



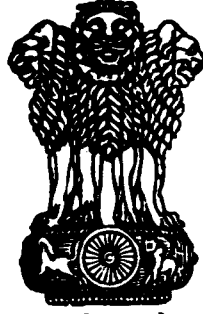
सत्यमेव जयते

Census of India, 1951

VOLUME XIV

MYSORE

PART II—TABLES



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MYSORE

PART II—TABLES

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BANGALORE

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Errata to Census of India, 1951, Volume XIV—Part II—Tables—Mysore State

Page No.	Description	Col. No.	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5
TABLE B—I				
67	Mysore State Class VIII—(Females)	84	495,399	495,339
70	District Chikmagalur Class III—Urban (Females)	31	481	841
71	District Mysore Class III—Urban (Females)	33	687	678
74	District Chikmagalur Class VII—Urban (Females)	74	Nil	2
TABLE B—III				
111	Mysore State All Industries and Services (Total—Males)	3	648,545	648,546
111	District Bangalore All Industries and Services (Total—Males)	7	48,137	48,837
111	Mysore City All Industries and Services (Total—Females)	8	3,18	3,198
111	District Chitaldrug All Industries and Services (Total—Females)	8	Not clear	2,314
111	District Shimoga All Industries and Services (Urban—Females)	10	1,424	1,494
147	Mysore State Sub-Division 7·2 (Rural—Females)	572	Nil	4
153	Mysore State Sub-Division 8·4 (Rural—Males)	659	42,134	2,134
153	Mysore State Sub-Division 8·4 (Rural—Males)	663	42,134	2,134
160	Kolar Gold Fields City Sub-Division 9·8 (Urban—Males)	779	88	86
160	District Mandya Sub-Division 9·8 (Total—Females)	782	Nil	4
TABLE C—III				
222	District Tumkur age group 55-64 (Rural—Females)	56	2,178	2,173
TABLE C—IV				
230	District Shimoga Total population Literate (Urban—Females)	6	22,504	20,504
231	Mysore State age group 10-14 (Urban—Males)	23	14,751	14,571
233	District Mysore age group 45-54 (Urban—Females)	52	39	439
TABLE C—V				
246	District Kolar age return 55 (Males)	..	1,706	1,076
247	District Kolar age return 93 (Rural—Males)	..	Nil	1
247	District Kolar age return 93 (Rural—Females)	..	31	3

2

1	2	3	4	5
253	District Mysore age return 49 (Total—Females)	..	55	65
254	District Mysore age return 13 (Rural—Persons)	..	1,227	1,237
260	District Chitaldrug age return 12 (Rural—Persons)	..	2,896	2,986
270	District Shimoga age return 93 (Urban—Males)	..	Nil	1
270	District Shimoga age return 93 (Urban—Females)	..	1	Nil
TABLE D—I (ii)				
282	District Shimoga Subsidiary language Tulu.	19	191	1,910
TABLE D. IV—A				
308	Mysore State All Classes Hyderabad State (Males)	7	3,554	3,555
310	Livelihood Class V—Hyderabad State (Males)	7	958	959
TABLE D—VII				
329	District Chitaldrug Others Class VIII (Females)	20	Nil	5
TABLE—E				
338	District Bangalore Population 1941 (Rural—Persons)	6	9,501,283	951,028
355	District Shimoga Taluk Bhadravati Class VII (Urban—Persons)	29	1,662	1,062

RAJESHWARI PRASAD,
Deputy Registrar General, India.

With the Compliments of

J. B. Mallaradhyo, M.A., F.A.S.

Census Commissioner for Mysore

P R E F A C E

ALTHOUGH this Volume looks very much like its counterpart of 1941, in size and format, it differs widely from its predecessor in the range and scope of its contents and in the arrangement of the Tables it presents.

2. In 1941 the Tables Volume gave under the same cover the Main Tables showing absolute figures and the Subsidiary Tables showing proportional figures. Reverting to the practice of the 1931 and earlier censuses we have now furnished only the absolute figures in this volume. The Subsidiary Tables will be found in the Report Volume (Part I).

3. The 1951 crop of Census Tables is presented here in five series. The A Series consists of General Population Tables. The B Series is devoted to the most important tables of this Census, *viz.*, the Economic Tables. In the C Series are furnished all the age-wise tables produced this time. In the D Series are grouped all the Social and Cultural Tables. The solitary table of the E Series shows summary figures by districts and taluks.

4. It was the practice in the past to have three sets of tables, Imperial, Provincial and State. The first two were obligatory tables prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India; the third included tables prepared at the discretion of the State Census Superintendent to supplement and elucidate the Imperial series. This three-fold distinction has now disappeared. The present volume is devoted exclusively to the obligatory All-India Tables prescribed by the Registrar-General, India.

5. Students of the Census will readily observe one striking change in the 1951 Tables, *viz.*, the shift of the basic viewpoint of Census Tabulation from the religious to the occupational. In the past the population was, at the very outset of sorting, divided on the basis of religion, and the separation was maintained throughout the sorting operations, in order that as many characteristics as possible could be cross-tabulated by religion. But this time, the basic religious categories have been substituted by occupational classes and these consequently pervade all the cross-tabulations carried out in 1951. The entire population has been divided, in the first instance, into two broad livelihood categories, namely agricultural and non-agricultural, and each

category has been sub-divided into four livelihood classes. These eight classes are as follows :—

Category A—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.

Category B—Non-agricultural Classes

Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from :—

- V Production other than cultivation.
- VI Commerce.
- VII Transport.
- VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources.

6. The Age Tables published in this volume contain changes which constitute yet another distinctive feature of the 1951 Census. The most important change by far is that all the age-tables (except C. I) are derived from a random 10 per cent sample taken out of enumeration slips. Again, it was customary in the past to smoothen the actual age-returns by the application of a formula during the process of tabulation, in order to offset the observed preference for multiples of five and for even digit endings. At this Census, we have invoked the principle that the duty of the Census is to publish the information as actually furnished by the people ; and accordingly we have presented age-statistics here in the raw. Further, the time-honoured age-groups found in the tabulations of the past have been recombined into certain decennial age-groups which place the most favoured digit (0) at the centre of each group and are therefore likely to be most free from the effect of preferences for particular digits. In addition, a new table (C. V) has been devised to show individual year age-returns, for the use of research workers and actuaries.

7. Tables A. I, A. II and A. IV ; C. III and C. IV ; D. I (i), D. I (ii), D. II and D. IV and Table E correspond to similar tables of the previous censuses. The others have undergone changes as described below :—

A—General Population Tables.—Table A. III—(Towns and villages classified by population) follows an old table but provides some additional information, *viz.*, sex-wise figures for all groups of villages and sub-totals under all columns for three major

groups. This change has been made in deference to a recommendation of the Population Commission of the United Nations. In the case of Table A. V—Towns arranged territorially with population by livelihood classes the basis itself has been changed; information is given by livelihood classes instead of by communities or by religion as in the past.

B—Economic Tables.—These correspond to the Occupation (1931) and Means of Livelihood (1941) Tables of the past censuses; but they differ widely from the latter both in form and content. The changes are described fully in a separate introductory note which precedes the B-Series Tables.

C—Household and age (Sample) Tables.—Tables C. I—Household (size and composition) and C. II—Livelihood classes by age-groups are both altogether new.

D—Social and Cultural Tables.—Table D. III is a new table, furnishing the number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and the number of Anglo-Indians. Table D. V—Displaced Persons is also new, and has been necessitated by the movement of population consequent on the creation of Pakistan. Table D. VI—Non-Indian Nationals is based on a suggestion by the United Nations Population Commission. It corresponds roughly to an abridged edition of Imperial Table XIX of the 1931 Census (and Table XV of 1941) showing “Europeans and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age”. Table D. VII—Livelihood classes by educational standards, again, is brand new; it is designed to show the distribution of educated man-power among the different livelihood classes by different grades of academic qualification.

8. One word here about the fly-leaves. The notes that they contain draw attention to special features of the concerned table, if any, and frequently furnish figures for minor categories that might happen to have been omitted in the tables. As an essential supplement to the tables themselves, they merit careful study.

J. B. MALLARADHYA,
Census Commissioner for Mysore

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