3	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	17	37	..	34	..	1	..	33	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	5	14	..	14	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	4	9	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	7	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

GUR MANUFACTURE

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	339	566	1,061	534	1,037	..	4	534	1,033	32	24	..	..	32	24
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	28	47	36	44	22	..	..	44	22	3	14	..	..	3	14
K. G. F. City ..	1	10	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Kolar ..	61	296	101	274	91	..	..	274	91	22	10	..	..	22	11
Tumkur ..	4	9	2	9	2	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	108	18	609	17	609	..	3	17	606	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mandya ..	19	48	84	47	84	..	..	47	84	1	..	..	..	1	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	100	111	193	111	193	..	1	111	192	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	18	27	36	27	36	..	..	27	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	280	482	871	477	857	..	4	477	853	5	14	..	..	5	14
Bangalore ..	25	38	36	35	22	..	..	35	22	3	14	..	..	3	14
Kolar ..	24	248	1	248	1	..	..	248	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	4	9	2	9	2	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	93	6	519	5	519	..	3	5	516	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mandya ..	16	43	84	42	84	..	..	42	84	1	..	..	..	1	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	100	111	193	111	193	..	1	111	192	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	18	27	36	27	36	..	..	27	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	59	84	190	57	180	..	..	57	180	27	10	..	..	27	10
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	3	9	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	1	10	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Kolar ..	37	48	100	26	90	..	..	26	90	22	10	..	..	22	10
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	15	12	90	12	90	..	..	12	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	3	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OTHER MANUFACTURES AND REFINING OF RAW SUGAR, SYRUP AND GRANULATED OR CLARIFIED SUGAR FROM SUGARCANE OR FROM SUGAR BEETS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	11	46	12	46	10	6	..	40	10	..	2	..	..	..	2
Bangalore Corporation	7	26	..	26	..	2	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	2	6	12	6	10	..	..	6	10	..	2	..	..	..	2
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	2	14	..	14	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	11	46	12	46	10	6	..	40	10	..	2	..	..	..	2
Bangalore Corporation	7	26	..	26	..	2	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	2	6	12	6	10	..	..	6	10	..	2	..	..	..	2
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	2	14	..	14	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	1	4	...	4	...	..	...	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

ICE MANUFACTURERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	18	53	1	52	1	6	..	46	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	8	28	..	27	..	2	..	25	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	2	7	1	7	1	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	1	5	..	5	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	5	11	..	11	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	18	53	1	52	1	6	..	46	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	8	28	..	27	..	2	..	25	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	2	7	1	7	1	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	1	5	..	5	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	5	11	..	11	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MANUFACTURE OF AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS AND OTHER BEVERAGES

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	180	464	32	454	29	34	4	420	25	10	3	2	1	8	2
Bangalore Corporation	21	104	1	98	1	11	..	87	1	6	..	2	..	4	..
Bangalore	4	11	..	10	..	2	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
K. G. F. City	12	36	..	36	..	1	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	8	17	4	16	4	4	..	12	4	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tumkur	7	16	2	16	2	1	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	29	84	4	83	3	2	2	81	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
Mysore	4	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	7	12	1	12	1	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	18	33	5	33	5	..	..	33	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	15	26	2	25	2	4	..	21	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Chikmagalur	22	39	11	39	9	4	2	35	7	..	2	..	..	..	2
Shimoga	33	76	2	76	2	5	..	71	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	15	31	6	29	6	3	..	26	6	2	..	..	..	2	..
Bangalore	4	11	..	10	..	2	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Chikmagalur	4	4	2	4	2	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	4	10	2	10	2	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	165	433	26	425	23	31	4	394	19	8	3	2	1	6	2
Bangalore Corporation	21	104	1	98	1	11	..	87	1	6	..	2	..	4	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K G. F. City	12	36	..	36	..	1	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	8	17	4	16	4	4	..	12	4	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tumkur	6	16	..	16	..	1	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	29	84	4	83	3	2	2	81	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
Mysore	3	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	7	12	1	12	1	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	18	33	5	33	5	..	..	33	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	14	23	2	23	2	4	..	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	18	35	9	35	7	3	2	32	5	..	2	..	..	..	2
Shimoga	29	66	..	66	..	5	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MANUFACTURE OF BIDIS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	1,270	4,277	514	3,257	240	145	20	3,112	220	1,020	274	56	27	964	247
Bangalore Corporation	31	202	21	199	14	15	..	184	14	3	7	..	..	3	7
Bangalore	145	575	27	456	14	18	..	438	14	119	13	6	..	113	13
K. G. F. City	4	20	..	20	..	1	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	75	387	12	340	6	30	4	310	2	47	6	6	4	41	2
Tumkur	261	773	157	616	70	25	3	591	67	157	87	6	4	151	83
Mysore City	77	551	12	512	3	7	..	505	3	39	9	..	..	39	9
Mysore	37	193	13	154	4	1	..	153	4	39	9	5	6	34	3
Mandya	31	52	29	37	11	..	1	37	10	15	18	..	1	15	17
Chitaldrug	121	354	19	286	6	19	1	267	5	68	13	1	..	67	13
Hassan	322	754	199	362	95	21	10	341	85	392	104	27	12	365	92
Chikmagalur	71	190	1	99	1	3	1	96	..	91	..	2	..	89	..
Shimoga	95	226	24	176	16	5	..	171	16	50	8	3	..	47	8
MYSORE STATE RURAL	733	2,014	362	1,284	196	78	19	1,206	177	730	166	48	26	682	140
Bangalore	111	396	27	287	14	12	..	275	14	109	13	6	..	103	13
Kolar	45	228	11	187	5	15	4	172	1	41	6	6	4	35	2
Tumkur	193	475	116	344	64	16	3	328	61	131	52	5	3	126	49
Mysore	29	115	13	76	4	1	..	75	4	39	9	5	6	34	3
Mandya	22	35	22	23	7	..	1	23	6	12	15	..	1	12	14
Chitaldrug	19	63	5	56	5	15	..	41	5	7	..	..	..	7	..
Hassan	222	484	165	211	94	19	10	192	84	273	71	23	12	250	59
Chikmagalur	66	165	1	77	1	..	1	77	..	88	..	2	..	86	..
Shimoga	26	53	2	23	2	..	..	23	2	30	..	1	..	29	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	537	2,263	152	1,973	44	67	1	1,906	43	290	108	8	1	282	107
Bangalore Corporation	31	202	21	199	14	15	..	184	14	3	7	..	..	3	7
Bangalore	34	179	..	169	..	6	..	163	..	10	..	..	..	10	..
K. G. F. City	4	20	..	20	..	1	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	30	159	1	153	1	15	..	138	1	6	..	..	..	6	..
Tumkur	68	298	41	272	6	9	..	263	6	26	35	1	1	25	34
Mysore City	77	551	12	512	3	7	..	505	3	39	9	..	..	39	9
Mysore	8	78	..	78	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	9	17	7	14	4	..	..	14	4	3	3	..	..	3	3
Chitaldrug	102	291	14	230	1	4	1	226	..	61	13	1	..	60	13
Hassan	100	270	34	151	1	2	..	149	1	119	33	4	..	115	33
Chikmagalur	5	25	..	22	..	3	..	19	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Shimoga	69	173	22	153	14	5	..	148	14	20	8	2	..	18	8

MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS (OTHER THAN BIDIS) SUCH AS CIGARETTES, CIGARS, CHEROOTS AND SNUFF

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	71	161	49	124	31	1	..	123	31	37	18	..	..	37	18
Bangalore Corporation ..	6	17	7	17	7	..	..	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	5	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	3	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	9	20	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	8	13	1	13	1	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	17	18	9	18	5	..	..	18	5	..	4	..	..	..	4
Chitaldrug ..	6	43	..	6	..	1	..	5	..	37	..	..	..	37	..
Hassan ..	8	19	32	19	18	..	..	19	18	..	14	..	..	..	14
Chikmagalur ..	4	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	3	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	16	63	37	26	19	..	..	26	19	37	18	..	..	37	18
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	5	6	5	6	1	..	..	6	1	..	4	..	..	..	4
Chitaldrug ..	3	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	37	..
Hassan ..	7	17	32	17	18	..	..	17	18	..	14	..	..	..	14
Chikmagalur ..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	55	98	12	98	12	1	..	97	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	6	17	7	17	7	..	..	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	5	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	3	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	9	20	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	8	13	1	13	1	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	12	12	4	12	4	..	..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	3	6	..	6	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	3	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	3	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

TAILORS, MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS AND DARNERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total No.		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Mine		Total		Girls		Women	
		M.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	9,712	15,900	1,029	14,644	777	852	92	13,792	685	1,256	252	173	36	1,083	216
Bangalore Corporation ..	1,262	2,765	93	2,708	87	279	19	2,429	68	57	6	2	1	55	5
Bangalore ..	1,138	1,559	120	1,465	107	44	4	1,421	103	94	13	6	1	88	12
K. G. F. City ..	310	557	61	555	61	81	2	474	59	2	..	1	..	1	..
Kolar ..	1,225	1,708	170	1,588	114	42	19	1,546	95	120	56	12	11	108	45
Tumkur ..	1,021	1,596	130	1,403	93	44	15	1,359	78	193	37	22	7	171	30
Mysore City ..	562	977	14	950	12	89	7	861	5	27	2	..	..	27	2
Mysore ..	720	1,081	64	985	53	56	4	929	49	96	11	23	..	73	11
Mandya ..	472	655	98	620	81	21	3	599	78	35	17	4	6	31	11
Chitaldrug ..	1,048	1,886	75	1,512	39	105	13	1,407	26	374	36	89	8	285	28
Hassan ..	578	889	64	793	44	34	3	759	41	96	20	8	..	88	20
Chikmagalur ..	594	932	70	845	37	33	3	812	34	87	33	3	2	84	31
Shimoga ..	782	1,295	70	1,220	49	24	..	1,196	49	75	21	3	..	72	21
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	4,460	6,649	666	5,673	467	227	48	5,446	419	976	199	162	35	814	164
Bangalore ..	919	1,259	85	1,170	75	43	4	1,127	71	89	10	6	1	83	9
Kolar ..	818	1,100	148	992	94	12	16	980	78	108	54	12	11	96	43
Tumkur ..	736	1,114	109	926	81	25	11	901	70	188	28	22	7	166	21
Mysore ..	356	509	55	448	47	25	4	423	43	61	8	18	..	43	8
Mandya ..	260	317	80	290	64	16	2	274	62	27	16	4	6	23	10
Chitaldrug ..	578	1,117	55	800	26	76	5	724	21	317	29	86	8	231	21
Hassan ..	281	458	43	381	27	14	3	367	24	77	16	8	..	69	16
Chikmagalur ..	250	372	53	322	33	9	3	313	30	50	20	3	2	47	18
Shimoga ..	262	403	38	344	20	7	..	337	20	59	18	3	..	56	18
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	5,252	9,251	363	8,971	310	625	44	8,346	266	280	53	11	1	269	52
Bangalore Corporation ..	1,262	2,765	93	2,708	87	279	19	2,429	68	57	6	2	1	55	5
Bangalore ..	219	300	35	295	32	1	..	294	32	5	3	..	..	5	3
K. G. F. City ..	310	557	61	555	61	81	2	474	59	2	..	1	..	1	..
Kolar ..	407	608	22	596	20	30	3	566	17	12	2	..	..	12	2
Tumkur ..	285	482	21	477	12	19	4	458	8	5	9	..	..	5	9
Mysore City ..	562	977	14	950	12	89	7	861	5	27	2	..	..	27	2
Mysore ..	364	572	9	537	6	31	..	506	6	35	3	5	..	30	3
Mandya ..	212	338	18	330	17	5	1	325	16	8	1	..	..	8	1
Chitaldrug ..	470	769	20	712	13	29	8	683	5	57	7	3	..	54	7
Hassan ..	297	431	21	412	17	20	..	392	17	19	4	..	..	19	4
Chikmagalur ..	344	560	17	523	4	24	..	499	4	37	13	..	..	37	13
Shimoga ..	520	892	32	87	29	17	..	859	29	16	3	..	..	16	3

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MANUFACTURE OF HOSIERY, EMBROIDERERS, MAKERS OF CREPE, LACE AND FRINGES

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	123	213	73	133	28	6	3	127	25	80	45	2	2	78	43
Bangalore Corporation	58	116	44	76	26	5	3	71	23	40	18	2	1	38	17
Bangalore	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	4	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mysore	5	23	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	17	..	..	..	17	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	47	29	26	12	..	..	..	12	..	17	26	..	1	17	25
Hassan	1	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Chikmagalur	3	30	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	15	52	..	49	..	1	..	48	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Bangalore	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	1	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	9	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Chikmagalur	3	30	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	108	161	73	84	28	5	3	79	25	77	45	2	2	75	43
Bangalore Corporation	58	116	44	76	26	5	3	71	23	40	18	2	1	38	17
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	4	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mysore	4	18	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	..	..	17	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	38	19	26	2	..	..	..	2	..	17	26	..	1	17	25
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

FUR DRESSERS AND DYERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	6	19	..	19	..	2	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	3	12	..	12	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	3	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	6	19	..	19	..	2	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	3	12	..	12	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	3	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

HAT AND CAP MAKERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	54	109	5	108	5	5	1	103	4	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	29	69	3	68	3	4	..	64	3	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	3	3	1	3	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	7	9	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	7	20	..	20	..	1	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	53	108	5	107	5	5	1	102	4	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	29	69	3	68	3	4	..	64	3	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	3	3	1	3	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	7	9	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	7	20	..	20	..	1	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MANUFACTURE OF HOUSE FURNISHING TEXTILES

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	49	87	5	85	5	3	..	82	5	2	..	..	..	2	..
Bangalore Corporation	9	21	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	21	36	..	35	..	..	..	35	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mysore City	6	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	3	3	3	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	5	9	2	9	2	3	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	18	29	3	29	3	..	..	29	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	15	27	..	27	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	2	1	3	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	31	58	2	56	2	3	..	53	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Bangalore Corporation	9	21	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	6	9	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mysore City	6	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	5	9	2	9	2	3	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

MAKERS OF OTHER MADE-UP TEXTILE GOODS, INCLUDING UMBRELLAS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	20	55	5	53	5	2	..	51	5	2	..	..	..	2	..
Bangalore Corporation	5	22	..	22	..	2	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	7	26	4	24	4	..	..	24	4	2	..	..	..	2	..
Mysore	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	17	53	4	51	4	2	..	49	4	2	..	..	..	2	..
Bangalore Corporation	5	22	..	22	..	2	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	7	26	4	24	4	..	..	24	4	2	..	..	..	2	..
Mysore	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

TANNERS AND ALL OTHER WORKERS IN LEATHER

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	380	596	183	530	106	3	4	527	102	66	77	8	..	58	77
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	9	108	..	87	..	..	..	87	..	21	..	..	..	21	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	184	258	85	252	40	1	4	251	36	6	45	1	..	5	45
Tumkur ..	55	40	74	39	42	..	..	39	42	1	32	..	..	1	32
Mysore City ..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	20	55	..	36	..	..	..	36	..	19	..	..	..	19	..
Mandya ..	16	16	7	14	7	..	..	14	7	2	..	..	..	2	..
Chitaldrug ..	14	16	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	30	36	2	32	2	..	..	32	2	4	..	..	..	4	..
Shimoga ..	49	62	15	49	15	2	..	47	15	13	..	7	..	6	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL —	348	545	183	485	106	3	4	482	102	60	77	8	..	52	77
Bangalore ..	9	108	..	87	..	..	..	87	..	21	..	..	..	21	..
Kolar ..	178	250	85	244	40	1	4	243	36	6	45	1	..	5	45
Tumkur ..	54	39	74	38	42	..	..	38	42	1	32	..	..	1	32
Mysore ..	14	48	..	29	..	..	..	29	..	19	..	..	..	19	..
Mandya ..	12	6	7	6	7	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	12	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	25	25	2	25	2	..	..	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	44	57	15	44	15	2	..	42	15	13	..	7	..	6	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	32	51	..	45	..	..	..	45	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	6	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	6	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	4	10	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Chitaldrug ..	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	5	11	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Shimoga ..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

COBBLERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	4,857	6,184	1,928	5,509	1,610	195	56	5,314	1,554	675	318	169	43	506	275
Bangalore Corporation ..	219	525	24	515	23	31	2	484	21	10	1	..	..	10	1
Bangalore ..	206	245	39	239	28	1	..	238	28	6	11	..	..	6	11
K. G. F. City ..	21	42	4	42	4	1	1	41	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	163	206	30	193	28	..	..	193	28	13	2	..	..	13	2
Tumkur ..	310	419	121	371	96	9	11	362	85	48	25	15	12	33	13
Mysore City ..	98	212	5	210	5	7	1	203	4	2	..	..	..	2	..
Mysore ..	370	476	177	399	149	22	2	377	147	77	28	21	2	56	26
Mandya ..	188	248	36	248	36	9	..	239	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	2,296	2,635	1,151	2,214	952	104	13	2,110	939	421	199	126	17	295	182
Hassan ..	90	144	36	107	31	..	..	107	31	37	5	..	..	37	5
Chikmagalur ..	179	195	60	185	58	..	..	185	58	10	2	1	..	9	2
Shimoga ..	717	837	245	786	200	11	26	775	174	51	45	6	12	45	33
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	3,987	4,483	1,841	3,879	1,526	131	51	3,748	1,475	604	315	150	43	454	272
Bangalore ..	175	189	39	183	28	..	..	183	28	6	11	..	..	6	11
Kolar ..	135	163	28	150	27	..	..	150	27	13	1	..	..	13	1
Tumkur ..	254	319	115	272	90	9	11	263	79	47	25	15	12	32	13
Mysore ..	293	274	170	241	142	5	2	236	140	33	28	2	2	31	26
Mandya ..	74	91	8	91	8	8	..	83	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	2,213	2,498	1,151	2,082	952	100	13	1,982	939	416	199	126	17	290	182
Hassan ..	52	89	34	53	29	..	..	53	29	36	5	..	..	36	5
Chikmagalur ..	147	139	58	131	57	..	..	131	57	8	1	1	..	7	1
Shimoga ..	644	721	238	676	193	9	25	667	168	45	45	6	12	39	33
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	870	1,701	87	1,630	84	64	5	1,566	79	71	3	19	..	52	3
Bangalore Corporation ..	219	525	24	515	23	31	2	484	21	10	1	..	..	10	1
Bangalore ..	31	56	..	56	..	1	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	21	42	4	42	4	1	1	41	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	28	43	2	43	1	..	..	43	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tumkur ..	56	100	6	99	6	..	..	99	6	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mysore City ..	98	212	5	210	5	7	1	203	4	2	..	..	..	2	..
Mysore ..	77	202	7	158	7	17	..	141	7	44	..	19	..	25	..
Mandya ..	114	157	28	157	28	1	..	156	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	83	137	..	132	..	4	..	128	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Hassan ..	38	55	2	54	2	..	..	54	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Chikmagalur ..	32	56	2	54	1	..	..	54	1	2	1	..	..	2	1
Shimoga ..	73	116	7	110	7	2	1	108	6	6	..	..	..	6	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MAKERS AND REPAIRERS OF ALL OTHER LEATHER PRODUCTS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	40	37	32	37	25	..	2	37	23	..	7	..	2	..	5
Bangalore Corporation ..	4	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	18	20	19	20	12	..	2	20	10	..	7	..	2	..	5
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	18	5	13	5	13	..	..	5	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	30	14	32	14	25	..	2	14	23	..	7	..	2	..	5
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	12	9	19	9	12	..	2	9	10	..	7	..	2	..	5
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	18	5	13	5	13	..	..	5	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	10	23	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	4	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	6	11	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

BLACKSMITHS

State, City and District		Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
			Total		Males						Females					
					Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
			W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	..	5,877	11,081	1,886	9,779	1,489	399	105	9,380	1,384	1,302	397	202	77	1,100	320
Bangalore Corporation	..	88	331	5	325	4	39	..	286	4	6	1	..	..	6	1
Bangalore	..	1,171	1,965	343	1,806	300	41	9	1,765	291	159	43	21	9	138	34
K. G. F. City	..	37	86	8	83	7	3	..	80	7	3	1	..	..	3	1
Kolar	..	883	1,535	294	1,388	249	31	5	1,357	244	147	45	23	7	124	38
Tumkur	..	881	1,817	418	1,518	253	66	48	1,452	205	299	165	60	42	239	123
Mysore City	..	61	155	7	149	7	12	4	137	3	6	..	..	..	6	..
Mysore	..	528	937	244	768	191	32	11	736	180	169	53	35	11	134	42
Mandya	..	359	605	119	537	106	15	1	522	105	68	13	5	1	63	12
Chitaldrug	..	666	1,603	119	1,298	80	106	9	1,192	71	305	39	41	6	264	33
Hassan	..	416	676	123	608	99	14	7	594	92	68	24	..	..	68	24
Chikmagalur	..	253	433	82	411	72	8	4	403	68	22	10	4	1	18	9
Shimoga	..	534	938	124	888	121	32	7	856	114	50	3	13	..	37	3
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	5,165	9,129	1,776	7,896	1,384	302	96	7,594	1,288	1,233	392	190	77	1,043	315
Bangalore	..	1,118	1,856	332	1,698	289	40	9	1,658	280	158	43	21	9	137	34
Kolar	..	807	1,341	286	1,196	241	29	5	1,167	236	145	45	23	7	122	38
Tumkur	..	826	1,675	413	1,378	248	65	48	1,313	200	297	165	60	42	237	123
Mysore	..	506	887	235	728	182	31	11	697	171	159	53	28	11	131	42
Mandya	..	330	548	96	480	83	13	1	467	82	68	13	5	1	63	12
Chitaldrug	..	574	1,281	114	995	76	88	9	907	67	286	38	41	6	245	32
Hassan	..	378	580	123	514	99	12	7	502	92	66	24	..	..	66	24
Chikmagalur	..	196	303	79	281	69	7	4	274	65	22	10	4	1	18	9
Shimoga	..	430	658	98	626	97	17	2	609	95	32	1	8	..	24	1
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	712	1,952	110	1,883	105	97	9	1,786	96	69	5	12	..	57	5
Bangalore Corporation	..	88	331	5	325	4	39	..	286	4	6	1	..	..	6	1
Bangalore	..	53	109	11	108	11	1	..	107	11	1	..	..	..	1	..
K. G. F. City	..	37	86	8	83	7	3	..	80	7	3	1	..	..	3	1
Kolar	..	76	194	8	192	8	2	..	190	8	2	..	..	..	2	..
Tumkur	..	55	142	5	140	5	1	..	139	5	2	..	..	..	2	..
Mysore City	..	61	155	7	149	7	12	4	137	3	6	..	..	..	6	..
Mysore	..	22	50	9	40	9	1	..	39	9	10	..	7	..	3	..
Mandya	..	29	57	23	57	23	2	..	55	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	92	322	5	303	4	18	..	285	4	19	1	..	..	19	1
Hassan	..	38	96	..	94	..	2	..	92	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Chikmagalur	..	57	130	3	130	3	1	..	129	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	104	280	26	262	24	15	5	247	19	18	2	5	..	13	2

III—Non-Textile Establishments

WORKERS IN COPPER, BRASS AND BELL METAL

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	565	1,222	299	1,161	240	63	8	1,098	232	61	59	15	9	46	50
Bangalore Corporation ..	58	206	14	203	14	9	1	194	13	3	..	..	..	3	..
Bangalore ..	58	95	11	91	11	1	..	90	11	4	..	..	..	4	..
K. G. F. City ..	5	14	..	14	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	40	60	11	57	11	2	1	55	10	3	..	2	..	1	..
Tumkur ..	68	172	19	167	15	8	2	159	13	5	4	2	3	3	1
Mysore City ..	26	71	4	71	..	13	..	58	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Mysore ..	62	115	4	104	3	7	..	97	3	11	1	4	1	7	..
Mandya ..	26	54	6	52	4	3	..	49	4	2	2	..	..	2	2
Chitaldrug ..	23	55	3	49	3	4	2	45	1	6	..	1	..	5	..
Hassan ..	135	235	215	212	167	9	2	203	165	23	48	6	5	17	43
Chikmagalur ..	21	50	3	48	3	..	..	48	3	2	..	..	..	2	..
Shimoga ..	43	95	9	93	9	6	..	87	9	2	..	..	..	2	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	265	536	105	499	53	20	3	479	50	37	52	11	9	26	43
Bangalore ..	31	48	11	46	11	..	..	46	11	2	..	..	..	2	..
Kolar ..	30	41	10	38	10	1	..	37	10	3	..	2	..	1	..
Tumkur ..	57	153	16	148	12	6	1	142	11	5	4	2	3	3	1
Mysore ..	35	53	3	50	2	2	..	48	2	3	1	..	1	3	..
Mandya ..	7	8	4	8	2	1	..	7	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Chitaldrug ..	9	23	..	17	..	2	..	15	..	6	..	1	..	5	..
Hassan ..	66	144	53	129	8	6	2	123	6	15	45	6	5	9	40
Chikmagalur ..	11	29	3	27	3	..	..	27	3	2	..	..	..	2	..
Shimoga ..	19	37	5	36	5	2	..	34	5	1	..	..	..	1	..
MYSORE STATE, URBAN ..	300	686	194	662	187	43	5	619	182	24	7	4	..	20	7
Bangalore Corporation ..	58	206	14	203	14	9	1	194	13	3	..	..	..	3	..
Bangalore ..	27	47	..	45	..	1	..	44	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
K. G. F. City ..	5	14	..	14	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	10	19	1	19	1	1	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	11	19	3	19	3	2	1	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	26	71	4	71	..	13	..	58	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Mysore ..	27	62	1	54	1	5	..	49	1	8	..	4	..	4	..
Mandya ..	19	46	2	44	2	2	..	42	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Chitaldrug ..	14	32	3	32	3	2	2	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	69	91	162	83	159	3	..	80	159	8	3	..	..	8	3
Chikmagalur ..	10	21	..	21	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	24	58	4	57	4	4	..	53	4	1	..	..	..	1	..

III – Non-Textile Establishments

TINKERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	505	1,100	78	1,024	59	93	3	931	56	76	19	17	1	59	18
Bangalore Corporation ..	127	489	15	473	11	47	2	426	9	16	4	6	..	10	4
Bangalore ..	52	61	15	21	15	5	..	16	15	40	..	8	..	32	..
K. G. F. City ..	15	31	1	30	1	6	..	24	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kolar ..	36	49	5	48	5	1	..	47	5	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tumkur ..	23	41	2	37	2	3	..	34	2	4	..	3	..	1	..
Mysore City ..	49	110	11	110	4	17	..	93	4	..	7	..	1	..	6
Mysore ..	15	23	1	21	1	..	..	21	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Mandya ..	36	50	4	48	4	..	..	48	4	2	..	..	..	2	..
Chitaldrug ..	53	94	3	86	3	8	..	78	3	8	..	..	..	8	..
Hassan ..	28	49	4	48	2	1	1	47	1	1	2	..	..	1	2
Chikmagalur ..	26	36	8	35	4	1	..	34	4	1	4	..	..	1	4
Shimoga ..	45	67	9	67	7	4	..	63	7	..	2	..	..	..	2
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	166	203	45	150	39	6	..	144	39	53	6	11	..	42	6
Bangalore ..	44	47	15	7	15	5	..	2	15	40	..	8	..	32	..
Kolar ..	23	26	5	25	5	..	..	25	5	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tumkur ..	7	13	..	9	..	1	..	8	..	4	..	3	..	1	..
Mysore ..	7	10	1	8	1	..	..	8	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Mandya ..	25	30	4	28	4	..	..	28	4	2	..	..	..	2	..
Chitaldrug ..	24	35	3	31	3	..	..	31	3	4	..	..	..	4	..
Hassan ..	10	13	1	13	1	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	8	11	8	11	4	..	..	11	4	..	4	..	..	..	4
Shimoga ..	18	18	8	18	6	..	..	18	6	..	2	..	..	..	2
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	339	897	33	874	20	87	3	787	17	23	13	6	1	17	12
Bangalore Corporation ..	127	489	15	473	11	47	2	426	9	16	4	6	..	10	4
Bangalore ..	8	14	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	15	31	1	30	1	6	..	24	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kolar ..	13	23	..	23	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	16	28	2	28	2	2	..	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	49	110	11	110	4	17	..	93	4	..	7	..	1	..	6
Mysore ..	8	13	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	11	20	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	29	59	..	55	..	8	..	47	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Hassan ..	18	36	3	35	1	1	1	34	..	1	2	..	..	1	2
Chikmagalur ..	18	25	..	24	..	1	..	23	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Shimoga ..	27	49	1	49	1	4	..	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

CUTLERS AND SURGICAL AND VETERINARY INSTRUMENT MAKERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	10	26	..	26	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corpo.ation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	2	11	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	4	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	5	14	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	2	11	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	5	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	4	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

WORKERS IN MINTS, DIE SINKERS, ETC.

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	17	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	17	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	17	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	17	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MAKERS OF ARMS, GUNS, ETC., INCLUDING WORKERS IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	71	123	15	114	13	2	4	112	9	9	2	5	..	4	2
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	7	8	1	8	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	6	16	8	16	6	..	4	16	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Mysore City ..	19	26	1	26	1	..	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	9	8	2	8	2	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	8	36	..	27	..	2	..	25	..	9	..	5	..	4	..
Chikmagalur ..	7	9	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	14	19	3	19	3	..	..	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	28	58	14	49	12	2	4	47	8	9	2	5	..	4	2
Bangalore ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	3	4	8	4	6	..	4	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Mysore ..	3	2	2	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	7	33	..	24	..	2	..	22	..	9	..	5	..	4	..
Chikmagalur ..	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	10	13	3	13	3	..	..	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	43	65	1	65	1	..	..	65	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	5	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	3	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	19	26	1	26	1	..	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	4	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MANUFACTURE OF CASTINGS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed															
		Total		Males						Females							
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women			
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.		
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*		
MYSORE STATE	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

BUILDING AND REPAIRING OF BOATS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	7	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	7	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	7	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	7	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND BICYCLES

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	1,681	3,457	97	3,434	92	403	17	3,031	75	23	5	..	..	23	5
Bangalore Corporation ..	561	1,265	31	1,264	29	207	2	1,057	27	1	2	..	..	1	2
Bangalore ..	175	309	10	299	10	15	1	284	9	10	..	..	..	10	..
K. G. F. City ..	40	82	6	82	6	17	..	65	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	96	173	7	172	7	11	2	161	5	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tumkur ..	86	158	6	158	6	10	2	148	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	265	518	10	510	10	81	5	429	5	8	..	..	..	8	..
Mysore ..	106	170	1	170	1	8	1	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	71	137	8	137	8	8	1	129	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	50	94	..	93	..	4	..	89	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hassan ..	60	136	..	136	..	11	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	51	131	6	130	6	11	1	119	5	1	..	..	..	1	..
Shimoga ..	120	284	12	283	9	20	2	263	7	1	3	..	..	1	3
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	210	354	15	342	12	13	1	329	11	12	3	..	..	12	3
Bangalore ..	118	204	8	194	8	10	..	184	8	10	..	..	..	10	..
Kolar ..	10	13	2	12	2	..	..	12	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tumkur ..	14	44	..	44	..	1	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	22	25	1	25	1	1	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	26	37	..	37	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	4	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	8	13	..	13	..	1	.	12	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Shimoga ..	7	8	4	8	1	..	..	8	1	..	3	..	..	..	3
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	1,471	3,103	82	3,092	80	390	16	2,702	64	11	2	..	..	11	2
Bangalore Corporation ..	561	1,265	31	1,264	29	207	2	1,057	27	1	2	..	..	1	2
Bangalore ..	57	105	2	105	2	5	1	100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	40	82	6	82	6	17	..	65	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	86	160	5	160	5	11	2	149	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	72	114	6	114	6	9	2	105	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	265	518	10	510	10	81	5	429	5	8	..	..	..	8	..
Mysore ..	84	145	..	145	..	7	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	45	100	8	100	8	8	1	92	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	46	87	..	86	..	4	..	82	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hassan ..	52	123	..	123	..	10	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	50	128	6	128	6	11	1	117	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	113	276	8	275	8	20	2	255	6	1	..	..	..	1	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

COACH BUILDERS AND MAKERS OF CARRIAGES, PALKI, RICKSHAW, ETC. AND WHEELWRIGHTS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	814	2,260	302	2,193	293	102	6	2,091	287	67	9	15	..	52	9
Bangalore Corporation	42	192	..	192	..	15	..	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	35	75	24	73	24	1	..	72	24	2	..	..	..	2	..
K. G. F. City	1	5	1	5	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	120	251	48	244	47	6	..	238	47	7	1	2	..	5	1
Tumkur	135	317	81	310	78	11	2	299	76	7	3	..	..	7	3
Mysore City	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	181	489	54	465	50	17	1	448	49	24	4	6	..	18	4
Mandya	97	242	40	234	40	8	..	226	40	8	..	3	..	5	..
Chitaldrug	50	166	9	156	8	8	1	148	7	10	1	2	..	8	1
Hassan	52	163	9	155	9	3	1	152	8	8	..	2	..	6	..
Chikmagalur	17	47	10	46	10	..	1	46	9	1	..	..	..	1	..
Shimoga	82	308	26	308	26	33	..	275	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	537	1,196	233	1,138	227	64	5	1,074	222	58	6	13	..	45	6
Bangalore	29	49	24	47	24	1	..	46	24	2	..	..	..	2	..
Kolar	96	181	46	174	45	3	..	171	45	7	1	2	..	5	1
Tumkur	98	156	74	151	74	2	2	149	72	5	..	..	..	5	..
Mysore	126	258	45	241	41	13	1	228	40	17	4	4	..	13	4
Mandya	53	116	18	108	18	8	..	100	18	8	..	3	..	5	..
Chitaldrug	43	142	8	132	7	5	..	127	7	10	1	2	..	8	1
Hassan	37	108	9	100	9	2	1	98	8	8	..	2	..	6	..
Chikmagalur	10	17	5	16	5	..	1	16	4	1	..	..	..	1	..
Shimoga	45	169	4	169	4	30	..	139	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	277	1,064	69	1,055	66	38	1	1,017	65	9	3	2	..	7	3
Bangalore Corporation	42	192	..	192	..	15	..	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	6	26	..	26	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	1	5	1	5	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	24	70	2	70	2	3	..	67	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	37	161	7	159	4	9	..	150	4	2	3	..	..	2	3
Mysore City	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	55	231	9	224	9	4	..	220	9	7	..	2	..	5	..
Mandya	44	126	22	126	22	..	..	126	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	7	24	1	24	1	3	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	15	55	..	55	..	1	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	7	30	5	30	5	..	..	30	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	37	139	22	139	22	3	..	136	22	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MANUFACTURE OF ALL OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	8	26	..	26	..	2	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	4	21	..	21	..	2	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	8	26	..	26	..	2	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	4	21	..	21	..	2	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRIC LAMPS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K.G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRIC WIRE AND CABLE

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	2	11	2	11	2	6	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	2	11	2	11	2	6	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	2	11	2	11	2	6	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	2	11	2	11	2	6	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

REPAIRERS OF RADIOS AND OTHER ELECTRICAL GOODS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	147	373	10	373	10	18	..	355	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	66	185	3	185	3	5	..	180	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	5	5	2	5	2	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	8	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	42	99	5	99	5	10	..	89	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	3	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	5	16	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	14	46	..	46	..	3	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	3	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	144	369	10	369	10	18	..	351	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	66	185	3	185	3	5	..	180	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	5	5	2	5	2	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	8	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	42	99	5	99	5	10	..	89	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	3	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	4	14	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	13	45	..	45	..	3	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MACHINERY (OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL MACHINERY) INCLUDING ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	193	728	16	715	8	74	..	641	8	13	8	2	..	11	8
Bangalore Corporation	122	498	7	493	3	58	..	435	3	5	4	2	..	3	4
Bangalore	8	35	..	34	..	2	..	32	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
K. G. F. City	4	2	2	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	3	20	2	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Tumkur	5	17	3	11	1	1	..	10	1	6	2	..	..	6	2
Mysore City	21	70	..	70	..	7	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	3	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	1	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	14	29	..	29	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	2	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	9	37	..	36	..	6	..	30	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	15	63	5	56	3	2	..	54	3	7	2	..	..	7	2
Bangalore	8	35	..	34	..	2	..	32	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kolar	1	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	3	13	3	7	1	..	..	7	1	6	2	..	..	6	2
Mysore	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	2	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	178	665	11	659	5	72	..	587	5	6	6	2	..	4	6
Bangalore Corporation	122	498	7	493	3	58	..	435	3	5	4	2	..	3	4
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	4	2	2	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	2	8	2	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Tumkur	2	4	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	21	70	..	70	..	7	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	2	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	1	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	14	29	..	29	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	9	37	..	36	..	6	..	30	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

MANUFACTURE OF BASIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS SUCH AS ACIDS, ALKALI SALTS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	3	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	1	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	3	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	1	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

DYES, EXPLOSIVES AND FIRE-WORKS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	11	58	12	56	7	5	..	51	7	2	5	..	..	2	5
Bangalore Corporation	8	50	..	50	..	5	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	1	..	12	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	5
Mandya	1	6	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	1	..	12	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	5
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	1	..	12	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	5
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	10	58	..	56	..	5	..	51	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Bangalore Corporation	8	50	..	50	..	5	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	1	6	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

SYNTHETIC RESINS AND OTHER PLASTIC MATERIALS (INCLUDING SYNTHETIC FIBRES AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER)

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	7	36	..	36	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	2	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	3	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	2	9	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	7	36	..	36	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	2	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	3	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	2	9	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establish-ments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	1	..	8	..	8	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	1	..	8	..	8	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	1	..	8	..	8	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	1	..	8	..	8	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MYSORE STATE	31	116	..	82	..	4	..	78	..	34	..	2	..	32	..
Bangalore Corporation	9	52	..	34	..	2	..	32	..	18	..	1	..	17	..
Bangalore	2	12	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	2	15	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tumkur	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	10	18	..	14	..	2	..	12	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	9	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	1	..	4	..
Hassan	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	5	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	4	23	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	11	..	1	..	10	..
Bangalore	2	12	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	9	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	1	..	4	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	27	93	..	70	..	4	..	66	..	23	..	1	..	22	..
Bangalore Corporation	9	52	..	34	..	2	..	32	..	18	..	1	..	17	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	2	15	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	10	18	..	14	..	2	..	12	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	5	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MANUFACTURE OF PERFUMES, COSMETICS AND OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MYSORE STATE	757	1,768	256	475	33	70	5	405	28	1,293	223	134	31	1,159	192
Bangalore Corporation	344	759	196	217	7	38	1	179	6	542	189	64	27	478	162
Bangalore	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
K. G. F. City	1	16	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	2	..	13	..
Kolar	74	412	41	137	18	9	4	128	14	275	23	36	1	239	22
Tumkur	11	17	2	8	1	1	..	7	1	9	1	1	..	8	1
Mysore City	307	505	15	81	6	17	..	64	6	424	9	25	3	399	6
Mysore	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	2	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Hassan	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	14	46	..	26	..	5	..	21	..	20	..	6	..	14	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	20	67	21	37	9	5	..	32	9	30	12	7	1	23	11
Bangalore	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kolar	8	28	21	17	9	1	..	16	9	11	12	1	1	10	11
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	11	37	..	19	..	4	..	15	..	18	..	6	..	12	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	737	1,701	235	438	24	65	5	373	19	1,263	211	127	30	1,136	181
Bangalore Corporation	344	759	196	217	7	38	1	179	6	542	189	64	27	478	162
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	1	16	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	2	..	13	..
Kolar	66	384	20	120	9	8	4	112	5	264	11	35	..	229	11
Tumkur	11	17	2	8	1	1	..	7	1	9	1	1	..	8	1
Mysore City	307	505	15	81	6	17	..	64	6	424	9	25	3	399	6
Mysore	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	2	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Hassan	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	3	9	..	7	..	1	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	2	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

SOAPS AND OTHER WASHING AND CLEANING COMPOUNDS

State, City and District	Total No. of establish-ments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	36	145	6	135	6	9	..	126	6	10	..	..	..	10	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	6	26	..	22	..	..	..	22	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Bangalore ..	7	21	2	15	2	1	..	14	2	6	..	..	..	6	..
K. G. F. City ..	2	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	4	21	..	21	..	3	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	6	27	..	27	..	5	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	4	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	3	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	3	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	8	23	2	17	2	1	..	16	2	6	..	..	..	6	..
Bangalore ..	7	21	2	15	2	1	..	14	2	6	..	..	..	6	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	28	122	4	118	4	8	..	110	4	4	..	..	..	4	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	6	26	..	22	..	..	..	22	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	2	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	4	21	..	21	..	3	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	5	25	..	25	..	5	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	4	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	3	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	3	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

PAINTS, VARNISHES AND LACQUERS AND POLISHES

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	40	93	4	87	3	5	..	82	3	6	1	2	..	4	1
Bangalore Corporation ..	13	48	1	48	1	1	..	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	19	32	2	26	2	4	..	22	2	6	..	2	..	4	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	3	3	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mysore ..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	18	32	2	26	2	4	..	22	2	6	..	2	..	4	..
Bangalore ..	16	29	2	23	2	4	..	19	2	6	..	2	..	4	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	22	61	2	61	1	1	..	60	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bangalore Corporation ..	13	48	1	48	1	1	..	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	3	3	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mysore ..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MANUFACTURE OF INK

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	8	14	1	14	..	1	..	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bangalore Corporation ..	4	11	..	11	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	4	3	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	8	14	1	14	..	1	..	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bangalore Corporation ..	4	11	..	11	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	4	3	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III--Non-Textile Establishments

MANUFACTURE OF CANDLES

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	5	26	1	14	1	2	..	12	1	12	..	2	..	10	..
Bangalore Corporation	3	21	1	13	1	2	..	11	1	8	..	2	..	6	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	5	26	1	14	1	2	..	12	1	12	..	2	..	10	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	3	21	1	13	1	2	..	11	1	8	..	2	..	6	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

OTHER CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	2	7	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	2	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	2	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	1	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	2	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	2	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	31	69	..	62	..	1	..	61	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Bangalore Corporation	10	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	18	51	..	44	..	1	..	43	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	30	68	..	61	..	1	..	60	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Bangalore Corporation	10	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	18	51	..	44	..	1	..	43	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

REPAIR OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	210	272	27	262	27	10	1	252	26	10	..	3	..	7	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	57	73	4	73	4	2	1	71	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	22	15	18	15	18	..	..	15	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	6	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	11	14	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	37	54	..	52	..	2	..	50	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Mysore ..	10	27	..	19	..	3	..	16	..	8	..	3	..	5	..
Mandya ..	4	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	16	17	2	17	2	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	11	17	1	17	1	1	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	11	13	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	24	28	2	28	2	2	..	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	9	8	3	8	3	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	3	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	201	264	24	254	24	10	1	244	23	10	..	3	..	7	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	57	73	4	73	4	2	1	71	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	22	15	18	15	18	..	..	15	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	6	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	11	14	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	37	54	..	52	..	2	..	50	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Mysore ..	10	27	..	19	..	3	..	16	..	8	..	3	..	5	..
Mandya ..	4	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	13	16	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	9	15	1	15	1	1	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	10	11	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	22	27	1	27	1	2	..	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

GOLDSMITHS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	9,234	14,811	1,829	13,318	1,402	553	123	12,765	1,279	1,493	427	304	96	1,189	331
Bangalore Corporation ..	540	1,235	63	1,232	60	100	16	1,132	44	3	3	..	..	3	3
Bangalore ..	1,184	1,613	221	1,497	184	24	9	1,473	175	116	37	11	4	105	33
K. G. F. City ..	43	76	1	75	1	7	..	68	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kolar ..	817	1,158	182	1,062	120	29	8	1,033	112	96	62	14	8	82	54
Tumkur ..	1,464	2,307	328	1,978	252	98	21	1,880	231	329	76	80	22	249	54
Mysore City ..	239	449	4	447	3	41	..	406	3	2	1	..	..	2	1
Mysore ..	1,049	1,710	246	1,440	192	68	20	1,372	172	270	54	71	17	199	37
Mandya ..	862	1,415	277	1,221	202	49	16	1,172	186	194	75	33	16	161	59
Chitaldrug ..	851	1,652	107	1,371	60	74	16	1,297	44	281	47	50	14	231	33
Hassan ..	887	1,294	189	1,167	160	25	10	1,142	150	127	29	18	7	109	22
Chikmagalur ..	434	614	72	593	60	10	..	583	60	21	12	6	..	15	12
Shimoga ..	864	1,288	139	1,235	108	28	7	1,207	101	53	31	21	8	32	23
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	7,160	10,875	1,694	9,458	1,276	327	103	9,131	1,173	1,417	418	283	96	1,134	322
Bangalore ..	1,065	1,389	213	1,282	176	19	9	1,263	167	107	37	11	4	96	33
Kolar ..	646	879	178	785	119	18	8	767	111	94	59	14	8	80	51
Tumkur ..	1,352	2,128	322	1,799	246	95	21	1,704	225	329	76	80	22	249	54
Mysore ..	899	1,393	237	1,178	183	46	20	1,132	163	215	54	50	17	165	37
Mandya ..	791	1,295	269	1,101	194	44	16	1,057	178	194	75	33	16	161	59
Chitaldrug ..	652	1,287	104	1,008	57	57	14	951	43	279	47	50	14	229	33
Hassan ..	756	1,091	181	966	152	17	10	949	142	125	29	18	7	107	22
Chikmagalur ..	322	434	71	413	59	8	..	405	59	21	12	6	..	15	12
Shimoga ..	677	979	119	926	90	23	5	903	85	53	29	21	8	32	21
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	2,074	3,936	135	3,860	126	226	20	3,634	106	76	9	21	..	55	9
Bangalore Corporation ..	540	1,235	63	1,232	60	100	16	1,132	44	3	3	..	..	3	3
Bangalore ..	119	224	8	215	8	5	..	210	8	9	..	..	..	9	..
K. G. F. City ..	43	76	1	75	1	7	..	68	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kolar ..	171	279	4	277	1	11	..	266	1	2	3	..	..	2	3
Tumkur ..	112	179	6	179	6	3	..	176	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	239	449	4	447	3	41	..	406	3	2	1	..	..	2	1
Mysore ..	150	317	9	262	9	22	..	240	9	55	..	21	..	34	..
Mandya ..	71	120	8	120	8	5	..	115	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	199	365	3	363	3	17	2	346	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Hassan ..	131	203	8	201	8	8	..	193	8	2	..	..	..	2	..
Chikmagalur ..	112	180	1	180	1	2	..	178	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	187	309	20	309	18	5	2	304	16	..	2	..	..	..	2

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	83	138	4	135	4	4	..	131	4	3	..	..	..	3	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	21	43	1	41	1	2	..	39	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Bangalore ..	12	31	..	31	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kolar ..	9	8	1	8	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	5	9	..	9	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	15	23	..	23	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	3	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	6	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	4	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	5	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	16	29	2	29	2	..	..	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	8	23	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	67	109	2	106	2	4	..	102	2	3	..	..	..	3	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	21	43	1	41	1	2	..	39	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Bangalore ..	4	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kolar ..	5	4	1	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	5	9	..	9	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	15	23	..	23	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	5	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	4	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	4	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATIONERY ARTICLES OTHER THAN PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	33	68	5	62	5	6	2	56	3	6	..	..	..	6	..
Bangalore Corporation	10	12	..	12	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	2	13	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	6	22	2	19	2	4	2	15	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Tumkur	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	8	11	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	5	5	3	5	3	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	4	22	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Bangalore	2	13	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Kolar	2	9	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	29	46	5	43	5	6	2	37	3	3	..	..	..	3	..
Bangalore Corporation	10	12	..	12	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	4	13	2	10	2	4	2	6	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Tumkur	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	8	11	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	5	5	3	5	3	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MAKERS OF PLASTIC AND CELLULOID ARTICLES OTHER THAN RAYON

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	4	21	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Bangalore Corporation	3	17	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	4	21	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Bangalore Corporation	3	17	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

SPORTS GOODS MAKERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

TOY MAKERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	216	546	20	513	14	10	..	503	14	33	6	4	1	29	5
Bangalore Corporation ..	6	21	..	17	..	4	..	13	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Bangalore ..	171	454	14	431	13	2	..	429	13	23	1	4	..	19	1
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	5	5	2	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	1	..	1
Tumkur ..	4	10	2	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Mysore City ..	23	44	2	40	1	4	..	36	1	4	1	..	..	4	1
Mysore ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	3	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	50	69	15	56	13	1	..	55	13	13	2	..	1	13	1
Bangalore ..	40	56	13	43	13	1	..	42	13	13	..	..	..	13	..
Kolar ..	4	4	2	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	1
Tumkur ..	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	166	477	5	457	1	9	..	448	1	20	4	4	..	16	4
Bangalore Corporation ..	6	21	..	17	..	4	..	13	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Bangalore ..	131	398	1	388	..	1	..	387	..	10	1	4	..	6	1
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	2	5	2	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Mysore City ..	23	44	2	40	1	4	..	36	1	4	1	..	..	4	1
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	2	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING BONE, IVORY, HORN, SHELL, ETC.

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	94	182	12	147	8	1	..	146	8	35	4	..	..	35	4
Bangalore Corporation	4	6	1	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bangalore	55	111	7	77	4	..	..	77	4	34	3	..	..	34	3
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	18	40	3	40	3	1	..	39	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	14	17	1	17	1	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	66	125	8	91	5	..	..	91	5	34	3	..	..	34	3
Bangalore	52	108	7	74	4	..	..	74	4	34	3	..	..	34	3
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	14	17	1	17	1	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	28	57	4	56	3	1	..	55	3	1	1	..	..	1	1
Bangalore Corporation	4	6	1	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bangalore	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	18	40	3	40	3	1	..	39	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS AND TILES

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	753	1,764	794	1,153	403	61	38	1,092	365	611	391	28	45	583	346
Bangalore Corporation	3	19	..	18	..	1	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore	103	241	263	155	149	3	..	152	149	86	114	2	..	84	114
K. G. F. City	1	8	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Kolar	30	192	11	147	9	10	..	137	9	45	2	..	..	45	2
Tumkur	23	110	27	78	13	14	2	64	11	32	14	4	2	28	12
Mysore City	3	9	..	8	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mysore	189	301	176	159	76	16	4	143	72	142	100	8	13	134	87
Mandya	236	453	222	296	99	7	30	289	69	157	123	2	28	155	95
Chitaldrug	37	111	2	74	1	5	..	69	1	37	1	3	..	34	1
Hassan	20	48	13	43	10	..	1	43	9	5	3	..	2	5	1
Chikmagalur	43	116	18	74	13	..	1	74	12	42	5	5	..	37	5
Shimoga	65	156	62	97	33	4	..	93	33	59	29	4	..	55	29
MYSORE STATE RURAL	654	1,403	728	881	371	43	37	838	334	522	357	23	45	499	312
Bangalore	101	239	263	153	149	3	..	150	149	86	114	2	..	84	114
Kolar	7	46	8	30	6	..	..	30	6	16	2	..	..	16	2
Tumkur	23	110	27	78	13	14	2	64	11	32	14	4	2	28	12
Mysore	189	301	176	159	76	16	4	143	72	142	100	8	13	134	87
Mandya	223	421	222	267	99	5	30	262	69	154	123	2	28	152	95
Chitaldrug	37	111	2	74	1	5	..	69	1	37	1	3	..	34	1
Hassan	20	48	13	43	10	..	1	43	9	5	3	..	2	5	1
Chikmagalur	29	84	3	49	3	..	..	49	3	35	..	4	..	31	..
Shimoga	25	43	14	28	14	..	..	28	14	15	..	..	..	15	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	99	361	66	272	32	18	1	254	31	89	34	5	..	84	34
Bangalore Corporation	3	19	..	18	..	1	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	1	8	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Kolar	23	146	3	117	3	10	..	107	3	29	..	..	..	29	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	3	9	..	8	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	13	32	..	29	..	2	..	27	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	14	32	15	25	10	..	1	25	9	7	5	1	..	6	5
Shimoga	40	113	48	69	19	4	..	65	19	44	29	4	..	40	29

MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT, CEMENT PIPES AND CEMENT CONCRETE PRODUCTS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	**23**	**57**	..	**50**	..	**1**	..	**49**	..	**7**	..	..	..	**7**	..
Bangalore Corporation	12	36	..	35	..	1	..	34	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	4	11	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	3	4	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	**3**	**3**	..	**3**	..	..	..	**3**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	**20**	**54**	..	**47**	..	**1**	..	**46**	..	**7**	..	..	..	**7**	..
Bangalore Corporation	12	36	..	35	..	1	..	34	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	3	10	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	3	4	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

POTTERS AND MAKERS OF EARTHENWARE

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	7,484	16,110	5,788	10,006	2,821	556	351	9,450	2,470	6,104	2,967	514	350	5,590	2,617
Bangalore Corporation	23	61	3	38	..	..	..	38	..	23	3	2	..	21	3
Bangalore	1,111	2,658	560	1,633	287	63	25	1,570	262	1,025	273	47	13	978	260
K. G. F. City	10	20	1	13	1	..	..	13	1	7	..	..	..	7	..
Kolar	843	1,709	523	1,136	286	38	29	1,098	257	573	237	39	19	534	218
Tumkur	886	2,049	603	1,377	278	98	27	1,279	251	672	325	83	35	589	290
Mysore City	46	68	11	53	..	..	..	53	..	15	11	..	..	15	11
Mysore	1,248	2,358	1,340	1,346	603	112	102	1,234	501	1,012	737	108	115	904	622
Mandya	1,087	2,126	1,165	1,212	542	56	69	1,156	473	914	623	71	101	843	522
Chitaldrug	706	1,942	362	1,176	188	103	57	1,073	131	766	174	91	43	675	131
Hassan	755	1,719	512	1,076	259	55	21	1,021	238	643	253	47	13	596	240
Chikmagalur	321	461	366	321	196	2	12	319	184	140	170	2	5	138	165
Shimoga	448	939	342	625	181	29	9	596	172	314	161	24	6	290	155
MYSORE STATE RURAL	6,766	14,554	5,648	8,901	2,765	549	346	8,352	2,419	5,653	2,883	507	344	5,146	2,539
Bangalore	1,024	2,372	545	1,403	282	60	22	1,343	260	969	263	43	12	926	251
Kolar	792	1,609	516	1,066	285	36	29	1,030	256	543	231	39	19	504	212
Tumkur	864	1,996	603	1,339	278	98	27	1,241	251	657	325	83	35	574	290
Mysore	1,158	2,161	1,340	1,241	603	111	102	1,130	501	920	737	108	115	812	622
Mandya	1,025	2,004	1,145	1,129	537	56	69	1,073	468	875	608	70	96	805	512
Chitaldrug	659	1,830	360	1,083	188	103	57	980	131	747	172	91	43	656	129
Hassan	622	1,454	452	903	222	54	20	849	202	551	230	47	13	504	217
Chikmagalur	261	367	362	242	192	2	12	240	180	125	170	2	5	123	165
Shimoga	361	761	325	495	178	29	8	466	170	266	147	24	6	242	141
MYSORE STATE URBAN	718	1,556	140	1,105	56	7	5	1,098	51	451	84	7	6	444	78
Bangalore Corporation	23	61	3	38	..	..	..	38	..	23	3	2	..	21	3
Bangalore	87	286	15	230	5	3	3	227	2	56	10	4	1	52	9
K. G. F. City	10	20	1	13	1	..	..	13	1	7	..	..	..	7	..
Kolar	51	100	7	70	1	2	..	68	1	30	6	..	..	30	6
Tumkur	22	53	..	38	..	..	..	38	..	15	..	..	..	15	..
Mysore City	46	68	11	53	..	..	..	53	..	15	11	..	..	15	11
Mysore	90	197	..	105	..	1	..	104	..	92	..	..	..	92	..
Mandya	62	122	20	83	5	..	..	83	5	39	15	1	5	38	10
Chitaldrug	47	112	2	93	..	..	..	93	..	19	2	..	..	19	2
Hassan	133	265	60	173	37	1	1	172	36	92	23	..	..	92	23
Chikmagalur	60	94	4	79	4	..	..	79	4	15	..	..	..	15	..
Shimoga	87	178	17	130	3	..	1	130	2	48	14	..	..	48	14

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MAKERS OF PORCELAIN AND CROCKERY

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	3	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	1	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cnitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	1	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	1	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MAKERS OF GLASS BANGLES, GLASS BEADS, GLASS NECKLACES, ETC.

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	6	23	..	21	..	1	..	20	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
Bangalore Corporation	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	3	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	1	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	1	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	5	20	..	18	..	1	..	17	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	3	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	1	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	1	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MAKERS OF OTHER GLASS AND CRYSTAL WARE

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	19	82	..	58	..	8	..	50	..	24	..	..	..	24	..
Bangalore Corporation	5	19	..	19	..	4	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	13	59	..	35	..	4	..	31	..	24	..	..	..	24	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	13	59	..	35	..	4	..	31	..	24	..	..	..	24	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	13	59	..	35	..	4	..	31	..	24	..	..	..	24	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	6	23	..	23	..	4	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	5	19	..	19	..	4	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MAKERS OF OTHER MISCELLANEOUS NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

RUBBER PRODUCTS

State, City and District	Total No. of establsih-ments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	87	104	3	104	3	9	..	95	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	10	19	..	19	..	1	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	3	2	3	2	3	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	4	11	..	11	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	13	40	..	40	..	6	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	4	13	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	3	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	87	104	3	104	3	9	..	95	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	10	19	..	19	..	1	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	3	2	3	2	3	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	4	11	..	11	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	13	40	..	40	..	6	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	4	13	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	3	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III– Non-Textile Establishments

SAWYERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	181	746	32	738	32	4	2	734	30	8	..	..	..	8	..
Bangalore Corporation	9	50	..	50	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	5	5	1	5	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	25	42	12	42	12	..	..	42	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	12	32	1	32	1	..	..	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	22	125	2	125	2	..	2	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	14	70	..	68	..	..	..	68	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Mandya	17	50	..	50	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	10	22	..	21	..	..	..	21	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hassan	18	67	5	64	5	..	..	64	5	3	..	..	..	3	..
Chikmagalur	16	122	2	121	2	4	..	117	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Shimoga	33	161	9	160	9	..	..	160	9	1	..	..	..	1	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	74	127	20	126	20	..	..	126	20	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bangalore	4	4	1	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	19	18	12	18	12	..	..	18	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	6	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	4	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	14	28	..	28	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	6	12	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hassan	13	29	5	29	5	..	..	29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	6	16	2	16	2	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	107	619	12	612	12	4	2	608	10	7	..	..	..	7	..
Bangalore Corporation	9	50	..	50	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	6	24	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	6	24	1	24	1	..	..	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	22	125	2	125	2	..	2	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	10	62	..	60	..	..	..	60	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Mandya	3	22	..	22	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	4	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	5	38	..	35	..	..	..	35	..	3	..	..	..	3	
Chikmagalur	10	106	..	105	..	4	..	101	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Shimoga	31	157		156	9	..	..	156	9	1	..	..	..	1	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

CARPENTERS, TURNERS AND JOINERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	4,953	7,971	1,746	7,165	1,460	329	95	6,836	1,365	806	286	145	81	661	205
Bangalore Corporation ..	138	459	4	452	4	64	..	388	4	7	..	..	..	7	..
Bangalore ..	513	689	166	638	153	12	3	626	150	51	13	4	1	47	12
K. G. F. City ..	27	36	19	35	18	2	..	33	18	1	1	..	..	1	1
Kolar ..	395	542	167	507	142	15	10	492	132	35	25	5	12	30	13
Tumkur ..	422	513	208	477	175	6	15	471	160	36	33	4	13	32	20
Mysore City ..	97	177	1	173	1	7	..	166	1	4	..	..	..	4	..
Mysore ..	844	1,425	304	1,196	233	61	28	1,135	205	229	71	48	19	181	52
Mandya ..	650	1,057	307	889	230	56	18	833	212	168	77	28	17	140	60
Chitaldrug ..	647	1,180	105	1,050	83	47	7	1,003	76	130	22	38	7	92	15
Hassan ..	407	627	158	542	129	16	3	526	126	85	29	9	8	76	21
Chikmagalur ..	239	348	131	335	121	17	1	318	120	13	10	..	2	13	8
Shimoga ..	574	918	176	871	171	26	10	845	161	47	5	9	2	38	3
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	4,230	6,323	1,649	5,557	1,365	217	91	5,340	1,274	766	284	143	81	623	203
Bangalore ..	453	576	161	527	148	11	3	516	145	49	13	4	1	45	12
Kolar ..	335	418	160	384	135	7	10	377	125	34	25	5	12	29	13
Tumkur ..	399	479	205	443	172	6	15	437	157	36	33	4	13	32	20
Mysore ..	784	1,303	284	1,093	213	59	27	1,034	186	210	71	46	19	164	52
Mandya ..	632	1,006	306	838	229	53	18	785	211	168	77	28	17	140	60
Chitaldrug ..	550	943	99	818	77	37	6	781	71	125	22	38	7	87	15
Hassan ..	368	574	153	489	124	16	3	473	121	85	29	9	8	76	21
Chikmagalur ..	208	279	130	266	120	5	1	261	119	13	10	..	2	13	8
Shimoga ..	501	745	151	699	147	23	8	676	139	46	4	9	2	37	2
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	723	1,648	97	1,608	95	112	4	1,496	91	40	2	2	..	38	2
Bangalore Corporation ..	138	459	4	452	4	64	..	388	4	7	..	..	..	7	..
Bangalore ..	60	113	5	111	5	1	..	110	5	2	..	..	..	2	..
K. G. F. City ..	27	36	19	35	18	2	..	33	18	1	1	..	..	1	1
Kolar ..	60	124	7	123	7	8	..	115	7	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tumkur ..	23	34	3	34	3	..	..	34	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	97	177	1	173	1	7	..	166	1	4	..	..	..	4	..
Mysore ..	60	122	20	103	20	2	1	101	19	19	..	2	..	17	..
Mandya ..	18	51	1	51	1	3	..	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	97	237	6	232	6	10	1	222	5	5	..	..	..	5	..
Hassan ..	39	53	5	53	5	..	..	53	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	31	69	1	69	1	12	..	57	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	73	173	25	172	24	3	2	169	22	1	1	..	..	1	1

VENEER AND PLYWOOD MAKERS, MATCH VENEER AND SPLINT MAKERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

BASKET MAKERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	4,297	7,868	3,143	4,771	1,801	199	115	4,572	1,686	3,097	1,342	196	150	2,901	1,192
Bangalore Corporation ..	49	107	4	79	2	1	..	78	2	28	2	..	..	28	2
Bangalore ..	596	1,202	474	737	248	23	31	714	217	465	226	26	41	439	185
K. G. F. City ..	4	6	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Kolar ..	534	913	269	591	149	19	9	572	140	322	120	14	13	308	107
Tumkur ..	315	607	308	359	165	15	13	344	152	248	143	27	20	221	123
Mysore City ..	124	355	1	207	..	11	..	196	..	148	1	2	..	146	1
Mysore ..	834	1,188	815	767	341	61	18	706	323	421	474	57	21	364	453
Mandya ..	130	250	119	151	61	3	3	148	58	99	58	8	6	91	52
Chitaldrug ..	376	1,024	91	577	47	21	3	556	44	447	44	17	11	430	33
Hassan ..	599	776	581	473	431	19	32	454	399	303	150	16	31	287	119
Chikmagalur ..	256	523	188	304	130	20	2	284	128	219	58	18	6	201	52
Shimoga ..	480	917	293	522	227	6	4	516	223	395	66	11	1	384	65
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	3,644	5,905	3,054	3,682	1,771	159	111	3,523	1,660	2,223	1,283	161	146	2,062	1,137
Bangalore ..	536	1,036	465	640	247	21	31	619	216	396	218	21	41	375	177
Kolar ..	480	752	269	503	149	18	9	485	140	249	120	13	13	236	107
Tumkur ..	302	582	302	343	165	15	13	328	152	239	137	27	20	212	117
Mysore ..	738	822	815	573	341	50	18	523	323	249	474	51	21	198	453
Mandya ..	106	183	97	111	50	3	3	108	47	72	47	3	5	69	42
Chitaldrug ..	297	745	73	426	44	17	3	409	41	319	29	11	11	308	18
Hassan ..	578	701	578	435	431	19	32	416	399	266	147	13	31	253	116
Chikmagalur ..	200	356	172	222	124	13	1	209	123	134	48	15	4	119	44
Shimoga ..	407	728	283	429	220	3	1	426	219	299	63	7	..	292	63
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	653	1,963	89	1,089	30	40	4	1,049	26	874	59	35	4	839	55
Bangalore Corporation ..	49	107	4	79	2	1	..	78	2	28	2	..	..	28	2
Bangalore ..	60	166	9	97	1	2	..	95	1	69	8	5	..	64	8
K. G. F. City ..	4	6	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Kolar ..	54	161	..	88	..	1	..	87	..	73	..	1	..	72	..
Tumkur ..	13	25	6	16	..	..	..	16	..	9	6	..	..	9	6
Mysore City ..	124	355	1	207	..	11	..	196	..	148	1	2	..	146	1
Mysore ..	96	366	..	194	..	11	..	183	..	172	..	6	..	166	..
Mandya ..	24	67	22	40	11	..	..	40	11	27	11	5	1	22	10
Chitaldrug ..	79	279	18	151	3	4	..	147	3	128	15	6	..	122	15
Hassan ..	21	75	3	38	..	..	..	38	..	37	3	3	..	34	3
Chikmagalur ..	56	167	16	82	6	7	1	75	5	85	10	3	2	82	8
Shimoga ..	73	189	10	93	7	3	3	90	4	96	3	4	1	92	2

III—Non-Textile Establishments

PHOTO-FRAME WORKS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	81	155	3	155	3	15	2	140	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	27	69	1	69	1	11	1	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	1	3	1	3	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	6	8	1	8	1	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	15	23	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	5	7	..	7	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	4	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	16	32	..	32	..	2	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	3	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	78	151	3	151	3	15	2	136	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	27	69	1	69	1	11	1	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	1	3	1	3	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	6	8	1	8	1	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	15	23	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	5	7	..	7	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	14	30	..	30	..	2	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OTHER INDUSTRIES OF WOODY MATERIALS, INCLUDING LEAVES BUT NOT INCLUDING FURNITURE OR FIXTURES

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	1,561	2,094	1,158	1,471	435	43	19	1,428	416	623	723	21	57	602	666
Bangalore Corporation ..	27	85	..	66	..	4	..	62	..	19	..	2	..	17	..
Bangalore ..	38	99	..	56	..	..	..	56	..	43	..	..	..	43	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	145	261	28	173	17	4	1	169	16	88	11	..	2	88	9
Tumkur ..	270	317	252	188	37	4	2	184	35	129	215	2	18	127	197
Mysore City ..	232	112	328	84	15	13	1	71	14	28	313	..	24	28	289
Mysore ..	256	282	250	229	163	3	14	226	149	53	87	5	12	48	75
Mandya ..	162	212	48	181	43	2	1	179	42	31	5	7	..	24	5
Chitaldrug ..	94	206	10	140	6	3	..	137	6	66	4	..	..	66	4
Hassan ..	219	351	173	224	91	6	..	218	91	127	82	4	..	123	82
Chikmagalur ..	15	14	8	14	7	..	..	14	7	..	1	..	..	..	1
Shimoga ..	103	155	61	116	56	4	..	112	56	39	5	1	1	38	4
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	1,037	1,258	731	942	388	20	18	922	370	316	343	15	33	301	310
Bangalore ..	27	52	..	33	..	..	..	33	..	19	..	..	..	19	..
Kolar ..	83	124	23	82	13	3	1	79	12	42	10	..	2	42	8
Tumkur ..	210	204	245	133	31	4	2	129	29	71	214	2	18	69	196
Mysore ..	242	257	246	215	163	3	14	212	149	42	83	5	12	37	71
Mandya ..	146	179	46	162	42	2	1	160	41	17	4	7	..	10	4
Chitaldrug ..	60	109	10	85	6	3	..	82	6	24	4	..	..	24	4
Hassan ..	166	187	109	116	87	1	..	115	87	71	22	1	..	70	22
Chikmagalur ..	15	14	8	14	7	..	..	14	7	..	1	..	..	..	1
Shimoga ..	88	132	44	102	39	4	..	98	39	30	5	..	1	30	4
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	524	836	427	529	47	23	1	506	46	307	380	6	24	301	356
Bangalore Corporation ..	27	85	..	66	..	4	..	62	..	19	..	2	..	17	..
Bangalore ..	11	47	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	24	..	..	..	24	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	62	137	5	91	4	1	..	90	4	46	1	..	..	46	1
Tumkur ..	60	113	7	55	6	..	..	55	6	58	1	..	..	58	1
Mysore City ..	232	112	328	84	15	13	1	71	14	28	313	..	24	28	289
Mysore ..	14	25	4	14	..	..	..	14	..	11	4	..	..	11	4
Mandya ..	16	33	2	19	1	..	..	19	1	14	1	..	..	14	1
Chitaldrug ..	34	97	..	55	..	..	..	55	..	42	..	..	..	42	..
Hassan ..	53	164	64	108	4	5	..	103	4	56	60	3	..	53	60
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	15	23	17	14	17	..	..	14	17	9	..	1	..	8	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	**413**	**916**	**77**	**890**	**71**	**48**	**8**	**842**	**63**	**26**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**22**	**2**
Bangalore Corporation ..	78	248	6	248	6	15	..	233	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	28	36	12	36	12	1	..	35	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	11	15	8	15	8	2	..	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	20	21	8	21	8	..	1	21	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	27	69	9	69	8	5	..	64	8	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mysore City ..	23	50	1	48	1	5	..	43	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Mysore ..	63	102	10	97	8	4	..	93	8	5	2	1	1	4	1
Mandya ..	8	14	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	32	92	15	81	12	6	7	75	5	11	3	2	3	9	..
Hassan ..	32	80	3	74	3	4	..	70	3	6	..	1	..	5	..
Chikmagalur ..	20	41	..	39	..	..	..	39	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Shimoga ..	71	148	5	148	5	6	..	142	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	**163**	**257**	**45**	**239**	**39**	**11**	**3**	**228**	**36**	**18**	**6**	**3**	**4**	**15**	**2**
Bangalore ..	19	21	12	21	12	1	..	20	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	9	8	7	8	7	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	18	20	4	20	3	..	..	20	3	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mysore ..	40	64	10	59	8	4	..	55	8	5	2	1	1	4	1
Mandya ..	7	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	12	25	8	17	5	3	3	14	2	8	3	1	3	7	..
Hassan ..	18	37	3	34	3	3	..	31	3	3	..	1	..	2	..
Chikmagalur ..	12	25	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Shimoga ..	28	47	1	47	1	..	..	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	**250**	**659**	**32**	**651**	**32**	**37**	**5**	**614**	**27**	**8**	..	**1**	..	**7**	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	78	248	6	248	6	15	..	233	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	9	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	11	15	8	15	8	2	..	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	11	13	1	13	1	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	9	49	5	49	5	5	..	44	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	23	50	1	48	1	5	..	43	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Mysore ..	23	38	..	38	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	20	67	7	64	7	3	4	61	3	3	..	1	..	2	..
Hassan ..	14	43	..	40	..	1	..	39	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Chikmagalur ..	8	16	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	43	101	4	101	4	6	..	95	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	17	37	4	33	4	3	..	30	4	4	..	..	..	4	..
Bangalore Corporation	6	22	..	20	..	2	..	18	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	2	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	6	10	..	10	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	3	5	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	2	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	2	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	15	37	..	33	..	3	..	30	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Bangalore Corporation	6	22	..	20	..	2	..	18	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	6	10	..	10	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	3	5	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND ENGRAVERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	**319**	**1,249**	**39**	**1,234**	**38**	**78**	**6**	**1,156**	**32**	**15**	**1**	**5**	..	**10**	**1**
Bangalore Corporation ..	159	632	23	627	23	42	3	585	20	5	..	4	..	1	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	11	47	..	47	..	7	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	7	35	1	35	1	..	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	10	23	1	23	1	..	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	64	251	11	243	10	19	..	224	10	8	1	..	..	8	1
Mysore ..	11	31	..	31	..	1	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	6	20	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	15	56	2	54	2	4	1	50	1	2	..	1	..	1	..
Hassan ..	11	47	1	47	1	4	..	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	5	22	..	22	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	20	85	..	85	..	1	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	**1**	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	**318**	**1,248**	**39**	**1,233**	**38**	**78**	**6**	**1,155**	**32**	**15**	**1**	**5**	..	**10**	**1**
Bangalore Corporation ..	159	632	23	627	23	42	3	585	20	5	..	4	..	1	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	11	47	..	47	..	7	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	7	35	1	35	1	..	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	10	23	1	23	1	..	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	64	251	11	243	10	19	..	224	10	8	1	..	..	8	1
Mysore ..	10	30	..	30	..	1	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	6	20	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	15	56	2	54	2	4	1	50	1	2	..	1	..	1	..
Hassan ..	11	47	1	47	1	4	..	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	5	22	..	22	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	20	85	..	85	..	1	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

BOOK-BINDERS AND STITCHERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	38	123	2	122	2	34	1	88	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	29	96	2	96	2	33	1	63	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	1	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	6	9	..	8	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	38	123	2	122	2	34	1	88	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	29	96	2	96	2	33	1	63	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	1	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	6	9	..	8	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

STONE CUTTERS AND DRESSERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	111	195	25	169	24	5	..	164	24	26	1	2	..	24	1
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	4	21	..	16	..	2	..	14	..	5	..	1	..	4	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	60	106	12	92	12	3	..	89	12	14	..	1	..	13	..
Tumkur	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	9	19	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	3	6	2	6	2	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	9	20	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	23	21	9	21	9	..	..	21	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	96	166	25	140	24	5	..	135	24	26	1	2	..	24	1
Bangalore	4	21	..	16	..	2	..	14	..	5	..	1	..	4	..
Kolar	55	95	12	81	12	3	..	78	12	14	..	1	..	13	..
Tumkur	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mysore	7	15	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	3	6	2	6	2	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	1	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	23	21	9	21	9	..	..	21	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	15	29	..	29	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	5	11	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	8	14	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

PAINTERS AND HOUSE DECORATORS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	56	111	12	96	7	4	2	92	5	15	5	..	3	15	2
Bangalore Corporation ..	6	13	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	24	41	1	30	1	1	..	20	1	11	..	..	..	11	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	3	7	5	7	2	..	2	7	..	..	3	..	2	..	1
Mysore City ..	6	13	..	13	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	4	9	2	9	1	..	..	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mandya ..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	2	5	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Hassan ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	6	17	4	15	3	2	..	13	3	2	1	..	1	2	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	34	65	12	50	7	3	2	47	5	15	5	..	3	15	2
Bangalore ..	24	41	1	30	1	1	..	29	1	11	..	..	..	11	..
Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	2	4	5	4	2	..	2	4	..	..	3	..	2	..	1
Mysore ..	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mandya ..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	3	11	4	9	3	2	..	7	3	2	1	..	1	2	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	22	46	..	46	..	1	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation ..	6	13	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur ..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	6	13	..	13	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore ..	2	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	3	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

GARDENERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE	10	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	10	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYSORE STATE URBAN	10	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug	10	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Non-Textile Establishments

SCULPTORS AND IMAGE MAKERS

State, City and District	Total No. of establishments	Number of persons employed													
		Total		Males						Females					
				Total		Boys		Men		Total		Girls		Women	
		W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.	W.T.	P.T.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
MYSORE STATE ..	154	316	51	258	32	10	4	248	28	58	19	7	1	51	18
Bangalore Corporation ..	14	34	..	34	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	5	14	2	13	1	..	1	13	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
K. G. F. City ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	34	66	2	61	2	..	..	61	2	5	..	1	..	4	..
Tumkur ..	11	25	6	18	4	2	..	16	4	7	2	5	..	2	2
Mysore City ..	19	47	..	46	..	5	..	41	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mysore ..	6	9	4	7	3	..	2	7	1	2	1	..	..	2	1
Mandya ..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	11	16	2	14	2	1	1	13	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Hassan ..	2	2	3	2	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	45	97	31	57	16	2	..	55	16	40	15	1	..	39	15
MYSORE STATE RURAL ..	61	106	32	93	21	2	2	91	19	13	11	6	1	7	10
Bangalore ..	4	12	2	11	1	..	1	11	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Kolar ..	30	54	1	50	1	..	..	50	1	4	..	1	..	3	..
Tumkur ..	9	23	6	16	4	2	..	14	4	7	2	5	..	2	2
Mysore ..	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mandya ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	3	5	1	4	1	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hassan ..	2	2	3	2	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	9	6	18	6	11	..	..	6	11	..	7	..	..	..	7
MYSORE STATE URBAN ..	93	210	19	165	11	8	2	157	9	45	8	1	..	44	8
Bangalore Corporation ..	14	34	..	34	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. G. F. City ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar ..	4	12	1	11	1	..	..	11	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tumkur ..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore City ..	19	47	..	46	..	5	..	41	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mysore ..	4	7	3	5	3	..	2	5	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Mandya ..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug ..	8	11	1	10	1	1	..	9	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur ..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga ..	36	91	13	51	5	2	..	49	5	40	8	1	..	39	8

Appendix IV

LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE STATE

This Appendix shows in juxtaposition the distribution of small and large industrial establishments in the State by divisions and sub-divisions according to the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme. Data regarding small industrial establishments have been abstracted from Appendix III while figures relating to large industrial establishments have been obtained from the 'Return of Large Industrial Establishments' compiled by the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.

Appendix IV

Large and Small Industrial Establishments in Mysore

Division or Sub-Division			Large Industrial Establishments		Small Industrial Establishments	
			Number	Persons employed	Number	Persons employed
1			2	3	4	5
ALL INDUSTRIES			579	106,231	116,649	329,545
Division 0		Primary Industries not elsewhere specified	6	843	17,262	66,056
Sub-Division	0.1	Stock Raising	..	..	38	72
Do	0.2	Rearing of small animals and insects	..	..	16,970	64,900
Do	0.3	Plantation industries	6	843	118	818
Do	0.4	Forestry and woodcutting	..	..	107	237
Do	0.5	Hunting (including trapping and game propagation)	..	..	10	10
Do	0.6	Fishing	..	..	19	19
Division 1		Mining and Quarrying	6	23,090	2,575	6,133
Sub-Division	1.2	Iron ore mining	..	..	1	10
Do	1.3	Metal mining except iron ore mining	6	23,090	3	21
Do	1.5	Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	..	..	2,505	5,831
Do	1.6	Mica	..	..	1	15
Do	1.7	Salt, saltpetre and saline substances	..	..	65	256
Division 2		Processing and Manufacture—foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof	302	42,683	55,580	160,792
Sub-Division	2.0	Food industries otherwise unclassified	8	507	623	1,744
Do	2.1	Grains and pulses	54	802	1,613	4,267
Do	2.2	Vegetable oil and dairy products	31	1,050	2,188	5,365
Do	2.3	Sugar industries	1	1,200	350	1,685
Do	2.4	Beverages	2	133	199	554
Do	2.5	Tobacco	33	7,291	1,341	5,001
Do	2.6	Cotton textiles	78	21,769	14,093	53,282
Do	2.7	Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods	7	1,011	10,093	17,760
Do	2.8	Textile industries otherwise unclassified	58	7,167	19,803	62,174
Do	2.9	Leather, leather products and footwear	30	1,753	5,277	8,960
Division 3		Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals, and Products Thereof	153	25,789	10,801	25,716
Sub-Division	3.0	Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified	22	468	7,045	15,848
Do	3.1	Iron and steel (basic manufacture)	6	5,212	2	2
Do	3.2	Non-ferrous metals	2	46	..	..
Do	3.3	Transport equipment	17	13,078	2,510	6,154
Do	3.4	Electrical machinery, apparatus appliances and supplies	10	876	150	398
Do	3.5	Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including engineering workshops	45	3,558	193	744
Do	3.6	Basic industrial chemicals, fertiliser and power alcohol	5	211	22	133
Do	3.7	Medical and pharmaceutical preparations	5	325	31	116
Do	3.8	Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified	41	2,015	848	2,321
Division 4		Processing and Manufacture not elsewhere specified	95	6,326	30,100	70,120
Sub-Division	4.0	Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified	6	202	9,913	18,012
Do	4.1	Products of petroleum and coal	1	13	..	..
Do	4.2	Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	17	884	753	2,558
Do	4.3	Cement—cement pipes and other cement products	1	25	23	57
Do	4.4	Non-metallic mineral products	5	1,321	7,513	22,022
Do	4.5	Rubber products	..	..	37	107
Do	4.6	Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures	41	1,380	11,074	24,917
Do	4.7	Furniture and fixtures	1	71	413	993
Do	4.8	Paper and paper products	1	840	17	41
Do	4.9	Printing and allied industries	22	1,590	357	1,413

Large and Small Industrial Establishments in Mysore—*concld.*

Division or Sub-Division			Large Industrial Establishments		Small Industrial Establishments	
			Number	Persons employed	Number	Persons employed
1			*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Division 5		Construction and Utilities	14	5,335	167	343
Sub-Division	5.1	Construction and maintenance—buildings	..	..	167	343
Do	5.5	Works and services—electric power and gas supply ..	9	4,821	..	..
Do	5.6	Works and services—domestic and industrial water supply ..	5	514	..	..
Division 7		Transport, Storage and Communications	2	2,133	..	..
Sub-Division	7.1	Transport by road	1	683	..	..
Do	7.8	Telephone services	1	1,450	..	..
Division 9		Services not elsewhere specified	1	32	164	385
Sub-Division	9.1	Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another)	..	..	10	18
Do	9.5	Recreation services (production of motion pictures)	1	32	..	..
Do	9.7	Arts, letters and journalism (sculptors and image-makers) ..	..	..	154	367

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