

Census of India 1891. Vol. 25, Mysore

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Census of India, 1891.

VOLUME XXV.

(IN 4 PARTS)

MYSORE.

PART I.

REPORT

WITH

APPENDICES.

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BY

V. N. NARASIMMIYENGAR,

PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS IN MYSORE.



BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE.

1893.

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PREFACE.

A few introductory words appear to be called for regarding the area of the Mysore Province, on which the calculations made in the body of the Report have been based. It is to be regretted that there is no correct standard on the point. In the first general Census Report of 1871, the area was quoted at 27,077½ sq. miles, which was rounded off into 27,078 sq. miles in the official *Mysore Gazetteer*. But in the succeeding Census Report of 1881, the figures were given as 24,723 sq. miles. Neither of these areas was however accepted by the Quinquennial Report, published by the local Government for the period ending with 1885-86, in which a separate extent was entered, *viz.*, 26,319 sq. miles. On the other hand, the published returns of the Agricultural and Statistical Department furnish still more bewildering discrepancies on the same point, *viz.*:

Year.	sq. miles.
1887–88.	... 26,262
1888–89.	... 27,320
1889–90.	... 26,388

The information obtained from the Local Government did not tend to remove the uncertainty, as the extent of the Province was therein given at 27,406 sq. miles. The Survey Department was unable to supply complete statistics in the matter, as its operations are still in progress.

Further, in a pamphlet published by authority as late as 1892, the superficial contents of His Highness the Maharaja's territories are stated to measure 29,408 sq. miles.

Under these circumstances, the areas supplied by the District authorities, corrected by the least unreliable data, were fixed upon for arriving at census averages, yielding a total of 27,924 sq. miles.

2. The reduction of the bulk of the Report was found impracticable without omitting much of the circumstantiality and reflections demanded by higher authority. Nor was it possible to produce the Report sooner with due regard to the necessity of making it as comprehensive and accurate as possible. The magnitude of the labor and difficulty undergone prior to the perfection of the results of the late census can only be adequately appreciated by those possessing like experience.

31st March 1893.

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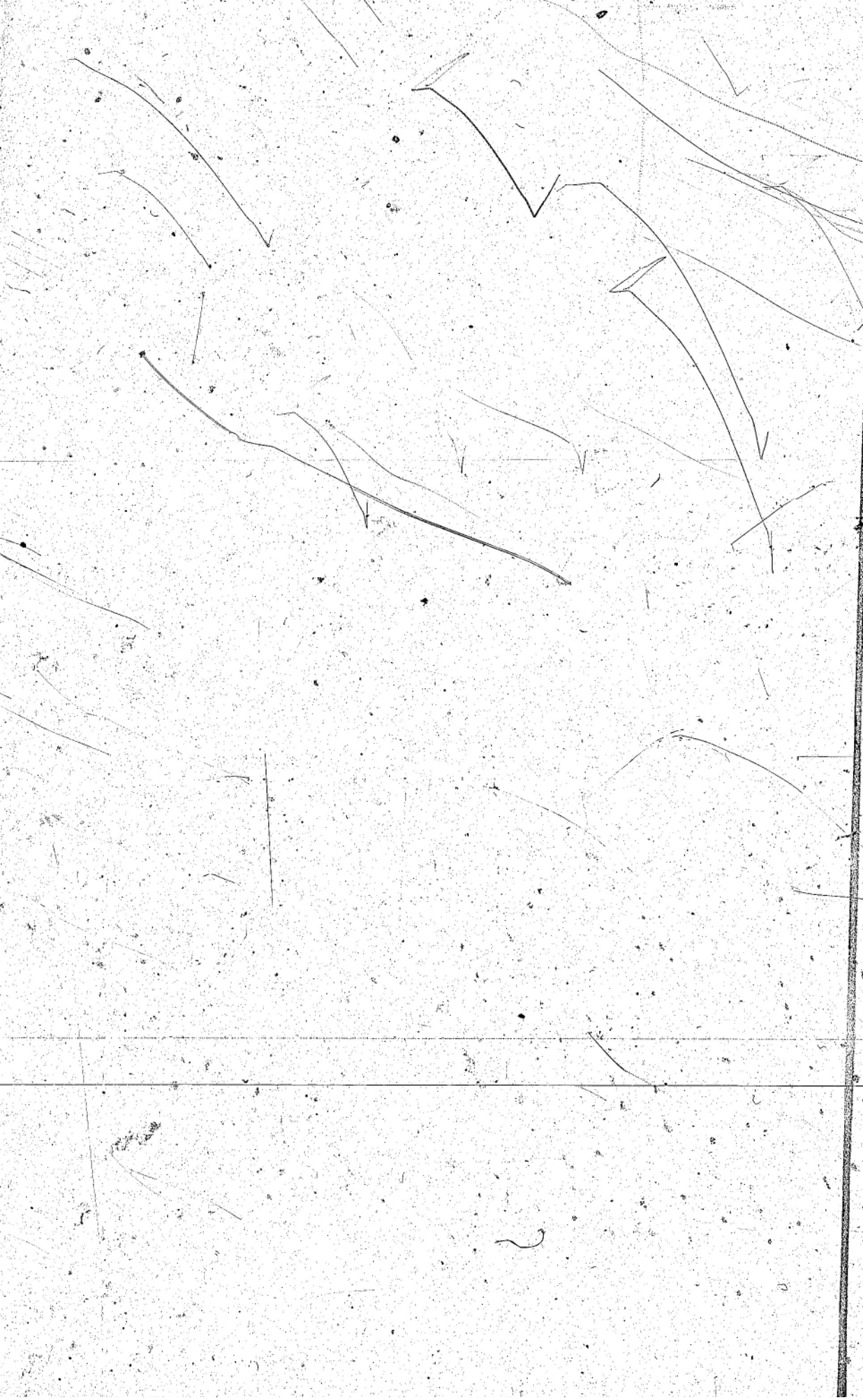

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF DISTRICT AREAS AND POPULATION.

	Districts.	Comparative Ratios.					Areality						Proximity.		Density.					
		Ratio to Total area per cent.	Ratio to Total Population per cent.	Relative proportions of Urban and Rural population per cent.		Ratio per cent of Occupied to Total occupied houses.	Of Taluk in square miles.	Of Town circle in square miles.	Radius of Town circle in miles.	Of Village circle in miles.	Of Occupied house in acres.	Of person in Acres.	Of Towns in miles.	Of Villages in miles.	Average Number of persons per				Average Number of occupied houses per	
				Urban.	Rural.										Taluk.	Town or Village.	Square mile.	Occupied house.	Square mile.	100 persons.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Bangalore, including the Civil and Military Station	9·16	16·24	31·34	68·65	15·79	255·9	159·9	7·1	1·041	11·59	2·04	13·59	0·096	80,299	326	313·73	5·68	55·1	17·6
2	Kólár	10·95	11·955	8·7	91·3	12·43	278·0	278·1	9·408	1·079	17·603	3·98	17·92	0·116	53,730	208	193·21	5·31	36·3	18·8
3	Tumkúr	14·65	11·748	7·8	92·2	12·97	314·8	292·3	9·645	1.752	22·581	4·51	18·37	0·422	52,799	247	141·90	5·01	28·3	19·2
4	Mysore	17·922	23.906	11·9	88·1	21·4	385·1	263·5	9·158	1·838	16·738	2·71	17·44	0·457	90,909	431	236·03	6·17	38·2	16·2
5	Hassan	9·32	10·417	6·3	93·7	10·84	325·3	260·3	9·102	1·134	17·184	3·23	17·33	0·144	64,389	223	197·83	5·31	37·2	18·8
6	Shimoga	14·264	10·680	8·4	91·6	10·84	466·2	306·6	9·879	2·216	26·303	4·83	18·81	0·600	58,665	292	132·46	5·44	24·3	18·3
7	Kadúr	9·43	6·677	8·1	91·9	7·02	439·1	439·1	11·822	2·221	25·257	5·11	22·52	0·602	55,010	277	125·26	5·29	23·8	19·0
8	Chitaldurg	14·30	8·374	8·2	91·8	8·71	499·2	443·7	11·884	3·413	32·835	6·17	22·63	0·985	51,748	351	103·65	5·32	19·4	18·7
	For the Province	**100·**	**100·**	**12·7**	**87·3**	**100·**	**367·5**	**285·06**	**9·477**	**1·664**	**19·989**	**3·62**	**18·14**	**0·386**	**65,047**	**293**	**176·96**	**5·53**	**32·0**	**18·08**

	Districts.	Relative Proportion (per cent) of Villages containing a population of											Relative Proportion (per cent) of each Group to the Total population.									
		1 to 199.	200 to 499.	500 to 999.	1,000 to 1,999.	2,000 to 2,999.	3,000 to 4,999.	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 14,999.	15,000 to 19,999.	20,000 to 49,999.	50,000 and over.	1 to 199.	200 to 499.	500 to 999.	1,000 to 1,999.	2,000 to 2,999.	3,000 to 4,999.	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 14,999.	15,000 to 19,999.	20,000 to 49,999.	50,000 and over.
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	Bangalore, including the Civil and Military Station ...	59·89	30·90	7·07	1·50	0·12	·28	·20	...	...	...	·04	19·2	28·9	14·3	6·1	0·9	3·5	4·6	..	...	..	22·5
2	Kólár	68·82	25·38	4·13	1·03	0·10	·07	·10	·07	...	...	...	33·1	35·9	14·7	6.7	1·4	1·2	3·2	3·8	..	...	...
3	Tumkúr	57·73	31·72	8·26	1·74	0·21	·30	...	·04	...	...	...	21·9	39·3	20·7	9·3	2·0	4·5	...	1·9	...	...	...
4	Mysore	39·39	36·69	16·92	5·62	0·76	·40	·14	·04	...	...	·04	10·4	27·8	26·7	18·0	4·3	3·6	1·9	1·1	..	...	6·2
5	Hassan	61·31	31·77	5·16	0·82	0·22	·13	·09	...	...	...	....	29·7	43·7	15·1	4·9	2·1	2·0	2·5	...	...	...	...
6	Shimoga	50·50	35·20	11·27	2·32	0·44	·17	·05	·05	...	...	...	17·2	38·4	25·4	10·1	3·8	2·0	1·0	2·1	...	...	...
7	Kadúr	56·33	30·20	9.65	2·85	0·33	·17	·17	...	..	...	...	16·9	36·0	24·2	12·8	3·0	2·6	4·5	...	..	..	...
8	Chitaldurg	42·75	38·25	14·17	3·90	0·59	·17	·17	...	...	...	...	12·9	35·4	26·7	14·7	4·5	2·3	3·5	..	...	...	...
	For the Province	**55·59**	**32·07**	**9·26**	**2·38**	**0·33**	**·22**	**·11**	**·03**	**...**	**...**	**·01**	**9·3**	**34·3**	**21·0**	**10·9**	**2·8**	**2·9**	**2·5**	**1·2**	**...**	**...**	**5·1**

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REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF MYSORE,

1891.

CHAPTER I.

General Description—Physical and Climatic Divisions—Rain-fall—Area—Density—Proximity of Towns and Villages—Rural and Urban Population.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Situation and Area.

The Province of Mysore lies between 11° 38′ and 15° 2′ North Latitude, and 74° 42′ and 78° 36′ East Longitude, embracing an area of 27,936½ square miles. The general shape of the tract is that of an irregular triangle, the apex jutting on the south to very near the foot of the Nílgiri range of hills, in which the Eastern and Western Ghâts may be said to converge. The greatest length north and south is about 230 miles, and east and west about 290. It is enclosed on the west, south and east by chains of hills, which support the well-known Mysore plateau. On the west, the boundary approaches at one point to within 10 miles of the Arabian Sea, but in general stops on the crest of the lofty Western Ghâts, at a distance of from 30 to 50 miles from it. On the remaining sides, the Mysore boundary does not generally touch the sea-coast districts.

Boundaries.

2. It is surrounded by the Madras Presidency on all sides, except on the north and north-west, where the Bombay Presidency impinges on the boundary. The Madras districts bordering on it are Bellary and Anantapur on the north; Kadapa, North Arcot and Salem on the east; Coimbatore, the Nílgirís and Malabar on the south; and South Kanara on the west. Coorg intervenes between South Kanara and Malabar, on the south-west. The Bombay district of Dharwar including North Kanara on the north and north-west complete the geographical limits of the Province.

Natural Divisions.

3. The Western portion of the Province extending from the eastern slopes of the Western Ghâts is known as the *Malnád* or hill country: the remainder being called the *Maidán* or *Bail-Sîmé*, (*Anglicé* the plain or open country.)

Elevation.

4. Mysore has been appropriately described as a table-land. Its surface is however very undulating, and is broken up by lines of rocky hills, many of which rise several thousand feet above the sea-level, and is also indented by deep rivers and streams. There is probably not a square mile in the whole superfices absolutely flat or level, the slope of the ground ranging from 10 to 20 feet per mile in the more level portion to as much as 60 and 80 feet elsewhere. The general elevation of the country varies from about 2,000 feet above sea-level along the northern and southern frontiers to about 3,000 feet along the central watershed. Bangalore, the seat of the Administra-

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tion is estimated to be 3,042 feet above the level of the sea. The altitudes of some of the highest hills forming land-marks in the country are quoted below :—

Name of Hill Station, &c.	District in which situated.	Height above sea-level.
Sávandúrg	Bangalore...	4,024
Nandidurg	Kolar ...	4,851
Dévaráyadurg	Tumkur ...	4,154
Huttridurg	,,	3,086
Mákalidurg	,,	3,610
Kabbáladurg	Mysore ...	...
Biligiri Rangana Hills	,,	..
Chámundi Hills	,,	3,490
Indrabetta (Sravana Belagola)	Hassan ...	3,309
Kodachádri Hills	Shimoga ...	4,446
Bábábudangiri	Kadur ...	6,214
Kalhattigiri	,,	6,155
Kudré Mukh	,,	6,215
Ballálráyanadurg	,,	4,940
Gangamúla	,,	4,781

Roads, &c.

5. During the half century the Province was directly administered by the British Government, good roads and communications were freely made all over its surface, in every direction; and some of the most inaccessible tracts were opened up for wheeled traffic from one end of the country to the other. Indeed, the roads of Mysore form one of the most noteworthy and admirable features of the good government which guides the destinies of the country. These facilities for trade and for the development of the resources of the Province have been well maintained and in some places extended in the last decade, under His Highness the Maharaja's benign rule. The construction of the Mysore State Railway (now Southern Mahratta Railway) across the breadth of the country has given a powerful impetus to the beneficial improvement of the road systems, and to the formation of new lines, forming useful feeders to the railway. One of the longest lines of road begins from the extreme east of the Kolar District on the boundary of the Madras district of North Arcot and running south-west through the Bangalore and Mysore Districts, it terminates at Fraserpet on the confines of (Coorg,) and measures 206 miles. Somewhat longer than this is the trunk road, which, branching off northwest from Bangalore and intersecting the Tumkur, Kadur and Shimoga Districts, leads to the North Kanara District in the Bombay Presidency, after attaining a total length of 220 miles. Another main line branches off at Nelmangala (at 16¼ miles from Bangalore) and, running through the Bangalore, Tumkur and Hassan Districts, terminates at the Manjarabad Ghât, linking Mysore with the systems in the frontier district of South Kanara; length 144 miles. Northward from Mysore and continuous with a branch line from Bangalore, runs a main artery of communication bisecting the northern District of (Chitaldurg,) and joining the Bombay district of Dharwar at Harihar; length 130 miles. This practically was the chief route of the overland mails in the ante-railway times.

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In addition to the above and several other first class lines of communication, innumerable local and inter-district roads have been opened, and maintained in very fair order, connecting all the important markets and centres of production, and rendering intercourse with carts exceedingly simple and easy. Wheeled carriages have nearly replaced the hoary pack-bullocks and donkeys, except in the more hilly localities in the depth of the wet season. In fine, the net-work of good roads, which is spread over the length and breadth of the country, leaves little more to be desired in that respect.

Railways.

6. Additional facilities for commerce have been created between the previous and the last Censuses. Before 1881, there was only the broad-gauge railway from Bangalore to Jolárpet on the Madras Railway in the east. The State Railway on the metre-gauge from Bangalore to Mysore in the south, commenced after the late Famine, has been carried to Nanjangúd, 15 miles from Mysore; and the same system has been since extended from Bangalore towards the west and north to Harihar, the furthest north-west boundary of the Province, from which the line is carried on to Poona.

The advantages of this railway development can hardly be exaggerated. The Province is placed in direct communication with the eastern and western coasts, and its trade has received a stimulus and enlargement hitherto unknown. The total length of open Railways in the Province is 362¼ miles*. Another branch line of Railway on the metre-gauge is under rapid construction by the Darbár between Bangalore and the north-eastern extremity of Mysore *viâ* Hindupur, linking it with the systems in course of creation in the Madras Presidency in furtherance of the famine-prevention policy of the British Government.

* *Mysore State Railway.* — Miles of open line.

Bangalore to Nanjangud...	100¾
„ to Harihar ...	210½
Madras Railway.	
Bangalore to Kamsamudram	51
Total....	362¼

River System.

7. Nearly the whole of the drainage of the Mysore country finds its way to the Bay of Bengal, and is divisible into three great river systems: (1) that of the Krishna in the north, (2) the Kávéri in the south, and (3) the two Pennárs and the Pálár on the east. A few ghât streams in the north-west, uniting in the Sharávati, and hurling themselves down the perpendicular face of a giddy precipice in the ghâts, form the magnificent and wonder-inspiring falls of Gersappa in the west, and flow into the Arabian Sea. The Kávéri drains the hilly Province of Coorg and the south-western corner of Mysore, and, as it passes the frontier, falls into the neighbouring low country, forming the well-known and picturesque falls on either side of the island of Sivasamudram.

In the following table are given the principal tributaries, with total length of each, of the rivers flowing through the different districts, together with the approximate area of the catchment basin under each river system, within the Province:—

Name of main river.	Names of the tributaries.	Length in Miles.		Area of catchment basin; square miles.		District or districts through which tributaries pass.
1. Krishna. Length 611 miles.	Varada	54		670		Shimoga.
	Choradi or Kumudvati ...	56		534		do
	Tunga	108		1,133		Shimoga and Kadur.
	Bhadra	124		1,312		
	Tunga-Bhadra ...	67		902		Shimoga.
	Sûlikeréhalla ...	79		816		Shimoga and Chitaldurg.
	Hagari	36		371		Chitaldurg.
	Chinna Hagari ...	73		691		
	Védávati	178		5,243		Chitaldurg, Kadur, Hassan and Tumkur.
			775		11,672	

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Name of main river.	Names of the tributaries.	Length in Miles.		Area of catchment basin; square miles.		District or districts through which tributaries pass.
2. North Pinakini. Length 167 miles.	Jayamangali ...	45		487		Bangalore and Tumkur.
	Kumudvati or Kundéru ...	38		202		Bangalore Kolar, and Tumkur.
	North Pinákini ...	32		882		Bangalore and Kolar.
	Chitrávati	30		352		
	Vendaman	17		143		Kolar.
	Pápaghni	33		566		
			195		2,632	
3. Palar. Length 47 miles.	Gudiyátam	16		133		
	Ambúr ...	10		72		Kolar.
	Pálár	55		901		
			81		1,106	
4. South Pinakini. Length 32 miles.	Vrishabhávati ...	32		366		Kolar.
	South Pinákini ...	58		1,056		Kolar and Bangalore.
			90		1,422	
5. Kaveri. Length 646 miles.	Nétrávati	108		1,548		Bangalore and Kolar.
	Shimsha	135		3,359		Hassan, Mysore, Tumkur and Bangalore.
	Lókapávani	32		176		Mysore.
	Yagachi	64		594		Kadur and Hassan.
	Hemávati	138		1,493		Kadur, Hassan and Mysore.
	Kávéri	160		1,227		Hassan, Mysore and Bangalore.
	Lakshmana Tírtha ...	53		439		
	Kabani (Kapila) ...	99		1,827		
	Múgúr Addahalla ..	18		95		Mysore.
	Suvarnávati	50		470		
	Moyár	25		94		
			882		11,322	
Western Ghát streams. Length 103 miles.	Nétrávati	18		233		Hassan and Kadur.
	Sítánadi	2		2		Kadur.
	Kundápur	14		152		
	Venkatápur	15		38		
	Sharávati (Gérsoppa) ...	63		824		Shimoga.
	Tudri	5		4		
			117		1,253	
			2,140		29,407	

8. There are no navigable rivers in Mysore. Nor are all of them useful for irrigation, owing to the circumstance that their channels run deep between high banks. As if to compensate for this defect, the Kávéri and its tributaries, however, support an extensive system of irrigation by means of channels (*Nálás* or *Kálvés*), drawn from extensive dams (anékats) which, retaining and diverting the upper waters at a high level, permit only the

The Kaveri.

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overflow to pass down the stream. The channels thence drawn, of which the total is about 52, meander through and fertilize the adjoining tract of land on either bank. Several of these channels are as large as small rivulets. The total length of the channels thus drawn from the Kávéri river (817 miles), and the extent of land cultivated under each are exhibited in detail in the annexed summary :—

List of Channels drawn from the Kaveri river running in the Mysore Province.

Name of Tributary.		Name of Channel.	Length in Miles.		Area irrigated in acres.	Remarks.
Kaveri (Main river).	1	Kaṭṭépur	36		3,865	
	2	Rámanát'hpur	19		1,437	
	3	Sáligrám Series	24		2,884	
	4	Mirlé Series	38		3,110	
	5	Rámasámudra	41		4,300	
	6	Tippúr	22		590	
	7	Dévaráya	18		1,657	
	8	Vijayánadi	41		7,330	
	9	Bhangáradoḍḍi	9		820	
	10	Rájaparaméśvari	21		1,848	
	11	Rámasvámi	30		3,104	
	12	Mádhavamántri	18		2,239	
	13	Bandikere	9		354	
	14	Chikkadévaráyasagar ...	71		13,737	
				397		47,275
Shimsha	1	Maddúr Aṇé	12		1,090	
	2	Kemmannu	5½		472	
	3	Vaidyanáthapur	3¼	26	254	
	4	Bhairam	2		379	
	5	Chámenahalli	2¾		805	
				26		3,000
Yagachi	1	Hálvágal	6		180	
	2	Chengravalli	9		254	
	3	Bombadihalli	6		445	
	4	Chekratírtha	2		122	
	5	Arśhalli	2		40	
	6	Madanhalli	4		126	
	7	Kitṭúr	9		551	
	8	Old Kúdlúr	6		440	
	9	Mudagaṭṭa	8		554	
				52		2,712
Hemavati	1	Mandigeré	27		2,720	
	2	Hémagiri	17		19	
	3	Akkihobbál	7		378	
	4	Kalhalli	8		22	
	5	Kannambadi	14		1,125	
	6	Sri Ram Devar, South ...	12		597	
	7	Do North ...	48		4,442	
				133		9,303

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Name of Tributary.		Name of Channel.	Length in miles.		Area irrigated in acres.	Remarks.
Lakshmantirtha ...	1	Hanagod Series	66		4,101	
	2	Katte Malalvadi	11		509	
	3	Husenpur	11		675	
	4	Saryur	11		463	
	5	Marehalli	10		406	
	6	Anandur	20		1,317	
	7	Aiyarhalli	4		147	
				133		7,618
Kabani (Kapila) ...	1	Rampur	32		1,367	
	2	Lakshmanpur	5		297	
				37		1,664
Suvarnavati ..	1	Hongalvadi	15		1,726	
	2	Sargur	3		223	
	3	Marlahalli	3		309	
	4	Alur (new)	4		158	
	5	Hemma	4		371	
	6	Hosahalli	4		189	
	7	Kudlur	6		30	
	8	Alur (old channel) ...	0		136	
	9	Honganur tank	0		1,686	
				39		4,828
		Total.. ...		817		76,400

9. A few minor streams in the Kólár District also feed some irrigation channels; but no statistics are available regarding the quantity of cultivation supported by them. The above table emphasises the fact that the Kaveri system has brought an aggregate of *76,400* acres or nearly *120* square miles of irrigated and garden lands under actual cultivation, bearing a ratio of 1·51 per cent to the total area cultivated in the Mysore Province. It may be noted *en passant* that the same beneficent food-producing course is pursued by the semi-deified *Kaveri* in its further progress to the Bay of Bengal.

Tank System.

10. There are no natural lakes in Mysore. But its undulating surface has given rise to one of the most admirable and useful systems of artificial reservoirs or tanks known to exist in India. The channels of streams rising on hilly ground are caught by dams or bunds across the valleys through which they flow, and the waters thus imprisoned are utilized for agriculture. From the physical lie of the ground, most of these tanks form series or chains of reservoirs, the outflow from one at a higher level being caught again in the next reservoir lower down the valley; the process being repeated till the surplus water is discharged into a rivulet. These tanks, varying in size and capacity from small ponds to extensive lakes, and distributed over the country, are estimated at no fewer than 38,074 (as per return of 1880, furnished by the Public Works Department). It has been aptly remarked by competent authorities that the facilities for storing on the aforesaid principle of the never-sufficiently-valued article of water have been availed of to such an extent by the ancient Rulers that it would require some ingenuity to discover a new site suitable for a new tank. No less than 1,200 tanks, large and small, have been grouped into 18 large series spreading over the 5 Districts of Bangalore, Kólár, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldurg.

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District.	Name of Series.	Number of tanks in each Series.	
Bangalore ...	Hesaragatta Series	192	
	Hoskote do	34	
	Kadgodi do	95	
	Minor series below Hesaragatta ...	27	
			348
Kolar	Ramasagar Series	456	
	Palar	28	
			484
Mysore	Sulikere Series ...	102	
	Maddur do	16	
	Arakere do	10	
	Koppa do	40	
	Basral do	18	
			186
Hassan	Bellur-Dasanakere Series ...	54	
	Chennarayapatna do ...	9	
	Janivar do ...	9	
			72
Chitaldrug ...	Chinna Hagari Series ...	51	
	Dodderi Drainage ...	36	
	Nayakanhatti Series ...	15	
	Bharmasagar do ...	8	
			110
	Total Number of tanks in Series ...		1,200

11. Whilst on the subject of tanks, the following remarks of Sir C. Elliott, late Famine Commissioner of Mysore, appear to be singularly appropriate, and deserve to be profitably quoted in extenso.

"Para 68. In Mysore, of late years, irrigation has received very full consideration, and at the out-break of the famine, the improvement of the works on which the irrigation of the Province depends was being effected in a systematic way. The upland plateau of Mysore from its nature contains no very extended drainage basin, nor great plains such as are met with in other parts of India. Its surface is a succession of hill and valley; and 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. The long economical rule of Sir Mark Cubbon left an overflowing treasury, and after much discussion in 1873, the accummulated funds were ordered to be applied to the systematic restoration of the irrigation works. Unfortunately too much was attempted. On the Mysore Registers there are nearly 40,000 tanks, of which 28,000 yield a net revenue of less than 50 rupees apiece. It was proposed to restore all, even the smallest, on the theory that if the smaller tanks at the upper ends of the valleys were neglected, a sudden flood might sweep them away, one after another and so endanger the larger reservoirs situated further down.

"Para 69. Experience has proved such a restoration as this to be quite impracticable. Up to 1878 only some of the tanks in two of the eight Districts of the Province had been restored; and in Kolar, the District in which most had been done, it was estimated that to complete the whole District would cost £700,000 and occupy 30 years. Mysore has now exhausted its resources in its struggles with the late famine, and the expenditure for the future must be controlled most carefully. It would be an unwise policy however, to neglect works on which the very life of the Province depends. It will soon revert to native rule, and before that time arrives a project should, if possible, be drawn up, specifying what tanks are to be restored at the expense of the State, with an estimate of the cost, and the order in which they are to be taken up.

"Para 70. We consider that only these tanks should be thus dealt with which yield a revenue exceeding Rs. 500 per annum, which receive water from a catchment of not less than 20 square miles, or which from their position in a chain of tanks, or with regard to a town, road or railway, it is desirable to place beyond all reasonable danger of disaster, so that even in the event of an exceptionally heavy flood breaching tank after tank in the valley above them, they should be strong enough to resist the accummulated mass of water. These tanks once restored should be maintained for ever after at the expense of the State, a higher rate of assessment being placed on the lands irrigated by them than on others adapted to the greater security they would afford to the cultivator."

Additional facilities for irrigation.

12. The indigenous Government of Mysore has not moreover been idle within the last 10 years in the matter of tank-building and developing the resources of the land. Several large reservoirs, at points where water supply is most needed, are now in course

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of construction or completion at outlays ranging from 20,000 to nearly 1½ lakh of rupees, as per rough details noted at foot :—

Name of Project.	*District.*	*Amount of Estimate.*
		RS.
1. Rámasamudra Reservoir across the Chitravati	Kolar ...	75,000
2. Srinivásasagara across the North Pinakini	do ...	99,200
3. Venkatéśaságar reservoir across the Papaghni	do ...	61,000
4. New reservoir at Bórankanivé ...	Túmkur ...	1,37,000
5. Súlikere Tank	Mysore ...	1,16,300
6. New tank across the Hiréballa ...	Chitaldurg ...	20,000
7. New tank across Madarhálli ...	do ...	46,700

Spring heads.

13. The artificial means of water supply, *viz.*, the river and tank systems as above described, are supplemented by spring heads, called *Talparigés*, which, furnishing a more or less abundant and perennial source of irrigation, forms an important feature of the hydrography of the north-east of the Province. In some parts of the Chitaldurg District, the sandy soils and river beds are tapped at short distances, and the water rises near the surface, and is led by channels to the lands irrigated. In some places, a soft porous rock is cut through in order to reach the water; whilst elsewhere hard strata of living rock have sometimes to be perforated, at considerable depths. The water thus obtained is either conducted by narrow channels to the fields or by a lift called *kapilé*, worked by bullocks. In the north-eastern portions of Tumkur and in parts of Kolar, these springs are remarkable for their number and utility. It has however been noted that since the late Famine, the natural springs of the country have sunk away much deeper from the surface, and many a fine spring, which used to be surrounded by flourishing irrigated crops all the year round, has run dry. It is also a noticeable physical change, said to be wrought by the late Famine, that generally the sub-soil moisture of the land has been materially decreased within the last 2 decades.

Geology.

14. The geological formation of the country belongs to the metamorphic series, and consists of hypogene schists, penetrated and broken up by prodigious outbursts of plutonic or trappean rocks. Gneiss and hornblende schist are most common. Granite composed of felspar quartz, mica and hornblende, and syenite composed of quartz, felspar and hornblende, are found on all sides. The granite rocks are highly ferriferous, the mica and hornblende being frequently replaced by magnetic iron ore.

The mountains run in parallel ranges mostly north and south, or in a direction trending to the nearest coastline. The highest peaks in the west reach nearly 7,000 feet and in the east about 5,000 feet. Marked features in the landscape are the lofy Durgs or isolated granitic hills, capped with fortifications, which stand like sentinels in every direction, and every one of which has had its share in making the ancient political history of the country.

MINES †

Iron.

15. "Iron pyrites or sulphuret of iron is distributed in small proportions in the hypogene rocks, magnetic iron ore with polarity is found in the massive state on the Bábá Budan hills. Micaceous and speculiar iron ores are less common. A dark magnetic iron sand is usually found in the beds of streams having their origin among hypogene rocks, associated with gold dust and some times with menaccanite. Iron ore slightly titaniferous is found over the whole hypogene area. The black oxide of manganese associated with iron ore is found sparingly in the hills. Antimony occurs in the Bábá Budan hills and at Chitaldurg."

* See **Census Report of 1881**, page 24.

† Vide "**Mysore Gazetteer**," Vol. I, page 17.

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Large quantities of iron are annually smelted in the Province, and the localities in which the smelting is largely done are :—

		Taluks.
Bangalore District	...	1. Mágadi.
Tumkur „	...	1. Gubbi. 2. Chiknáyakanhalli. 3. Pávagada.
Mysore „	...	1. Heggadadévankóte. 2. Malavalli.
Chitaldurg „	...	1. Chitaldurg. 2. Holalkeré. 3. Hiriyúr. 4. Chellakeré.

and also in parts of the Districts of Kolar, Shimoga and Kadur. The annual yield of iron during the five years of 1881-82 to 1885-86, as far as information is available, was as shown hereunder :—

Year.	*Maunds.*
1881-82	... 21,203
1882-83	... 33,815
1883-84	... 47,516
1884-85	... 47,103
1885-86	... 41,117

Silver.

16. Information on this head is very meagre. Ores of silver, however, are said to occur in Belli Betta near Attikuppa (now Krishnarájpéte) in the Mysore District.

Gold.

17. Gold has long been found in the alluvial soil bordering on the Bétaráyan hills in the Kolar District. The geognostic position of gold in this and other localities appears to be in the primary schists, *viz.*, gneiss, mica slate, clay slate and hornblende schist. Gold is almost invariably discovered either in thin veins or disseminated in grains in the veins and beds of quartz, associated with iron ore and sometimes with platinum, and alloyed with small proportions of silver and copper, or in tracts of alluvial soil, beds of clay and sands, with the washing of primary rocks. Gold has been found in Mysore from time immemorial ; and much ingenious speculation has lately been started as to whether Mysore is not the land of Ophir of the ancients. It is however undeniable that the remains of extensive ancient workings have been discovered and lie scattered over the country. The name of many a village is indicative of gold having been found and worked in its vicinity, and recent exploration for gold in various quarters has not unoften been guided as much by ancient workings, as by local names of places and hills. So far back as 1802, mention was made of the existence of auriferous reefs in the Bowringpete Taluk of the Kolar District by Lieutenant J. Warren of H. M. 33rd Regiment in his "Memoirs of a geographical and statistical survey of the Mysore Dominion."

18. Gold-mining in the Province has attained to considerable proportions within the last decade or two. At one time the industry had been all but abandoned ; but thanks to the persevering energy and hopefulness of a few enterprizing European pioneers, it has won for itself a place among the most profitable undertakings in the land. European capital has been poured with abundant liberality into the enterprize, and extensive waste areas have been converted into busy and flourishing townlets, yielding profit no less to the State than to the adventurous speculator. Stupendous machinery is used in extracting the precious metal from the rough quartz and surface washings, and the industry shows every sign of a vigorous vitality and expansion. In the Kolar fields, it is said that most of the companies are netting good profits ; but elsewhere, the enterprize has not progressed beyond the initial stage.

19. Within the last 10 years, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja has taken energetic steps to place goldmining on a satisfactory and definite basis

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and surveys were made by experts and scientists, and liberal terms have been laid down for the grant of land for gold-mining, advantageous alike to the Government and the adventurous capitalist. The revenue derived from this source is considerable; for, within the past 9 years (1883-1891), the several gold mines whose operations have spread over an area of about 87 square miles have in all yielded a net quantity of 381,373 oz. of gold valued in Indian currency at Rs. 1,94,62,002 (minus expenses), which has brought to the coffers of the Darbar a Royalty of the total sum of Rs. 9,78,266 up to 1891, as is manifest from the subjoined abstract; and the accompanying map indicates the several auriferous belts hitherto discovered in the Province.

Abstract showing the yield of Gold from the several Mines in operation in the Mysore Province, and the amount of Royalty realized to Government between 1883 and 1891.

	Name of working Company, &c.	Extent of land leased out for mining purposes.		Quantity of Gold extracted.	Value in Indian currency.	Net value of gold realized, minus expenses.	Amount of Royalty realized to Government at 5 per cent on net value.
		Sq. Miles.	Acres.	oz.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	The "Mysore Gold Mining" Company ...	86	528	229,414	1,16,00,986	1,14,94,078	5,74,813
2	"Balaghat" do ...			15,955	7,69,425	7,61,045	39,307
3	"Urigam" do ...			82,657	43,56,962	43,12,058	2,15,602
4	"Nandidurg" do ...			43,974	24,23,411	24,02,839	1,19,784
5	"Indian Consolidated" do ...			4,722	2,52,406	2,48,660	12,433
6	"Nine Reefs" do ...			2,923	1,61,233	1,57,911	12,056
7	"Mysore Reefs" do ...			679	33,777	33,270	1,663
8	"South East Mysore" do ...			380	19,350	18,955	948
9	"Gold Fields of Mysore" do ...			19	1,042	1,032	52
10	"Harnhalli" do ...			25	1,088	1,083	54
11	"Honnali" do ...			625	31,071	31,071	1,554
	Total.....	86	528	381,373	1,96,50,751	1,94,62,002	9,78,266

CLIMATE.

Seasons.

20. The Hindus divide the year into six seasons of 2 months each. The first, *Vasanta ritu* or Spring, commences with the Hindu year in March. The weather is usually serene and clear, broken at intervals by thunder-storms and showers of rain. The trees put forth their delicious blossoms chiefly at this time. The farmer's occupations are mostly over, and he has time to celebrate the yearly religious festivals and the marriages of his relatives and friends. The voluptuous zephyrs blowing from the South, which characterize this season, relieve the increasing heat and add a zest to the prevailing sense of enjoyment. The *Grishma ritu*, literally the sweating season, is the second bimensal division falling in May and June. It is the hottest part of the year, the sun being nearly vertical, and is marked also by high winds and storms. The dust of the dried up fields is frequently carried up in whirlwinds, to which superstition and poetry have given the sobriquet of *Pis'áchis* or devils. Conflagrations are produced in this period in the jungles and hill-sides by the spontaneous friction of bamboos against each other, or by an accidental spark blown into the long grass and brushwood, which resemble tinder in their dried state. The sunset sky glows with the most fervid tints. This is the

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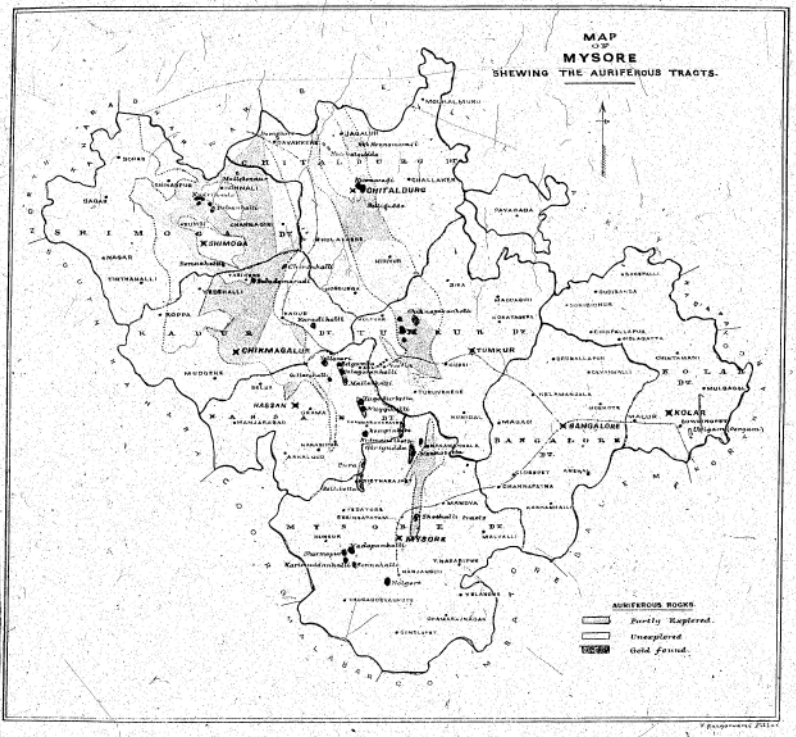

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ordinary time of cyclones. Thunder-clouds suddenly gather, preceded by storms of dust, which sweep impetuously over the surface of the ground for miles. The rain, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning and followed by startling claps of thunder, descends in large and violent downpours, often mixed with hail. These short-lived tempests prelude the grateful bursting of the monsoon, which introduces the *Varsha ritu* or rainy season, corresponding with July and August. The south-west monsoon blows steadily during this period, and brings with it abundance of soaking rain. The rivers are swollen and are often impassable for days. The tanks and other reservoirs receive their supplies. The face of nature is smiling and clad in green, and the ploughed fields receive the precious seed. The *S'arad ritu* or autumn next arrives, embracing the months of September and October; during which the monsoon winds veer round from the south-west to the north-east, the interval being remarkable for a lull in the rains, and by oppressive and muggy weather. The prevailing moderate sun-shine helps to ripen the fruits of the earth. While the earlier monsoon will have exhausted its discharges, the N. E. moiety blesses the land with the most copious and tank-filling rains, and makes up for the deficiencies of the former. The *Hémanta ritu* or winter (November and December) next sets in, with chilly and foggy nights and mornings and bright sunny days. The crops in the fields arrive at maturity and are reaped and stacked in this season. The *S'is'ira ritu* or cold season concludes the cycle, spanning January and February, in the early part of which bleak and marrow-freezing east winds prevail, followed by a plentiful crop of sickness, such as fever, ague, &c. After the sun passes the autumnal equinox, the moisture collected in the preceding wet months begins to evaporate, and the close of the agricultural year fairly launches the hot weather. The larger trees put forth new leaves and begin to cover themselves with masses of gorgeous blossom.

21. The year in Mysore may, however, with sufficient accuracy, be divided for practical purposes into three seasons,—the rainy, the cold and the hot. The first commences with the bursting of the south-west monsoon, from the end of May to the middle of June, and continues with breaks of greater or smaller duration in August or September to the middle of November, closing with the heavy rains of the north-east monsoon. It is followed by the cold season, which is generally free from much rain, and lasts till the end of February. The hot season then sets in from March and increases in intensity to the close of May, with occasional relief from thunder-storms and passing showers, known in the local agricultural parlance as "Mungáru."

The temperature is most equable during the rainy months, the range of the Thermometer at Bangalore at that season being between 64° and 84° Faht. In the cold season, the mercury falls as low as 50° in the early morning and sometimes rises to 80° during the day. The minimum and maximum in the shade during the hottest months are respectively about 66° and 90°, and the extreme has been registered at 95°.

Situated nearly midway between the Eastern and Western Coasts, Mysore enjoys the benefit of both monsoons. The South West monsoon continues till October, but the rain is generally believed to come in two bursts, separated by a break of a few weeks of cloudy weather, which usually occurs in August or September. The North East monsoon bursts in October, often with great violence, accompanied with rain descending in heavy torrents, sometimes filling the largest tanks in a few hours. The close of the rainy season in November is followed by thick fogs allover the country during December and January. They begin about three in the morning and last far into the forenoon, when they are dissolved by the heat of the Sun.

There seems to be a periodicity in the rain-fall, particularly well marked at Tumkur, which is situated at an equal distance from either coast, and between the Eastern and Western mountain systems. The observations there recorded have shown that, for a considerable period, every sixth year was one of abundant rain. But there seems to be a general impression that about one year in five gets

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most rain, and this accords to some extent with the most recent scientific observations and discoveries.†

Amount of Rain gauged.

22. The following table presents at a glance the registered rain-fall at the several District Head-quarter stations, for the 7 years from 1881 to 1890, compiled from the Annual Returns of Agricultural Statistics for the Province.

Table of Rain-fall in Mysore from 1881 to 1890.

Years.	Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldurg.	Averages. (All Districts.)
1881	27·44	35·95	27·34	24·34	16·16	23·14	21·41	12·20	*23·49*
1882	37·30	29·42	39·64	41·66	*	57·86	53·78	*	*43·23*
1883	34·80	41·56	38·97	43·85	*	47·57	54·96	*	*43·62*
1884	23·11	23·73	22·00	43·85	*	32·20	37·30	*	*30·33*
1885	34·76	25·60	26·70	29·10	*	39·10	39·51	*	*32·34*
1886	44·79	29·70	52·32	32·58	40·78	74·95	37·62	22·35	*41·88*
1887	33·99	40·15	30·69	44·64	33·73	36·51	25·48	24·15	*33·66*
1888	29·45	33·52	38·38	22·57	27·86	39·14	30·90	26·47	*31·03*
1889	36·73	34·54	57·19	38·32	28·03	40·70	44·56	30·20	*38·78*
1890	44·08	27·37	35·24	31·17	34·32	40·18	29·94	19·13	*32·68*
Yearly Average for District.	34·64	32·15	36·84	35·20	30·14	43·13	37·54	22·42	**Mean 35·10**

* Information not available.

Annual Average.

23. From the above figures, a mean annual rain-fall is deduced for the Province of 35·10 inches verging from 43·13 in the Shimoga District to 22·42 in the Chitaldurg District. It will also be seen that the heaviest average gauged was 74·95 inches in the Shimoga District in 1886, and the lowest 22·0 inches in the Tumkur District in 1884.

Deductions from the results.

24. Further, the results exhibited in the table above are illustrative of the periodicity of rise in the rain-fall every fourth year, as the chart appended to this chapter will show. In 1882 and 1883 the average fall was over 43 inches, which in the 2 years succeeding sank from 30 to 32 inches. In 1886 again, it bounded up to 42 inches; and after another interval likewise of 2 years, *i. e.*, 1889, the fall rose from 31 to 39 inches. Though the periodicities represented on the Diagram show a gradual diminution at every fourth year, their recurrence gives much force and volume to the observed facts on which is based the meteorological theory of the sun-spots having a direct influence on the terrestrial seasons.

Rain-fall at Bangalore.

25. The figures in the subjoined table exhibit the annual rain-fall since the decennial census for the 10 years up to 1890., *i. e.*, the quantity registered at the Observatory at the Bowring Civil Hospital in the Civil and Military Station, as also that registered at the Lunatic Asylum and Central Jail in the Town of Bangalore.

† I am much indebted to the **Mysore Gazetteer** and the last **Census Report** by Mr. L. Rice C., I. E., for much of the information, not falling directly under the Census Statistics, contained in this report.

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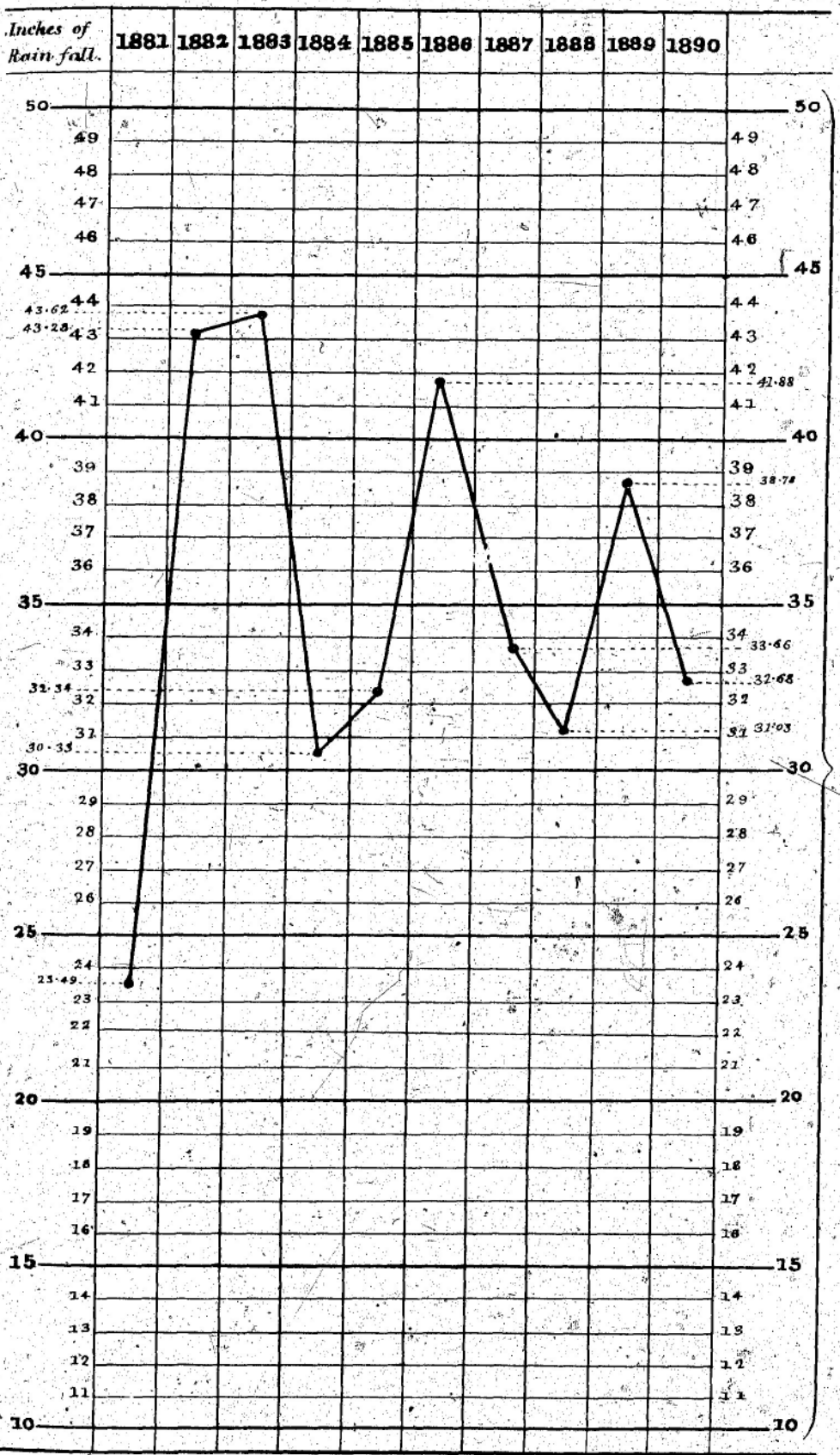
CHART ILLUSTRATING THE AVERAGES OF RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1881 TO 1890.



Note — The Highest Rainfall (Shimoga Dt. in 1886) = 74·95.
The Lowest —·— (Tumkur " 1884) = 22·

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Years.	The Civil & Military Station.			Bangalore City.					
				Lunatic Asylum.			Central Jail.		
	Annual Rain-fall.		Decennial Average.	Annual Rain-fall.		Decennial Average.	Annual Rain-fall.		Decennial Average.
	Inches.	Cents.		Inches.	Cents.		Inches.	Cents.	
1881	27	44		30	2		28	62	
1882	37	3		35	18		37	76	
1883	34	80		34	45		37	4	
1884	23	11		20	72		22	25	
1885	39	75		33	87		38	27	
1886	44	79		53	41		52	58	
1887	33	99		36	30		35	31	
1888	29	45		36	16		35	79	
1889	36	73		41	9		42	7	
1890	44	8	*I. C.* 35—11	41	28	*I. C.* 36—24	41	83	*I. C.* 37—15

—The variations in the rain-fall gauged at the three places are but slight, the difference being due, as explained in the Census Report of 1881, page 27, "to their respective positions. For, the country falls away rapidly to the west and south from the Pét (town) which thus presents an eminence that intercepts the full current of the South-West monsoon. The Civil and Military Station on the other hand has miles of open country beyond it to the east and north-west, which probably causes a greater precipitation from the North-East monsoon current somewhere between Kádgódi and Malúr".

By combining these results, however, the Town and Cantonment (Civil and Military Station) of Bangalore can be said to have received an average annual fall of 36·27 inches.

Meteorology of Bangalore.

26. The following meteorological observations have been registered at the Observatory in the Cantonment (Civil and Military Station), Bangalore, for the 10 years from 1881 to 1890 :—

Years.	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Mean Temperature ...	73·0	70·7	72·3	72·6	73·1	72·6	72·2	73·8	71·8	73·4
Humidity (saturation 100.)	69	68	66	62	64	70	71	67	78	78

AREA AND POPULATION.

Area.

27. The superficial area of Mysore, inclusive of the rivers, mountains and forests, has been estimated at 27,936½ square miles; its greatest length north and south being about 230 miles, and the greatest breadth east and west about 290.

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Area cultivated

28. Deducting therefrom the areas covered by

	Square Miles.
Ghâts, hills, valleys.	1,358
Forest tracts	1,457
Rivers	120
Tanks	660
Roads	167
Groves and	8
Uncultivable waste	11,421½
Total.....	15,191½

the net extent of 12,745 square miles is either cultivated or available for cultivation.

The statistics gathered at the Census, which forms the subject of this narrative, do not embrace those of cultivation and economic products; but, with the object of throwing a modicum of light on allied subjects, the following table has been compiled from official Returns for the 3 years of 1887-88 to 1889-90, showing the staple food-grains produced and the proportion of area occupied thereby in each administrative division of the Province.

Percentage of Area under each crop to the Total Cultivated Area.

District.	Rice (Paddy).	Ragi.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil-seeds.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetable.	Mulberry.	Cocoanut and Arecanut.
1. Bangalore ...	7·6	80·4	...	4·1	3·1	0·4	...	0·2	0·3	...	...	1·7	0·6	1·6
2. Kólár	11·2	61·2	...	16·5	1·7	2·2	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·1	0·4	0·5
3. Tumkúr	5·9	49·0	...	32·7	4·7	0·1	0·7	0·1	0·3	...	....	1·2	0·1	5·2
4. Mysore	8·6	43·0	...	37·4	5·7	0·4	0·2	...	1·8	...	...	0·6	0·3	2·0
5. Hassan	16·2	46·9	...	20·7	3·8	1·1	...	...	0·1	...	7·5	...	...	3·7
6. Shimoga	36·3	25·1	0·1	31·6	1·2	1·7	0·6	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·1	...	3·1
7. Kadúr	21·9	29·1	0·3	20·4	3·3	0·2	0·3	...	0·3	0·6	18·5	2·2	...	2·9
8. Chitaldurg ...	5·2	26·9	0·2	56·8	4·5	0·2	4·7	0·1	0·2	...	...	0·4	...	0·7
Total, Percentage for the Province ...	**12·5**	**44·2**	**0·1**	**30·9**	**3·9**	**0·7**	**1·0**	**0·06**	**0·5**	**0·04**	**2·3**	**1·2**	**0·2**	**2·4**

It is hardly necessary to observe that rági *(Eleusyne coracana)* occupies the foremost place, as forming the staple food of the bulk of the population, excepting in the Malnád uplands, in which this child of the drier localities does not thrive. In Chitaldurg too, the jóla *(Holcus sorghum)* usurps the chief place, and drives the rági to the secondary rank.

The food grain for the higher classes is rice, which represents a percentage of 12·5; wheat is not grown to any large extent. Oil-seeds are within 6 per cent, whilst sugarcane, cotton, fibres, tobacco do not together exceed 1 per cent. Coffee is grown almost wholly in the Hassan and Kadur Districts to within 3 per cent of the gross area. A similar ratio is attained by cocoanut and arecanut, which exist in all the Districts, although Tumkúr leads off with the largest percentage.

Administrative Divisions.

29. The Province is divided into 8* administrative Districts of unequal size, each under the control of an officer, styled the Deputy Commissioner, exercising Revenue and Criminal jurisdiction over a number of sub-divisions, called *Tálúks*, varying in size from 173 to 663 square miles.

1. **BANGALORE.**
2. **KOLAR.**
3. **TUMKUR.**
4. **MYSORE.**
5. **HASSAN.**
6. **SHIMOGA.**
7. **KADUR.**
8. **CHITALDURG.**

The subjoined table shows at a glance the relative rank of each District in respect of *area*, arranged under the 2 main Divisions of Eastern and Western,

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into which the Province has been divided for the purpose of grouping the population into homogeneous units :—

Districts in order of size.		Area in square miles.	Districts according to homogeneous units.		Area in sq. miles.		Ratio to total area per cent.
			Eastern Division.				
1	Mysore ...	**5,007**	Mysore	District ...	**5,007**		*17·92*
2	Tumkúr...	**4,093**	Tumkúr	do ...	**4,093**		*14·65*
3	Chitaldurg ...	**3,994**	Chitaldurg	do ...	**3,994**		*14·30*
4	Shimoga ...	**3,986**	Kólár	do ...	**3,059**		*10·95*
5	Kólár	**3,059**	Bangalore	do ...	**2,559½**		*9·16*
6	Kadúr ...	**2,635**				18,712½	
7	Hassan ...	**2,603**	**Western Division.**				
8	Bangalore ...	**2,559½**	Shimoga	District ...	**3,986**		*14·27*
			Kadúr	do ...	**2,635**		*9·43*
			Hassan	do ...	**2,603**		*9·32*
						9,224	
	Total for the Province	**27,936½**		Total for the Province—		27,936½	*100*

Beginning with the Eastern half, it will be seen that the Mysore District, in which is situated the dynastic capital of the same name, ranks first both in area and population. The Tumkúr District comes next in size, although it has a far smaller population, and is followed by the Chitaldurg District with a much thinner population. Kolár is the fourth in size, but is more thickly peopled than Tumkúr, of which the rank is due alone to its larger area. The last, but not the least district in the Eastern half, is Bangalore, containing the city of that name, in which are located most of the Administrative Departments of the Government. In this District is also situated the Civil and Military Station, a tract of about 12½ square miles to the north-east of the town proper, assigned for administrative purposes to the British Government in March 1881. The Census operations of the Station were conducted under the orders of the Superintendent of Census of the Madras Presidency, but the statistics thereof were ordered to be incorporated with those of this Province.

Turning to the Western half of the Province, comprising the Districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Kadúr, it will be noted that Shimoga stands first both in area and population, whilst the 2 other Districts are almost equal in size, although in population Hassan is larger by half as much again as Kadúr.

Comparison with countries in Europe and elsewhere.

30. Compared with countries in Europe and elsewhere, the kingdom of Mysore is larger than Greece (25,041 square miles), or Ceylon (25,364 square miles), or even Tasmania (26,215 square miles). But, it is smaller than Scotland (30,417 square miles) or the German State of Bavaria (29,632 square miles). It may roughly be put down as nearly half the size of England and Wales together; whilst its area exceeds the aggregate of Belgium and Switzerland, (11,373 and 15,892 square miles, respectively).

Taking into calculation the homogeneous units aforesaid, the area of the Eastern half (comprising 5 Districts) is almost equal to that of the Hungarian State of Servia (19,050 square miles); whilst the total of the 3 Districts forming the Western half exceeds the aggregate of the Prussian States of Baden (5,891 square miles) and Hesse (3,000 square miles).

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With Districts in British India.

31. Compared with Provinces in British India, Mysore almost reaches the size of the Madras districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Vizagapatam taken together (28,251 square miles); and is nearly equal to the aggregate of the Bombay districts of Khandésh, Karáchi and Kanara (=28,993 square miles), but is larger than the Chota Nagpur Division (26,966 square miles) of Bengal.

District areas compared.

32. A more detailed comparison by Districts is attempted in the table at foot, with some of the well known and prominent administrative charges in British India.

	Districts in Mysore.	Area. Sq. M	Districts of the Madras Presidency.	Area. Sq. M.	Districts of the Bombay Presidency.	Area. Sq. M.	Districts of the Bengal Presidency.	Area. Sq. M.
	Chitaldurg ...	3,994	South Kanara ...	3,902	Ratnagiri ...	3,922	Monghyr ...	3,921
Western Division.	Kólár ...	3,059	... ...	...	... ...	...	Muzafferpur ...	3,003
	Bangalore ...	2,559½	Chingleput ...	2,842	... ...	...	Chittagong ...	2,567
	Tumkúr ...	4,093	South Kanara ...	3,902	Ratnagiri ...	3,922	Dinagepur ...	4,118
	Mysore ...	5,007	Tinnevelly ...	5,387	Satára ...	4,987	Midnapur ...	5,082
							Purnea ...	4,956
Eastern Division.	Shimoga ...	3,986	South Kanara ...	3,902	Thana ...	3,935	Monghyr ...	3,921
	Kadúr ...	2,635	Chingleput ...	2,842	... ...	...	Dunkoorah ...	2,621
	Hassan ...	2,603	Do ...	2,842	... ...	...	Do ...	2,621

Before passing on to the subject of population, it is worthy of note that the mean size of an average district in Mysore is 3,492 square miles; and only Kólár is in reality of this size. The Madras district of Tanjore with an extent of 3,654 square miles, or the Bengal district of Rangpur having almost the same area, corresponds in extent with the average district in Mysore.

Changes in area since 1881.

33. A reference to the report on the Census of 1881 will show a considerable difference between the areas and populations therein entered and those given in the present Census Table I for the several districts. The explanation of this fact is to be found in the numerous territorial changes of Taluks and of Districts, which were carried out within the last decade. The following are the most important of these changes:—

(*a*) The re-formation of the 2 Districts of Hassan and Chitaldurg.

(*b*) The transfers of Taluks between Districts.

(*c*) The formation of Sub-Taluks.

(*d*) The transfer of hóblís from Taluk to Taluk.

(*e*) The transfer of isolated villages from one Taluk to another in the same District and sometimes in different Districts.

(*f*) The consolidation of small independent hamlets and sub-villages into integral revenue villages.

POPULATION.

General statistics of Population.

34. The total number of persons enumerated in the Province at the Census of 1891 was 4,943,604, including the Bangalore Cantonment, now called the Civil and Military Station, the people gathered at the fairs and festivals held all over the Province synchronously at the final enumeration, and travellers by roads, and railways. The passengers by the Madras Railway were included in the population of the Civil and Military Station, whilst those enumerated along the line of the Southern Mahratta Railway at the final Census were added to the population of the revenue village or township within the limits of which the alighting stations are situated.

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The sexes were returned at *2,483,451* males and *2,460,153* females. The permanent population numbered *4,664,278*, whilst *279,326* were visitors.

	Districts.	Population in order of strength.	Percentage to Total Population.		Districts.	Population according to homogeneous units.	
1	Mysore ...	**1,181,814**	*23·90*	*Eastern Division.*	1. Mysore ...	**1,181,814**	
2	Bangalore, including C. & M. Station ...	**802,994**	*16·24*		2. Bangalore ...	**802,994**	
3	Kólár ...	**591,030**	*11·96*		3. Kólár ...	**591,030**	
4	Tumkúr ...	**580,786**	*11·75*		4. Tumkúr ...	**580,786**	
5	Shimoga ...	**527,981**	*10·68*		5. Chitaldurg ...	**413,984**	*3,570,608*
6	Hassan ...	**514,952**	*10·42*	*Western Division.*	6. Shimoga ...	**527,981**	
7	Chitaldrug ...	**413,984**	*8·38*		7. Hassan ...	**514,952**	
8	Kadúr ...	**330,063**	*6·67*		8. Kadúr ...	**330,063**	
							1,372,996
	Total for the Province ...	**4,943,604**	*100*			Total...	**4,943,604**

The foregoing synoptical table exhibits in a single view the population of each political division of the country, the ratio it bears to the whole, and the figures for each of the homogeneous sections already adverted to. Mysore is the most thickly populated, as it is superficially the widest, District. Its population, distributed among 13 Government Taluks and 1 Jahagír Taluk, is a little below a fourth of that of the entire Province. The population of Bangalore has been swollen into about a sixth of the aggregate, by the inclusion of a little more than a hundred thousand souls (100,081), returned for the Civil and Military Station. It is only next to Mysore in this respect. The Districts of Kólár and Tumkúr, in pair, stand next, each of them containing well nigh a ninth of the total population. The next lower but reciprocally almost equal proportion is seen in the Districts of Shimoga and Hassan in another pair. Chitaldurg follows with a still more sparse population; whilst the Kadúr District lags in the rear with only 6·67 on the total.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

Specific Population.

35. The gross area of the Mysore Province, 27,936½ square miles, against a total population of 4,943,604 persons, gives 176·96 souls, or, if the Civil and Military Station be excluded, 173·45 per square mile; but the ratio of distribution varies very much, and is dependent chiefly on

(1) climatic and sanitary advantages,

(2) the extent of occupied land, cultivated and arable, in each District, and

(3) proximity to the trading centres and the seats of home and foreign industry, attracting laborers in large numbers from other parts.

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The following figures show at a glance the relative density of population in the several Districts :—

	Districts.	Density of population per sq. mile.
1	Bangalore District, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ...	313·73
2	Mysore District	236·03
3	Hassan „	197·83
4	Kólár „	193·21
5	Tumkúr „	141·90
6	Shimoga „	132·46
7	Kadúr „	125·26
8	Chitaldurg „	103·65

Principle applied.

36. In respect of the principle of ascertaining the density of population in a given tract of country, the orthodox *modus operandi* is to divide the total population by the total area. But the opinion has often been advanced whether in this calculation the superficial contents of the uninhabitable hills, forests, &c., should not be deducted. Such localities can never become the abode of man, and a proper estimate of the pressure of population on any specified division of the country can, it is said, only be based on its habitable extent. But in this report, the usual method has been pursued, for the sake of uniformity and with due regard to the wishes of higher authority.

The table, with which this chapter opens, exhibits *inter alia* the ratios the urban and rural populations bear to the total area and population of the entire Province, the average interval between towns and between villages, and also the areality of villages and houses.

The District of Bangalore, although smaller in area, bears the densest proportion, *viz.*, 313·73 persons per square mile; if the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore be included, or 275·98 without it. From the latter figure, the Mysore District, with 236·03 is not far, and is closely followed by Hassan with 197·83, and Kólár with 193·21. Tumkúr and Shimoga come next with only 141·90 and 132·46 respectively to the square mile. The Kadúr District, which in respect both of population and area is smaller than the Chitaldurg District by nearly one-third, has a denser population, *viz.*, 125·26 ; whilst the latter must be put down as containing the sparsest population. The extreme range of pressure, therefore, is from 313 persons in the Bangalore District *cum* the Civil and Military Station to 103 in the Chitaldurg District.

In order further to illustrate the relative density of the population in the several Districts, and having in view the Census Commissioner's requirements in the matter, it is advisable to divide the Mysore Province into tracts "*densely*," "*fairly densely*," "*averagely*" and "*thinly*" peopled. Although the average for the Province is, without fractions, 177 (176·96), 125 persons per square mile may be assumed as forming the level point, being the average of the 4 least populous Districts of Tumkúr, Shimoga, Kadúr and Chitaldurg. The localities containing a higher percentage being graduated as (1) *Densely*, (2) *Fairly Densely* and (3) *Averagely*, while those containing less people should be placed on the opposite range as illustrated in the accompanying colored map. Hence the density category is made out thus :—

Densely Peopled.—Bangalore and Mysore.
Fairly Densely.—Kólár and Hassan.
Averagely.—Tumkúr, Kadúr and Shimoga.
Thinly.—Chitaldurg.

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37. Comparing this Province with some countries in Europe,* the average density in Mysore of 176·96 persons to the square mile is in excess of the square mile population of Ireland (159), but is less than that of France (186).

Comparison with countries in Europe and elsewhere.

Treating the districts individually, the density of the Bangalore District, 313·73, exceeds that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland by 25 persons per square mile, and is about twice that of Denmark (155), or Ireland (159).

The Mysore District, next in order, with a pressure of 236·03 on the square mile, has its equivalent in the German Empire (222), and is next to Italy (249).

With its density of 197·83, the Hassan District compares favorably with the corresponding figure for Austria (191).

The same remark applies likewise to the Kólár District (193·21).

The Tumkúr District average (141·90) suggests that of Scotland (132) and Portugal (134).

The Shimoga District is on a par with Jamaica, being 132· per square mile. Kadúr seems to be as thickly peopled as the State of Hungary (125). Chitaldurg with its average of 103·65 seems to be only behind Servia (110), and is certainly more populous than Spain (89).

38. Contrasted with other Indian Provinces, for which provisional statistics of 1891 have been supplied by the Census Commissioner, the average density of population in Mysore is much in excess of that of the Bombay Presidency (138), and of the Madras District of Bellary (150·6), as per published actuals for 1891. It also approximates that of the Poona District, 199. The same comparison is further carried on in the accompanying table, adopting the published actuals of 1891 for the contiguous Districts of the Madras Presidency, and the provisional figures of the same year for the others.

With Indian Provinces.

Mysore Province.			Other Presidencies.			
	Districts.	Density per square mile.	Districts.			Density per square mile.
1	Bangalore, including the Civil and Military Station ...	313·73	North Arcot	(Madras)	...	286·3
			Ratnagiri	(Bombay)	...	282
2	Kólár	193·21	Panchmahals	(Bombay)	...	194
3	Tumkúr	141·90	Kadapa	(Madras)	...	145·8
			Bijápur	(Bombay)	...	140
4	Mysore	236·03	Dhárwár	(Bombay)	...	232
5	Hassan	197·83	Poona	(Bombay)	...	199
6	Shimoga	132·46	Ahmednagar	(Bombay)	...	134
			Anantapur	(Madras)	...	134·3
7	Kadúr	125·26	North Kanara	(Bombay)	...	114
8	Chitaldurg	103·65	Nílgirís	(Madras)	...	104·2

The various population densities of the contiguous Districts of the Madras Presidency, besides those named in the above table, are also noted below for purposes of reference and comparison, though their figures do not exactly tally with those of any District in this Province:—

Malabár ...	474·9	Salem ...	260·6
South Kanara ...	270·6	Coimbatore ...	255·1
Bellary ...	150·6		

It must be noted that the District of Bangalore is only next to Malabár in thickness of population.

HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

39. Unlike the return for 1881, the Imperial Table I, prescribed for the last Census, omits *unoccupied* houses or buildings, although the final enumeration took cognizance of the same, consisting

Houses.

* Statistics supplied by the Census Commissioner for India.

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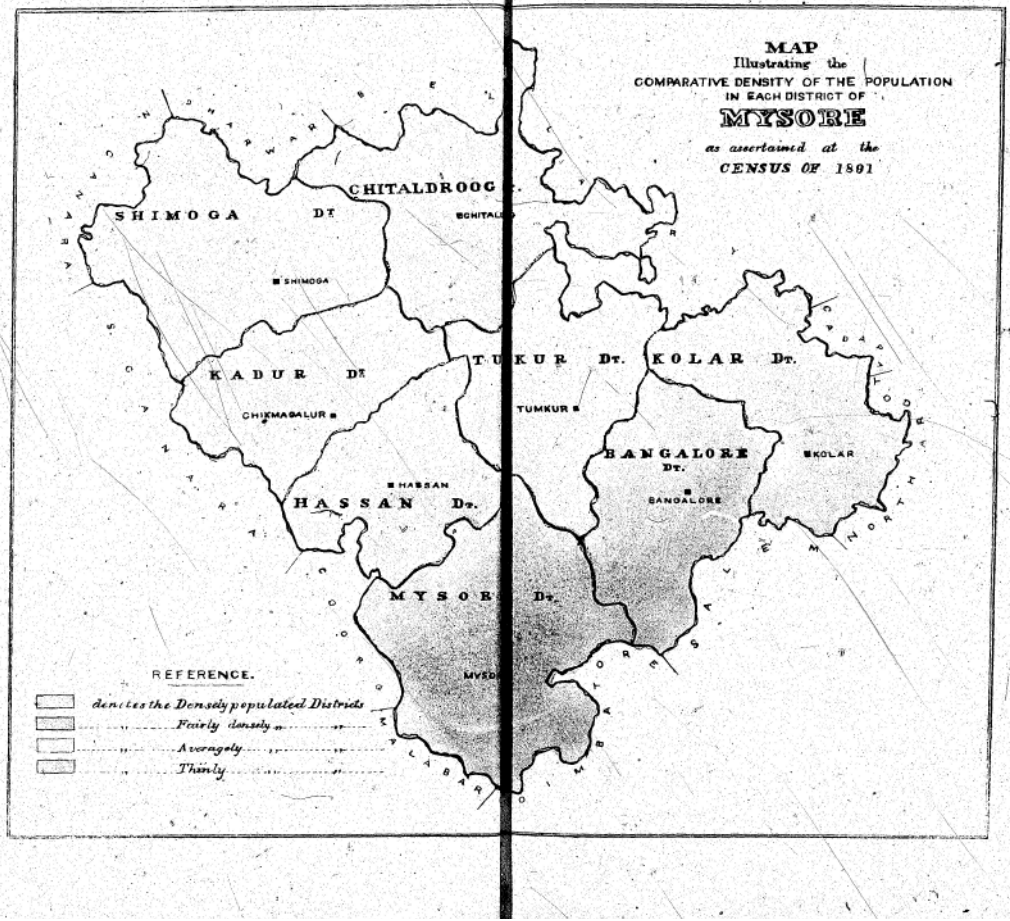

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as they did of temples, shops, rest-houses, Government offices, chattrams, school-houses, &c., &c., in order that no human beings possibly sheltered therein may fail to be censused.

The table deals therefore with *occupied* houses alone. Excluding from the aggregate number of buildings (1,099,797) of all descriptions, those uninhabited, 894,446, were returned as occupied dwelling places, including 20,039 situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. These houses are distributed over 16,882 towns and inhabited villages, as below :—

	Number.	*Occupied houses.*
Towns	98	114,182
Villages	16,784	780,264
Total...	16,882	894,446

Divisions.	Districts.	Rank as to occupied houses.	Relative proportion to total			Occupied houses per square mile.
			Area.	Population.	Villages.	
Eastern Dn.	Mysore	II	17·92	23·90	16·24	38·2
	Tumkúr	V	14·65	11·75	13·92	28·3
	Chitaldurg	VIII	14·30	8·38	6·98	19·4
	Kólár	IV	10·95	11·95	16·85	36·3
	Bangalore	I	9·16	16·24	14·57	55·1
Western Dn.	Shimoga	VI	14·27	10·69	10·73	24·3
	Kadúr	VII	9·43	6·68	7·06	23·8
	Hassan	III	9·32	10·41	13·65	37·2
	Total...		100·00	100·00	100·00	**Average 32·0**

Relative Density of houses.

40. The above statement is designed to illustrate the proportion of the occupied houses to the gross area, giving an average of 32 per square mile. The Bangalore District, with 55 houses to the square mile, heads the list, although, as has been remarked already, it is the smallest in area.

The Mysore District, which covers nearly twice the extent of the former, presents 17 houses less to the square mile. Kólár and Hassan, which are *inter se* almost equal in area, and exhibit 36·3 and 37·2 in house density, pass next in review, and are thus not far behind their aristocratic sister. The occupied houses appear to be more scattered in Tumkúr, 28·3; Shimoga 24·3 and Kadúr 23·8; though in respect of area, the two first named are nearly equal. And Chitaldurg, although it almost coincides with Shimoga in area, has fewer houses than either Shimoga or Kadúr, being 19·4 to the square mile.

Various causes explain these divergences, but the chief are :—

(1) The Bangalore District, including as it does the Civil and Military Station, has remained the centre of the greatest commercial activity, the seat of the local Government, the converging point of all official and other business, and the centre of the railway systems. It has the best climate, besides.

(2) The Mysore District contains the capital of the Ráj, is comparatively twice the size of an average district in the Province, has river-fed irrigation, and therefore more well-to-do land-holders; has extensive trade, and has a fairly good general climate.

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(3) Most of the above reasons apply to Hassan, in which moreover the coffee industry has turned some of the wildest forests into smiling gardens and the abode of man.

(4) Tumkúr, Chitaldurg and Shimoga have large areas, which are swollen by the superficial contents of hill ranges, extensive forest belts untenanted by man, and arid plains of wide dimensions, which have never been brought under the plough within living memory. These factors reduce the average ratio of house density of these districts very low.

(5) Kadúr is the smallest District, and the reasons given for Shimoga apply to a large portion of it.

41. Another mode of dealing with the density of houses is to ascertain the average area taken up by each occupied house, or in other words, the converse of house-density. The average house areality for the whole Province is about 20 acres per occupied house.

Areality of houses and persons.

	District.	Areality		Average number of persons to a house.
		Of an occupied house in acres.	Of a person in acres.	
1	Bangalore, including the Civil and Military Station	11·59	2·04	5·6
2	Mysore	16·73	2·71	6·1
3	Kólár	17·60	3·98	5·3
4	Hassan	17·18	3·23	5·3
5	Tumkúr	22·58	4·51	5·0
6	Kadúr	25·25	5·11	5·2
7	Shimoga	26·30	4·83	5·4
8	Chitaldurg	32·83	6·17	5·3
	Average for the Province ...	19·98	3·62	5·5

In the Districts of Bangalore, Kólár, Mysore and Hassan, it falls below the average, giving an areality of from 2·04 to 3·98 acres per soul, whilst a considerable divergence from those figures for better is visible in Tumkúr, Shimoga, Kadúr and Chitaldurg, where it reaches 6·17 acres. From these figures, the average number of persons for each occupied house is estimated at from 5 to 6 persons as shown above.

An explanation of the disparity between the District averages is obtained in the physical features of the country, the climate and the mode of life, and the descriptions of structures peculiar to the different classes of people inhabiting the several parts of the Province. The greater the fall from the average, the wider is the space between person and person. It should be remembered in this connection that, in the matter of house accommodation, what is only a matter of comfort or luxury to one class of people is with another an absolute necessity.

Proportion of houses to people.

42. One more aspect, in which the density of houses is presented, is the distribution of occupied houses to every hundred of the population. The average is 18·08 houses for the Province, and also nearly for the 4 Districts of Kólár, Shimoga, Hassan and Chitaldurg. A greater crowding is observed only in the District of Mysore, where 16·2 houses accommodate a hundred persons, while the same pressure is borne by 17·6 in the Bangalore District, notwithstanding that it includes comparatively the most populous city of Bangalore and the Civil and Military Station. A larger accommodation for the same number is obtained in Tumkúr and Kadúr, in which the extreme figures are reached of 19·0 and 19·9 houses respectively.

The same compared with other districts in India.

43. In the absence of statistics on this head in the published Report of the Madras Presidency for 1881, a comparison is not feasible with similar data in the neighbouring districts of Madras; but that of Bombay yields facilities for a useful comparison. The average for Mysore (18·08) is about the same as in Dhárwár and Karachi, each of which shows 18·2 houses per centum of the population. Descending to smaller units, the districts: the Bangalore District has its equal in Upper

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Sind Frontier (17·6), or in Poona, Ratnagiri or. Belgaum (17.0 to 17·9). The Kólár, Hassan and Kaḍúr Districts are each on a par with Kolaba, being 18·8; so is Tumkúr with Panch Mahals or Sind Hyderabad, (19·9). With the standard for the Mysore District, either Khandesh or Shikarpur nearly coincides, the difference being as little as ·1. It is a significant coincidence that the Shimoga District nearly finds its level with its neighbour, Dhárwár (18·2). The District of Kaḍúr, with 19·0, almost equals Surat, the latter exceeding by only ·3 houses.

By thus bringing together the statistics, of the different aspects of house density and population, as particularized in the foregoing paragraphs, the inference that is fairly deducible with respect to *house-room* is that except in the densely populated portions of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and probably in the wilder and more remote hilly tracts, the population and area bear towards each other a fairly regular ratio of distribution.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Definition of "town."

44. From the house-room, the review naturally passes on to the collocation of the population in aggreates, large and small, *i. e.*, towns and villages. It is perhaps not easy to exactly define a "town." Brisk trade, a busy market, the active practice of many of the more lucrative industries, the abode of capitalists, and many other circumstances tend in the popular estimation to invest an otherwise rural congeries of human dwellings with an urban character, more or less fanciful, irrespective of any numerical standard of population. In official parlance, however, and in the last Census Report, the population criterion has been generally adopted, and places with 5,000 people and upwards have been classed as towns. But even this cannot be reckoned exhaustive: for, another requisite of a town is whether it has a municipal organization. There may be large villages, which, though exceeding in population the normal minimum of 5,000 souls, and possessing withal an urban character, cannot from the absence of a Municipal organization, fall under the category of towns; on the other hand, there are here and there several places with a smaller number of people, which from being governed, however imperfectly, by municipal laws have come to be recognized as towns. The uncertainty has been almost removed by these conditions * laid down by the Census Commissioner.

Towns and Villages.

45. The number of separate towns and (inhabited) villages returned in the Province at the census of 1891 is 16,882, and is classified according to population and compared with the returns of 1881 in the statement annexed :—

	Class or Group.	1891.	1881.	Difference.
1	With less than **199** inhabitants	9,385	11,496	—2,111
2	„ from **200** to **499**	5,413	4,592	+ 821
3	„ **500** to **999**	1,563	1,189	+ 374
4	„ **1,000** to **1,999**	402	277	+ 125
5	„ **2,000** to **2,999**	56	50	+ 6
6	„ **3,000** to **4,999**	37	30	+ 7
7	„ **5,000** to **9,999**	19	15	+ 4
8	„ **10,000** to **14,999**	5	3	+ 2
9	„ **15,000** to **19,999**	...	...	...
10	„ **20,000** to **49,999**	...	...	...
11	with **50,000** and over	2	2	...
	Total.....	16,882	17,654	— 772

* (*a*) The population should be not less than 5,000 residing in houses more or less contiguous.

(*b*) The place, if not containing the above population, should not be merely a large village, but should be under the operation of some Municipal Act.

(*c*) The place though containing the above population should not be merely a large village but should have some distinctly urban character.

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The 1st group contained in 1891 no fewer than 2,111 villages less than in the Census of 1881, set off however by a rise on the other hand in the next 3 grades of 1,320 villages. The net deficiency is therefore 791 villages, which, however, is more nominal than real, and is accounted for by the fact that isolated and insignificant hamlets (Dákhali), which used hitherto to be bodied forth as independent revenue villages, have been absorbed for administrative convenience, at or after the time of the survey and settlement, into and amalgamated with larger adjacent revenue units, (Asali,- mauza), and have ceased to be recognized as integral villages. In the present census, such have not been accorded separate recognition. So that, there has in reality been no disappearance of any village at all.

Relative proportion of Towns and Villages.

46. The bulk of the villages and towns in the Province, *i.e.*, 55·59 per cent of the whole, belongs to the 1st or smallest class, while nearly three-fourths of the remainder, or 32·07 of the aggregate belongs to the 2nd or next higher class; the next higher group with less than 1,000 inhabitants, presents a ratio of only 9·26 per cent. Thus, out of all the villages and towns in the Province, 16,361 or 96·92 per cent are villages of less than 1,000 inhabitants; whilst the number of towns, not excluding places with an urban population of below 2,000, is only 98 or 5 in 1,000.

The marginal abstract statement shows the proportionate number of villages of each class in each District. In the 1st or least populated class, the Kólár District has the highest percentage, which is closely approached by the Districts of Hassan, Bangalore, Tumkúr and Kadúr, showing a proportion above the average (55·59 per cent) for the class. Less than this average are the percentages of Shimoga, Chitaldurg and Mysore in gradual diminution. The last named District contains the fewest in that order.

Relative Proportion of each Class of **Towns** *and* **Villages** *by District.*

Class of Towns and Villages.	Percentages.											
	Bangalore.	Kolár.	Tumkúr.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadúr.	Chitaldurg.	For the whole Province.	
I (Less than 200 inhabitants).	59·89	69·62	57·73	39·39	61·61	50·50	56·63	42·75	55·59	100
II 200 to 499 "	30·90	25·38	31·72	36·69	31·77	35·20	30·20	38·25	32·07	100
III 500 to 999 "	7·07	4·43	8·21	16·92	5·16	11·27	9·65	14·17	9·26	100
IV 1,000 to 1,999 "	1·50	1·03	1·74	5·62	·82	2·32	2·85	3·80	2·38	100
V 2,000 to 2,999 "	·12	·10	·21	·76	·22	·44	·33	·59	·33	100
VI 3,000 to 4,999 "	·28	·07	·30	·40	·13	·17	·17	·17	·22	100
VII 5,000 to 9,999 "	·20	·10	....	·14	·09	·05	·17	·17	·11	100
VIII 10,000 to 14,999 "	...	·07	·04	·04	...	·05	...	...	·03	100
IX 15,000 to 19,999 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
X 20,000 to 49,999 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
XI With 50,000 and over	·04	...	...	·04	...	...	...	...	·01	100

The next rank in villages containing between 200 and 500 souls is, with the exception of the Kólár District, about near the average (32·07) throughout the Province.

In the 3rd order, the 4 Districts of Mysore, Chitaldurg, Shimoga and Kadúr are above, and the rest below, the average thereof, *viz.*, 9·26.

In the 4th and the next higher classes, sheltering more than 1,000 inhabitants, the population is generally found to assume a somewhat urban character, and several of the towns come thereunder.

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The only 2 places, having more than 50,000 population, are the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the former including the Cantonment (Civil and Military Station). They exceed the class average of ·01.

Of Population.

47. In the natural sequence of topics, it remains to notice next the relative positions of towns and villages in respect of population. The subjoined figures represent the total urban and rural population, distributed over the towns and villages in the Province :—

District.	No. of towns and villages.	Population.	Average per town or village.
			Persons.
Mysore	**2,742**	1,181,814	*431*
Bangalore	**2,461**	802,994	*326*
Kólár	**2,845**	591,030	*208*
Tumkúr	**2,349**	580,786	*247*
Shimoga	**1,810**	527,981	*292*
Hassan	**2,304**	514,952	*223*
Chitaldurg	**1,179**	413,984	*351*
Kadúr	**1,192**	330,063	*277*
Total.....	**16,882**	4,943,604	**Provincial Average 293**

Thus, the highest population average is seen in the Mysore District. Chitaldurg comes in for the second place, closely followed by the Bangalore District. Shimoga is almost up to the average; whilst Kadúr, Tumkúr and Hassan show a much smaller ratio.

The same results, when classified into groups of population, show a different state of things. The extremes of mean percentages are from 1·2 to 34·3. Beginning with the first group, we find that in Kólár, Hassan and Tumkúr, the percentages are considerably above, while in the remaining Districts they are below, the mean, 19·3. Going a step higher, the largest percentages observable exist in places containing a population of from 2 to 500, except in Bangalore and Mysore, where the proportions, though equal *inter se*, are much below the mean for the group (34·3). In the still higher class, of from 500 to 1,000 persons, the ratios diminish; for, though Tumkúr is up to, and the 4 Districts of Mysore, Shimoga, Kadúr and Chitaldurg are above, the mean (21·0), the percentages of Bangalore, Kolár and Hassan fall as low as 14·3, 14·7 and 15·1, respectively. As already noticed elsewhere, the comparative smallness of population in the 4th group of 1 to 2,000 inhabitants is accounted for by the fewer urban places classified as towns, the mean here being only 10·9. The 2 groups of between 2 and 3,000 and 3 to 5,000 persons, respectively, have almost equal mean percentages, 2·8 and 2·9, whilst the class above it shows a smaller mean of 2·5 per cent.

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Percentages of Relative Proportion of Population according to groups.

	Group of Population.	Bangalore District.	Kólár.	Tumkúr.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadúr.	Chitaldurg.	For the whole Province.
		P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.
I	With less than 200 ...	19·2	33·1	21·9	10·4	29·7	17·2	16·9	12·9	*19·3*
II	„ 200 to 499 ...	28·9	35·9	39·3	27·8	43·7	38·4	36·0	35·4	*34·3*
III	„ 500 „ 999 ...	14·3	14·7	20·7	26·7	15·1	25·4	24·2	26·7	*21·0*
IV	„ 1,000 „ 1,999 ..	6·1	6·7	9·3	18·0	4·9	10·1	12·8	14·7	*10·9*
V	„ 2,000 „ 2,999 ...	0·9	1·4	2·0	4·3	2·1	3·8	3·0	4·5	*2·8*
VI	„ 3,000 „ 4,999 ...	3·5	1·2	4·9	3·6	2·0	2·0	2·6	2·3	*2·9*
VII	„ 5,000 „ 9,999 ...	4·6	3·2	...	1·9	2·5	1·0	4·5	3·5	*2·5*
VIII	„ 10,000 „ 14,999 ...	...	3·8	1·9	1·1	...	2·1	...	...	*1·2*
IX	With 50,000 and over ...	22·5	...	...	6·2	...	...	...	...	*5·1*
	Total.....	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*

Four towns, falling under the group of 10 to 15,000 persons, indicate but 1·2 per cent ; and the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore together represent 5·1 per cent of the total population in the Province.

Relative proportion of urban and rural populations.

48. The last point in connection with the town distribution is the relative proportion of urban and rural populations in each District. The highest proportion of the urban class is of course in the Bangalore District, in which the large city of Bangalore raises the mean ratio for the Province to 12·7.

Column 4 of the Comparative Table, which precedes this chapter, shows the existence of comparatively larger towns with proportionately greater populations in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts than in the others, being 31·34 per cent of urban against 68·5 of rural population in the former, and 11·9 against 88·1 in the latter.

In the 4 Districts of Kólár, Shimoga, Chitaldurg and Kadúr, the urban population is as low as from 8·7 to 8·1, kicking the beam in favor of the rural population, which rises to 91·3 to 91·9 per cent.

In Tumkúr, the ratio of urban falls by 1 per cent, although nearly keeping pace in its rural proportion with the other Districts. The lowest ratio under the urban class is visible in the Hassan District, showing the highest proportion of rural population. Whilst the rural populations in the other Districts are almost equal, each exceeding the mean ratio of 87·3, the Bangalore District represents the smallest percentage of 68·65, which is much below the mean. Further, by a reference to the subsequent columns of the Comparative Table, it will be seen that the Bangalore, Mysore and Chitaldurg Districts contain an average of from 326 to 431,—a fact indicating that the villages therein generally are more populous than elsewhere.

Another interesting detail under this head is the relation which the populations of the Government and alienated villages bear to the whole. The table annexed to para 56 gives the figures for this comparison, showing that while the population of the *Government* villages is 3,882,279, that of the *Alienated* is 434,767. The latter bears to the former the proportion of 11·2 per cent.

Classification of Towns.

49. It is advisable next to examine how the towns stand numerically in relation to their respective populations, when classified into groups beginning with 1,000, which may be assumed as the lowest limit of urban population. The subjoined classification table will explain that, while the 98 places in the Province, which are shown as *towns*, represent 626,558 souls as the total urban population, 17 are comprised in the class containing from 5 to 10,000 inhabitants and bear a ratio of 17·9 per cent to the

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aggregate population; going backwards, a gradual diminution in the total strength is visible in the 2 classes immediately preceding, in which the proportion is reduced to 16·3 and 10·3 respectively, notwithstanding that in each case, half as many more towns are comprised as in the class first named. The last in the same direction is the class containing 1,000 to 2,000 population, in which 22 towns take rank and represent an aggregate of only 35,673 persons, or 5·7. In the higher class of 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, 5 townships are exhibited, as against 3 in 1881, the excess of 2 being the direct result of the population thereof having since the previous census been augmented. The joint number of inhabitants in these 5 towns is 57,748 or 9·2 on the urban total for the Province.

Table showing Classification of Towns and the Relative proportion of town population.

Group of Population.	Eastern Division.										Western Division.						The whole Province.	
	Chitaldurg District.		Tumkúr.		Kólár.		Bangalore.		Mysore.		Shimoga.		Kadúr.		Hassan.			
	No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.
I From 1,000 to 1,999	1	5·1	6	19·98	3	9·43	1	·64	4	4·5	3	11·1	1	6·8	3	16·4	22	5·7
II „ 2,000 „ 2,999	5	37·6	2	10·18	2	10·37	2	1·97	6	10·6	5	28·4	2	19·9	2	13·0	26	10·3
III „ 3,000 „ 4,999	1	14·6	5	45·39	2	13·61	7	11·18	4	11·0	3	23·5	1	18·0	3	32·4	26	10·3
IV „ 5,000 „ 9,999	2	42·7	...	...	2	22·47	5	14·56	3	12·3	1	11·3	2	55·3	2	38·2	17	17·9
V „ 10,000 „ 14,999	...	...	1	24·45	2	44·12	...	...	1	8·9	1	25·7	...	...	...	...	5	9·2
VI „ 50,000 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	71·65	1	52·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40·6
Total	9	100	14	100	11	100	16	100	19	100	13	100	6	100	10	100	98	100

There is a wide gap between classes V and VI, for no town in the Province shows a population of above 13,000 souls up to 74,000. But, when that limit is passed, the cities of Bangalore (including the Civil and Military Station) and Mysore strike the eye with their respective populations of 180,366 or 71·65 and 74,048 or 52·7 per cent of the total urban population.

Turning next to the territorial distribution of towns by homogeneous units, the Mysore District in the Eastern Division exceeds all the others in their number, having 19 towns under all the groups of population. Of these, 14 towns representing 26 per cent of urban population, contain less than 5,000; and 4 containing 5 to 15,000 inhabitants or a little over 21 per cent; whilst the Mysore city alone bears a ratio of nearly 53 per cent to the total population for the District. Next in order is the Bangalore District, with 16 towns distributed over all but the fifth group (of 10 to 15,000). This District has more towns of a really urban character than its predecessor, and the city of Bangalore, including the Civil and Military Station, exhibits a total population of 180,366 or 71·55, or about 2½ times that of Mysore city. The Tumkúr District stands next in rank, whilst the solitary town of Tumkúr (with between 10 and 15,000 inhabitants), towers far above the other towns in it, the population of each of which is less than the standard of 5,000. It is succeeded by Kólár, in which are 11 towns distributed over all the five groups. Chitaldurg, with only 9 towns, is the last in the division. Only 2 towns, Dávangére and Harihar, are above, while the remaining 7 are below, the numerical standard.

In the Western Division, the Shimoga District claims to be ranked first; the town of Shimoga naturally takes the lead with its inhabitants, and in Shikárpur the limit of 5,000 is exceeded. There are 11 other towns, which, although so styled, present a population much under the town limit. Hassan comes next with 10 towns in all, 7 of which have populations between 5 and 10,000; while the rest are represented in smaller groups. The smallest number of towns in the Western Division, and indeed in the whole Province, is found in the Kadúr District. As in Hassan and certain other Districts, only 2 towns, Chikmagalúr and Taríkeré, have together a little more than half of the urban population of the District, and the remaining four appertain to the smaller groups.

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Urban Population.

50. The actual town population of the Province amounts to 626,558 or 12·7 of the provincial aggregate. In table IV are given the actual figures, not only of those places which fulfil the requirements of a town, either by having 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, or by the possession of a local municipal autonomy, but also of certain others which are classed as towns under the conditions noted in para 43 *supra*. 74 places have thus been classed as *towns* at the present census. And according to the classification thus adhered to, the table shows an aggregate of 98 towns for the Province, as allocated in the marginal table. A comparison with the figures for 1881 shows an apparent increase of 78 within the last decade. Of these, 74 are either the head-quarters of taluks or large villages, with urban population ranging between 1,000 and 5,000. The remaining 4 have been brought under the category of towns, from their populations having since 1881 exceeded the numerical standard of 5,000; they are:—

Group of Population.	1891.	1881.	Difference.
	No.	No.	No.
I From 1,000 to 1,999 ...	22	...	+22
II „ 2,000 to 2,999 ...	26	...	+26
III „ 3,000 to 4,999 ...	26	...	+26
IV „ 5,000 to 9,999 ...	17	15	+ 2
V „ 10,000 to 14,999 ...	5	3	+ 2
VI with 50,000 and over ...	2	2	...
Total.....	98	20	+78

1. Hárihar.
2. Closepét.
3. Holé Narsipur and
4. Mulbágal.

Chintámani has unaccountably retrograded from 5,119 in 1881 to 3,839 in 1891. It is replaced, however, by Shikárpur, which, having gained 538 souls since 1881 to its normal population, has reached the standard.

Mode of appreciating the urban population.

51. The largest groups numerically are towns of from 2,000 to 2,999 and of 3 to 4,999, both being equal in number; and, excluding the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the largest aggregate of population in a single group is found in towns with 10 to 14,999 inhabitants. Besides the inferences deducible as above, from the number of towns in relation to the respective classes or groups of population, there is another useful method of appreciating the urban population, *i. e.*, by contrasting the average population of each group with that of the total number of towns in the Province. According to the latter method, the result (excluding the 2 cities of Bangalore and Mysore) is an average population of 3,876 per town (or of the total population), as exemplified below.

Class or Group of urban population.	No. of towns.	Total urban population.	Average population per class or group.
With from 1,000 to 1,999	22	35,673	*1,621*
„ 2,000 to 2,999	26	64,604	*2,484*
„ 3,000 to 4,999	26	101,930	*3,920*
„ 5,000 to 9,999	17	112,189	*6,593*
„ 10,000 to 14,999	5	57,748	*11,549*
Total.....	96	372,144	Average 3,876

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52. The City proper of Bangalore contains a population of 80,285. Adding to it the Civil and Military Station, the total population amounts to 180,366, which approximates that of New Castle (186,340), and is larger than Portsmouth (159,250) in Great Britain. In point of size and population the next city is Mysore, the capital of the kingdom and the seat of the royal court, with its population of 74,048 inhabitants, it very nearly equals the town of Cork (75,070), and exceeds either Rochdale or Stockport, (71,400 and 70,250, respectively). Further, the population of these 2 cities in Mysore, put together, almost approaches that of Dublin (254,714), or is next to Belfast with 255,900.

Comparison with towns abroad.

Again, comparing with towns outside the Province in India, we find that the population of the Bangalore city stands next to Rangoon in Burma (181,210) as per provisional figures for 1891, and is larger than either Allahabad (176,870) or Lahore (176,720). The Cantonment of Bangalore shows a population very near to that of Karachi (104,250), and is in excess of that of Gaya (79,920). The city of Mysore has its counterpart in the town of Rámpur (North-West Provinces.)

Compared with some of the towns in the Madras Presidency, the population of Bangalore city (80,285) is a little below that of Madura, 87,428; but far exceeds the aggregate of the towns of Bellary and Kadapa (59,467 + 17,379= 76,846). Likewise, the population of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore (100,081) has no exactly corresponding equivalent in the Madras Presidency, but is much above the town of Trichinopoly (90,609), or the aggregate of Coconada in the Vizagapatam District and of Négapatam in the Tanjore District (40,553 + 59,221=99,774).

The Mysore city, the 2nd in the Province, with 74,048 population has no exact equivalent in numerical strength in the Madras Presidency, but is certainly more populous than Salem (67,710).

53. From the territorial distribution of towns and urban population, the transition is easy to the *town areality*. It is on the relative concentration of the population that the importance of towns chiefly depends, rather than on the mere proportion that it bears to the total population of the country. It is accordingly proposed to apportion the area of each District amongst the towns contained therein, assuming for the purpose an equal distribution of the area. In this process, we find the average town-circle* to cover 285·06 square miles.

Areality of towns.

Omitting the Bangalore District, which has over 75 per cent of the town population contained in the single city of Bangalore, the table prefixed to this chapter will show that the 4 Districts of Tumkúr, Shimoga, Kadúr and Chitaldurg are above, and Kólár, Mysore and Hassan below, the mean area of towns for the Province. The extremes of town areality are 443·7 in the Chitaldurg, and 159·9 in the Bangalore District. When the town area is treated as a circle, the length of a town-radius (calculated in column 9 of the Table) affords an idea of the extent to which the influence and importance of towns are felt. Thus in the Bangalore District an inhabitant of a town has to go 7 miles to reach another town, whilst in the Kadúr or Chitaldurg District he has to cover nearly 12 miles for the same purpose.

54. Further, the relationship between town and town is shown also by their mean proximity to each other, which is calculated logarithmically upon the areality of town circles. Thus, while the general average distance between any two towns in the Province is 18·14 miles, the range is from 13·59 miles in the Bangalore District to 22·63 in Chitaldurg. In the 2 Districts of Tumkúr and Shimoga, the averages are nearly identical, being 18·37 and 18·81 miles respectively, although slightly above the general average. Those of the Kólár, Mysore and Hassan Districts are respectively almost equally distant and below the general average, *i. e.*, from 17·93 to 17·33. The Districts in which the distances are longer are Chitaldurg and Kadúr, being 22·63 and 22·52 miles apart. With the lowest average of 13·59, the Bangalore

Proximity of towns.

* The term **town circle** is intended to signify the *mean area* of which each town is the centre.

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District shows a closer inter-proximity or in otherwords a larger number of towns than elsewhere in the Province. These data lead naturally to the corrollary that the greater mean distances indicate the existence of fewer towns, and *vice versa*.

VILLAGES.

Description.

55. In paras. 44 & 45 *supra*, the distinction between "towns" and "villages" has been described, *viz.*, clusters of population with less than 5,000 souls are reckoned as villages, unless

(1) they possess an otherwise urban character, or

(2) they are governed by a municipal organization. Places containing more than 5,000 population are dealt with as towns for purposes of this review.

Number.

56. The subjoined statement exhibits at a glance the number of villages (including towns) in the Province with their population. It will be seen that there are in all 19,422 revenue villages (including towns) of different tenures. If from this, the 98 towns already referred to are excluded, there remain 16,784 populated villages, distinguished between "*Government*" and "*Alienated*" or "Inam." Under the former class fall 17,031, while the total number of 2,293 villages shown under the latter is as particularized below :—

Government.		*Alienated.*	
Towns	98	Sarvamanya villages.	674
		Jodi...	1,148
Villages... ...	17,031	Kayamgutta ...	471
	17,129		2,293

Total
19,422

Populated villages.	Béchirákh or deserted villages.
16,784	2,540
(exclusive of 98 towns)	

The statistics of population for the territorial units shown above stand as under :—

In Government towns and villages.	*In Alienated villages.*
4,508,837	434,767
4,943,604	

Thus, the total population is distributed at the average ratios of 91·2 in Government villages and towns, and 8·8 in the Alienated villages. The proportional results for the 2 homogeneous divisions are respectively, 89·8 and 10·2 for the one, and 94·9 and 5·1 for the other.

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Statistics of **Towns** *and* **Villages**, *with population.*

	No.	District.	Towns and Villages, including depopulated Villages.						Population.							Proportion to total population (column 14.)	
			Government.	Alienated Villages.			Total.	Total Government and Alienated Villages.	In Government villages and towns.			In Alienated Villages.			Total Population in Government and Alienated Villages, &c.	Of population in Government villages and towns.	Of population in Alienated villages.
				Jódi.	Sarvamanya.	Kávamgutta.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Eastern Division.	1	Bangalore	2,171	345	46	237	628	**2,799**	358,137	360,062	*718,199*	41,349	43,446	*84,795*	**802,994**	*89·5*	*10·5*
	2	Kólár	2,838	397	51	137	585	**3,473**	263,869	264,672	*531,541*	27,786	28,703	*56,489*	**591,030**	*90·4*	*9·6*
	3	Tumkúr	2,544	119	37	36	192	**2,736**	275,079	273,472	*548,551*	16,054	16,181	*32,235*	**580,786**	*94·5*	*5·5*
	4	Chitaldurg	1,415	20	10	7	37	**1,452**	205,146	200,051	*405,197*	4,444	4,343	*8,787*	**413,984**	*97·9*	*2·1*
	5	Mysore	2,818	73	245	39	357	**3,175**	490,602	508,760	*999,362*	90,135	92,317	*182,452*	**1,181,814**	*84·6*	*15·4*
		Eastern Division	*11,836*	*954*	*389*	*456*	*1,799*	*13,635*	*1,593,833*	*1,607,017*	*3,205,850*	*179,768*	*184,990*	*364,758*	*3,570,608*	*89·8*	*10·2*
Western Division.	6	Hassan	2,319	117	41	13	171	**2,490**	236,831	241,108	*477,939*	18,213	18,800	*37,013*	**514,952**	*92·8*	*7·2*
	7	Shimoga	1,931	58	9	2	69	**2,000**	266,765	243,199	*509,964*	9,119	8,898	*18,017*	**527,981**	*96·6*	*3·4*
	8	Kadúr	1,043	19	235	...	254	**1,297**	165,877	149,207	*315,084*	8,945	6,934	*14,979*	**330,063**	*95·5*	*4·5*
		Western Division	*5,293*	*194*	*285*	*15*	*494*	*5,787*	*669,473*	*633,514*	*1,302,987*	*35,377*	*34,632*	*70,009*	*1,372,996*	*94·9*	*5·1*
		Total for the Province	**17,129**	**1,148**	**674**	**471**	**2,293**	**19,422**	2,263,306	2,240,531	4,508,837	215,145	219,622	434,767	**4,943,604**	*91·2*	*8·8*

N. B.—149 Villages, deserted in 1881, were *repopulated* in 1891, while 55 of the inhabited villages became *depopulated* in 1891. Net peopled by 1891, 114 villages.

Populated Towns ...	98	
" *Villages*	16,784	
		16,882
Depopulated villages ...		2,540
Total ...		19,422

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The inhabited villages therefore show an aggregate rural population of 4,317,046 persons.

Result of examination by villages.

57. As a measure of the dire effects of the last famine, the study of the undermentioned table is fraught with much interest. In the course of the examination of the population, village by village, it became practicable to ascertain with the utmost possible accuracy,

(1) the villages which, having been tenanted in the ante-famine enumeration of 1871, became deserted at the census which followed that epoch-marking calamity;

(2) the villages which, having been ruined in the famine remain so up to the date of the last census of 1891; and

(3) the villages which have been peopled subsequent to 1881, within the last decade.

	District.	Found populated in 1891.			Found depopulated in 1891.			
		Number of villages found populated in 1871, depopulated in 1881 and again populated in 1891.	Number of villages found depopulated in 1871 populated in 1881 and remaining as such in 1891.	Number of villages found depopulated both in 1871 and 1881 but found populated in 1891.	Number of villages found populated in 1871 but depopulated in 1881 and 1891.	Number of villages found populated both in 1871 and 1881 but depopulated in 1891.	Number of villages found populated in 1881 but depopulated in 1891.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Eastern Division.	Bangalore	35	53	18	92	29	6	
	Kólár	25	202	24	112	37	10	
	Tumkúr	37	69	44	113	25	6	
	Chitaldurg	33	12	15	64	11	7	
	Mysore	13	14	31	58	36	17	
	Total Eastern Division...	143	350	132	439	138	46	
Western Division.	Hassan	13	14	22	33	29	1	
	Shimoga	16	23	10	40	26	16	
	Kadúr	20	34	50	23	14	7	
	Total Western Division...	49	71	82	96	69	24	
	Total for the Province ...	192	421	214	535	207	70	
		827			812			Net villages 15.

Average population.

58. The total rural population distributed over 16,784 villages yields a "weighted mean"* of 289 persons per village, as exhibited in the table given in the next paragraph, relating to the proportion of village population. Of the total, the highest number (1,041,294) in the order of strength belongs to the Mysore District, with half as much again as the provincial rural average. The Chitaldurg District with less than half the

* By **weighted mean** is meant the average population calculated upon the total number of villages.

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number of villages and population of the Mysore District, comes next in District average, but is considerably above the mean; and is followed by the Shimoga District, which, with a proportionately larger number of villages and population than Chitaldurg, is also above the "weighted mean." The three Districts of Bangalore, Tumkúr and Kólár furnish a fair average, but have not reached the provincial mean. The Hassan District, however, with a smaller proportion of population, sinks in the District average, and is also below the mean, whilst the Kadúr District, the lowest in rural strength, maintains like the 3 other Districts a fair average, and is close upon the provincial mean.

The marginal figures show in the order of strength the population of villages with less than 5,000 in each District, and give the "weighted mean" population for the Province at 289 per village. The extremes of averages range from 434 in the Mysore District to 209 in the Kólár District.

	District.	No. of villages containing less than 5,000.	Total village population.	Average population per villages.
1	Mysore ...	**2,723**	1,041,294	*434*
2	Bangalore ...	**2,445**	551,273	*287*
3	Tumkúr ...	**2,335**	535,436	*249*
4	Kólár ...	**2,834**	539,418	*209*
5	Shimoga ...	**1,707**	483,823	*294*
6	Hassan ...	**2,294**	482,426	*224*
7	Chitaldurg ...	**1,170**	380,184	*354*
8	Kadúr ...	**1,186**	303,192	*278*
	Total...	16,784	4,317,046	**Average 289**

But, viewing the same results in connection with the cultivated and arable areas of each District irrespective of the number of villages comprised therein, it may safely be assumed that in those localities in which agriculture is more prevalent, and greater facilities therefor are available, a larger number of people are almost invariably found to inhabit (in large families) a smaller number of villages; in other words, the larger the extent of cultivated lands in close contiguity, the smaller is the number of villages with a proportionately denser population.

Areality.

59. The areality and proximity of villages, calculated in the same way as those of towns, next claim notice. The area of the average village circle is 1·664 square miles. Excepting in Shimoga, Kadúr and Chitaldurg, the averages of all the other Districts may be regarded as fairly representative, and point to the fact of the smaller villages being closer to one another, the averages verging from 1·041 in the Bangalore to 1·838 square miles in the Mysore District. The circles in Shimoga and Kadúr are wider and much above the average, being 2·218 and 2·221 square miles respectively. The widest village circle is in the Chitaldurg District, which gives an average of 3·413 square miles, or more than double the areality of an average village in the Province. The exceptionally wider circles in these 3 Districts may be ascribed to the arid plains, wastes, hills, extensive forests, &c., therein contained, and show that the villages in them are generally more scattered than in the other Districts. It may be presumed from the above data that in Districts in which the village circles are more contracted, more land is brought under the plough, so as to sustain a larger and more closely packed population.

Proximity.

60. The proximity of villages in the Province varies from 0·096 miles in Bangalore to 0·985 in Chitaldurg. The villages in the latter being as shown above farthest apart.

The mean proximity for the whole Province is 0·386 or less than half a mile. Column 14 of the Comparative Table at the head of this chapter will show that in the Bangalore, Kólár and Hassan Districts, the villages are nearest to each other, being from, 0·096 to 0·144 mile apart. The Districts of Tumkúr and Mysore show a nearly identical average, *viz.*, 0·422 and 0·457 of a mile. The distances in Shimoga and Kadúr rise however to 0·600 and 0·602, respectively. In Chitaldurg the average is the highest, the distance between villages being 0·985 or nearly a mile, a fact which has been explained above.

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CHAPTER II.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

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CHAPTER II.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

General Variation—Increase—Comparison Mauzévár of villages—Relative proportions of the sexes—The 1891 census compared with 1871—Estimate of population for 1901—Corroboration of Estimate—Specific population—Buildings—Migration—Indigenous and immigrant population—By Districts—Proportion of female Immigrants to male—Distribution over town and country—Variation in urban population—Movement towards towns—Vital statistics.

General variation.

61. Under this title and in this chapter, it is proposed to discuss, as exemplified in Imperial Table II, the variations which the population of each District has undergone since the previous census of 1881. A general synopsis of the difference is given in the subjoined small table, which also exemplifies the increase and decrease among the males and females.

Year of census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	2,483,451	2,460,153	4,943,604
1881	2,085,842	2,100,346	4,186,188
Increase.....	397,609	359,807	757,416

Increase.

62. The total population has increased, during the 10 years just past, by 757,416 or 18·09 per cent, to which the males have contributed 397,609 or 19·06 per cent, and the females slightly less, *viz.*, 359,807 or 17·13 per cent. These figures also yield an annual average rate of increase of 1·80 for both sexes, 1·90 for males and 1·71 for females.

The extent to which each District has shared in this gain in the case of each sex is shown by the subjoined figures :—

	Districts.	Percentage of variation in the number of—					
		Males.		Females.		Total.	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Eastern Division ...	Bangalore ..	20·76	...	19·26	...	20·00	...
	Kólár	30·44	...	25·94	...	28·17	...
	Tumkúr	43·27	...	37·97	...	40·56	...
	Chitaldurg ...	10·30	...	9·18	...	10·01	...
	Mysore	31·04	...	30·84	...	30·94	...
	Average..	*27·45*	...	*25·59*	...	*26·51*	...
Western Division ...	Hassan	...	2·44	...	5·28	...	3·89
	Shimoga ...	6·40	...	4·85	...	5·65	...
	Kadúr	2·51	...	...	1·65	0·53	...
	Average...	*2·10*	...	...	*0·79*	*0·67*	...
	Mean for the Province.	**19·06**	...	**17·13**	...	**18·09**	...

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Thus, in relative variations, the averages for the Eastern and Western Divisions, into which homogeneous units the Province has been divided as notified in Chapter I, are 26·51 and 0·67 per cent respectively, for both sexes,—being 27·45 for males and 25·59 for females of the one, and 2·10 and 0·79 of the other division. The extremes in the total increase of the Eastern Division are 40·56 and 10·01, whilst the same ratios for the Western Division are 5·65 and 0·53. The average results of these 2 Divisions yield, as already stated, the mean increase for the Province of 18·09 persons, *i.e.*, 19·06 among males and 17·13 among females.

In a corresponding manner, every District with one exception, has acquired, during the decade since the last census, a substantial accession to its population, and the relation between the sexes exhibits also the preponderance of males over females by a general average of 2 per cent. There are however notable exceptions to the above general deductions: for, Hassan appears in the previous table to be worse by 3·89 (males 2·44 and 5·28 females). Notwithstanding that it sounds like a paradox, this deficit however covers an increase; for, although the Hassan District has received small territorial additions in the shape of fractions of certain Taluks, it has been shorn since 1881 bodily of 2 of its Taluks, *viz.*, Nágamangala and Krishnarajpéte, (Attikuppa), which have been added to the Mysore District; the change not only transforms what in reality is an excess into a falling off for Hassan, but also swells the present population of the Mysore District beyond the just demands of an exact comparison.

The jubilation caused, in the Hindu mind at least, by the general excess of males over females is not without an alloy in prosaic life in the noticeable excess of females over males amongst some of the communities and sects, with which Hindu society is interwoven. This point will however receive further attention later on.

Comparison Mauzevar of villages.

63. The comparisons instituted in the above paras deal only with the figures of the several Districts as they stood at the 2 censuses of 1881 and 1891. They are not however without being somewhat deceptive in the case of some Districts, for, since 1881 extensive territorial changes for administrative facilities have been made. Subsequent to the rendition of the country to His Highness the Maharája, the Districts were at first reduced from 8 to 6, Hassan and Chitaldurg being absorbed in Mysore and Tumkúr; but the former number was again restored in 1886. The boundaries are moreover not conterminous with those of 1881; for,

(1) certain Taluks have been bodily transposed from one District to another;

(2) certain villages were exchanged between Districts; and

(3) certain villages were changed from Taluk to Taluk in the same District.

An individual examination of these transfers of territory thus became necessary in order to allocate the exact variation exhibited by each present District. A basis for such an investigation was found in the published lists of villages in each Taluk and District for 1881, in which, leaving certain omissions, the population of that census is compared with that of its predecessor of 1871. The census unit of 1891, the "block," which was often more or less than a revenue village, presented some difficulty; but this was very much abridged, if not altogether removed, by the consolidation into the recognized revenue unit of its component "blocks," and a careful examination was thus instituted. The identity of every village or hamlet was carefully traced, regardless of any change in its allocation; and its population in 1891 was contrasted with those of the 2 previous censuses, as if the village remained in the same Taluk or District. Whilst it was satisfactory to observe that villages and hamlets, which were inhabited in 1871 and which had been wholly or partially deserted in 1881, have again come to be tenanted in the year of grace under report, it was also noticed in the process of the aforesaid examination that a few villages, which were returned as populated in the last and penultimate enumerations, have now become depopulated. The following statement gives the results of the scrutiny by villages. The number which remained uninhabited at the Census of 1891 is shown in the statement under para 57.

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Table showing the Population of **1891** and **1881** by Districts, compared mauzévár or by villages and the percentages of their relative variation.

		Districts.	Both sexes.				Males				Females.			
			1891.	1881.	Increase.	Per-centage.	1891.	1881.	Increase.	Per-centage.	1891.	1881.	Increase.	Per-centage.
Eastern Division.	1	Bangalore...	802,994	679,664	123,330	**18·1**	399,486	336,008	63,478	**18·9**	403,508	343,656	59,852	**17·4**
	2	Kólár	591,030	481,134	109,896	**22·8**	297,655	238,137	59,518	**25·0**	293,375	242,997	50,378	**20·7**
	3	Tumkúr	580,786	452,631	128,155	**28·3**	291,133	223,744	67,389	**30·1**	289,653	228,887	60,766	**26·5**
	4	Chitaldurg	413,984	310,511	103,473	**33·3**	209,590	156,400	53,190	**33·9**	204,394	154,111	50,283	**32·6**
	5	Mysore	1,181,814	1,032,658	149,156	**14·4**	580,737	505,206	75,531	**14·9**	601,077	527,452	73,625	**13·9**
		Total Eastern Division...	3,570,608	2,956,598	614,010	**20·7**	1,778,601	1,459,495	319,106	**21·8**	1,792,007	1,497,103	294,904	**19·6**
Western Division.	6	Hassan	514,952	430,933	84,019	**19·4**	255,044	211,906	43,138	**20·4**	259,908	219,027	40,881	**18·7**
	7	Shimoga	527,981	506,531	21,450	**4·2**	275,884	262,772	13,112	**5·0**	252,097	243,759	8,338	**3·4**
	8	Kadúr	330,063	292,126	37,937	**13·0**	173,922	151,669	22,253	**14·7**	156,141	140,457	15,684	**11·2**
		Total Western Division...	1,372,996	1,229,590	143,406	**11·7**	704,850	626,347	78,503	**12·5**	668,146	603,243	64,903	**10·8**
		Total for the Province...	4,943,604	4,186,188	757,416	**18·1**	2,483,451	2,085,842	397,609	**19·1**	2,460,153	2,100,346	359,807	**17·1**

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A noticeable feature of the comparison is that, whilst the total for the Province stands identical, the population by Districts exhibits fluctuations different from those yielded by comparing *en masse* the existing Districts with those of 1881, without reference to intervening political alterations.

In relative proportions of the sexes.

64. In the course of this review, however, the solidarity and unity of the Districts as they stood in 1881 and 1891, and as authoritatively constituted, will for obvious reasons be adhered to in all statistical comparisons and discussions, and the explanatory table above exhibited must be regarded as parenthetical only, although it cannot be denied that this method of treating the statistics furnishes more accurate results. It will at the same time be useful and withal interesting to note the discrepancies between the two comparative processes. The increase for the whole Province is identical in both, *viz.*, 18·1, proportioned between the Eastern and Western moieties at 20·7 and 11·7, respectively. But, diving under the surface, the discrepancies between the 2 systems become striking. In the comparison by villages, the Chitaldurg District carries off the highest percentage of gain, 33·3, whilst the Mysore District has only the lowest, 14·4; the figures being respectively 103,473, and 149,156. The Western Division with but 3 Districts exhibits the extremes of variation in 19·4 and 4·2 persons *per centum*. The true position of the Hassan District is seen here, *i.e.*, it has received the very large increase of 84,019 souls. As already observed in this chapter, the male population even in this alternative contrast shows a preponderance over the female by 2 per cent, save in the Districts of Bangalore, Kólár and Tumkúr. The difference in the rate of the former is only 1·5, while in the 2 latter it is between 4 and 5 per cent. Moreover, in the average percentages for the 2 homogeneous divisions and for the entire Province, the excess does not go beyond the same scale of 2 per cent. The census of 1881 had disclosed a disparity in the opposite direction, for; the relation between the sexes numerically was then quoted at 99·3 of males to 100 females. On reducing the results set forth in the table above to proportional quantities, with reference to the total increase for the Province, *viz.*, 757,416, it will be noticed that the Eastern Division indicates, for both sexes, an increase of 81·1 per cent, the remainder, 18·9, being claimed by the Western Division. The males in the former, however, fall short of the other sex by nearly 2 per cent. In the Western Division, the ratios are quite the opposite ; the male sex being in excess by nearly 2 per cent. The figures contributing to these different conclusions are given in the annexed summary :—

		District.	Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.	
			Increase.	Percentage.	Increase.	Percentage.	Increase.	Percentage
Eastern Division ...	1	Bangalore	123,330	**16·3**	63,478	**15·9**	59,852	**16·6**
	2	Kólár	109,896	**14·5**	59,518	**15·0**	50,378	**14·**
	3	Tumkúr	128,155	**16·9**	67,389	**17·0**	60,766	**16·9**
	4	Mysore	149,156	**19·7**	75,531	**19·0**	73,625	**20·5**
	5	Chitaldurg	103,473	**13·7**	53,190	**13·4**	50,283	**14·**
		Total	614,010	**81·1**	319,106	**80·3**	294,904	**82·0**
Western Division ...	6	Hassan	84,019	**11·1**	43,138	**10·8**	40,881	**11·3**
	7	Shimoga	21,450	**2·8**	13,112	**3·3**	8,338	**2·3**
	8	Kadúr	37,937	**5·**	22,253	**5·6**	15,684	**4·4**
		Total	143,406	**18·9**	78,503	**19·7**	64,903	**18·**
		Total for the Province...	757,416	**100**	397,609	**100**	359,807	**100**

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The 1891 census compared with 1871.

65. In order to further illustrate the results of increase in the population of 1891 over that of 1881, arrived at by the process of comparing village against village, the accompanying map is inserted; it serves graphically to indicate by different colours the various proportions of increase each Taluk in the country has received in the last decennium. It cannot fail to be noticed from it that, while only 5 Taluks of the Mysore and Shimoga Districts exhibit deficits of but Lilliputian proportions, every part of the Province has shared in the general accession to the population. These results connote the gradual recuperation of the country since 1881 from the disastrous Famine of 1876-77. Keeping in view the census population of 1871, the highest recorded for the Province, as the standard, it will be perceived that, whilst the famine denuded it of a portion of its population variously estimated in round numbers at $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 million souls, the succeeding years of more or less prosperity and well-being have developed its wonted vitality, and at the end of about 14 years, the number of inhabitants has all but reached the ante-famine standard: the short-coming being but 112,000 or 2·2 per cent, as a reference to the annexed table will testify. The average net rate of increase per annum is estimated at 75,741 or 1·80 per cent, for the decade under discussion.

Table comparing the Population of 1891 with that of 1871.

		District.	1891.	1871.	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.	Percentage.
Eastern Division	1	Bangalore	802,994	842,223	...	39,229	4·7
	2	Kólár	591,030	646,773	...	55,743	8·6
	3	Tumkúr	580,786	689,026	...	108,240	15·7
	4	Chitaldurg	413,984	435,553	...	21,569	5·0
	5	Mysore	1,181,814	1,104,808	77,006	...	6·9
		Total.....	3,570,608	3,718,383	...	147,775	3·9
Western Division	6	Hassan	514,952	521,683	...	6,731	1·3
	7	Shimoga	527,981	508,858	21,123	...	4·2
	8	Kadúr	330,063	308,478	21,585	...	7·0
		Total.....	1,372,996	1,337,019	35,677	...	2·7
		For the Province.	4,943,604	5,055,402	...	111,798	2·2

Continuing the contrast further, it is interesting to take to heart the lesson taught by the foregoing figures. Mysore, Shimoga and Kadúr have in 1891 outstripped 1871 in point of their respective populations; in the case of Mysore, however, the increase has been, as already explained, partly traced to the adventitious cause of territorial addition; but the other 2 Districts seem to have gained more or less absolute accretions. Of the remaining Districts, which still betray a balance on the wrong side, Tumkúr stands first, the discrepancy being 15·7. It certainly was one of the most afflicted by the famine, but no data are forthcoming fully to explain why it is still so much behindhand in recovering its normal population. Only a partial explanation for this deficit is found in the fact that, subsequent to 1881, several slices of what had constituted the Tumkúr District on that occasion were ceded over in 1882 to Kólár, Hassan, Mysore and Bangalore Districts. But these cuttings-off were counterbalanced by the addition to Tumkúr of the whole Taluk of Pávagad and the Sub-Taluk of Huliyár in 1883. Kólár and Chitaldurg suffered no less in the famine, but they seem to have filled out much faster than Tumkúr, of which the individual deficiency amounts to 108,000.

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66. Continuing this review on the general lines indicated by the Census Commissioner for India, it next becomes necessary to forecast the geometrical ratio of increase of the population which may be expected 10 years hence, when the next decennial census may be presumed to take place. An estimate of this kind is considered to become a fair guide for local and sanitary purposes, until the actuals of the next enumeration are available. The ratios for the last 2 decades being ascertained, they are worked out logarithmically. Such a manipulation necessarily presupposes an evenly continuous annual rate of progress, although from the known vicissitudes of Indian life and the risks with which it is environed, such as famine, epidemics, &c., the conditions of no two years may actually remain identical. The mean annual geometrical ratio is accordingly estimated at 1·68 per cent; and, calculated thereby, the population of 1901 will have advanced to 5,838,000 or in round numbers by 9 hundred thousand.

Estimate of population for 1901.

		District.	Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.	
			Mean annual geometric increase per cent.	Estimated Population in 1901.	Mean annual geometric increase per cent.	Estimated Population in 1901.	Mean annual geometric increase per cent.	Estimated Population in 1901.
Eastern Division ...	1	Bangalore	1·68	949,000	1·74	475,000	1·62	474,000
	2	Kólár	2·08	726,000	2·25	372,000	1·90	354,000
	3	Tumkúr	2·53	745,000	2·67	379,000	2·39	366,000
	4	Mysore	1·36	1,353,000	1·40	668,000	1·31	685,000
	5	Chitaldurg	2·92	552,000	2·97	281,000	2·88	271,000
		Eastern Dn. ...	1·90	4,312,000	1·99	2,167,000	1·81	2,145,000
Western Division ...	6	Hassan	1·79	615,000	1·87	307,000	1·72	308,000
	7	Shimoga	0·41	550,000	0·49	290,000	0·33	260,000
	8	Kadúr	1·23	373,000	1·38	199,000	1·06	174,000
		Western Dn. ...	1·11	1,533,000	1·19	793,000	1·03	740,000
		For the Province ...	**1·68**	5,838,000	**1·76**	2,957,000	**1·59**	2,881,000

N. B.—The details of the working of this table are exhibited in a supplement appended to the Imperial tables.

From the above table, it may be forecasted that, whilst 1·68 per cent represents the *annual* rate of increase (being 1/10th of the logarithmic difference or the normal variation in the population of the two last censuses), adopted as the factor in the growth of population, the highest rates of increase will be recorded in the Chitaldurg, Tumkúr and Kólár Districts, ranging from 2·92 in the former to 2·08 in the latter District; the next group of Districts of Hassan, Bangalore, Mysore and Kadúr will be characterized by smaller rates, *viz.*, 1·79 and 1·23; whereas the last and the only District of Shimoga will show a proportion less than ½ per cent.

67. These rates further point to the fact that, in this Province, the natural increment to the population at the end of a decade is about 16 per cent, a result arrived at in the last census by more than one authority in the several Provinces, and corroborated by the opinion expressed in the Preliminary Report on the Census of England and Wales for 1881, which has been quoted in para 21 of the Census Report of the Central Provinces for that year, and which may be reproduced here with advantage.

Corroboration of estimate.

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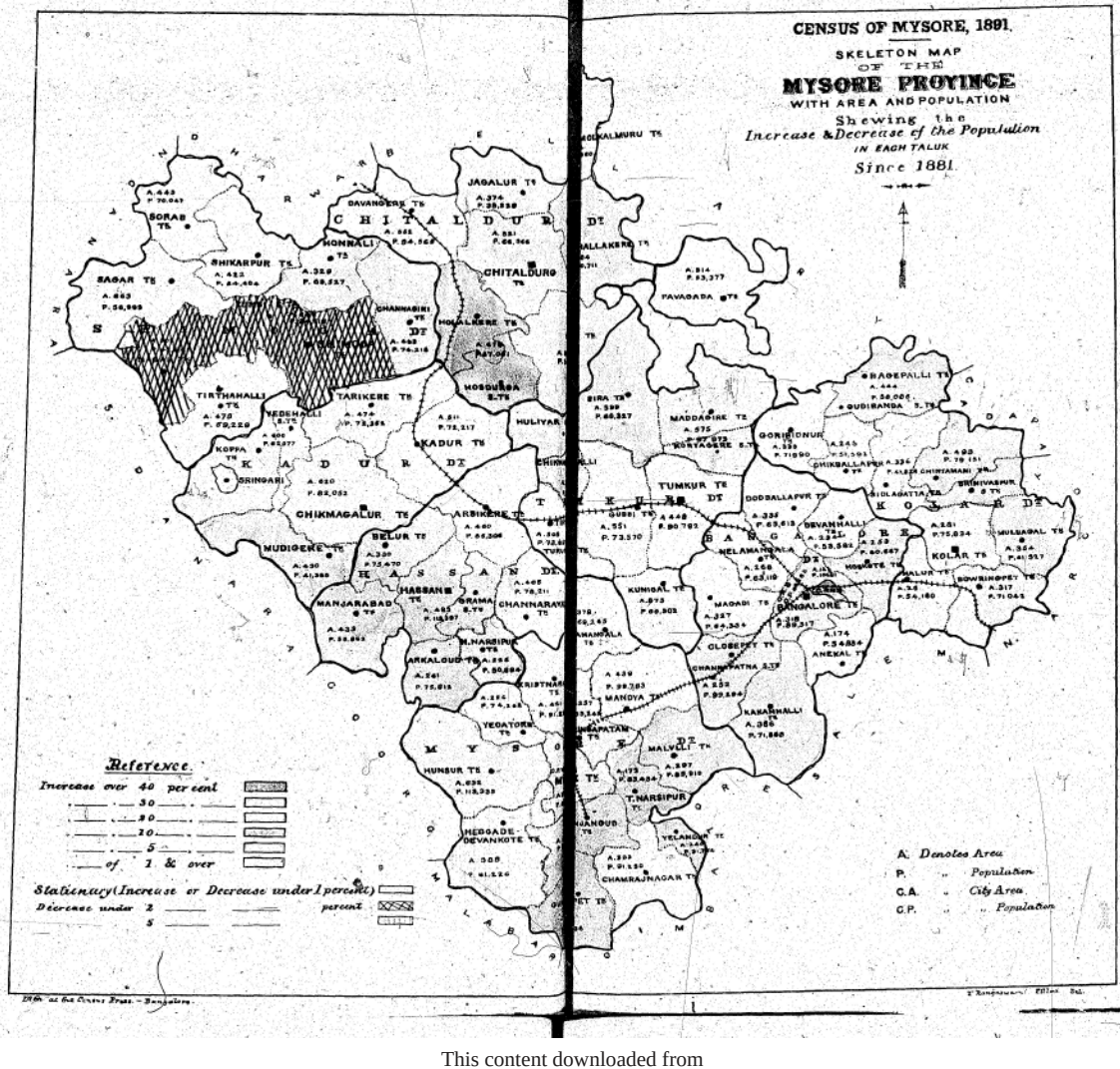
CENSUS OF MYSORE, 1891.
SKELETON MAP
OF THE
MYSORE PROVINCE
WITH AREA AND POPULATION
Shewing the
Increase & Decrease of the Population
IN EACH TALUK
Since 1881.
Reference.
Increase over 40 per cent
30
20
10
5
of 1 & over
Stationary (Increase or Decrease under 1 per cent.)
Decrease under 2
5
per cent
A. Denotes Area
P. " Population
C.A. " City Area
C.P. " " Population
CHITALDUR DT
KADUR DT
KOLAR DT
BANGALORE DT
MYSORE
HASSAN DT
TUMKUR DT
CHITALDURG
HOLALKERE TS
HOSDURGA T.
KADUR TS
CHIKMAGALUR TS
BELUR TS
ARKALGUD TS
HASSAN TS
ARSIKERE TS
TARIKERE TS
TUMKUR TS
KUNIGAL TS
MAGADI TS
BANGALORE TS
DEVANHALLI TS
NELAMANGALA
HOSKOTE TS
KOLAR TS
BOWRINGPET TS
MULBAGAL TS
CHANNAPATNA
MANDYA TS
MALVLLI TS
T. NARSIPUR
HUNSUR TS
YEDATORE TS
HEGGADE-DEVANKOTE TS
CHAMRAJNAGAR TS
YELANDUR TS
KANAKANHALLI
GUBBI TS
MADDAGIRE TS
PAVAGADA TS
GORIBIDNUR
CHIKBALLAPUR
SIDLAGATTA TS
SHRINIVASPUR
BAGEPALLI TS
GUDIBANDA T.
SIRA TS
KONGADIRE T.
SAGAR TS
SORAB TS
SHIKARPUR TS
HONNALI
DAVANGERE TS
JAGALUR TS
CHANNAGIRI TS
TIRTHAHALLI TS
YEDEHALLI S.TS
KOPPA TS
SRINGARI
MUDIGERE TS
MANJARABAD TS
SRAVANA BELGOLA
CHANNARAYA T.
M. NARSIPUR TS
KRISTNARAJA T.
KUNIGAL
MAGADI
GLOBE PET TS
CHANNAPATNA S.TS
ANEKAL TS
HOSKOTE
KOLAR
BOWRINGPET
MULBAGAL
DEVANHALLI
NELAMANGALA
GUBBI
MADDAGIRE
PAVAGADA
GORIBIDNUR
BAGEPALLI
SIRA
KONGADIRE
SAGAR
SORAB
SHIKARPUR
HONNALI
DAVANGERE
JAGALUR
CHANNAGIRI
TIRTHAHALLI
YEDEHALLI
KOPPA
SRINGARI
MUDIGERE
MANJARABAD
ARKALGUD
M. NARSIPUR
HUNSUR
YEDATORE
HEGGADE-DEVANKOTE
CHAMRAJNAGAR
YELANDUR
T. NARSIPUR
MALVLLI
MANDYA
KRISTNARAJA
CHANNAPATNA
GLOBE PET
ANEKAL
KANAKANHALLI
BANGALORE
SIDLAGATTA
SHRINIVASPUR
CHIKBALLAPUR
GORIBIDNUR
TUMKUR
KUNIGAL
MAGADI
HOSKOTE
KOLAR
BOWRINGPET
MULBAGAL
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MADDAGIRE
PAVAGADA
BAGEPALLI
GUDIBANDA
SIRA
KONGADIRE
HULIYAR
CHIKMAGALUR
BELUR
ARSIKERE
TARIKERE
HOSDURGA
HOLALKERE
CHITALDURG
JAGALUR
DAVANGERE
HONNALI
SHIKARPUR
SORAB
SAGAR
TIRTHAHALLI
YEDEHALLI
KOPPA
SRINGARI
MUDIGERE
MANJARABAD
HASSAN

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"Para. 21.—The following extract from the Preliminary Report on the Census of England and Wales for 1881, seems to show that there, at least, the natural increment has been reliably ascertained to be from about 13 to 15 per cent in 10 years.

"The difference between the total number of births and the total number of deaths in the 10 years, or the natural increment of the people amounted to 3,425,982 or to an increase of 15·08 per cent upon the population at the beginning of the period; and as the actual increase, as determined by enumeration, was 14·34 per cent the combined effects of all other movements of the population, including emigration and immigration, resulted in a loss of no more than ·74 per cent in the whole period."

Specific population.

68 When the variation in population is considered with reference to land, it will be observed that with the universality of increase in the present population over that returned at the previous census, the acquisition of land has been equally wide-spread, as the comparative table below will explain.

		District.	Specific population per square mile.			
			1891.	1881.	Variation.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
Eastern Division ...	1	Bangalore	313·7	265·5	48·2	..
	2	Kólár	193·2	157·3	35·9	...
	3	Tumkúr	141·9	110·6	31·3	...
	4	Chitaldurg	103·6	77·7	25·9	...
	5	Mysore...	236·0	206·2	29·8	...
		Eastern Dn. ...	**190·8**	**158·0**	**32·8**	...
Western Division ...	6	Hassan	197·8	165·6	32·2	...
	7	Shimoga	132·4	127·1	5·3	...
	8	Kadúr	125·2	110·9	14·3	...
		Western Dn. ...	**148·8**	**133·3**	**15·5**	...
		Mean for the Province ...	**176·9**	**149·8**	**27·1**	...

Thus, while 27·1 persons represent the *mean increase* of weight per square mile, assuming equal distribution over the total area of the Province, the high rates of addition to the pressure are seen in the Bangalore, Kólár, Tumkúr and Hassan Districts, varying from 48·2 in the one to 31·3 in the other. Mysore and Chitaldrug, with 29·8 and 25·9 persons respectively, come next. A far lower rate of 14·3 is observable in the Kadúr District. The smallest encroachment is in the Shimoga District, being only 5·3 persons to the square mile. The high rates of increase noted against the Districts of the Eastern Division (excepting Mysore) are indicative more or less of their recovery from the losses inflicted by the Famine of 1876-77, and the addition in the other Districts may be localized to towns, and generally in the parts brought under cultivation in the last decade.

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69. The next subject allied to that of land is buildings. Comparing the number of buildings returned at the last census as "occupied" with that shown for 1881, an excess for the whole Province of 161,246 houses or an average of 22 per cent will be observed from the marginal illustrative table. The increase is most marked in the Districts of the Eastern Division, and articulates in some measure the restored prosperity of the country after the ravages of the Famine, at the termination of which the preceding census was taken. It would not however be quite safe to put all the foregoing excess to the credit of the recuperative process. The definition of "*house*" in 1891 was authoritatively fixed as a "dwelling place of one or "more families with a common entrance." In 1881, however, it was somewhat vague, and the uncertainty naturally reacted on the statistics of that enumeration. In the van of the Districts exhibiting the increase stands Kólár, which is one of those which suffered most from the Famine of 1876-77. Although much activity prevailed in the last decade in house-building, it would not be quite correct to deduce that 33,580 actually new houses have cropped up in that period. On the contrary, a very large slice of the excess must be traced to probable defective calculation on previous occasions, and the specious character thereby imparted to the comparison between the 2 censuses. The Mysore District comes in for the next highest rate of increase, for which an intelligible explanation is easily found, in the addition to it bodily of the 2 Táluks of Nágamangala and (Attikuppa) Krishnarájpété to the debit of Hassan, which therefore files off with a balance on the wrong side. Bangalore stands next in the ratio of increase, a large proportion of which is ascribed to greater well-being and resourcefulness. The excesses in the other Districts do not require special explanation.

Buildings.

Occupied Houses.

		District.	Number in 1891.	Number in 1881.	Variation. Number of Houses.	Variation. Percentages.
Eastern Division.	1	Bangalore ...	141,232	108,466	+32,766	+30·21
	2	Kólár ...	111,213	77,633	+33,580	+43·25
	3	Tumkúr ...	116,002	90,822	+25,180	+27·72
	4	Chitaldurg ...	77,847	70,751	+ 7,096	+10·03
	5	Mysore ...	191,448	138,912	+52,536	+37·82
		Eastern Dn....	637,742	486,584	+151,158	+31·06
Western Division.	6	Hassan ...	96,946	100,368	— 3,422	— 3·41
	7	Shimoga ...	96,987	85,365	+11,622	+13·61
	8	Kadúr ...	62,771	60,883	+ 1,888	+ 3·10
		Western Dn....	256,704	246,616	+10,088	+ 4·09
		Total for the Province...	894,446	733,200	+161,246	+21·99

Judged by the corresponding rise in population, an average of nearly 5 persons to every "occupied" house is the result, which almost accords with and confirms the mean rate of density (5·5 persons per occupied house), described in the preceding chapter. An attempt was also made on the present occasion to ascertain by fractional numbering the number of independent families living within the limits of each "house," but this process was ultimately abandoned as unnecessary, and the enumeration was thus narrowed to the integral units. One of the initial steps for a correct census was the preparation in detail of a list of houses and buildings of all kinds in each census unit or "block," amended and simplified wherever requisite by the immediately succeeding process of numbering each house. In this manner, the accuracy of the 'list' was tolerably reliable. Not only was every occupied house, but every building of whatever description, from the substantial 'pakka' Government "Kachéri" or Dispensary down to the nondescript hovel and "chappar" (shed) was inserted therein. The preparation of this return by the village officials was directed in the 1st of the Census Circulars to be found in the appendix. The foregoing statistics have been compiled therefrom, and unfold a tale of a slow but steady movement among the people towards the inception of tolerable ideas of comfort and sanitary requirements in a dwelling house. As similar statistics are not available for the preceding census of 1881, no comparison in respect of them is attempted.

It seems to be appropriate to mention here that the ratios of population to each house in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore are 7 and 6 respectively, in

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1891, but the corresponding figures for the previous census are not available. Indeed, the congestion in many of the quarters of the cities is so great that their lateral expansion has become a sanitary improvement of the utmost urgency; and the measures being adopted by the Government prove the heaviness of the pressure.

Migration.

70. An important element in the fluctuations of population is migration, which should be studied under its two-fold aspect of *emigration* and *immigration*, tending towards considerable variations, apart from the natural increments furnished by the excess of births over deaths. Dealing with the facts and statistics of this Province alone, it may be stated that the movements of the people in the shape of emigration may be traced among others to the following causes, *viz.*:—

(1) the self-imposed transition of the less well-to-do from congested centres towards a more rural and therefore less costly neighbourhood;

(2) the search after land by the landless classes and consequent transfers intra-provincially;

(3) the desire to earn better wages in coffee plantations, railways, large public works, mines, &c.;

(4) the flow of the laboring classes in search of better wages in towns and in the vicinity of mills and urban public works; and

(5) somewhat less frequently the wish to escape disease or distress periodically prevailing in particular localities.

Similar causes and their correlatives direct the streams of popular movements in the opposite direction falling under immigration. It is impossible to particularize how many people have changed their homes permanently or temporarily from each of the causes just enumerated, as no reliable statistics on the point are forthcoming. The following tables illustrate the main particulars on the subject :—

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Total Population of Mysore	4,943,604	2,483,451	2,460,153
Deduct—Birth-place unspecified	1,722	840	882
Birth-place specified	4,941,882	2,482,611	2,459,271
Deduct—Immigrants born *out of*, but *living in*, the Mysore Province	195,786	109,568	86,218
Born and now living in the Mysore Province ...	4,746,096	2,373,043	2,373,053
Add—Emigrants born in but now living out of the Mysore Province	116,973	57,007	59,966
Total Born in the Province and now alive	4,863,069	2,430,050	2,433,019

That is to say, taking the total number of souls born in the Mysore Province and now alive as *1,000*, we have

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	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Born in Mysore	1,000	1,000	1,000
Of these, *emigrated* to other countries ...	24	23	25
Leaving still dwelling in Mysore	976	977	975
Who have been supplemented by *immigrants* from other countries	40	45	35
Giving as the present population of the Province ...	1,016	1,022	1,010

Thus, if there had been no migration, we should have had only 1,000 persons for every 1,016 we now have; in other words our loss would have been 16 (the immigrants minus emigrants). Again, it will be seen from the first table above that there are 4,746,096 souls born and now living in the Province. This number has been supplemented by 116,973 persons who represent, so far as information has been received, the total emigrants *born in* but now *living out* of the Province, as specified by the statistics kindly furnished by the Census Authorities of the respective Presidencies and entered hereunder :—

	Total.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Madras Presidency	94,232	45,692	48,540
Bombay „	18,186	8,851	9,335
Hyderabad, Dekkan	4,555	2,464	2,091
Total.....	116,973	57,007	59,966

So that, Mysore claims as her legitimate population 4,863,069 persons, of whom 116,973 persons were living beyond her borders on the night of the 27th February 1891. Out of this total number, 2,430,050 are males and 2,433,019 females, the latter preponderating over the former by 2,969 souls.

Indigenous and immigrant population.

71. The returns of birth-places enable us further to distinguish the population between indigenous and immigrant, and to show the relative proportions for both sexes under each class. The subject will be descanted on more fully in a later page, in the review of the birth-place tables. It will suffice here to briefly explain by means of the subjoined table the relative percentages of the indigenous and immigrant to the total population of each District :—

	District.	Percentage to total population.					
		Indigenous.			Immigrants.		
		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore	87·9	88·1	87·8	12·1	11·9	12·2
	Kólár	87·9	89·1	86·8	12·1	10·9	13·2
	Tumkúr	92·0	92·5	91·5	8·0	7·5	8·5
	Chitaldurg	92·0	92·1	91·9	8·0	7·9	8·1
	Mysore	97·7	97·6	97·8	2·3	2·4	2·2
Western Division.	Hassan	94·4	94·2	94·6	5·6	5·8	5·4
	Shimoga	92·0	90·9	93·2	8·0	9·1	6·8
	Kadúr	87·2	84·4	90·2	12·8	15·6	9·8

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72. Further, a short description may not be uninteresting of the directions from which the tide of immigration has run into each District. To begin with Bangalore. Its total population is divided respectively into indigenous and immigrant, receiving 34,000 persons from the contiguous Districts of Tumkúr, Kólár and Mysore. A considerable proportion of the influx is from the Madras Presidency, while the Bombay Presidency and other parts of India have likewise contributed their quota.

By Districts.

The high percentage of immigration into this District may be ascribed chiefly to the Military and Railway populations in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and partly to the presence of mills and factories in and around Bangalore. Since the completion of through railway intercourse with the rest of India, skilled labor is stated to have been largely imported from beyond the border, besides unskilled workmen of all kinds have been extensively attracted by the costly and large works under execution within the limits of the District. The development of trade, and the families and dependants of immigrants employed in the service of the Darbár have moreover added their respective shares to the number exhibited under this head.

The Kólár District exhibits statistics in this branch almost indentical with those of Bangalore. From only 2 of its contiguous Districts, it has received no less than 30,000 souls, and a little under 2,000 from the other Districts of the Province. The Madras Presidency chiefly has added in all about 38,000 persons to the District-born population. The bulk of the addition may be localized in the several gold-mining and prospecting companies working in the Bowringpét6 Taluk of the District, to which labor of different classes is imported, not only from the adjoining Presidency, but also from Europe; and the high wages obtaining there have tempted many a family to fix their abode in those parts. Moreover, nearly a third of the District runs into and overlaps the British territories along an irregular but lengthy frontier, affording exceptional facilities, particularly for the agricultural populations, for a change of domicile.

The Tumkur and Chitaldurg Districts go together in this comparison. To the one, all the other contiguous Districts of the Province except Shimoga have contributed no fewer than 25,000 people as immigrants, whilst foreigners numbered a little over 20,000. As in Kólár, 3 Taluks of the District lie on the border of the British territory, which circumstance affords an easy road to immigration for purposes of cultivation, &c.

Chitaldurg received from the adjoining Districts of Tumkúr, Kadúr and Shimoga and also from other parts of the Province but 11,000 of immigrants, while Madras and other Provinces have sent in about 22,000 persons. A little more than 75 per cent of the latter are from the Madras Districts of Bellary and Anantapur, which adjoin the northern and eastern Taluks of Chitaldurg.

The next District showing the largest proportion of indigenous population (97·7) is Mysore, which returns but 2·3 as immigrants. The addition by immigration from both the contiguous and remote Districts of the Province is within 16,000, while from other Provinces and States it acquired somewhat less than 12,000. The latter comprises the influx chiefly from the frontier Districts of Coimbatore, Malabar and other parts of the Madras Presidency, ascribed to the importation of laborers in large numbers in search of employment in the extensive forests of the Mysore District.

With 94·4 of indigenous population, Hassan shows a discount of a little over 3 per cent, as compared with Mysore, while its gain from without is 5·6 per cent, traceable to an influx from all the Districts of the Province of an aggregate of about 23,000 persons. The contribution from outside the Province hardly exceeds 6,000 in all. Except perhaps the periodical inroads of cooli labour from the Western Coast Districts into the coffee plantations, which form a remarkable characteristic of it, this District does not seem much to attract outsiders.

The indigenous and immigrant populations of the Shimoga District yield results which place it on a par with Tumkúr and Chitaldurg. The

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intra-provincial accession is about 15,000, while the same from abroad is as large as 27,000, to which sum the adjoining Districts of North and South Kanara, Dharwar and other parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies have all contributed, especially South Kanara, from which much labor is annually imported for the cultivation of the extensive areca gardens and rice lands abounding in it.

The last and least District on the list is Kadúr, having the lowest percentage (87·2) of indigenous population. But unlike the others, the immigrants muster strong in it, being 12·8. The total population of the District is 330,000 of whom about 228,000 represent the indigenous portion, while nearly 23,000 are immigrants from inside the Province. About 20,000 persons are from foreign parts, including no fewer than 11,000 from South Kanara alone, who come in periodically in connection with the wide-spread and daily expanding coffee cultivation, which forms so agreeable a feature in the landscape and characteristics of this fertile tract.

Proportion of female immigrants to male.

73. Before closing this part of the subject, it may be worth while examining, as in the under-specified statement, what proportion the females bear to 1,000 of the males, in both the indigenous and immigrant populations, and the investigation is carried on likewise to the case of town and rural populations in each District.

District.		Average number of females to 1,000 males.			
		Indigenous.	Immigrants.	Town.	Country.
Eastern Division ...	Bangalore	1,006	1,037	996	997
	Kólár	959	1,202	1,036	981
	Tumkúr	984	1,127	1,046	991
	Chitaldurg	973	996	1,009	972
Western Division ...	Mysore	1,037	949	1,032	1,035
	Hassan	1,023	950	1,010	1,020
	Shimoga	937	678	991	907
	Kadúr	960	560	965	892

It will be noticed that in the 3 Districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan, the fair sex under the class indigenous is better in numbers by 6, 37 and 23 souls respectively per mille, but in the remaining Districts, the sterner sex maintains the numerical superiority.

A similar disparity of the sexes is perceptible among the immigrants throughout all the Districts. In the 3 Districts first named, the immigrant females outnumber the indigenous by 31, 243 and 143 persons, respectively. The proportions in the other Districts do not call for any special comment.

Distribution over the town and country.

74. It is also interesting to observe how the sexes are distributed in towns and the country, of which the statistics are exhibited in juxtaposition in the last 2 columns of the foregoing table. Taking the Districts in groups, it will be observed that in Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan, the proportions are identical, which it is believed is but a coincidence. In Kólár, Tumkúr and Chitaldurg, the town ratios exceed those of the country. The only 2 Districts showing a disparity in the opposite direction are Shimoga and Kadúr; which is in a measure accounted for by the comparative unhealthiness of many of the stations therein situated.

Emigration.

75. Emigration is likewise a not unimportant source of variation in the recorded population. Although there is no organized or permanent emigration from the Province, the subject may be considered in its two-fold aspect of

(1) *Intra-provincial, i.e.*, Emigration between Districts in the Mysore Territory; and

(2) *Extra-provincial, i.e.*, Emigration beyond the Province.

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It should be understood that there is no evidence of any permanent depletion of the people from any part of the Province, but there certainly takes place a periodical exodus of the laboring classes from some of the districts into the coffee tracts, both in and out of the Province; and the approximate extent of emigration falling under both heads is exhibited in the marginal table. These emigrants however mostly return to their homes in the Province when the working season is over, so that the intra-provincial emigration is only of a temporary kind and does not therefore materially affect the strength of the population.

	Districts.	Coolly Emigrants.					
		Within the Province.			Outside the Province.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Bangalore *	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kolar	12	8	20	...	...	...
3	Tumkur	—	—	464	—	—	1,606
4	Mysore	...	...	...	4,279	1,253	5,532
5	Hassan	13,482	8,565	22,047	4,647	1,082	5,729
6	Shimoga	1,140	510	1,650	...	..	..
7	Chitaldurg	260	122	382	...	...	...
8	Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	—	—	24,563	—	—	12,867

* Information not received.

76. The subject of migration cannot be considered complete without examining how far it has affected the urban populations. The marginal table is intended to contrast in a single view the town populations as certified by the last and penultimate censuses. It is hardly necessary to remark that everywhere the town populations have received large additions in 1891. The total urban population returned in 1891 is 626,558, of whom 311,664 are males and 314,894 females; the latter sex being better by 3,230 souls or 1·04 per cent. The excess may be attributed to—

(1) the natural increment year by year, arising from a cycle of comparative prosperity,

(2) the classification of several places as towns in 1891, which had been, as explained in a previous para, treated as villages in 1881, and

(3) the movement of people from rural to urban centres.

Variation in urban population.

Comparative Table of Variation in the Urban Population.

	Districts.	Both sexes.			Males.			Females.		
		1891.	1881.	Increase.	Percentage.	1881.	Increase.	Percentage.	1881.	Increase.	Percentage.
	Eastern Division.										
1	Bangalore	251,721	220,340	31,381	14·2	104,195	16,936	16·5	111,145	14,445	13·0
2	Kolar	51,612	46,671	4,941	10·6	21,695	2,651	11·7	23,176	2,287	9·5
3	Tumkur	45,350	39,787	5,563	14·0	18,145	3,022	15·8	20,642	2,541	12·3
4	Chitaldurg	33,800	26,819	6,981	26·0	13,134	3,704	28·2	13,698	3,277	23·9
5	Mysore	140,520	119,677	20,843	17·2	57,820	11,333	19·6	62,057	310	15·0
	Total Eastern Division	523,003	453,494	69,509	15·3	215,189	37,649	16·6	231,518	31,860	13·8
	Western Division.										
6	Hassan	32,526	26,702	5,824	21·8	13,153	3,030	23·0	13,349	2,794	20·6
7	Shimoga	44,154	39,067	5,111	13·1	19,578	2,604	13·3	19,469	2,507	12·9
8	Kadur	26,857	22,364	4,507	20·2	11,195	2,474	22·1	11,166	2,033	18·2
	Total Western Division	103,535	88,113	15,442	17·5	43,929	8,108	18·5	44,184	7,334	16·6
	Total for the Province	626,558	541,607	84,951	15·7	259,118	45,757	17·2	275,702	39,194	14·2

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It is difficult, however, to predicate with any degree of certainty in the absence of exact statistics how much of the excess is due to the movement of the rural inhabitants to urban centres. A study of the foregoing results seems to justify the hypothesis that, within certain limits, the natural desire inherent in human nature to better its material condition sets the flood of migration towards towns, in which civilization is comparatively more pronounced, and the facilities for earning a livelihood are more numerous and accessible. There are of course exceptions to this tendency, in localities deserted in the course of a famine or an epidemic, and in the more or less transient diversions caused by mining, and special cultivations like coffee, tea, &ca.; but they only serve to confirm the proposition that a good portion of the rural people gravitate steadily, though perhaps slowly towards the towns.

77. This view of the question seems to be further fortified by the variations in the populations of the chief towns. Excluding the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, whose expansion in size and population is constant and due more or less to adventitious causes, such for instance as the enlargement of their municipal limits, and the absorption of entire villages into their constitutions, none of the selected towns named in the margin shows an increase below 6 per cent for both sexes. Beginning with the lowest rate, the Civil and Military Station exhibits a rise of about 7 per cent, or somewhat less than 7,000 souls over the previous census. Seringapatam maintains the same rate. Kólár comes in for the next higher rate; whilst Gubbi, Chikmagalúr, Hassan and Tumkúr have fared still better. Síra and Chitaldurg stand on a level in growth. Chikballápur and Mélkóté indicate a springy vitality; the former is a populous, healthy and growing centre of trade, noted likewise for its sugar manufacture; while the latter is a holy place of pilgrimage, periodically attracting large numbers of devotees, and is besides well known for the manufacture of a superior kind of wearing cloth. Nanjangúd is another holy resort for pilgrims, equally rising in population and importance. It has since become the present terminus of the Southern Mahratta Railway extension. Davangeré and Birúr, already trade centres, have from their situation on the railway line recently extended become most important commercial entrepôts. The town of Bowringpété, which was not long ago a mere village, has doubled its population. It is as it were the gate to the famous Kólár Gold mines, which are attracting people from all quarters. The town with a still larger growth is Arsikeré, whilom nick-named as "Kalla Arsíkeré" (*Anglicé*—nest of robbers). Like many of the mushroom towns and cities one reads of in America, the Railway has completely metamorphosed this station. From a miserable water-

Movement towards towns.

Towns.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore City ...	28·83	32·06	25·65
Mysore ...	22·95	26·6	19·3
The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	6·99	6·84	7·15
Seringapatam ...	6·9	6·3	6·5
Kólár	8·7	10·3	7·2
Gubbi	10·3	9·4	11·3
Chikmagalúr ...	10·2	11·3	9·1
Hassan	11·8	11·7	12·0
Tumkúr	11·9	15·0	8·9
Síra	14·0	15·7	12·3
Chitaldurg	15·8	13·5	18·0
Chikballápur ...	16·3	18·3	14·4
Mélkóte	20·6	25·1	16·5
Nanjangúd	23·3	23·3	23·5
Dávangere	26·7	33·0	22·9
Birúr	27·5	29·6	25·2
Bowringpété	100·7	124·1	79·2
Arsíkeré	107·0	125·5	84·5
Álúr	113·2	116·1	110·0
French Rocks ...	288·9	245·4	338·2

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less little village on the road from Bangalore to Shimoga, looked at askance on account of the robberies which had made its neighbourhood dreaded, and hastily avoided by night travellers, Arsíkeré has emerged into the head-quarters both of the civil sub-divisional administration, and of a section of the Southern Mahratta Railway, and bids high to become in the near future an important oasis of civilization and commerce. The vicinity of the very rocks and hills, which used to be so much feared for the highwaymen they were supposed to have sheltered, is now dotted with substantial houses, tenanted mostly by the periodically shifting Anglo-Indian employés of the railway company, and the last but by no means least feature in the extraordinary up-springing of this little townlet is that it has wrested much of the trade which used to make the name of Tiptúr so conspicuous as a market. The other towns named show an equally noticeable expansion, but do not call for any specialization here, except that one of the elements in their several rates of increase is plainly the migratory tendency of the rural population towards urban centres.

Vital Statistics.

78. Kindred to the subjects disposed of in the foregoing paras is that of births and deaths. It has been shown that the net increase in the enumerated population of 1891 amounted to 757,416 persons or 18·1 per cent.

The causes of the addition have also been more or less completely traced, and it is proposed in the remaining paras of this chapter to discuss how far the balance of births over deaths, as returned by the Medical Department, has conduced to augment the population as recorded in 1881. It may by way of preface be here observed that there is always a greater element of error in the registration of births than of deaths; for it has been remarked as well in urban as in rural parts that the occurrence of a birth is not as readily and promptly brought to the notice of the registering officials as its reverse. The death even of a child becomes at once a matter of notoriety on account of the sad associations with which the phenomenon of death is always surrounded, especially in Hindu society, in which a certain mourning ceremonial pollution is supposed to be caused in the neighbourhood by every payment of nature's debt. Accuracy in the collection of vital statistics has however been of late somewhat ensured, but it is hardly necessary by way of caution to say that the figures in this matter are only approximate. The following summary, prepared from the returns of births and deaths registered during the 10 years preceding the census under review, shows the percentages of increase of population as evidenced thereby in each district. For convenience of examination, the Districts are arranged in gradual order of increase, beginning from the lowest :—

Both Sexes.

Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Births registered during 10 years. 1881 to 1890.		Deaths registered during 10 years. 1881 to 1890.		Excess of births over deaths.
		Number.	Percentage on column 2.	Number.	Percentage on column 2.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shimoga	506,531	127,313	25·1	124,363	24·6	**0·5**
Mysore	1,032,658	186,656	18·1	164,231	15·9	**2·2**
Hassan	430,933	71,825	16·7	61,662	14·3	**2·4**
Kadúr	292,126	81,107	27·8	71,945	24·6	**3·1**
Bangalore	679,664	151,426	22·3	100,061	14·7	**7·6**
Kólár	481,134	107,680	22·4	68,028	14·1	**8·2**
Chitaldurg	310,511	71,749	23·1	42,262	13·6	**9·5**
Tumkúr	452,631	152,984	33·8	85,560	18·9	**14·9**
Total.....	4,186,188	*950,740*	**22·8**	*718,112*	**17·2**	**5·6**

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An average rate of increase for the whole Province of 5·6 per cent is furnished by this source, and forms part of the census increase of 18·1 during the past 10 years. The Shimoga District shows the smallest excess, *viz.*, 0·5 per cent. The Mysore, Hassan and Kadúr Districts do not run beyond 3 per cent in excess, while Bangalore, Kólár and Chitaldurg soar as high as 8 and 10 per cent. But the highest rate was obtained in Tumkúr, where it was nearly 15 per cent. An analysis of the foregoing yields identical average results as regards each sex, as the figures in the subjoined abstract will show:—

Districts.	Males.						Females.						Excess of births over deaths.
	Population according to Census of 1881.	Births registered during 10 years. 1881 to 1890.		Deaths registered during 10 years. 1881 to 1890.		Excess of births over deaths.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Births registered during 10 years. 1881 to 1890.		Deaths registered during 10 years. 1881 to 1890.			
		Number.	Percentage on column 2.	Number.	Percentage on column 2.			Number.	Percentage on column 8.	Number.	Percentage on column 8.		
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Shimoga ...	262,772	64,873	24·7	64,886	24·7	...	243,759	62,440	25·6	59,479	24·4	**1·2**	
Mysore ...	505,206	96,723	19·1	87,758	17·3	**1·8**	527,452	89,933	17·1	76,473	14·5	**2·6**	
Hassan ...	211,906	37,210	17·6	33,083	15·6	**2·0**	219,027	34,615	15·8	28,579	13·0	**2·8**	
Kadúr ...	151,669	41,420	27·3	38,405	25·3	**2·0**	140,457	39,637	28·3	33,540	23·9	**4·4**	
Bangalore ...	336,008	77,370	23·0	50,530	15·0	**8·0**	343,656	74,056	21·5	49,531	14·4	**7·1**	
Kólár ...	238,137	54,218	22·8	34,022	14·3	**8·5**	242,997	53,462	22·0	34,006	14·0	**8·0**	
Chitaldurg ...	156,400	36,739	23·5	21,106	13·5	**10·0**	154,111	35,010	22·7	21,156	13·7	**9·0**	
Tumkúr ...	223,744	77,948	34·8	42,100	18·8	**16·0**	228,887	75,036	32·8	43,460	19·0	**13·8**	
Average for the Province.....	2,085,842	486,501	23·3	371,890	17·8	**5·5**	2,100,346	464,239	22·1	346,224	16·5	**5·6**	

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It is worthy of note here that there have been more births among males than among the other sex, set off by a proportionately smaller mortality amongst the latter; hence the preponderance of females over the males by ·1 per cent.

Provincial average results of each year.

Year.	Ratio per mille of the Population of—			
	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Excess of Deaths over Births.
1881	23·70	17·02	*6·68*	...
1882	24·06	16·93	*7·13*	...
1883	24·10	15·11	*8·99*	...
1884	23·20	14·93	*8·27*	...
1885	22·08	15·83	*6·25*	...
1886	22·09	17·05	*5·04*	...
1887	22·51	18·64	*3·87*	...
1888	23·98	17·21	*6·77*	...
1889	21·23	18·17	*3·06*	...
1890	20·14	20·62	...	0·48
Mean per mille ...	**22·71**	**17·5**	**5·56**	...

A corroboration of the percentage results for the province, exhibited in para 78 above, is obtained by reducing the birth and death rates to 1,000 of population. The marginal figures accordingly show the excesses of yearly average birth-rates over the deaths, during the last decennium, yielding the mean ratio of 5·56 per *mille*, which corresponds with the results brought out by the total difference between births and deaths for each District, *viz.*, 5·6 per cent.

To illustrate graphically how during the last decade the birth and death rates fluctuated from year to year, the accompanying diagram is designed. On it is indicated by different curves and angles the increase in the birth and death rates of each sex, and in the case of births, for both sexes. While details are shown in the table below, it will be useful to note here briefly that, adopting the mean of the 10 years' births as the level-point, the birth rate was on the increase for the first 4 years (up to 1884), whence it fell to 2·8 below the average for the next 3 successive years. From this point, it shot up to 5·6 in 1888. In the 2 succeeding years again, the birth-rate sank as low as 6·5 and 11·3 below the mean. This high rate of decrease in births was supplemented by the unusually larger number of deaths that occurred between 1889 and 1890, in consequence of fever of the severe type which then prevailed, culminating in influenza and ending fatally in a large number of cases.

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Table showing the Annual Variation of **Births** *and* **Deaths** *recorded between 1881 and 1890.*

Years.	Births.												Deaths.												Remarks.
	Total.				Males.				Females.				Total.				Males.				Females.				
	Mean.	Number of Births.	Percentage of variation.		Mean.	Number of Births.	Percentage of variation.		Mean.	Number of Births.	Percentage of variation.		Mean.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of variation.		Mean.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of variation.		Mean.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of variation.		
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			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
1	1881 ...		99,223	4·4	...		50,566	3·9	...		48,657	4·8	...		71,240	...	0·8		36,624	...	1·5		34,616	...	0·0	
2	1882 ...		100,756	6·0	...		51,860	6·6	...		48,896	5·3	...		70,892	...	1·3		36,347	...	2·3		34,545	...	0·2	
3	1883 ...		100,903	6·1	...		51,621	6·1	...		49,282	6·2	...		63,243	...	11·9		32,477	...	12·7		30,766	...	11·1	
4	1884 ...		97,089	2·1	...		49,671	2·1	...		47,418	2·2	...		62,531	...	12·9		32,119	...	13·6		30,412	...	12·2	
5	1885 ...		92,442	...	2·8		47,374	...	2·6		45,068	...	2·9		66,299	...	7·7		34,587	...	7·0		31,712	...	8·4	
6	1886 ...	95,074	92,475	...	2·7	48,650	47,410	...	2·6	46,424	45,065	...	2·9	71,811	71,400	...	0·6	37,189	37,077	...	0·3	34,622	34,323	...	0·9	
7	1887 ...		94,241	...	0·9		47,849	...	1·7		46,392	...	0·1		78,047	8·7	...		41,093	10·5	...		36,954	6·7	...	
8	1888 ...		100,408	5·6	...		51,644	6·2	...		48,764	5·0	...		72,038	0·4	...		37,478	0·8	...		34,590	...	0·1	
9	1889 ...		88,882	...	6·5		45,271	...	6·9		43,611	...	6·1		76,056	5·9	...		39,189	5·4	...		36,867	6·5	...	
10	1890 ...		84,328	...	11·3		43,239	...	11·1		41,089	...	11·5		86,336	20·2	...		44,899	20·7	...		41,437	19·7	...	

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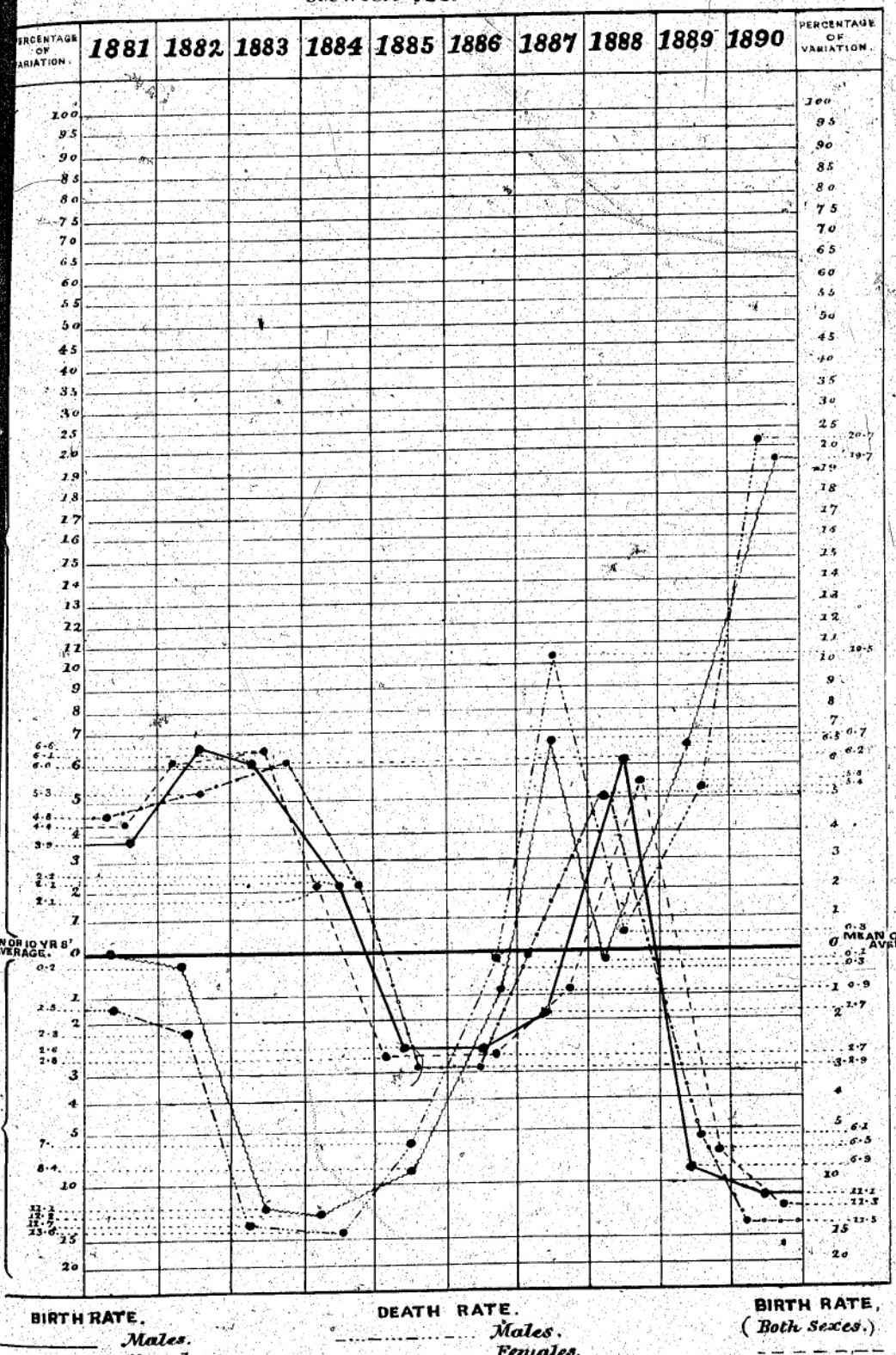
DIAGRAM

Showing the Annual Variations in **BIRTHS** *and* **DEATHS** *recorded between* **1881** *and* **1890.**



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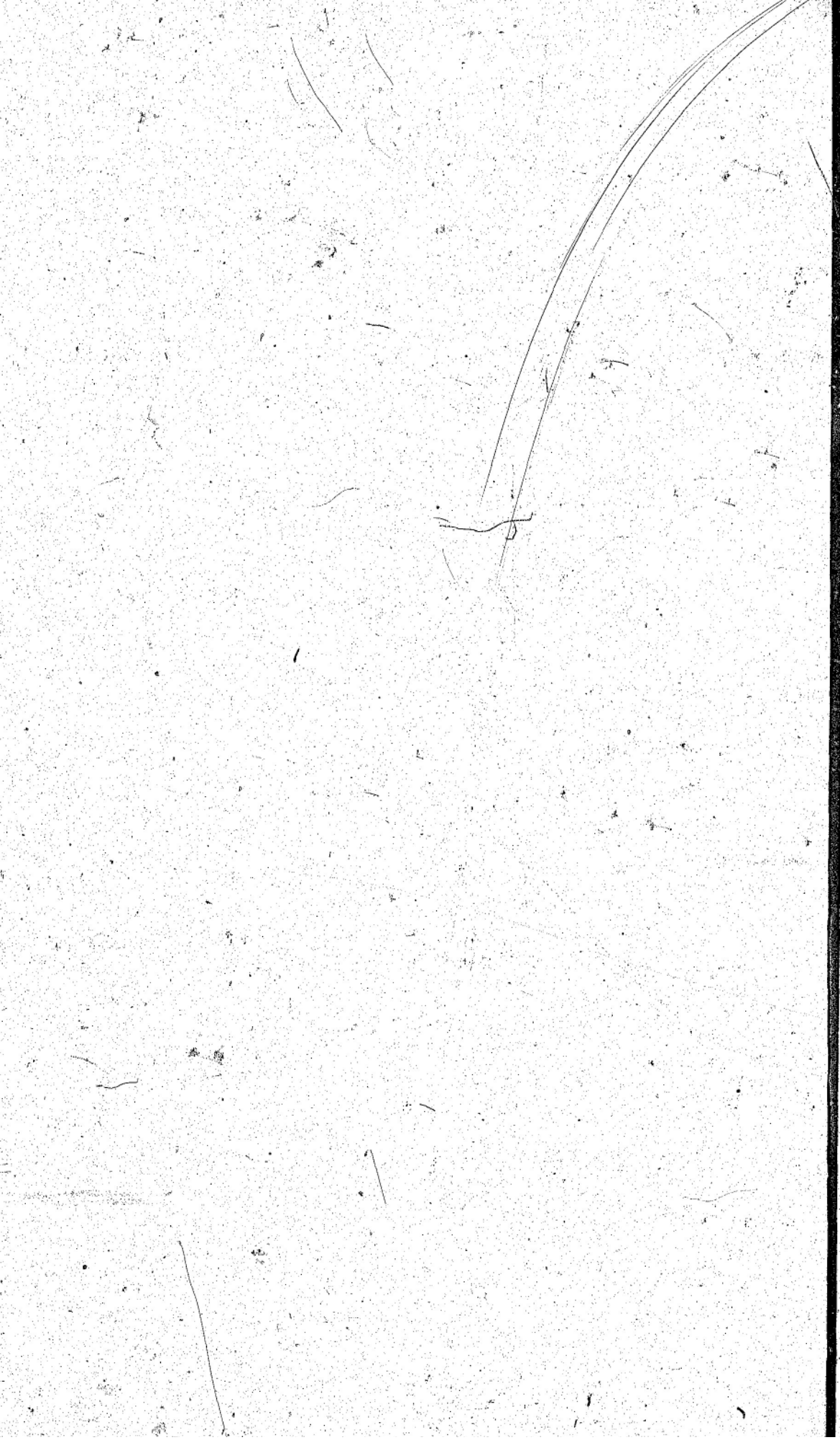

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As to the death rates, the mortality was on the decline in the first 5 years (1881 to 1885), and in the following year it was almost nil; but in 1887, the rate outstripped the mean by 8·7 per cent, the loss by fever and other causes in that year having been unusually high; whereas in the year after, the mortality was wellnigh at the lowest ebb. In 1889 again, the deaths rose to 5·9 per cent; and the last year of the decade registered as many as 20·7. These death rates therefore indicate an approximation to equality in the fluctuations between males and females. Finally, the net increase of 18·1, already adverted to, can be partially accounted for by the vital statistics available and by the data of emigration and immigration. Deducting from the number of immigrants amounting to 4·7 per cent the emigrants aggregating about 2·8 per cent, the net increase comes up to only 1·9 per cent. By adding to this the excess of births over deaths during the decade under review, *viz.*, 5·6 per cent, only 7·5 per cent is susceptible of being traced to known sources. Considering that there is no law in Mysore for ensuring accuracy in the registration of births and deaths, and that the statistics of emigration are only roughly reliable, it is not a matter for surprise that the whole of the increase over the population of 1881 is not fully accounted for by this process.

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CHAPTER III.

RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS SECTS.

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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RELIGIONS.

	Districts.	A. Relative proportion per cent of each religion to total Population.										B. Relative proportion per cent to total population of each Religion.												
																						Christian Races.		
		Hindus.	Musalman.	Jain.	Parsi.	Sikh.	Jew.	Brahmo.	Theist.	Buddhist.	Christian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Jain.	Parsi.	Sikh.	Jew.	Brahmo.	Theist.	Buddhist.	Christian.	Foreign (Europeans, &c.)	Eurasian.	Native.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore	88·2	8·6	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	15·3	27·3	11·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·9	84·9	77·3	56·1
	Kolár	93·8	5·5	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	12·0	12·8	6·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9	4·8	7·1	8·6
	Tumkúr	95·2	4·4	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	11·9	10·0	14·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	0·4	0·4	2·5
	Chitaldurg	95·3	4·4	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	8·5	7·2	4·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	0·3	1·0	0·8
	Mysore	95·5	4·1	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	21·3	19·2	16·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7	3·7	5·4	9·0
	Total Eastern Dn. ...	93·5	5·4	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	72·0	76·5	54·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	81·2	94·1	91·2	77·0
Western Division.	Hassan	96·5	2·7	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	10·7	5·4	10·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7	2·1	2·5	11·6
	Shimoga	93·3	5·7	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	10·6	11·9	25·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·3	0·5	0·4	5·7
	Kadúr	94·2	4·7	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	6·7	6·2	9·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	3·3	5·9	6·8
	Total Western Dn. ...	94·7	4·3	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	28·0	23·5	45·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·8	5·9	8·8	23·0
	Total for the Province...	93·3	5·1	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	100·0	100·0	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

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CHAPTER III.

RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS SECTS.

General Remarks—Distribution—The 3 principal creeds—Relative predominence of religions—In towns and villages; RELATIVE PROPORTIONS—Hindús—Musalmans—Christians—Christian sects—Jains—Sikhs—Pársis—Jews—Buddhists—Bramhos and Theists—Bráhman schisms; The Dásakúta;—RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION—Hindús—Mussalmans—Jains—Other (minor) creeds—Christians; NUMERICAL VARIATION.

General Remarks.

79. Unlike previous reckonings of the population, the census of 1891 is characterized by a marked departure in adopting due and vigorous steps to distinguish religion from caste or race. To the unreflecting mass of people, the two conditions may seem identical; but the real difference has come to be discerned of late years, and particular stress was laid on this point in the preliminary instructions issued to the censusing agency, in order to ascertain and separately record the form of belief professed by each person, as well as his or her caste or nationality. In this chapter, the religions thus returned are dealt with.

It is impossible to describe even roughly, within the limits of an official record of work actually achieved, the discordant tenets and speculative peculiarities of the various creeds and shades of belief recounted in the census under review. The outlines of the chief religions of India have moreover been sketched in previous census and other reports. The statistics gathered are now tabulated and exhibited in the prescribed system and order.

A few special features less generally known of some hitherto imperfectly described sects will however be found further on. And in the section headed caste, will be explained the various sub-divisions and varieties of the main castes enumerated.

The separation of religion from caste, cannot fail to be fraught with great potentiality at the present transitional period of Indian history, when the religious revival is causing endless upheaval and unrest among all the social organisms of India, side by side with the iconoclastic and dissolvent examination, with which fossilized institutions and conventions are confronted from the ever-growing intelligence and knowledge of the people.

Distribution.

80. The Imperial Table No. VI shows the distribution of the population of Mysore according to religions, as summarised below:—

Religion.	Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindu	2,324,499	2,314,605	4,639,104
Musalman	131,473	121,500	252,973
Christian	20,306	17,829	38,135
Jain	7,116	6,162	13,278
Parsi	18	17	35
Sikh	13	16	29
Bramho	10	13	23
Jew	10	11	21
Buddhist	5	...	5
Theist	1	...	1
Total.....	2,483,451	2,460,153	4,943,604

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81. Thus the 3 religions, Hinduism, Islam and Christianity, are the most prevalent in Mysore. Jainism, although sometimes regarded as a sect of Hinduism, is exhibited independently. It may be prefaced here that "Hindu" is used both as a racial and religious term. In this connection, however, it is taken in its religious acceptation. Another factor to be borne in mind in weighing the considerations presented by the statistics of religion is that all races and classes, although setting up quasi-independent altars, have been catalogued as Hindus, whose objects of worship come within the Hindu theogony. Thus, the outcastes, Holeyas, Mádigs, the forest tribes, &c., whose notion of a creed is that there tutelary deity is Mári Amma, under her innumerable aliases, or some other fetish or local deity, and who are not unoften styled demon-worshippers, are herein grouped under the comprehensible head of Hindus. Such a classification is not only the logical corollary of the Hindu system, but is the only rational and convenient one for purposes of statistical condensation and pithiness. Otherwise, the number of so-called religions would be countless; for, nearly every village inhabited by the less enlightened agricultural and laboring classes points to a special local deity or fetish as its tutelary god or goddess, and it would be impossible to specialize the system under which the creed of the enumerated ought to be grouped. It is well known that the bucolic ideas of religion do not reach up to the generalization requisite for purposes of correct classification.

The 3 principal creeds.

A certain school of religious thought would differentiate the crude beliefs of the lower orders, out-castes, &c., from the philosophical systems, professed by the higher castes, and would trace the seeming homogeneity of Hinduism to its invertebrate everything-for-everybody character, by which the mantle of its theology and spiritual dogmas ~~are~~ thrown over the inferior aboriginal cults. But it is not intended in this place to enter into a discussion on the intricacies of the question; these observations find a place here only to explain the plan of grouping adopted. Those professing the other forms of religion returned are so few that their number (114 persons in all) does not form any appreciable fraction of the total population.

82. The accompanying diagram indicates at a glance the relative predominence of the prevailing religions in the several Districts. It is manifest accordingly that the Hindu religion far exceeds the others in these ratios; *viz*:—

Relative predominence of religions.

There is

1 Musalman to every	...	...	19
1 Christian „	...	...	122
and 1 Jain „	...	...	350

} of the Hindu population.

Looking at the allocation of the aforesaid religions between the towns and rural parts, the undermentioned results have been arrived at:—

In towns and villages.

Religion.	Percentages.	
	In Towns.	In Villages.
Hindu	10·5	89·5
Musalman	44·3	55·7
Christian	67·5	32·5
Jain	19·7	80·3
Others	95·6	4·4

Thus, only a tenth of the Hindu population is found living in towns, the rural areas claiming the highest proportion in relation to the other creeds. The Musalmans are somewhat fairly distributed between the towns and the country.

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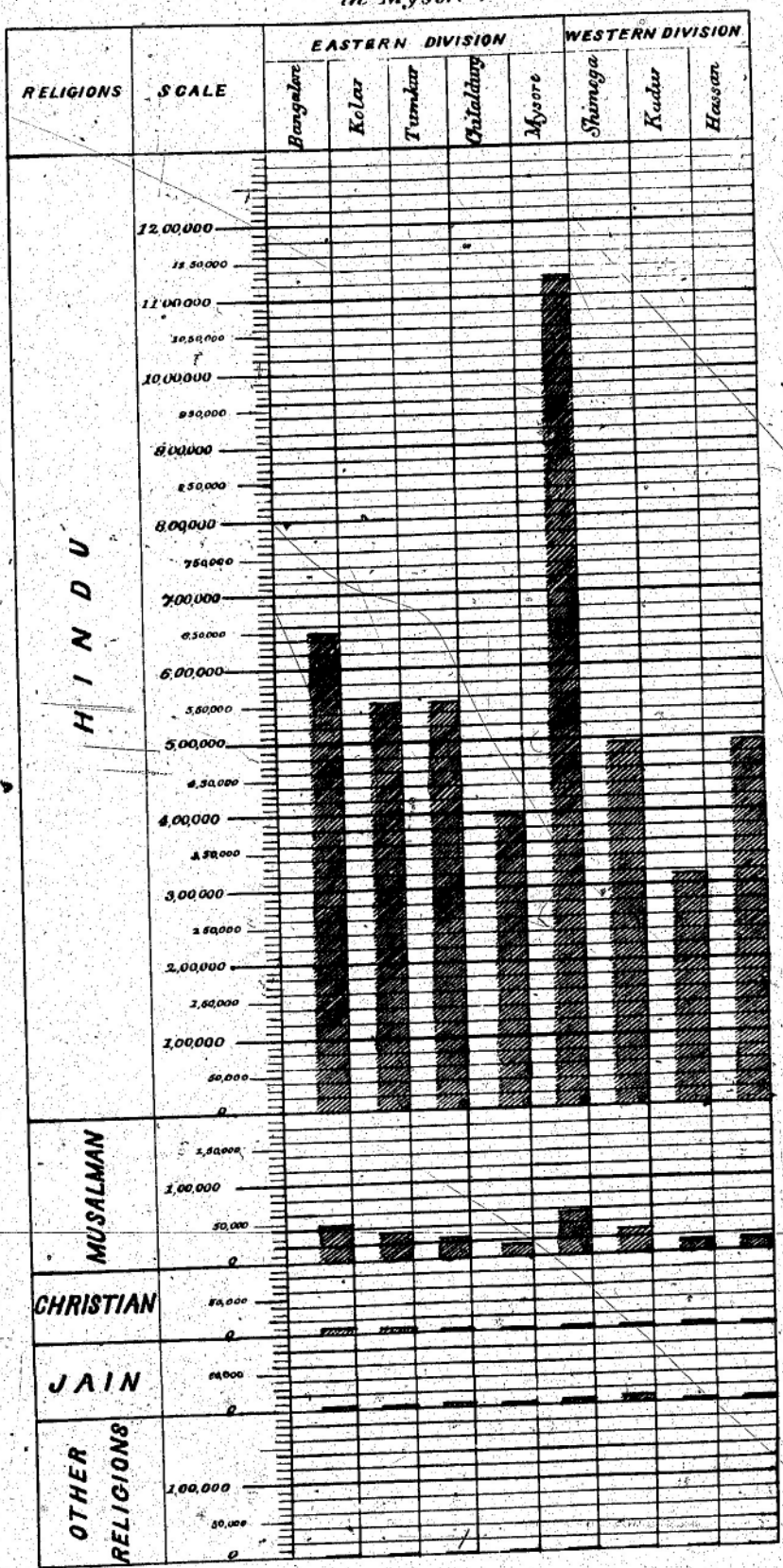
DIAGRAM

Showing the relative proportions of the more conspicuous **RELICIONS** *in Mysore.*



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With the Christians, however, the case seems somewhat different; for, more than $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the total number professing that religion have congregated in towns. On the other hand, the bulk of the Jains, like the Hindus, are spread out in the country. Excepting some 30 Sikhs, the followers of the minor creeds, shown under "Others", are townsmen.

Relative Proportions.

Relative proportions.

83. The first set of columns, headed **A**, of the Table prefixed to this chapter, shows the numerical strength of each religion as related to the total population of the District, whilst the other set, **B**, gives the distribution of the total population professing *each* religion over the area of the Province.

Beginning with the first set **A**, it cannot fail to strike the reader that Hinduism is followed by 93·8 per cent of the gross population. The Muhammadans come up next with 5·1 per cent, and the smallest ratios are those of the Christians with 0·8, and the Jains with 0·3. The other scheduled religions are numerically so insignificant that their homœopathic proportions are not exhibited here in percentages.

Hindus.

84. Turning next to the distribution of the several creeds among the Districts; it is a noticeable product of this census, emphasizing perhaps the previously established fact, that the population of Mysore is to the backbone Hindu. The people owning Hinduism are pretty evenly spread over all the Districts. Taking 93·5 as the average for the Province, Bangalore returns fewer Hindus, owing doubtless to the heterogeneous and nondescript character of the inhabitants of some of its principal towns. Shimoga is quite near the average, while the other Districts exceed the Hindu average. Another fact worth noting is that the majority of the immigrants into the Districts also belong to the Hindu persuasion.

Musalmans.

85. The Musalmans are far more numerous in Bangalore than in the other Districts. The high proportion for Bangalore is accounted for by the peculiar situation of the Civil and Military Station, wherein dwell the disciples of the Arabian Prophet to the extent of nearly 50 per cent of the District total. It is further stated in explanation of the comparative numerical superiority of the Musalmans in Bangalore that endless facilities are afforded to them for bread-winning by the presence of the troops in the Civil and Military Station. Another explanation has been advanced of this circumstance, *viz.*, the political traditions of the city of Bangalore and its neighbourhood have enabled the families and descendants of those Muhammadans, who had the making of the history of the pre-British times, to hold together in and about the scenes of their former ascendancy.

Unrestricted by the iron barriers of caste and hereditary and traditional professions, the Musalman is freer to develope a spirit of enterprize and to adapt himself to his immediate environments. He is found in nearly every kind of lucrative occupation in the Bangalore city and District. His very weaknesses in other places and times become an advantage to him. It would however be wrong to pre-suppose, as is often done, a solid homogeneity among the Musalmans, both as a creed and a race. The religion is constantly recruited by conversions, and the differences of race, language and factions are as discordant and chaotic among its innumerable sects and schisms as among the Hindus. This point will receive further elucidation in the chapter on castes and sub-castes.

Christians.

86. The next religion in the order of numerical strength is Christianity. The question of race is no mean factor in treating this religion. The total number of persons professing it is 38,135 or 0·8 per cent of the provincial population. It is divided into 3 main race headings, *viz.*, "*Foreign*," "*Eurasian*" and "*Native*" in the respective proportions of 16·43, 10·20 and 73·37 per cent, grouped under manifold sectarian denominations. The 'Foreign' element consists solely of Europeans. The Eurasian community bears a smaller proportion. Whilst nearly three-fourths of the Christians

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are Natives. As already observed, the majority of the Christians are collected in towns; a circumstance which is accounted for by the presence of the British Military garrison in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in which not only most of the Europeans are returned, but the Native Christians are mainly allocated. The strength of these religionists in the Bangalore District is thus raised to the comparatively high proportion of 3·0 per cent of the District total. Although in Kólár, Hassan and Kadúr, the religion of Jesus Christ is returned as more prevalent than in the other Districts, the proportions thereof have not even reached the provincial average. There are still fewer Christians in Tumkúr, Chitaldurg, Mysore and Shimoga.

Christian sects.

87. Under special arrangements, the sub-divisions and denominations among the Christian population in the Province have been accurately ascertained. Out of the total Christians, the Roman Catholics numbering 26,518 make up more than a half. The Protestant element, including all the sub-divisions named in the annexed statement, remains in the minority.

Distribution of Christian Religion by

Sect.	Total Christian Population.	Races by Sect.				Sects by Race.			
		European.	Eurasian.	Native.	Total.	European.	Eurasian.	Native.	Total.
Roman Catholic	**26,518**	22·65	45·18	83·44	69·55	5·35	6·63	88·2	**100**
Greek Church	**27**	·37	...	·01	0·07	85·19	...	14·81	**100**
Church of England	**5,366**	55·64	35·51	1·79	14·06	64·96	25·74	9·30	**100**
Church of Scotland	**105**	·73	1·06	·06	0·28	43·81	39·05	17·14	**100**
Saint Paul's Church	**2**	...	·05	...	...	....	100·00	...	**100**
Saint James' Church	**6**	...	...	·02	0·01	...	...	100·00	**100**
Protestant	**1,301**	3·78	3·39	3·33	3·41	18·22	10·14	71·64	**100**
Methodist	**177**	·37	·69	·45	0·46	13·00	15·25	71·75	**100**
American Methodist	**64**	...	...	·23	0·17	....	...	100·00	**100**
Baptist	**129**	·83	1·24	·09	0·34	42·64	37·21	20·15	**100**
Wesleyan Mission	**1,161**	5·97	5·01	2·12	3·05	32·21	16·80	50·99	**100**
London Mission	**20**	·03	·26	·03	·05	10·00	50·00	40·00	**100**
German Mission	**1**	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·00	**100**
Presbyterian	**327**	3·96	1·18	·12	·86	75·84	14·07	10·09	**100**
Congregationalist	**151**	...	·13	·50	0·40	5·30	3·31	91·39	**100**
Lutheran	**166**	·22	1·00	·40	0·44	8·43	23·50	68·07	**100**
Episcopalian	**319**	1·40	1·11	·67	0·84	27·59	13·48	58·93	**100**
Unsectarian	**106**	1·15	·77	·01	0·28	67·93	28·30	3·77	**100**
Unreturned	**2,152**	2·59	3·42	6·64	5·64	7·53	6·18	86·29	**100**
Others	**37**	·26	...	0·09	0·09	26·67	...	73·33	**100**
Total.....	**38,135**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	16·43	10·20	73·37	**100**

Jains.

88. The next religion demanding notice from its prevalence in the country is Jainism. The Jains are also referred to in the Indian classics as the 'Arhats' or 'Syádvádîs. In the organism of caste and social polity, as well as in their externals, this community is undistinguishable from the Hindus, and till a few generations ago, it is said that conversions were wont to take place from Hinduism to the cult of the Tírt'hankarás: but it appears now to be stationary.

The creed of the Jains in Mysore is deemed a phase of Hinduism, and there is much common ground between the 2 systems, which lends to this theory a verisimilitude of truth. The more scientific and correct opinion seems however to

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be gaining ground of late years that the Jains are religiously distinct from the Hindús. Some of the recent dicta of the Indian High Courts, applying to the Jain community separate laws of inheritance from those of the Hindus, appear to lend strength to this belief. The majority of the Mysore Jains *pure et simple* are Digambarás. Although their number is only 13,278 or 0·3 of the total provincial population, they form an influential and law-abiding people, noted for their frugality, industry, commercial instincts and communal cohesion.

In all but the Tumkúr District of the Eastern Division, and in Hassan of the Western Division, the proportions are identical. Tumkúr has however quite reached the average, and Kadúr shows a rise above the average by one soul to every 10 of the community; while Shimoga supports the largest number in the Province representing ·7 per cent or a little more than twice the mean ratio for the Province. Their local religious head-quarters are at Sravana Belagola in the Hassan District; the place is now well-known for the colossal monolithic statue of Gómatés'vara, one of the Jain Tir'thankarás, which attracts from far the eye of the traveller. The result of recent archæological researches in the Province yields unmistakeable evidence in corroboration of traditions, according to which much persecution was suffered by the Jains in midœval India at the hands of other religionists, and one of the inscriptions at the aforesaid shrine records the amicable settlement centuries ago of their disputes by royal interference.

Sikhs.

89. This is a very small community, numbering in all 29 persons, who are probably the descendants of the Sikhs of Northern India, whom the love of adventure and profit led so far from the habitat of their creed. They have returned themselves as *Hindus* by religion and *Sikh* by caste. Most of them are domiciled in a small village in the Krishnarájpéte Taluk of the Mysore District, and have long ago turned their swords into ploughshares. A few had served and are enlisted in the local army, and the former are eking out their pensions by betaking themselves to agriculture. Their religious observances are identical with those of the Hindus.

Parsis.

90. Like the Sikhs, the Parsís form a very minute fraction of the entire community. They number only 29, and are found in 4 out of 8 Districts of the Province. Excepting a few in the local Government service, the members of the creed follow trade.

Jews.

91. The Jews are fewer than either the Parsís or Sikhs, their number being 20. They are chiefly the dependants of an officer in Government service in the Hassan District.

Buddhists.

92. There are only 5 males returned in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore as Buddhists.

Bramhos and Theists.

93. Twenty-three Bramhós and 1 Theist have been returned from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The enumeration of the Civil and Military Station at the census of 1891 was conducted by an independent agency, and it was not possible for an inquiry to be made regarding the tenets of these two varieties of belief. The quintessence of Bramhoism has been variously described, according to the critical idiosyncracies of outsiders, *viz.*, (1) that it is Christianity without the divinity of Christ; (2) that it is a grotesque ecclecticism; and (3) that it is Hinduism minus caste and idolatry. A schism has, as is well known, sprung up in this shade of faith, but it does not appear to which branch of Bramhoism the above censused persons belong.

Bramhan schisms.

94. This seems to be the appropriate place for noticing a religious sect among the Smárta Brámhans, known as the '*Bhágavat Sampradáyam*.' Opportunity was taken in the course of the late census enumeration to ascertain the number of Brámhans following this cult; which has returned 6,668 males and 6,111 females, total 12,779. It is not new, but has evidently been in existence from beyond living memory, and it is brought to notice here, as the writer is not aware of any official record thereon. The tenets of the sect seem to indicate a secession from the intangible and occult pantheistic philosophy of Advaitism, and an approach, more or less gradual, towards the worship of an anthropomorphous God, endowed with every beneficent attribute, (Vishnu), on whom the beliefs of

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all shades of monotheistic Vaishṇavism are focussed. Many families wear the perpendicular marks of the Srívaishṇavás or Mádhvás, without however fully adopting their tenets. Some have gravitated towards the Srívaishṇava or Mádhva Maṭhs, and have been converted into either of those religions. With the exception of such, these sectarians do not cease to be Smártás in social and non-essential matters; they do not affect the external badges and symbols of the Vaishṇavás, such as branding, &c. The effigy of Vishṇu is further assigned a more prominent, if not the chief, place among the five-fold objects of their daily adorations. Some families have quite abandoned the worship of the Linga or phallus. They follow the Vaishṇava doctrine in observing the E'kádas'î fast, and on special occasions of s'rádh, &c., preference is given only to the members of their own creed over the ordinary Smártás.

Information has at the same time been gathered of the numerical strength of the 2 rival divisions of *Srívaishṇava*-Brámhans known as the Tengalés and Vadaghalés. In former Census Reports, the Srivaishṇavas or the followers of Ramanujáchárya have been catalogued as consisting of certain sub-castes, but it is well-known that they do not coalesce on certain dogmas and spiritual beliefs. Although their factious differences are an anachronism, they have very often culminated in breaches of the peace. As a rule, the members of the 2 factions intermarry and mix in free social intercourse, excepting among a few less pliant clans, which mutually remain repellant. But when doctrinal questions, ceremonies and rituals come on the *tapis*, their quarrels often transcend common sense, and become rancorous and fanatical. They have also their comical side, like the famous squabbles of the big Endians and small Endians of immortal Lilliput. The tenets which form the bone of contention between the Tengalés and Vadaghalés are stated to number 18, and seem to cluster round a few cardinal items of controversy, *viz* :—

(1) whether Lakshmî, the consort of Vishṇu, is (*Vibhu*) co-omnipresent and co-illimitable with Vishṇu,

(2) whether Lakshmî is only the mediatrix for, or the co-bestower of, *mókshaṁ* or final beatitude,

(3) whether there is any graduated *mókshaṁ* attainable by the good and blessed, according to their respective multifarious merits,

(4) whether '*prapatti*' or unconditional surrender of the soul to God should be performed once for all; or after every act of spiritual rebéllion,

(5) whether it (prapatti) is open to all, or is prescribed only for those specially prepared and apprenticed,

(6) whether the indivisibly atomic human soul is entered into and permeated or not by the Omnipresent creator;

(7) whether God's mercy is exerted with or without cause,

(8) whether the same (Divine mercy) means the overlooking (dóshádars'anaṁ) or enjoyment (dóshabhógyatvaṁ) of the soul's delinquencies,

(9) whether works (karma) and knowledge (jnánaṁ), are in themselves salvation-giving, or only lead to faith (Bhakti) by which final emancipation is attained.

(10) whether the good of other (unregenerate) castes should be tolerated according to their graduated social statuses, or should be venerated without reference to caste inequalities.

(11) whether *karma* (works, rituals, &c.,) should or not be bodily and wholly abandoned by those who have adopted *prapatti*.

There are likewise other points on which these disputants differ, but they are not of so cardinal a nature, and when analyzed, become only the ramifications and permutations of the foregoing.

In certain social observances also, the Tengalés and Vadaghalés disagree. The widows among the former are not subjected to tonsure, although the reasons for this solitary amelioration of the widow's miseries are not based on the

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humanitarian considerations, which form so powerful a lever with modern philanthropists.* Their shibboleths are certain Sanskrit and Tamil verses invoking Manaváḷ Mahá Muni and Védánta Dés'ikar respectively. Their religious marks have been roughly likened respectively to the English letters Y and U bisected by a perpendicular red or yellow streak. With the Tengalé sectarians, the apotheosis of the spiritual teachers (gurús), present and past, is carried much further than among any other section of the guru-reverencing Brámhans, and in the matter of eating cooked food, both branches of the sect are so exclusive as to reach the *ne plus ultra* extremity. The orthodox among them require curtains to screen their food from the gaze of others, even their own relations and members of their small clan not being excepted. They also attach superlative merit as a sin-clearer to the feet 7 washings of holy Vaishṇavas.

Srívaishṇava Brámhan.		
Tangalés	7,061	
Vadaghalés	12,745	
Sect not stated	690	
Total ...		20,496

It is however not intended to burden these pages with too minute a detail of any religious schism. The marginal abstract gives the strength of the 2 communities above indicated.

The Dasakuta.

95. In a description of the current systems of religious belief, it would not be quite correct to omit mention of an emanation of the Mádhva cult, *viz.*, the Dásakûṭa. This sect has been gaining some notoriety of late years, and its followers protest that they believe and practise the truths and philosophy inculcated by Madhváchárya, and that they are not different from the main body of their fellow-*dvaitís*, or believers in dualism. It is asserted moreover by them that as nearly all their religious literature was in Sanskrit, which was unknown to and unintelligible by the majority of the sect, certain devout personages had several centuries ago, in order to benefit the more ignorant of their countrymen, rendered into Kannada hymns, songs, prayers, &c., in verse as well as prose, the tenets taught by Madhváchárya and amplified by his commentators. Their Kannada religious literature is of considerable proportions, and among the authors are the well-known *Purandar Dás*, *Kanaka Dás*, *Vijaya Dás*, &c. The word Dása or servant is espoused by them as pre-eminently the servants of God. This body of the Mádhvás is styled Dásakûṭa, in contradistinction to Vyásakûṭa, of which the members follow the Sanskritic style of rituals, &c. The latter differentiate the Dása ethics from their own, in that the former are alleged to deny to the soul embodied in the human body all responsibility for actions; because of the omnipotent and omnipresent imminence of God, in accordance with the aphorism

ತೇನವಿನಾತೃಣಮಪಿನಚಲತಿ॥

(*téna vina tṛiṇamapi na chalati*=Without God, not even a blade of grass can move.)

This imputation the professing Dásas are however not slow to repudiate. They are however indistinguishable in appearance and external symbols from the other Mádhvás. Many of the Dásas are at the present day in the habit of going about with the tambourine and other musical instruments, singing Kanarese songs and hymns, in honor of the Divine Being, and His manifestations in the Hindu Avatárs. The sect presents much that is akin to the Tengalé division of the Srívaishṇavás, especially in the prominence that is given to the vernacular versions of the Sanskrit sacred writings, which remain a sealed book to the majority of the congregation.

Relative Distribution.

Relative distribution.

96. In the foregoing paras the relative proportions which the different religious systems bear to each other have been shown; and it remains now to notice the local distribution of each religion separately by itself. The statistics connected therewith are exhibited in the set of columns, headed B, of the Comparative statement which precedes this chapter.

* For a fuller account by the author of this unique custom, confer **Indian Antiquary**, Vol. III, page 315.

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97. The distribution of the Hindús follows very closely that of the general population, since, as already observed, the Hindús are the most numerous in the country. The highest rate is found in the Mysore District with 24·3 per cent, which is twice the ratio for the class in either Kólár or Tumkúr. The Bangalore District comes next with the lower ratio of 15·3 per cent. Still lower, but almost uniform, proportions of between 10 and 12 per cent are claimed by Kólár, Tumkúr, Hassan and Shimoga. But in Chitaldurg, the ratio sinks so low as 8·5; and the last District in the Province with the least Hindu population is Kadúr where the percentage is but 6·7.

Hindus.

98. Of the Musalmans, 27·3 per cent were enumerated for the Bangaloro District. The next lower ratio is 19·2 in the Mysore District. The Districts of Tumkúr, Shimoga and Kólár have, in the ascending order, the proportions of 10 to 13; whilst the lowest ratios of between 5 and 7 were returned for the Hassan, Kadúr and Chitaldurg Districts.

Musalmans.

99. This religion is likewise evenly spread, though it is represented by very small numbers. The highest proportion is found in Shimoga with 25·8 per cent; Mysore and Tumkúr follow with 16·3 and 14·7. In the other Districts, the rates are various but much lower, being 4·8 to 10.

Jains.

100. The populations returned for the Parsi, Sikh, Jew, Bramho, Theist and Buddhist religions are so infinitesimally small in comparison with the other religions, that they do not, even collectively, form any appreciable proportion, and have therefore been omitted from this part of the calculation.

Other (minor) creeds.

101. The distribution of Christianity in Mysore seems to be regulated by two considerations:—*firstly* the original settlement of the Christian converts; *secondly*, by the movements of European garrisons, which the Native Christians often accompany in large numbers as camp followers and domestic servants. Out of the total Christian population of 38,135, enumerated for the Province, no fewer than 24,000 were returned for the Bangalore District, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; which alone contributed nearly 18,000 towards the total strength,—a fact due, as already brought under review, to the presence of the European Military Force located therein. In Mysore, Kólár and Hassan, the religion is pretty evenly distributed, showing from 8 to 9 per cent, and in higher ratios than those for Shimoga and Kadúr. In Tumkúr, it is scarcely 2 per cent; whilst Chitaldurg is behind all, the proportion there being under 1 per cent.

Christians.

Again, if the 3 races of Christians be taken separately, as has been done in the last 3 columns of the aforesaid comparative table, the foreign element is, with the exception of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station, in which the European population is mostly concentrated, noticeable in somewhat perceptible ratios in the Kólár, Mysore, Hassan and Kadúr Districts. In the two former, it consists of the civil and ecclesiastical population, and in the two latter, coffee planters and others, chiefly connected with them, make up the number. In none of the remaining Districts has the ratio exceeded ·5 per cent.

The *second* section of the Christian community, the *Eurasian*, too is alike conspicuous for its concentration in the Bangalore District, which shows 77·3 of the total Christian population. Several reasons are assigned for this remarkable circumstance, *viz*:—

(1) Bangalore, on account of its superior climate, has become the "home" of many semi-European families;

(2) the presence of the European Military element tends to augment the number of this community, by fostering the special branches of trade and professional business affected by the Eurasians,

(3) a comparatively large number of the class find suitable employment in the various Government offices located at Bangalore,

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(4) and, lastly, a profitable colonization is found practicable for the indigenous Eurasians and for others of the community immigrating from beyond the frontier, by the liberal tenure granted by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja, for a tract of land in the neighbourhood of Bangalore. During the last decade or so, two Eurasian settlements, known as "*Whitefield*" and "*Sansemond*" have sprung up there, and yield a fair promise of ultimate prosperity and expansion.

The colonists are said to be mostly retired members of the various branches of the Government service. The highest ratio of the Eurasian Christians in the other Districts is 7·1 per cent. in Kólár, whilst the lowest (·4) is exhibited by Tumkur and Shimoga.

The last column shows the strength of the Native Christians in the several Districts. For the reasons already sketched out, they abound most in Bangalore, especially in the Civil and Military Station.

The Roman Catholics form the bulk of the Christians, which fact is in a measure ascribed to the proselytizing influences directed by Rome having been at work longer in India than among the Protestants. It has also been mentioned that Roman Catholicism is able to prevail among the Hindús more rapidly and easily, by reason of its policy of tolerating among its converts the customs of caste and social observances, which constitute so material a part of the Indian social fabric. In the course of the investigations engendered by the census, several Roman Christian communities have been met with, which continue undisturbed in the rites and usages which had guided them in their pre-conversion existence. They still pay worship to the *Kalasam* at marriages and festivals, call in the Brámhan astrologer and *puróhit*, use the Hindu religious marks, and conform to various other amenities, which have the advantage of minimizing friction in their daily intercourse with their Hindú fellow-caste brethern.

Numerical Variation.

102. It is proposed to wind up this part of the Report with a comparison of the persons returned under each religion in 1891, with the corresponding figures in the previous census of 1881, as exhibited in the following :—

	District.	Hindu.			Jain.			Musalman.			Christian.		
		1891.	1881.	Difference per cent.	1891.	1881.	Difference per cent.	1891.	1881.	Difference per cent.	1891.	1881.	Difference per cent.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore ...	708,137	593,122	+19·4	1,578	490	+ 222·0	69,227	55,591	+24·5	24,009	19,917	+ 20·5
	Kólár ...	554,732	439,092	+26·3	896	504	+ 77·7	32,405	20,664	+56·8	2,996	869	+ 244·7
	Tumkur ...	552,846	394,192	+40·2	1,956	1,251	+ 56·3	25,241	17,130	+47·3	743	603	+ 23·2
	Mysore ...	1,128,160	857,482	+31·5	2,158	1,519	+ 42·0	48,501	40,916	+18·5	2,947	2,603	+ 13·2
	Chitaldurg ...	394,872	361,866	+ 9·1	639	636	+ ·4	18,182	13,665	+33·1	284	143	+ 98·1
	Eastern Dn. ...	3,338,747	2,645,754	+63·9	7,227	4,400	+ 64·2	193,556	147,966	+30·8	30,979	24,135	+ 28·4
Western Division.	Hasan ...	496,665	529,740	— 4·6	1,321	1,474	— 10·4	13,655	11,155	+ 2·5	3,296	2,393	+ 37·7
	Shimoga ...	492,711	466,999	+ 5·5	3,422	3,679	— 6·9	30,197	27,574	+ 9·5	1,651	1,476	+ 11·8
	Kadúr ...	310,981	312,083	— ·3	1,308	1,207	+ 8·3	15,565	13,789	+12·9	2,209	1,245	+ 77·4
	Western Dn. ...	1,300,357	1,299,822	+ ·04	6,051	6,360	— 4·9	59,417	52,518	+13·1	7,156	5,114	+ 39·9
	Total for the Province ...	4,639,104	3,945,576	+17·5	13,278	10,760	+ 23·4	252,973	200,484	+26·2	38,135	29,249	+ 30·4

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These figures inculcate the pleasing fact that the numbers under each scheduled religion have augmented in the period under review in the same proportion as the general population has advanced. Beginning with the Hindú religion, the Tumkúr District has gained 40·2 per cent, showing the highest rate of increase, *i. e.*, 5 per cent more than twice the average (17·5) therefore whilst Mysore, Kólár and Bangalore follow in order, each surpassing the average. Smaller increases are discerned only in Chitaldurg and Shimoga; but Hassan shows a falling off of 4·6, the cause for which has been already explained. The Kadúr District also shows the trifling deficit of ·3 per cent.

The Jain religion has likewise increased everywhere but in the Shimoga District. In Hassan, the decrease is only apparent, as has been mentioned in a previous para. The unusual expansion of the class in the Bangalore District indicates a grater concentration in large towns and trading centres, notwithstanding that the rates of Kólár, Tumkúr and Chitaldurg are much above the general average for the Province, *viz.*, 23·4.

The Musalman religion comes next for comment, with an average rise of 26·2 per cent. As among the Hindus, its gain has been considerable throughout, except in the 4 Districts of Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadúr.

Lastly the Christians have also largely increased throughout, but notably in the Kólár District, where the congregation has nearly been trebled. It may be safely predicated that the numerical rise in this creed is indebted also to conversions, although the enumerators' schedules do not differentiate between born Christians and converts, and the relative proportions of the 2 elements cannot be ascertained.

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CHAPTER IV.

AGE AND SEX.

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COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE.

	District.	Ratio of each age-period to 10,000 of the total population of all ages.																							
		0—4 years.		5 to 9.		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		20 to 24.		25 to 29.		30 to 34.		35 to 39.		40 to 44.		45 to 49.		50 to 54.		55 to 59.		60 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore	1,363	1,437	1,400	1,402	863	763	804	745	832	930	870	897	795	854	686	607	693	639	450	382	454	462	226	204	464	678
	Kolár	1,342	1,459	1,296	1,372	744	684	760	730	863	990	894	905	898	883	709	595	747	633	472	369	473	466	230	208	572	706
	Tumkúr	1,488	1,590	1,380	1,402	706	663	876	773	885	996	945	940	847	849	742	632	683	610	455	375	400	431	202	187	441	552
	Mysore	1,433	1,441	1,390	1,356	1,042	882	894	808	797	893	845	893	767	786	668	624	631	612	442	415	414	471	229	238	48	581
	Chitaldurg	1,571	1,701	1,473	1,533	798	734	772	754	862	996	950	919	834	813	711	623	586	533	421	345	374	371	233	207	420	471
	Total Eastern Dn. ...	1,428	1,497	1,376	1,398	888	772	834	770	838	946	888	906	816	830	696	616	668	612	448	385	426	450	224	214	490	606
Western Division.	Hassan	1,433	1,471	1,410	1,429	1,023	948	930	815	848	932	870	890	812	794	673	612	610	582	409	364	384	432	201	212	387	519
	Shimoga	1,164	1,339	1,294	1,441	1,120	1,094	959	901	872	925	942	883	860	811	719	601	643	568	428	355	418	424	230	216	351	442
	Kadúr	1,213	1,394	1,270	1,550	1,005	972	961	848	946	952	1,018	948	932	843	762	595	628	554	405	347	378	388	178	195	304	404
	Total Western Dn. ...	1,274	1,403	1,334	1,462	1,057	1,008	949	855	882	934	935	900	861	811	712	603	626	570	415	356	396	428	207	208	352	462
	Total for the Province ...	**1,385**	**1,471**	**1,364**	**1,414**	**922**	**835**	**867**	**792**	**850**	**943**	**902**	**905**	**830**	**825**	**700**	**614**	**656**	**600**	**440**	**379**	**413**	**442**	**220**	**213**	**451**	**567**

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CHAPTER IV.

AGE AND SEX.

Age.—General considerations—Results by age-periods—Fluctuation in age-periods—Infant and child life—Excess of children—5 to 9 years—10 to 14 years— 20 to 29 years—30 to 34 years—35 to 44 years—45 to 54 years—55 to 59 years—60 years and over—Proportion by sexes—By decennial periods—By vicennial periods—Ages at which population divides itself into 2 equal parts—Comparison with the results of other Provinces, &c.—Relative distribution at different ages—Mean age—Working table of average ages—Result on application of the Method of Differences—Supplement of omissions—Rates of omission—Inferences from these results—Mean after-life time—Mean ages at death—Mean ages compared—Age by religion—Productive and onerous populations distinguished—Comparison with 1881—Variation in the relative distribution between 1891 and 1881—Comparison of same by Districts—Town and country.

Sex.—Relative proportions of sexs at birth—Relative proportions in population as a whole—Analysis by Districts—Comparison with countries abroad—Relative proportions in different religions—General agreement as to preponderance of sexes—Proportions in town and country—Comparison with 1881.

AGE.

General considerations.

103. Imperial Table VII gives the ages of the population, divided into seventeen age-periods, but following the general plan of the previous divisions of this record, a tabular summary of it is prefixed to this chapter. For the first five years of life, the figures for each year are shown separately; after which, the periods are quinquennial, until the age of 60 years is reached: all persons beyond that being grouped as "60 years and over." In every case, the age given is presumably that on the last birthday before the census night, so that all infants who had not reached the first anniversary of their birth have been shown as "under 1 year"; the period "5 to 9" represents those who, having completed five years, had not arrived at their tenth year; and so on.

Abstract of the results by age-periods.

104. The statement below reproduces in an abridged form the information appearing in the Imperial table regarding the ages of the entire population without reference to religion; it must *in limine* be borne in mind that the figures shown are *as returned* at the census, without any attempt at correction, and that there is a very large element of error in the same, owing to the well-known inability of the majority of the censused populations to give their exact ages. It has come within the experience of most people that even educated persons are at fault when required to give their exact age; and that *a fortiori* the bulk of the people have only very nebulous ideas of the year of their nativity, although none of them are troubled with the delicate disinclination to state their correct ages, which is ascribed to the fair moiety of more civilized nations:

Statement showing the Number of Persons enumerated at each Period of Life and the Per-centages of Population of each age.

Age-Periods.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Total persons of each age.	Per centage on total population.	Per centage below each age.	Total persons of each age.	Per centage on total population.	Per centage below each age.	Total persons of each age.	Per centage on total population.	Per centage below each age.
Under 1 year ...	121,915	2·5	2·5	59,269	2·4	2·4	62,646	2·5	2·5
1 „ ...	98,580	2·0	4·5	47,520	1·9	4·3	51,060	2·1	4·6
2 years ...	161,449	3·2	7·7	78,342	2·1	7·4	83,107	3·4	8·0
3 „ ...	168,121	3·4	11·1	81,708	3·3	10·7	86,413	3·5	11·5
4 „ ...	155,488	3·1	14·2	76,751	3·1	13·8	78,737	3·2	14·7

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Age-Periods.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Total persons of each age.	Percentage on total population.	Percentage below each age.	Total persons of each age.	Percentage on total population.	Percentage below each age.	Total persons of each age.	Percentage on total population.	Percentage below each age.
0—4 ...	705,553	**14·2**	14·2	343,590	**13·8**	13·8	361,963	**14·7**	14·7
5—9 ...	686 638	**13·9**	28·1	338,777	**13·6**	27·4	347,861	**14·1**	28·8
10—14 ...	431,233	**8·8**	36·9	228,742	**9·2**	36 6	205,491	**8·4**	37·2
15—19 ...	410,151	**8·3**	45·2	215,236	**8·7**	45·3	194.915	**8·0**	45·2
20—24 ...	443,036	**9·0**	54·2	211,136	**8·5**	53·8	231,900	**9·4**	54·6
25—29 ...	446,231	**9·0**	63·2	223,750	**9·0**	62·8	222,481	**9·1**	63·7
30—34 ...	408,755	**8·3**	71·5	205,772	**8·3**	71·1	202,983	**8·2**	71·9
35—39 ...	324,630	**6·6**	78·1	173,897	**7·0**	78·1	150,733	**6·1**	78·0
40—44 ...	310,713	**6·3**	84·4	162,950	**6·6**	84·7	147,763	**6·0**	84·0
45—49 ...	201,872	**4·1**	88·5	108,990	**4·4**	89·1	92,882	**3·8**	87·8
50—54 ...	212,455	**4·3**	92·8	103,645	**4·2**	93·3	108,810	**4·4**	92·2
55—59 ...	106,812	**2·1**	94·9	54,486	**2·2**	95·5	52,326	**2·1**	94·3
60 and over ...	251,617	**5·1**	100	112,029	**4·5**	100	139,598	**5·7**	100
Total excluding 903 of Age Unspecified ..	**4,942,696**	**100**	...	**2,483,000**	100	...	**2,459,696**	100	...

Fluctuation in age-periods.

105. The most noticeable features in the above table are (1) the great fluctuations in the numbers of children at each of the first four years of life; (2) the same in those at each quinquennial period; and (3) the excess of female over male children. Abnormal fluctuations in population may generally be ascribed either to natural disturbances, such as famine, epidemics, unusually low birth-rates, unusually high mortality, &c; or to inaccuracies in the registration of vital statistics, at ordinary times, or a mis-statement of ages at periodical enumerations. Fortunately for the Province, the people have lived through the past decade undisturbed by any serious epidemic or famine. It is reasonable therefore to suppose that, in returning the numbers against each year of child life, and each five-yearly period of juvenile and adult life, either the enumerators or the enumerated have failed to record the correct ages.

Infant and child-life. 0—4 years.

106. As regards the ages of children, the number returned "under 1 year" *viz.*, 121,915 for both sexes being 2·5 per cent of the gross population, may perhaps be accepted as approximately correct, inasmuch as the tendency of the parents and guardians is more to understate the age than otherwise, and the infant ages do not admit of any margin for shooting wide of the mark. Thus in a series of average years, the number of children "under 1 year" is larger than those who have already lived through a year by ·5 per cent; but the latter, instead of outnumbering those born in the two subsequent years, have diminished by over 1 per cent; whilst those of 2 and 3 years of age are more numerous than the 4 years' old folk. The disparity can be partly explained by the fact of the tendency of the ordinary native of India to use the most common but vague phrase "two or three years," "3 or 4 years," and so on; which circumstance explains the unduly large figures for the 2nd and 3rd year at the expense of the population of the year immediately preceding. This explanation holds good also as regards the ages returned for the succeeding quinquennia.

Excess of children.

107. Every-day experience would seem to warrant the presumption that with the normal birth and death rates, a gradual decrease in the numbers of the infant population at each successive year of life is more consonant with nature. Considered in all its bearings, the numerical results of the several ages of infant life (705,553 for both sexes) yield the high ratio of 14·2 to the total of all ages, the male children contributing 13·8 and the female 14·7 per cent. The latter sex invariably preponderates in the figures against every year of child-life by about 1 per cent.

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108. Coming to the population arranged by quinquennial age-periods, the figures for "5 to 9 years" represent 686,638 souls, yielding the equally high proportion of 13·9 to the whole. Here too, the female sex is numerically better by ·5 per cent. These results indicate either a large number of survivors of infant ages, or an abnormally low death rate among them, or both causes combined, and strengthened apparently by the comparatively good seasons and undisturbed well-being which characterized the decade under review. In the 3rd and 4th five-yearly periods, *viz.*, "10 to 14," and "15 to 19," the population is divided into 434,233 and 410,151 for both sexes, exhibiting the ratios of 8·8 and 8·3 per cent respectively. The drop in each case is somewhat sudden and abrupt from the proportions of the period immediately preceding. The ages in this range seem to have been returned from unaided memory, which is so apt to make wide ellipses of all but round numbers. That persons of "15 to 19 years" should be disproportionately fewer than their juniors is somewhat singular, seeing that it is a most healthy period of life. The sex figures of these 2 groups likewise show that in both cases, the males preponderate within 1 per cent.

5 to 9 years.

10 to 14 years & 15 to 19 years.

109. Again, the fifth and sixth quinquennial periods (20 to 24 years and 25 to 29 years), in which the populations for both sexes are well nigh identical (being 443,036 and 446,231 or 9 per cent for both), shew a rise of 1 per cent in the ratio over either of the 2 previous periods.

20 to 24 years & 25 to 29 years.

110. The seventh group, *i. e.*, of ages between 30 & 34, comes next with 408,755 persons or 8·3 per cent of the gross population. From this point a gradual decline in the numbers returned against each successive group is seen; for, the 2 periods following, *viz.*, "35 to 39" and "40 to 44," of which the constituents are 324,630 and 310,713, bear the ratios of 6·6 and 6·3 or 2 per cent less. Whilst in the 2 next and higher age-periods, the ratio decreases to 4·1 and 4·3 per cent respectively. The last quinquennial period (55 to 59) is represented by only 106,812 persons, bearing the smallest percentage of 2·1 to the whole.

30 to 34 years.

35 to 39 & 40 to 44.

45 to 49 & 50 to 54.

55 to 59.

111. The figures for "60 years and over," although 5·1 per cent on the entire population, include persons of all ages from 60 years upwards.

60 and over.

112. In order to render the aforesaid results more intelligible, the several percentage ratios of each sex of the population are distributed over decennial and vicennial periods by clubbing together the quinquennial figures, in the following table :—

Proportion by sexes.

Groups or Age-periods.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Percentage by Quinquinnial periods.	Percentage by Decennial periods.	Percentage by Vicennial periods.	Percentage by Quinquennial periods.	Percentage by Decennial periods.	Percentage by Vicennial periods.	Percentage by Quinquennial periods.	Percentage by Decennial periods.	Percentage by Vicennial periods.
0—4	14·3			13·8			14·7		
5—9	13·9	28·2		13·6	27·4		14·1	28·8	
10—14	8·8			9·2			8·4		
15—19	8·3	17·1	45·2	8·7	17·9	45·3	8·0	16·4	45·2
20—24	9·0			8·5			9·4		
25—29	9·0	18·0		9·0	17·5		9·1	18·5	
30—34	8·3			8·3			8·2		
35—39	6·6	14·9		7·0	15·3		6·1	14·3	
40—44	6·3		32·9	6·6		32·8	6·0		32·8
45—49	4·1	10·4		4·4	11·		3·8	9·8	
50—54	4·3			4·2			4·4		
55—59	2·1	6·4	16·8	2·2	6·4	17·4	2·1	6·5	16·3
	94·9	94·9	94·9	95·5	95·5	95·5	94·3	94·3	94·3
60 and over.....	5·1	5·1	5·1	4·5	4·5	4·5	5·7	5·7	5·7
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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The distribution of population by quinquennial periods presents varying fluctuations in the several groups; and, excepting in the periods of "20 to 24" and "25 to 29," the ratio borne by each lower period is, in every case, larger than that of the next higher period: or in other words, the higher the age the fewer the people therein contained. The fact is likewise graphically illustrated in the accompanying rough diagram.

By decennial periods.

113. On the other hand, the distribution by decennial periods show better results. From the figures exhibited in the table above, it is manifest that the ratios of decennial distribution for *each* sex are more or less uniform up to the age of 40, from which limit the females of ages between 40 and 50 exhibit a shrinkage, which has however been in part made up by the ratios for the last decennial period being more than equalized in favor of the female population. A noteworthy feature in the distribution of people according to decennial periods is that, save in the interval of 20 to 29 years, there is invariably a fall during the *second* half of every decade: *i. e.*, in the first quinquennium the population is more numerous than in the second, whereby lending support to the theory that where age is returned in the popular five yearly periods, one set of figures gains at the expense of another.

By vicennial periods.

114. The proportional distribution of population by ages can be still better appreciated when exhibited by vicennial age-periods. By this method a happy agreement is obtained of the aggregate ratios for both sexes and for each sex, the proportions for the first two vicennial groups being exactly alike. It is therefore noteworthy that although the individual ages returned are palpably wrong in a large number of cases, the ages taken by large blocks are generally correct. It is moreover interesting that by either of the foregoing two processes, a gradual decline in the number of individuals at each succeeding period is apparent in both sexes, the male sex preserving the numerical predominence over the other.

Ages at which population divides itself into 2 equal parts.

115. From the summary of the age-results tabulated in para 104 supra, it is manifest that the population divides itself into two equal parts at the age of 22 years and 8 months, the males 2 months later, *i.e.*, at 22 years and 10 months, and the females at 22 years and 8 months; so that the mid-division of age-results favors the female sex.

Comparison with the results of other Provinces, &c.

116. In order to ascertain whether, apart from considerations of climatic influence and social conditions, the abnormal fluctuations above outlined in the population at different ages are peculiar to this province, the following abstract institutes a comparison between the home age-results and, firstly, those of some other Provinces in India, both contiguous and remote, and, secondly, those of a few European countries. The figures therein are taken as returned and reduced to the scale of 10,000 of each sex of all age-periods. The Mysore population of 1891 is contrasted with those of other countries for 1881, excepting France, for which the latest information available is that of 1886.

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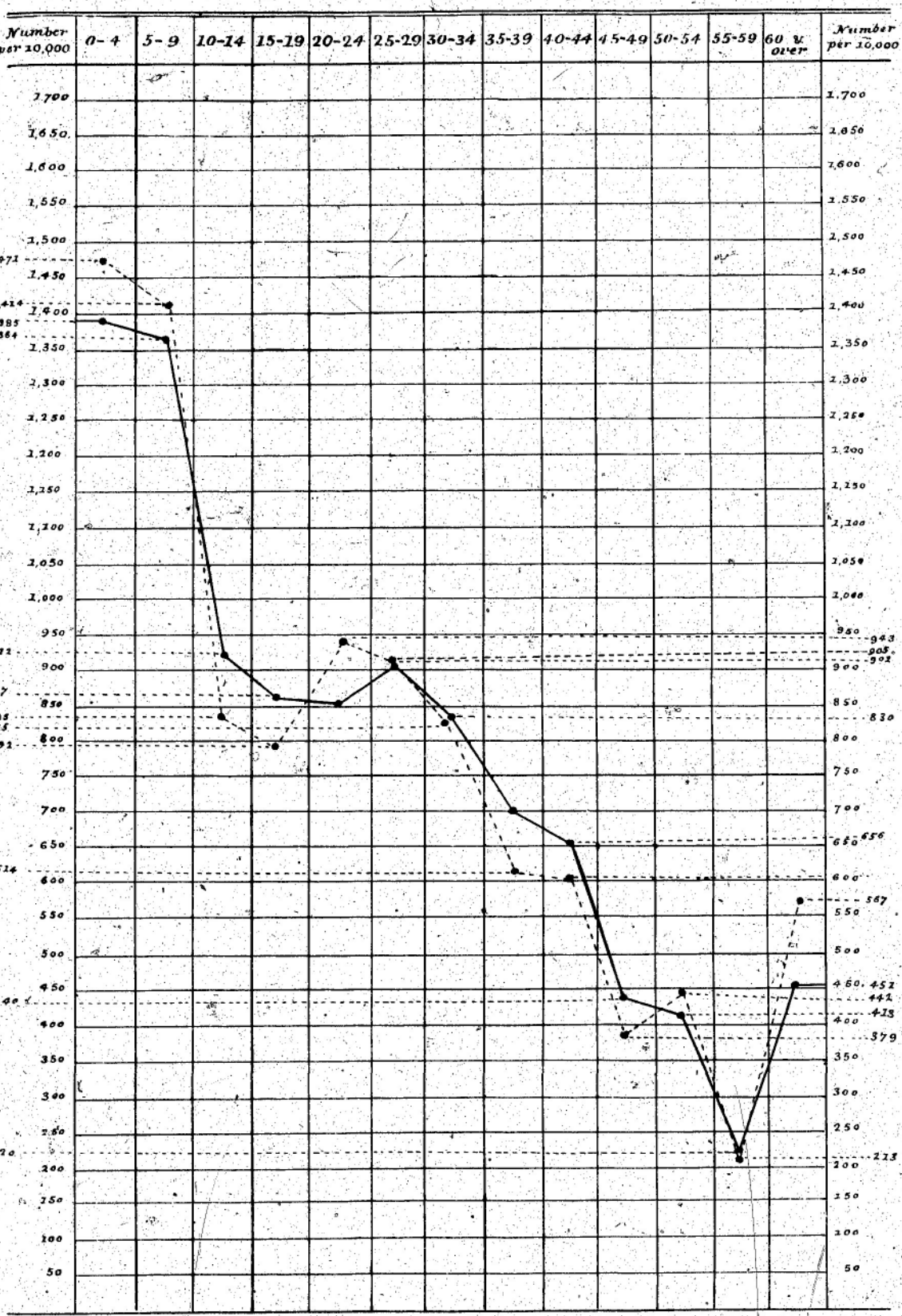
DIAGRAM

Showing the DISTRIBUTION by AGES of 10,000 of each sex in 1891.



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Abstract of the Age results of the Mysore Province: compared with those of the countries selected in India and Europe.

Age.	Average number living at each age-period in 10,000 of each sex of all ages.																			
	Indian Provinces.														European Countries.					
	Mysore Province. 1891.		All India. 1881.		Madras. 1881.		Bombay (Presidency Division) 1881.		Bengal 1881.		Central Provinces 1881.		Panjab 1881.		England and Wales 1881.		France 1886.		Italy 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year ...	**239**	255	**263**	275	**301**	301	**265**	279	**234**	235	**281**	289	**317**	357	**298**	282	**188**	181	**284**	273
1 „ ...	**191**	207	**220**	237	**201**	207	**199**	218	**234**	248	**284**	305	**175**	197	**270**	257	**177**	171	**219**	211
2 years ...	**316**	338	**243**	271	**212**	222	**233**	260	**292**	321	**305**	339	**212**	242	**278**	265	**191**	187	**252**	245
3 „ ...	**329**	351	**295**	329	**261**	280	**243**	279	**350**	381	**354**	394	**257**	292	**273**	260	**190**	188	**242**	234
4 „ ...	**310**	320	**297**	308	**271**	276	**281**	296	**320**	320	**333**	341	**277**	299	**272**	258	**184**	183	**231**	227
Total under 5 years.....	**1,385**	1,471	**1,318**	1,420	**1,246**	1,286	**1,221**	1,332	**1,430**	1,505	**1,557**	1,667	**1,238**	1,388	**1,391**	1,322	**930**	910	**1,228**	1,190
5 to 9 years ...	**1,364**	1,414	**1,432**	1,383	**1,380**	1,353	**1,438**	1,418	**1,549**	1,438	**1,433**	1,424	**1,394**	1,386	**1,241**	1,184	**901**	891	**1,373**	1,042
10—14 „ ...	**922**	835	**1,214**	1,006	**1,319**	1,132	**1,275**	1,077	**1,139**	992	**1,102**	906	**1,217**	1,064	**1,109**	1,048	**890**	871	**970**	935
15—19 „ ...	**867**	792	**811**	779	**875**	795	**816**	781	**757**	763	**703**	686	**887**	856	**1,003**	959	**843**	841	**912**	940
20—24 „ ...	**850**	943	**799**	905	**891**	975	**828**	917	**711**	840	**759**	913	**847**	911	**880**	912	**922**	968	**851**	869
25—29 „ ...	**902**	905	**896**	925	**827**	873	**974**	931	**882**	935	**898**	963	**847**	874	**776**	800	**732**	696	**736**	760
30—34 „ ...	**830**	825	**885**	881	**893**	928	**889**	878	**859**	856	**968**	908	**845**	867	**665**	679	**690**	675	**711**	734
35—39 „ ...	**700**	614	**587**	527	**590**	488	**654**	585	**631**	554	**508**	462	**505**	485	**589**	597	**675**	616	**621**	627
40—44 „ ...	**656**	600	**642**	645	**650**	660	**505**	463	**631**	634	**728**	651	**644**	689	**533**	545	**631**	618	**626**	636
45—49 „ ...	**440**	379	**344**	317	**329**	290	**429**	454	**356**	319	**253**	225	**340**	313	**433**	453	**591**	588	**485**	485
50—54 „ ...	**413**	442	**436**	464	**416**	474	**402**	451	**409**	442	**455**	455	**485**	463	**385**	402	**531**	542	**507**	520
55—59 „ ...	**220**	213	**161**	157	**168**	152	**186**	194	**165**	168	**99**	103	**165**	141	**302**	319	**474**	478	**378**	374
60 and over ...	**451**	567	**475**	591	**488**	591	**383**	439	**481**	644	**487**	624	**579**	565	**693**	780	**1,185**	1,256	**902**	888
Actual population in thousands...	**2,483**	2,460	**117,192**	112,478	**14,783**	15,129	**7,181**	6,860	**33,101**	33,453	**4,959**	4,819	**10,210**	8,640	**12,640**	13,334	**18,895**	19,025	**14,263**	14,193

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A general inaccuracy seems to underlie the age statistics as well in this as in the other Indian Provinces. In all India and in the European countries taken for comparison, the highest numbers recorded are amongst the children of both sexes, *under* 10 *years*; but in Mysore, as in England and France, those under 5 years outnumber the population represented by the second quinquennium, while in all India the case is the reverse.

In respect of female population of the first quinquennial period, it is noteworthy that in India, unlike the European countries selected, every Province shews as a rule an excess over the sterner sex; whilst in the next five-yearly period, the former betray invariably a falling-off.

Relative distribution at different ages.

117. Before attempting to record the inferences deducible by applying scientific correction to the returned age-results indicated in the foregoing abstract, it is convenient to follow the same process in discussing the variations between Districts in the population of different age-periods. The comparative table prefixed to this chapter gives by district details and by sexes the proportions that the population at each age-period bears to 10,000 persons of all ages.

Taking each quinquennial period, the Bangalore, Kólár, Shimoga and Kadúr Districts show, for the male sex, a percentage in the first period of life (0-4 years) below the Provincial average; and the remaining Districts rise above it; whilst the female sex ratios, with the exception of Shimoga and Kadúr, oscillate slightly on either side of the sex average, Chitaldurg alone rising above all. In the second quinquennium, the 4 Districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Chitaldurg and Hassan stand out prominently above the male average; while for the other sex, Kadúr takes the lead, followed by Chitaldurg, Shimoga and Hassan.

In the third period the aspect changes; for, in respect of both sexes, the average is exceeded in 4 Districts out of 8, *viz.*, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur, while in the other Districts, it is not.

In the next age division, *viz.*, from "15 to 19 years," the proportions of the two Eastern and all the Districts of the Western Division outreach the average of the male sex; whilst, for the opposite sex, only Mysore and the 3 Western Districts show a rise over the sex mean. Coming to the adult age, which may be said to begin with the fifth quinquennial period (20 to 24 years,) it will be observed that, with the exception of Mysore and Kadúr for males, both sexes more or less keep pace everywhere with the provincial averages.

In the next age-span of 25 to 29 years, the proportions of the male population on half the area of the Province sink below the sex standard; whilst the opposite sex runs very close to it. In the period of 30 ot 34 years, the proportions of both sexes quite reach the average, the Bangalore and Mysore Districts being excepted. The same may be said of the population between 35 and 39 years of age; but Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan likewise fall behind the sex average. In the distribution at the next higher period of 40 to 44 years, the fluctuations are so trifling as not to demand any special remarks. Similar observations suggest themselves in studying the statistics furnished by the still higher periods of life, *viz.*, "45 to 49" and "50 to 54." But when the period verging on old age, *viz.*, "55 to 59" is reached, the population dwindles into the lowest averages of 220 for males and 213 for females, the District ratios being some of them above and others below the same.

Of the *aged*, who are thrown into a lump of "60 and over," the proportions are necessarily different from those of the periods preceding; since the item includes all aged folk up to 100 years; and it is remarkable not only in this but in all the Provinces of India that the ratios represented by the closing years of life are invariably greater than any one of the three preceding quinquennial groups, as will be manifest from the comparative abstract annexed to para 116. In connection with the ages returned, it is worth noticing that in the course of the last enumeration, a female centenarian was returned from the Bangalore District, besides 5 males and

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10 females from Bangalore, Kólár and Mysore, whose ages exceeded 100 years, as particularized below :—

Age.	*Male.*	*Female.*
100 years	...	1
101 „	2	...
102 „	1	...
103 „	...	2
104 „	1	...
105 „	1	4
110 „	...	1
115 „	...	1
120 „	1	...
130 „	...	1
Total	6	10

These ages cannot be accepted without reserve, seeing that the information relates chiefly to uneducated classes, such as Vakkaligás, Kurubars, potters, oilmongers, &c., especially to women who, from their decrepid condition, could not have been expected to state their age correctly; and there were no possible means of verifying their statements. Subsequent enquiries were made in a few instances, which confirmed the suspicion that the unchecked assertions of the enumerated were not quite reliable. These isolated cases only show how homœopathic are the human atoms, who survive the Biblical or Védic span of mortal life.

118. Another aspect of variation is afforded from the stand-point of the relative distribution of age-periods, as is exemplified in the marginal statement. It is intended here to shew how the duration of the people, taken as a whole, is distributed over the different age-periods, and to ascertain to what extent the actual increase or diminution among the population affected the duration within the last decade, by comparison with the corresponding results of the previous census. The mean age yielded by the people taken *en masse* is for both sexs 25·30 years :—25·26 years for males and 25·34 years for females, or ·47 and ·27 of a year more than in 1881 respectively. These results accruing from the *returned*, not corrected, population indicate the tendencies of life under special circumstances, rather than conclusively establish its duration at any age-period. What is attempted here is to draw attention to the difference in the mean age of the whole population, compared with the entries against the several age-periods in the table. A marked variation is observable in the case of persons of the age of 5 and 10 and upwards in both sexes. Again, those of 20 and 30 years and upwards, of both sexes, point to a difference of within 2 years. On the other hand, the middle-aged, *i. e.*, of 40 years and upwards, show a slight divergence from the mean, whilst at 60 years and upwards, both sexes preserve an equillibrium of duration. From these calculations, at least from the results of the last census, it may fairly be inferred that longevity favors the female sex, as is apparent from the entries in the abstract above. This inference is borne out by the mean age figures of England, where, according to the Life Table, it is 26·4 years for both sexes: 26·0 years for males and 26·8 years for females, showing that, there too, the better half of humanity is blessed with greater longevity.

Mean Age.

Age period.	Males.			Females.		
	1881.	1891.	Difference.	1881.	1891.	Difference.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
0 (Mean) ...	**24·79**	**25·26**	**+·47**	**25·07**	**25 34**	**+ 27**
5 and upwards ...	27·04	28·88	1·84	27·54	29·24	1·70
10 „ ...	30·51	32·90	2·39	31·26	33·57	2·31
20 „ ...	37·58	38·79	1·21	37·83	39·10	1·27
30 „ ...	43·96	45·26	1·30	45·12	46·29	1·17
40 „ ...	51·93	52·60	·67	52·99	53·90	·91
50 „ ...	60·50	60·77	·27	60·69	61·49	·80
60 „ ...	70·	70·	...	70·	70·	...

Working Table of Average ages.

119. To enable the reader to readily see how the average age has been calculated for both the sexes, and the results of comparison between the figures of the 2 past decennial censuses, the following worked table is annexed. Apart from possessing any practical value, the table may, it is hoped, serve as a guide in future censuses.

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Average Age.

Age-periods.	Mean age of each period.	1891. Both Sexes. Population.	Proximate sum of ages.	Average age.	Males. Population.	Proximate sum of ages.	Average age.	Females. Population.	Proximate sum of ages.	Average age.	1881. Both Sexes. Population.	Proximate sum of ages.	Average age.	Males. Population.	Proximate sum of ages.	Average age.	Females. Population.	Proximate sum of ages.	Average age.
Under 1 year ...	½	121,915	60,958	....	59,269	29,635	...	62,646	31,323	...	123,717	61,858	...	60,078	30,039	...	63,639	31,819	...
1 ,, ...	1½	98,580	147,870	**25·92**	47,520	71,280	**25·86**	51,060	76,590	**25·99**	59,973	89,960	**25·67**	29,462	44,193	**25·59**	30,511	45,767	**25·84**
2 ,, ...	2½	161,449	403,622	**26·44**	78,542	195,855	**26·36**	83,107	207,767	**26·52**	55,544	138,860	**26·03**	26,807	67,018	**25·85**	28,737	71,842	**26·21**
3 ,, ...	3½	168,121	588,424	**27·28**	81,708	285,978	**27·16**	86,413	302,446	**27·40**	69,142	241,997	**26·36**	31,992	111,972	**26·17**	37,150	130,025	**26·55**
4 ,, ...	4½	155,488	699,696	**28·19**	76,751	345,380	**28·01**	78,737	354,316	**28·35**	87,951	395,780	**26·76**	42,548	191,466	**26·54**	45,403	204,314	**26·98**
5 to 9 ,, ...	7½	686,638	5,149,785	**29·06**	338,777	2,540,828	**28·88**	347,861	2,608,957	**29·24**	583,220	4,374,150	**27·29**	285,940	2,144,550	**27·04**	297,280	2,229,600	**27·54**
10 to 14 ,, ...	12½	434,233	5,427,912	**33·23**	228,742	2,859,275	**32·90**	205,491	2,568,637	**33·57**	558,876	6,985,950	**30·88**	291,164	3,639,550	**30·51**	267,712	3,346,400	**31·26**
15 to 19 ,, ...	17½	410,151	7,177,643	**36·12**	215,236	3,766,630	**35·87**	194,915	3,411,013	**36·37**	385,172	6,740,510	**34·77**	202,833	3,549,577	**34·49**	182,339	3,190,933	**35·04**
20 to 24 ,, ...	22½	443,056	9,968,310	**38·94**	211,436	4,750,560	**38·79**	231,900	5,217,750	**39·10**	381,217	8,577,382	**37·71**	176,786	3,977,685	**37·58**	204,431	4,599,697	**37·33**
25 to 29 ,, ...	27½	446,231	12,271,352	**42·16**	223,750	6,153,125	**41·79**	222,481	6,118,227	**42·54**	413,825	11,380,187	**40·79**	201,286	5,535,365	**40·42**	212,539	5,844,822	**41·15**
30 to 34 ,, ...	32½	408,755	13,284,538	**45·77**	205,772	6,687,590	**45·26**	202,983	6,596,948	**46·29**	374,201	12,161,531	**44·54**	188,071	6,112,308	**43·96**	186,130	6,049,225	**45·12**
35 to 39 ,, ...	37½	324,630	12,173,625	**49·63**	173,897	6,521,138	**48·93**	150,733	5,652,487	**50·33**	278,090	10,428,375	**48·66**	153,610	5,760,375	**47·88**	124,480	4,668,000	**49·44**
40 to 44 ,, ...	42½	310,713	13,205,302	**53·25**	162,956	6,925,375	**52·60**	147,763	6,279,927	**53·90**	256,126	10,970,355	**52·47**	131,549	5,590,832	**51·93**	126,577	5,379,523	**52·99**
45 to 49 ,, ...	47½	201,572	9,588,920	**57·58**	103,990	5,177,025	**56·95**	92,882	4,411,895	**58·19**	149,426	7,097,735	**57·09**	78,592	3,733,120	**56·62**	70,834	3,364,615	**57·51**
50 to 54 ,, ...	52½	212,455	11,153,887	**61·14**	105,645	5,441,362	**60·77**	106,810	5,712,525	**61·49**	167,048	8,770,020	**60·60**	75,328	3,954,720	**60·50**	91,720	4,815,300	**60·69**
55 to 59 ,, ...	57½	106,812	6,141,690	**66·27**	54,483	3,132,945	**65·91**	52,329	3,008,745	**66·59**	72,440	4,165,300	**66·23**	35,214	2,024,805	**65·99**	37,226	2,140,495	**66·44**
60 and upwards ...	70	251,617	17,613,190	**70·00**	112,029	7,842,030	**70·00**	139,588	9,771,160	**70·00**	168,240	11,775,400	**70·00**	74,582	5,220,740	**70·00**	93,658	6,554,660	**70·00**
Total.....		4,942,696	125,056,724	**25·30**	2,483,060	62,726,011	**25·26**	2,459,636	62,330,713	**25·34**	4,186,188	104,355,352	**24·93**	2,085,842	51,688,315	**24·79**	2,100,246	52,667,037	**25·07**

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Result on application of the Method of Differences.

120. The review has hitherto been confined to the varied age-periods of life as actually returned at the last census, without any attempt towards a scientific correction. For such a purpose, a Life Table of the Mysore population is a very great desideratum and involves various considerations, the chief of which are:—

(1) the normal rate of increase of the population;

(2) the loss of population by emigration and the ages on which it falls;

(3) the rate of omissions in the Birth and Death returns;

(4) the excess of births over deaths;

(5) the correction of errors in regard to age in the past census returns; and above all,

(6) the probability of living through each year of life.

But, to elaborate such a table is beyond the resources and time-tether of the census establishment. An attempt is however made in order to apply to the returned figures what is scientifically termed the "Method of Differences"; and the following table accordingly shows in juxtaposition the population as *probable* or *as it should be*, and the same as *actually returned* at the several age-periods. The last set of columns in the table furnishes the excesses or deficits in each year of child-life upto 4 years, and in quinquennial periods afterwards.

Age-periods.	Population as returned.			Population as it should be.			Excess or deficit in the population returned.		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year ...	*121,915*	**59,269**	62,646	*145,604*	**74,752**	70,852	— *23,689*	— **15,483**	— 8,206
1 ,, ...	*93,580*	**47,520**	51,060	*141,450*	**72,269**	69,181	— *42,870*	— **24,749**	— 18,121
2 years ...	*161,449*	**78,342**	83,107	*137,687*	**70,033**	67,654	+ *23,762*	+ **8,309**	+ 15,453
3 ,, ...	*168,121*	**81,708**	86,413	*133,728*	**67,550**	66,178	+ *34,393*	+ **14,158**	+ 20,235
4 ,, ...	*155,488*	**76,751**	78,737	*130,265*	**65,563**	64,702	+ *25,223*	+ **11,188**	+ 14,035
Total 0 to 4 years ..	*705,553*	**343,590**	361,963	*688,734*	**350,167**	338,567	+ *16,819*	— **6,577**	+ 23,396
5 to 9 ,, ...	*686,638*	**338,777**	347,861	*602,116*	**298,690**	303,426	+ *84,522*	+ **40,087**	+ 44,435
10 to 14 ,, ...	*434,233*	**228,742**	205,491	*535,574*	**262,252**	273,322	— *101,341*	— **33,510**	— 67,831
15 to 19 ,, ...	*410,151*	**215,236**	194,915	*483,473*	**236,770**	246,703	— *73,322*	— **21,534**	— 51,788
20 to 24 ,, ...	*443,030*	**211,136**	231,900	*442,424*	**219,289**	223,135	+ *612*	— **8,153**	+ 8,765
25 to 29 ,, ...	*446,231*	**223,750**	222,481	*407,746*	**206,126**	201,620	+ *38,485*	+ **17,624**	+ 20,861
30 to 34 ,, ..	*408,755*	**205,772**	202,983	*374,530*	**193,709**	180,821	+ *34,225*	+ **12,063**	+ 22,162
35 to 39 ,, ...	*324,630*	**173,897**	150,733	*339,212*	**179,057**	160,155	— *14,582*	— **5,160**	— 9,422
40 to 44 ,, ...	*310,713*	**162,950**	147,763	*296,131*	**157,790**	138,341	+ *14,582*	+ **5,160**	+ 9,422
45 to 49 ,, ...	*201,972*	**108,990**	92,982	*242,006*	**127,649**	114,357	— *40,134*	— **18,659**	— 21,475
50 to 54 ,, ...	*212,455*	**103,645**	108,810	*172,321*	**84,986**	87,335	+ *40,134*	+ **18,659**	+ 21,475
55 to 59 ,, ...	*106,812*	**54,486**	52,326	*111,092*	**54,486**	56,606	— *4,280*	...	— 4,280
60 and over ...	*251,617*	**112,029**	139,588	*247,337*	**112,029**	135,308	+ *4,280*	...	+ 4,280
Age not stated ...	*908*	**451**	457	*908*	**451**	457	...	...	...
Total....	*4,943,604*	**2,483,451**	2,460,153	*4,943,604*	**2,483,451**	2,460,153	...	...	...

The contrast between the two sets of statistics is striking. By the corrective process, there should have been indicated a gradual sinking, in the numbers from 5 to 9 years up to 59, whereas the actual returns exhibit abnormal fluctuations; and the scrutiny is much facilitated by the diagram on the next page. The age-periods are represented therein by vertical spaces of equal dimensions, while the numbers of population are shewn

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against each series of horizontal thick lines, advancing by steps of 2,000 or at intervals of 10,000 persons from 0 to 300,000, adopted as the limit for contrasting the Mysore native life with the duration of English life. To find the number of persons at any given age, it is only necessary to see where the curve of rise or fall in life crosses the centre of the age-period in question. The figures on the right or left hand opposite the horizontal line where the curve is intersected represent the number of persons living of the given age; *e. g.*, the centre period of 15 to 20 for *both* sexes *as returned* is touched by the life curve upon the horizontal line immediately above that against which the figures 80,000 are entered; therefore, the number of persons of both sexes living on the census night between the ages of 15 and 20 was 82,000. Thus the object of the diagram is to indicate with ease how the population '*as returned*' and '*as probable*' changes between the beginning and end of each division of life, and also to discriminate the same between the English and Native lines of life.

The main feature of the aforesaid results is the variation caused by understatement of ages, which has evidently occurred, notably among those returned between 10 and 24, 35 to 39, 45 to 49 and 55 to 59; and over-statement in the case of the other periods. A still clearer view of the differences is obtained by reducing the scale to 10,000 as in the subjoined statement.

Age periods.	Males.			Females.		
	Population as returned.	Population as it should be.	Excess or deficit in the population returned.	Population as returned.	Population as it should be.	Excess or deficit in the population returned.
Under 1 year	239	301	— 62	255	288	— 33
1 ,, ...	191	291	— 100	207	282	— 75
2 years	316	282	+ 34	338	275	+ 63
3 ,, ...	329	272	+ 57	351	269	+ 82
4 ,, ...	310	264	+ 46	320	263	+ 57
Total 0 to 4 years	1,385	1,410	— 25	1,471	1,377	+ 94
5 to 9 ,, ...	1,364	1,204	+ 160	1,414	1,233	+ 181
10 to 14 ,, ...	922	1,057	— 135	835	1,110	— 275
15 to 19 ,, ...	867	955	— 88	792	1,003	— 211
20 to 24 ,, ...	850	883	— 33	943	907	+ 36
25 to 29 ,, ...	902	831	+ 71	905	820	+ 85
30 to 34 ,, ...	830	780	+ 50	825	735	+ 90
35 to 39 ,, ...	700	721	— 21	614	652	— 38
40 to 44 ,, ...	656	635	+ 21	600	562	+ 38
45 to 49 ,, ...	440	514	— 74	379	466	— 87
50 to 54 ,, ...	413	339	+ 74	442	355	+ 87
55 to 59 ,, ...	220	220	...	213	230	— 17
60 and over	451	451	...	567	550	+ 17
Total.....	10,000	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	...

A striking lesson derived from the above is that, while the returned and the probable populations agree in the Provincial aggregates, the differences between the several age-periods are equalized in the varying quinquennial sums, *e. g.*, the *returned* populations up to 14 years agree with the *probable* figure for the same period; while the sum of the 4 subsequent five yearly groups, '15 to 34' of the 2 sets of data also coincide with each other. In the higher periods up to old age, the case however is different; there the decennial totals neutralize the excess or deficit.

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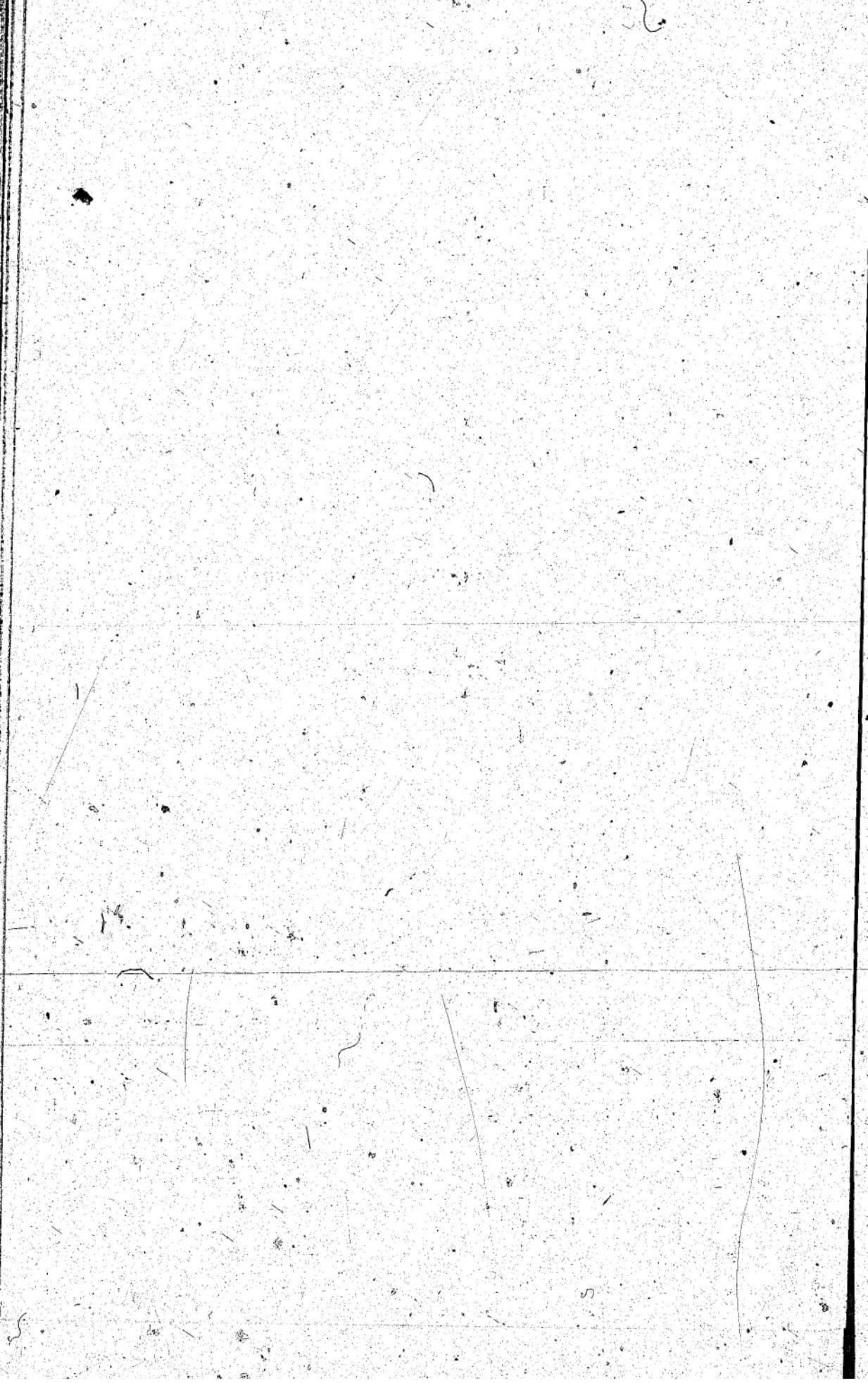

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Supplement of omissions.

121. In the previous paragraph, it has been shown, by applying the process of interpolation to the uncorrected figures, what the numerical strength of the *probable* population should be, in contradistinction to the same "*as returned.*" But even this *modus operandi* in relation to the several age-periods would be imperfect without the supplement of omissions, which are inevitable both in the addition to, and in the decrement of, the population every year. This is due in a measure to the registration of births and deaths not having been made compulsory in the Province; the vital statistics now collected must therefore be regarded as incomplete and not absolutely reliable. As has been already observed, the fluctuations in the population arise from

(1) birth and immigration for increase, and

(2) death and emigration for the reverse.

Information as to the age of emigrants is not available; whilst the birthplaces of immigrants are gatherable from the Imperial Table XI, and the form does not provide for record of their age. Making allowances therefore for these drawbacks, and reckoning only the reported emigrants to Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad, the figures arrived at by the process hereinafter denoted stand as under :—

	Males.	*Females.*
Population in 1881	2,085,842	2,100,346
Add—		
Births during the past 10 years	486,505	464,242
„ Immigrants	110,408	87,100
Total.....	2,682,755	2,651,688
Deduct—		
Deaths during the last 10 years	371,890	346,222
„ Emigrants	57,007	59,966
	428,897	406,188
Population resulting in 1891	2,253,858	2,245,500
„ as returned at the Census of 1891 ...	2,483,451	2,460,153
Difference.....	229,593	214,653

Thus, the disagreement of the total population *as returned* with that derived from the above process, decidedly points to large omissions in the registration of births and deaths. To account for this apparently striking difference, however, an attempt is made with the available, though imperfect, statistics by correcting as below, the deaths and births in this Province, and by adopting as the standard the following death ratios against the different ages, calculated by the late Mr. Gover for the Madras City for the years 1861 to 1871 :—

	Males.	*Females.*
Ratio of Deaths—		
From 0 to under 6 years to the total ...	$\frac{21,726}{61,530} = .35310$	$\frac{20,721}{61,529} = .33676$
From 0 and under 1 to deaths from 0 to under 6	$\frac{14,066}{21,726} = \text{Log. } \bar{1}\cdot8111976$	$\frac{12,194}{20,721} = \text{Log. } \bar{1}\cdot7697355$
From 6 to under 12 to the total ...	$\frac{2,880}{61,530} = \bar{2}\cdot6703611$	$\frac{3,217}{61,527} = \bar{2}\cdot7183651$

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With the above death ratios for 6 years from 1881, it is endeavoured to correct births and deaths by using the following formulæ:—

(I) The population between the ages 0 to 6 (*i. e.* from 0 to under 6) at the *beginning* of 1881, plus the addition to it from birth and immigration against those ages during the same, (6 years) minus the decrement from death and emigration at the same ages, and these, again, deducted from the population *at the end* of the period, represents the number of years which the population in the 6th year of age has lived, *i. e.*, between 1881 and 1886 inclusive. The rate of increase, as ascertained and recorded in Chapter II of this Report, comes also into account, and the equation therefore stands thus:—

* $$P_{0/6} + B - D_{0/6} - P'_{0/6} = Y;$$

or

$$B - D_{0/6} = Y_6 + P_{0/6}\,(r^6 - 1)$$

(II) If the greatest age be assumed as 80 years, the years of life enjoyed in the last age will be *nil*.

† $$P_{0/80} + B - D_{0/80} = P'_{0/80}$$

or $$B - D_{0/80} = P'_{0/80} - P_{0/80}$$

$$= B - D_{0/80} = {}_{0/80}P\,(r^6 - 1)$$

(III) To find out the years of life enjoyed by the population in the 6th year of age,

†† $$Y_6 = \frac{KP_6\,(r^6 - 1)}{\text{Log. of } r} = \text{Log. of } P_6 + \text{Log of K} + \text{Log. of } (r^6 - 1) - \text{Log. of Log. of r}$$

It should be parenthetically noted here that the vital statistics furnished give the age-periods of deaths as "*1 & under 6*," "*6 & under 12*" and "*12 & under 20 years*," whereas the census statistics have the periods ranging over '*0 to 4*,' '*5 to 9*,' '*10 to 14*' and so on; and in the absence of the *annual period* tables for the whole Province, the population in the *6th* year of age has been ascertained by interpolation.

Rates of omission.

122. On applying the several ratios and the formulæ, enunciated in the above paras, to the reported births and deaths in the Province during the last decade, the following rates of

---

* $P_{0/6}$ denotes population between the ages 0 to 6 (*i. e.*, 0 to 5 inclusive only).
B and $D_{0/6}$ denotes births and deaths (from 0 to under 6) in the interval of 6 years.
$P_{0/6}$ denotes population at the end of 1886 between the ages 0 to 6.
Y_6 ,, the years of life enjoyed by the population in the 6th year of age.
r ,, the annual rate of increase; $\therefore$ r^6 is the increase in 6 years between 1881 and 1886.

† $P_{0/80}$ denotes population of all ages in 1881.
B and $D_{0/80}$ denote Births and Deaths of all ages in the interval of 6 years.
$P'_{0/80}$ denotes population of all ages at the end of 1886.
r^6 denotes increase in 6 years between 1881 and 1886.

†† P_6 denotes population in the 6th year of age
K means the *modulus* of Logarithms.
r^6 means the increase in the interval of 6 years between 1881 and 1886.

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omission have been obtained. The product of the returned or registered births and deaths, plus the rates of omission, represents the *actual* births and deaths, as shewn in the subjoined table:—

Ages.	Males.				Females.			
	Births and deaths as per vital statistics.	Rate of omission.	Logarithm of rate.	As corrected by the rate of omission.	Births and deaths as per vital statistics.	Rate of omission.	Logarithm of rate.	As corrected by the rate of omission.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Births.				Births.			
	486,505	1·5228	0·182637	740,839	464,242	1·6122	0·207429	748,469
	Deaths.				Deaths.			
0 and under 1 ...	69,212	1·1704	0·068458	81,029	58,785	1·3457	0·128937	79,105
1 „ 6 ...	39,022	1·3166	0·119479	51,379	36,161	1·7268	0·237226	62,440
6 „ 12 ...	23,612	0·7594	1·880522	17,933	21,510	1·0313	0·013366	22,182
Other ages	240,044	1·0333	0·014231	248,422	229,766	1·2065	0·079353	276,112
All Ages ...	371,890	1·0723	0·030301	398,763	346,222	1·2704	0·103939	439,839

Thus, the rate of omission in male births is found to be 1·5228 or 1522 occurrences of birth for every thousand reported; and the rate for every 1,000 of reported deaths is 1,072 actual occurrences. Likewise for females, the rate is 1·6122 or 1612 for every thousand reported births; and 1·2704 or 1270 actual deaths for every thousand, brought under registration.

Inferences from the above results.

123. From the above statistics, the total population at the beginning of 1891 is corrected under the foregoing different processes, as below:—

	Males.	*Females.*
To the population as per Census of 1881 ...	2,085,842	2,100,346
Add—Actual births during the past 10 years (1881-90) *as corrected*	740,839	748,469
Total... ...	2,826,681	2,848,815
Deducting from the above, the actual deaths (as corrected) during the same period	398,763	439,839
The difference represents the *net* population at the beginning of *1891*	2,427,918	2,408,976
And contrasting this with the population as returned at the *Census of 1891*	2,483,451	2,460,153
The net shews a deficit in favor of 1891, of... ...	55,533	51,177

which may be assumed as the gain by immigration over emigration. Further, the actual number of immigrants as per census of 1891 was:—

	Males.	*Females.*
	109,568	86,218
including those whose birth-place was not stated ...	840	882
Total.....	110,408	87,110

and the corresponding figures for 1881 were 93,360, 81,117.

But, since the vital statistics do not distinguish the deaths among the immigrants from those of the indigenous, it is not possible to ascertain with any degree of certainty how many of the immigrants of 1881 were dead, or have returned to their native places during the last decade. The comparatively large number of immigrants in 1891 on the one hand and the small number of emi-

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grants to Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad and other parts since 1881 on the other, favor the presumption that the deficit of 55,533 males and 51,177 females, as against the census actuals, is traceable to (1) desertions (2) mortality amongst the immigrants of 1881, and (3) the survivals of that period.

Mean after-life time or the expectation of life.

124. In para 120, the aspect of the different age-periods in their relation to the population *as corrected* has been described, showing by *interpolation* the graduated decrement of the *probable* population in every advancing period of life, and contrasting the same with the numbers *as returned*. The *mean-age* results are next specified in the subjoined table. In it are denoted the following :—

(*a*) The *mean after-life time*, or the expectation of life : *i. e.*, the time which a person of average health *at each age* may expect to live:

(*b*) The *mean after-life time* of persons of *each age & upwards.*

(*c*) The *mean age* of persons actually *living* of each *age & upwards.*

(*d*) The *mean age at death* of a person actually living at each age.

(*e*) The *mean age at death* of a person actually living *at each age & upwards.*

Age-period.	A		B		C		D		E	
	Mean after-life time of each sex at each age.		Mean after-life time of each sex at each age and upwards.		Mean age of living of each sex at each age and upwards.		Mean age at death			
							Of each sex actually living at each age.		Of each sex actually living at each age and upwards.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	32·71	34·21	25·10	25·17	25·10	25·17	32·71	34·21	50·20	50·34
1 ,,	32·82	34·03	24·87	24·90	25·87	25·90	33·82	35·03	50·74	50·80
2 years	32·85	33·79	24·62	24·63	26·62	26·63	34·85	35·79	51·24	51·26
3 ,,	33·04	33·53	24·37	24·35	27·37	27·35	36·04	36·53	51·74	51·70
4 ,,	33·03	33·28	24·10	24·08	28·10	28·08	37·03	37·28	52·20	52·16
5 to 9 ,,	33·20	32·45	23·82	23·80	28·82	28·80	38·20	37·45	52·64	52·60
10 to 14 ,,	32·47	30·75	22·29	22·35	32·29	32·35	42·47	40·75	54·58	54·70
15 to 19 ,,	30·69	28·80	20·60	20·86	35·60	35·86	45·69	43·80	56·20	56·72
20 to 24 ,,	27·94	26·57	18·81	19·36	38·81	39·36	47·94	46·57	57·62	58·72
25 to 29 ,,	24·56	24·15	17·01	17·85	42·01	42·85	49·56	49·15	59·02	60·70
30 to 34 ,,	20·98	21·64	15·31	16·40	45·31	46·40	50·98	51·64	60·62	62·80
35 to 39 ,,	17·49	19·11	13·77	15·03	48·77	50·03	52·49	54·11	62·54	65·06
40 to 44 ,,	14·51	16·73	12·53	13·80	52·53	53·80	54·51	56·73	65·06	67·60
45 to 49 ,,	12·35	14·71	11·70	12·78	56·70	57·78	57·35	59·71	68·40	70·56
50 to 54 ,,	12·29	13·49	11·38	11·99	61·38	61·99	62·29	63·49	72·76	73·98
55 to 59 ,,	12·78	14·45	10·91	11·31	65·91	66·31	67·78	69·45	76·82	77·62
60 and over	10·00	10·00	10·00	10·00	70·00	70·00	70·00	70·00	80·00	80·00

With respect to the averages resulting from the *expectation of life* at each age-period, it may be noted that, for the first 9 years of age, the females seem to be longer lived than males; whence the latter have the chance to outlive the former upto 29 years. Here the males retrograde down to the close of life. In the case of the population of 60 years and upwards, the average age they are supposed to live up to is assumed to be 10 years beyond. Looking at the figures represented as the average duration of persons of *each age & upwards*, a different state of things is observed. Up to '15 to 19', an equilibrium is preserved by both sexes, whence the duration is varying to the close of life.

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Analoguous to this is the case of the "*mean age of the living at each age & upwards*," inasmuch as the figures up to the period of 15 to 19 maintain a balance; after which the departure is in favor of the females upto 59 years. The duration in this case is in like manner assumed as 10 years more for both sexes after 60.

Turning to the reverse of life, it is only requisite to remark that, the figures entered in the foregoing table are the resultant of the "*mean after-life time*," plus the period that a person living has already been alive. The only point of interest deducible from these statistics is that, in every span of life, seniority in duration and consequently later termination are attained by the female sex.

125. It is next proposed to compile from the annual returns of vital statistics the ages at death of the population brought under registration. Although the returns do not, as previously remarked, afford quite trustworthy data, owing to omissions of death and the generally incorrect returns of ages, the marginal table serves to indicate roughly the ages at which the population arranged under the several major periods have died. These calculations yield the provincial "*mean age' of death* of males at 27·27 years and of females at 26·67. A marked feature of the above results is that, as regards males, the intervals of death amongst the population of the earlier periods of '20 years and upwards' were much shorter than amongst the maturer ages. With the females, however, the death intervals were longer for all the periods.

Mean age at death according to vital statistics and the corrected census results.

Age period.	Mean age at death from the vital statistics.		Mean age at death at each period and upwards from the census statistics.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0 (Mean)	**27·27**	26·67	**50·20**	50·34
1 upwards	**33·38**	32·41	**50·74**	50·80
6 ,,	**37·81**	36·56	**53·10**	53·06
12 ,,	**40·64**	39·15	**55·30**	55·51
20 ,,	**43·79**	42·82	**57·62**	58·72
30 ,,	**49·36**	50·37	**60·62**	62·80
40 ,,	**56·01**	57·12	**65·06**	67·60
50 ,,	**62·69**	63·34	**72·76**	73·98
60 ,,	**70·00**	70·00	**80·00**	80·00

As a contrast to the above, however, the *corrected* census figures, while yielding 50·20 years and 50·34 as the provincial *mean ages at death* of males and females respectively, indicate a regular sequence in the occurrence. For, upto the period of '30 years & upwards,' the death interval is within 3 years. With persons of '30 & upwards' and '40 & upwards,' the space is about 5 years; and 3 years more in the case of those of '50 & upwards.' The death of persons of 60 years & over is assumed at the eightieth year. Here, too, the ages at death of females are slightly higher than those of the rougher sex, and markedly so amongst those of '30 & upwards' to the end of life.

126. The "*mean age*" of the gross population of the Province has been already given. But the inclusion in a single aggregate of the extremes of youth and old age does not distinguish the mean ages of the latter. The marginal table is therefore annexed: while the mean of *all ages* is given in its first column, those for the different periods into which the ages of the population have been grouped are also exhibited. Again, these age-representatives are contrasted with the corresponding results of the other Indian Provinces, together with those of a few European countries selected for comparison.

Mean Ages compared.

Province or country.	Of all ages.	Under 20 years.	20 years and upwards.	40 years and upwards.	
Mysore (1891)	25·14	9·21	39·08	53·17	
Madras (1881)	25·33	*	*	*	* Information not available.
Bombay ,,	24·5	9·0	38·2	52·7	
Bengal ,,	24·99	*	*	*	do
Central Provinces (1881)	24·07	*	*	*	do
Berar (1881)	25·25	*	*	*	do
England and Wales(1881)	26·4	9·3	40·1	54·9	
Italy (1881)	28·6	9·5	42·1	55·3	
Greece ,,	25·5	9·4	39·5	53·9	
France ,,	31·7	9·7	44·0	56·5	

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The mean ages in India are below those of European countries, except Greece. The populations shown under the first group, *i. e.*, under 20 years, are more or less alike; that for the group of 20 years and upwards, (as far as information is available), yields better results for Mysore, when placed side by side with Bombay, while it almost corresponds with that of England or Greece, the difference in either case being alike, *viz.*, 14 years in the respective "*mean ages.*" In the group of the still higher period of '40 years & upwards,' also, Mysore is better than Bombay, though the duration falls below that of England by about 2 years. Speaking of the relative figures for all the countries selected, the resulting averages have increased in the same proportions in which the mean ages of the 20 years and upwards" group have risen over the "mean" of *all ages* for the Province, *i. e.*, by 14 years.

Age by religion.

127. To what has been recorded in the previous chapter with regard to the different prevailing religions, the age returns, taken independently, serve to add but little, beyond exhibiting the ratios borne by each, in the several age-periods, as in the subjoined synopsis.

Age-period.	Average Number at each age per **10,000** of all ages.							
	Males.				Females.			
	Hindús.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Jains.	Hindús.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Jains.
Under **1** year ...	238	244	252	161	253	276	302	250
1 ,, ...	192	194	178	134	207	214	215	201
2 years ...	316	312	289	247	337	356	303	299
3 ,, ...	331	306	291	271	350	375	332	315
4 ,, ...	309	321	257	232	319	358	280	256
Total under **5**	*1,386*	*1,377*	*1,267*	*1,046*	*1,466*	*1,579*	*1,462*	*1,321*
5 to **9** years ...	1,362	1,430	1,223	1,166	1,411	1,502	1,364	1,292
10 to **14** ,, ...	917	992	958	951	832	867	1,063	974
15 to **19** ,, ...	870	815	849	950	791	772	1,028	839
Total **5** to **20**	*3,149*	*3,237*	*3,030*	*3,067*	*3,034*	*3,141*	*3,455*	*3,105*
20 to **24** ,, ...	845	846	1,427	994	944	899	1,006	909
25 to **29** ,, ...	900	876	1,121	1,047	906	877	891	852
30 to **34** ,, ...	829	827	750	819	827	800	714	808
35 to **39** ,, ...	704	642	640	684	617	535	582	568
40 to **44** ,, ...	658	641	501	638	602	585	516	607
45 to **49** ,, ...	442	399	348	478	381	325	319	409
50 to **54** ,, ...	417	432	359	458	442	448	375	523
55 to **59** ,, ...	220	211	185	270	214	186	173	238
60 and over ...	448	511	368	493	565	623	500	660
Age not stated ...	2	1	4	6	2	2	7	...
Total (All ages)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**

The highest proportion of children upto the age of 9, especially girls, is found amongst all the religions. The undue preponderance of children at this cycle of age has already been noticed in a previous para of this section. Taking the period under 20 years (5 to 19), the distribution seems pretty even over all creeds among males, while the other sex is shown in a higher ratio only among the Jains and Christians. The increase in the population of the latter has been partly traced to the unclaimed children rescued from starvation in the famine of 1876-77, and christianized by the Catholic and Protestant Missionaries.

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Generally speaking, the distribution shows a gradual diminution in numbers with the advance in life, *i. e.*, excepting in regard to children, amongst whom sudden fluctuations interrupt the current, and the proportions borne by one age-period are larger than those of the next higher period.

Proceeding lastly to old age (60 years and over), it is remarkable that the proportion of old women to the entire female population is considerably higher than that of old men to the total male community.

Productive and onerous populations distinguished.

128. With the aid of the statistics of age-periods, as analyzed in the foregoing paragraphs, it is feasible to denote the relative strength of the *productive* and the *onerous* population, *viz.*, those who, from a physical point of view can support themselves, as distinguished from those who are dependent upon them. To divide the population into these 2 classes, it is necessary to determine the limits of age for each sex. The period between 18 and 59 years for males and between 15 and 44 for females seems fair averages for the productive population, while for the dependants, the ages below 18 and 15 and above 59 and 44 respectively may be reckoned as fairly approximate, although there is no doubt that a large number of male children under 18 years and females under 15 are often found at work in agricultural and industrial occupations, such as cattle-tending, bird-scaring, &c. On the other hand, a male at 50 years and a female between 45 and 50 years is supposed ordinarily to cease from productive work; accordingly, it will be found that the relation of the onerous to the productive class is in the proportion of 4,967 to 5,033 for both sexes in a population of 10,000. The strength of the latter class would have been greater, but for the females of the former class exceeding the males, as the following table exemplifies:—

Males.					Females.				
	Onerous.		Productive.			Onerous.		Productive.	
Age-periods.	Population.	Population reduced to the scale of 10,000.	Population.	Population reduced to the scale of 10,000.	Age-periods.	Population.	Population reduced to the scale of 10,000.	Population.	Population reduced to the scale of 10,000.
0 to **17**	1,033,977	4,164			**0** to **14**	915,315	3,721		
18 to **59**	112,029	451	1,336,994	5,385	**15** to **44**	393,606	1,600	1,150,775	4,679
60 & over					**45** & over				
	1,146,006	**4,615**	**1,336,994**	**5,385**		**1,308,921**	**5,321**	**1,150,775**	**4,679**

Ratios for both sexes:— Onerous. **4,967** Productive. **5,033**

Comparison with 1881.

129. It is next proposed to institute a comparison of the age-returns of the last with those of the preceding census. The marginal table exhibits the variations in the proportional distribution of the population. As the eye usually wearies of travelling constantly over a wide surface of involved and intricate figures, a diversion is afforded in the form of the annexed diagram illustrating the same conclusions. The principal feature of it is the high increase in the first or earliest period of life against each sex; whilst in the periods from 5 up to 19, the case is reversed, especially in the 10 to 14 age, in which the falling-off is the highest for each sex, followed by a smaller shrinkage in the succeeding age-period.

Age-period.	Average number at each period per 10,000 of all ages.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1881.	1891.	Variation.	1881.	1891.	Variation.
0— **4** years.	915	1,385	**+470**	978	1,471	**+493**
5— **9** ,, ...	1,371	1,364	**— 7**	1,415	1,414	**— 1**
10—14 ,, ...	1,396	922	**—474**	1,275	835	**—440**
15—19 ,, ...	972	867	**—105**	868	792	**— 76**
20—24 ,, ...	848	850	**+ 2**	973	943	**— 30**
25—29 ,, ...	965	902	**— 63**	1,012	905	**—107**
30—34 ,, ...	902	830	**— 72**	886	825	**— 61**
35—39 ,, ...	736	700	**— 36**	593	614	**+ 21**
40—44 ,, ...	631	656	**+ 25**	603	600	**— 3**
45—49 ,, ...	377	440	**+ 63**	337	379	**+ 42**
50—54 ,, ...	361	413	**+ 52**	437	442	**+ 5**
55—59 ,, ...	169	220	**+ 51**	177	213	**+ 36**
60 years and upwards ...	357	451	**+ 94**	446	567	**+121**

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A still smaller decrease is noticed among females of the '20 to 24' age. The periods of 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 betray a somewhat considerable deficit in nearly equal proportions in the *alternate* sexes. The population against the period of 35 to 39 may be put down as stationary. In the case of the later periods from 40 to 59 and 60 and upwards, the results, however, are more or less in favor of the last enumeration.

Variation in the relative distribution between 1891 & 1881.

130. On comparing the relative distribution of population by ages returned, with the corresponding statistics for the preceding census, as exhibited in the comparative table given on the next page, the whole Province exhibits a general increase under all ages, except in the juvenile period of 10 to 14 years, in which all the districts show a falling-off of from 49 in the Mysore District to 323 in the Tumkúr District amongst males, and from 33 in Shimoga to 342 in the Hassan District for females in every thousand population. The reason therefor is supposed to be not only a greater mortality in this particular division of life, but also to the error of including a completed year of life in the group of ages immediately preceding or following; as for instance, the 10th year of age merging in the 9th; and by transferring the 14 year old persons to the 15th year of age. The fluctuations in the gradual decrement of population in the higher age-periods for the last 2 decennial censuses are more clearly indicated in the attached diagram.

Comparison of same by Districts.

131. Taking the homogeneous Divisions separately, 4 out of the 5 Districts of the Eastern half show a considerable rise over the population of the preceding decade among all ages, with the exception of the famine-affected District of Chitaldurg, which has lost 672 males and 693 females between the ages 10 to 29. The loss has been counterbalanced by a large increase among children under 10 years. The Districts of the Western Division betray less satisfactory results; for, in Hassan, save at the infant age up to 4, there is a marked decrease successively from 5 up to 44 years of age in both sexes, and among females between 55 and 59. In Shimoga and Kadúr, again, like results are apparent, though to a smaller extent.

On the whole, the invariably high over-pluses among the adult population of advanced ages fully compensate the shortcomings in the numbers of juveniles and growing adults.

Town and Country.

132. In concluding this branch of the subject, it is but appropriate here to notice the distinction between the average ages in the towns and in the rural parts of the Province. For this purpose, the relative proportions of the sexes have been adopted as the data, and in the marginal summary, accordingly, are exhibited in large age-periods the ratios of the inhabitants of the 2 cities of Bangalore (including the Civil and Military Station) and Mysore, and with them, for comparison, those returned in the 5 selected urban and rural circles. From this it will appear that, setting aside the Bangalore and Mysore cities, the proportion of children under 5 years, especially girls, is slightly greater in the rural circles. But, the total proportion of the male population under 20 years is higher in towns, due probably to numbers of boys flocking to towns for purposes of education after the twelfth or fifteenth year, and the same cause seems to operate as regards boys between 5 and 19 in the 2 cities aforementioned. On the other hand, more girls (5—19) are found in rural than in urban parts. The ratios of adult population are various up to the end of the recorded ages: they are however fairly balanced by adults of both sexes between 20 and 40 years; but females of later ages in rural circles are fewer by 100 than males of the same age.

Age-period.	Distribution of 10,000.							
	Bangalore City and the Civil & Military Station.		Mysore City.		5 Urban circles (average.)		5 Rural circles (average.)	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year...	282	309	230	232	242	237	287	287
1 to 4 „ ...	1,000	1,063	1,201	1,209	1,076	1,089	1,051	1,148
5 to 19 „ ...	3,201	3,172	3,326	3,046	3,301	3,095	3,232	3,178
Total under 20.	4,483	4,544	4,760	4,487	4,622	4,421	4570	4,613
20 to 39 „ ...	3,256	3,126	3,077	3,195	3,060	3,086	3,374	3,381
40 to 59 „ ...	1,625	1,638	1,715	1,736	1,701	1,708	1,604	1,503
60 and over ...	636	692	448	581	614	785	452	503
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

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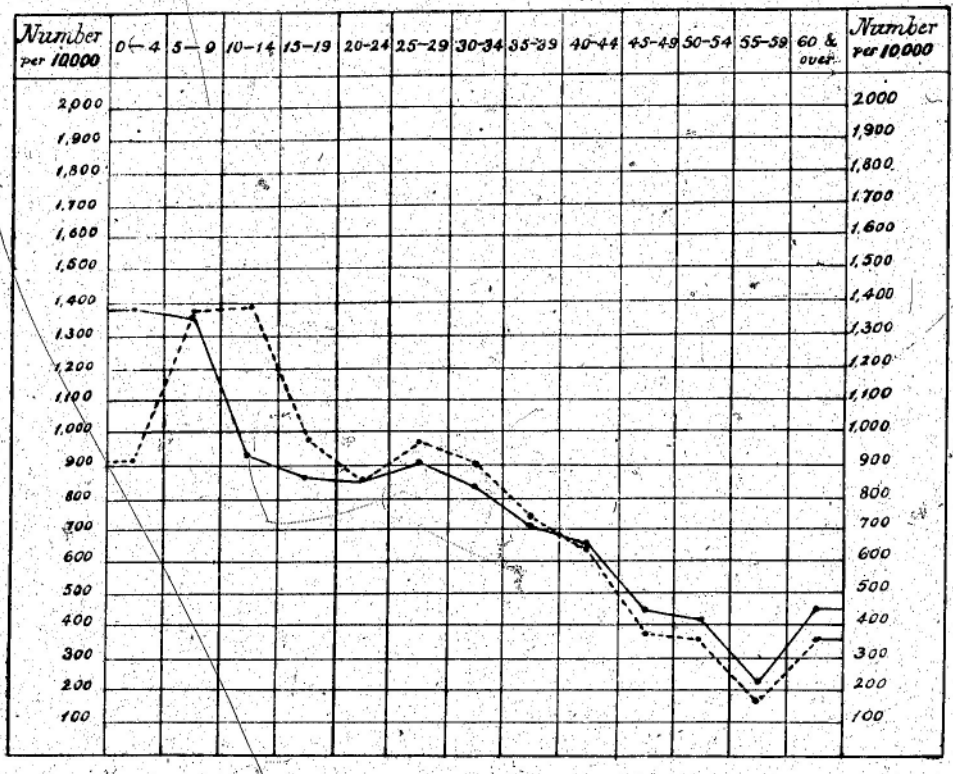
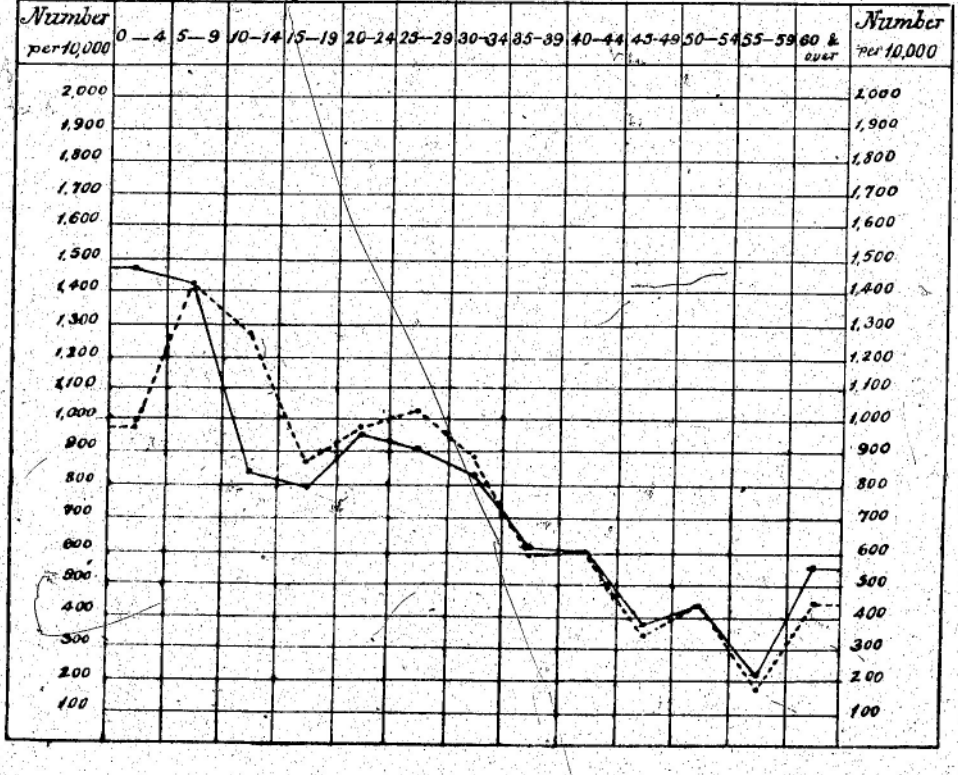
DIAGRAM

Showing the RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION by ages of 10,000 of the Population in 1891 and 1881.

I. Males.



II. Females.



1881 ..... 1891 _____

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Comparative Table of Age Returns for 1881 and 1891.

	Districts.	Variation in **1891** per 1,000 of each sex at each age-period.																							
		0—4 years.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.		20—24.		25—29.		30—34.		35—39.		40—44.		45—49.		50—54.		55—59.		60 & over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
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
Eastern Division.	1 Bangalore	+790	+786	+343	+298	−206	−252	+ 8	+55	+189	+125	+103	+ 50	+ 68	+119	+116	+192	+243	+194	+341	+268	+378	+185	+442	+321	+515	+455
	2 Kólár	+1,175	+1,097	+364	+318	−255	−303	+119	+156	+227	+191	+190	+138	+138	+141	+287	+367	+344	+163	+663	+442	+419	+149	+821	+567	+735	+686
	3 Tumkúr	+1,965	+1,867	+412	+362	−323	−327	+206	+207	+469	+346	+284	+177	+208	+286	+387	+387	+615	+164	+817	+541	+692	+354	+932	+574	+1,043	+1,010
	4 Mysore	+ 807	+751	+242	+243	− 49	−65	+221	+253	+421	+370	+336	+164	+271	+205	+210	+263	+288	+288	+370	+451	+409	+184	+510	+510	+570	+540
	5 Chitaldurg	+1,259	+1,253	+273	+215	−400	−42	−237	−157	−21	−24	−14	− 85	+ 1	+ 36	+ 47	+180	+186	+150	+305	+116	+410	+114	+479	+298	+484	+474
	Eastern Division	*+1,046*	*+1,004*	*+312*	*+282*	*−208*	*−270*	*+33*	*+124*	*+369*	*+218*	*+194*	*+129*	*+160*	*+164*	*+204*	*+271*	*+220*	*+242*	*+460*	*+345*	*+440*	*+258*	*+587*	*+456*	*+331*	*+315*
Western Dn.	6 Hassan	+ 443	+ 415	−105	−103	−360	−342	−57	−91	+50	−18	−33	−144	−66	−138	−86	−36	+2	−72	+121	+ 14	+160	−52	+320	+154	+221	+241
	7 Shimoga	+ 219	+ 207	−1	−8	−55	−33	+121	+57	+72	−18	−54	−101	−19	+ 6	+ 16	+196	+126	+87	+248	+272	+276	+100	+501	+310	+98	+81
	8 Kadúr	+ 392	+ 309	−47	+7	−240	−253	−25	−118	+7	−116	−51	−129	−23	−65	+50	+ 99	+57	−20	+345	+264	+249	+262	+394	+528	+248	+220
	Western Division	*+ 343*	*+ 309*	*−54*	*−43*	*−228*	*−218*	*+15*	*−44*	*+17*	*−43*	*−46*	*−125*	*−36*	*−70*	*−13*	*+ 73*	*+33*	*−5*	*+220*	*+154*	*+227*	*+19*	*+149*	*+285*	*+175*	*+174*
	Total for the Province	*+ 800*	*+ 762*	*+185*	*+163*	*−214*	*−232*	*+ 61*	*+69*	*+194*	*+134*	*+111*	*+ 47*	*+ 94*	*+ 91*	*+132*	*+211*	*+239*	*+167*	*+387*	*+311*	*+376*	*+186*	*+547*	*+405*	*+502*	*+491*

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133. The second half of the theme of this chapter brings into evidence the relative proportions of the sexes among the population.

Relative proportions of the sexes at birth.

Considerations of situation and physical and other peculiarities apart, the ratios, exhibited in the marginal table for a few selected countries in India and in Europe lead to the inference that generally in India the female sex is not so overwhelming as in Europe.

Province or country.	Number of Females per 1,000 males.	Average of male births to 1,000 Females.	Average of male deaths to 1,000 Females.
England and Wales ...	1,055	1,048	1,026
Scotland ...	1,076		
Bengal ...	1,011	1,160	1,310
France ...	1,005	1,051	1,011
Belgum ...	1,001	1,054	989
Mysore ...	**990**	**1,048**	**1,074**
Central Provinces	984	1,053	1,010
Bombay ...	955	1,095	1,158

In the Indian countries taken for illustration, it will be observed that there are seen more deaths than births, especially in Bengal, where 1,310 deaths have been shewn as against 1,160 births; the same is the case with Mysore and Bombay, although the Central Provinces may be taken as an exception. In European countries, the opposite condition of things seems to prevail, showing more births than deaths, thereby pointing to the inference that the female population preponderates in the same ratio as the male deaths are in excess of the female.

134. The next point for enquiry is the relative strength of the two sexes in the Province under the different ages as returned at the last enumeration. To facilitate the comparison, the female population has been reduced to the scale of 1,000 males. Accordingly, the average ratio of females to the other sex is 990, or put differently, it amounts to 49·76 of the total population, as shewn in the following summary:—

Relative proportion in population as a whole.

Age-period.	Ratio of females to 1,000 males.
Under **1** year	1,057
1 ,,	1,074
2 ,,	1,040
3 ,,	1,057
4 ,,	1,025
Total under **5** ,,	1,053
5 to **9** ,,	1,026
10 to **14** ,,	895
15 to **19** ,,	905
20 to **24** ,,	1,098
25 to **29** ,,	994
30 to **34** ,,	986
35 to **39** ,,	867
40 to **44** ,,	904
45 to **49** ,,	852
50 to **54** ,,	1,049
55 to **59** ,,	960
60 and over	1,245
Average for the Province	990

The female children are much in excess of the male *up to 9 years*, and the uniformity of ratios up to this division of life is remarkable. From this point upwards, the sex declines in numbers; in 1 or 2 intervening age-periods, there is apparently a tendency to break into excesses; but there is a sufficient explanation in the circumstance that the ages returned, especially of women, are more frequently inaccurate.

135. It will be interesting to enquire how the female sex by ages has been distributed over the districts. From a reference to the analytical table inserted here, the females appear to have uniformly outnumbered the males upto the age of 9 years, the averages ranging from 1,026 to 1,074. But, in the 2 succeeding periods, *i. e.*, up to 19, the fall is sudden, by a little over 100 per mille, and is noticeable chiefly in Bangalore, Tumkúr and Mysore, as also throughout the Western Division. In the quinquennium following (20—24), however, the women have recovered their lost ground, and show the highest average of 1,098 per mille of males. The same position is held with trifling fluctuations during the remainder of natural existence.

Analysis by Districts.

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Table showing the Relative Distribution of the Population by **SEX.**

	District.	Average number of **Females** at each age to **1,000 Males** of the same age.																	Of all ages.		Variation in 1891.
		Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 and over.	Age not stated.	1891.	1881.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Eastern Division.	Bangalore ...	1,070	1,111	1,086	1,056	1,019	1,011	892	956	1,129	1,040	1,086	893	930	856	1,028	955	1,217	855	1,010	1,022	— 12
	Kolar ...	1,118	1,072	1,115	1,071	1,000	1,042	906	947	1,130	998	967	828	834	770	919	891	1,215	707	985	1,020	— 35
	Tumkur ...	1,052	1,115	1,026	1,052	1,091	1,043	935	876	1,121	989	996	846	888	830	1,075	924	1,246	1,072	994	1,033	— 39
	Mysore ...	1,048	1,061	1,054	1,043	1,004	1,010	876	934	1,160	1,092	1,061	966	1,004	972	1,176	1,077	1,342	1,453	1,035	1,036	— 1
	Chitaldurg ...	1,064	1,089	1,041	1,069	1,033	1,014	902	953	1,126	942	950	854	886	799	965	873	1,093	1,416	975	980	— 5
	Total Eastern Division ...	*1,066*	*1,085*	*1,064*	*1,055*	*1,025*	*1,022*	*895*	*928*	*1,137*	*1,027*	*1,025*	*892*	*924*	*866*	*1,054*	*969*	*1,244*	*1,005*	*1,007*	*1,022*	— *15*
Western Division.	Hassan ...	1,035	1,076	1,043	1,059	1,024	1,023	943	893	1,120	1,042	997	926	972	910	1,146	1,072	1,366	588	1,019	1,049	— 30
	Shimoga ...	1,034	1,023	1,057	1,070	1,056	1,017	893	858	969	856	873	764	806	758	925	850	1,149	1,857	913	927	— 14
	Kadur ...	1,015	1,033	1,052	1,062	1,202	1,095	868	791	903	834	810	705	791	764	945	983	1,194	4,166	897	935	— 38
	Total Western Division ...	*1,030*	*1,046*	*1,050*	*1,064*	*1,037*	*1,038*	*905*	*851*	*1,004*	*913*	*894*	*804*	*861*	*813*	*1,008*	*960*	*1,245*	*1,062*	*947*	*1,068*	— *121*
	For the Province ...	**1,057**	**1,074**	**1,060**	**1,057**	**1,025**	**1,026**	**898**	**905**	**1,098**	**994**	**986**	**867**	**906**	**852**	**1,049**	**960**	**1,245**	**1,013**	**980**	**1,006**	— **16**

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A legitimate conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing statistics is that, notwithstanding the rise in the normal population at the census under review, as compared with the previous enumeration which embraced the famine-period of 1876-77, there is still a decrease of 16 females per mille, leaving emigration and mortality out of account. The rates of decrease, however, do not exceed 40 per mille in any District.

Further, it is gratifying to note that, even contrasting a non-famine District with an affected area, the falling-off is but trifling, being as low as 5 in a thousand of population; and the fluctuations in the relative proportions of the sexes at the different ages are more clearly seen in the diagram attached, in which the age results of the comparatively prosperous District of Mysore are contrasted with those of Chitaldurg, which had been decidedly one of the most stricken by the last famine.

Comparison with countries abroad

136. The following is the outcome of comparison of the sex results of this Province with corresponding figures yielded by some of the other Indian Provinces, and a few European countries selected for the purpose:—

Province or Country.	Ratio of Females to 1,000 Males.
Mysore	990
ALL INDIA	959
Madras	1,024
Bombay	955
Bengal	1,011
Central Provinces	984
England and Wales	1,055
Switzerland	1,041
France	1,005
Belgium	1,001
Italy	995

Thus, Mysore is in no way inferior to '*All India*' in point of female strength, but her ratio is surpassed by the sister Provinces of Madras and Bengal, and still more by the European countries selected. The principal feature presented by these statistics is, as already observed in reference to this Province, the invariably high proportions borne by the female children under 9 years; whilst the sudden fluctuation occurring at the age-periods of "*20 to 24 & 50 to 54*" in all the countries alike, accords with and emphasizes the conclusion arrived at in respect of Mysore (*vide* para 135 supra) *viz.*, that the mortality has been smaller at those ages.

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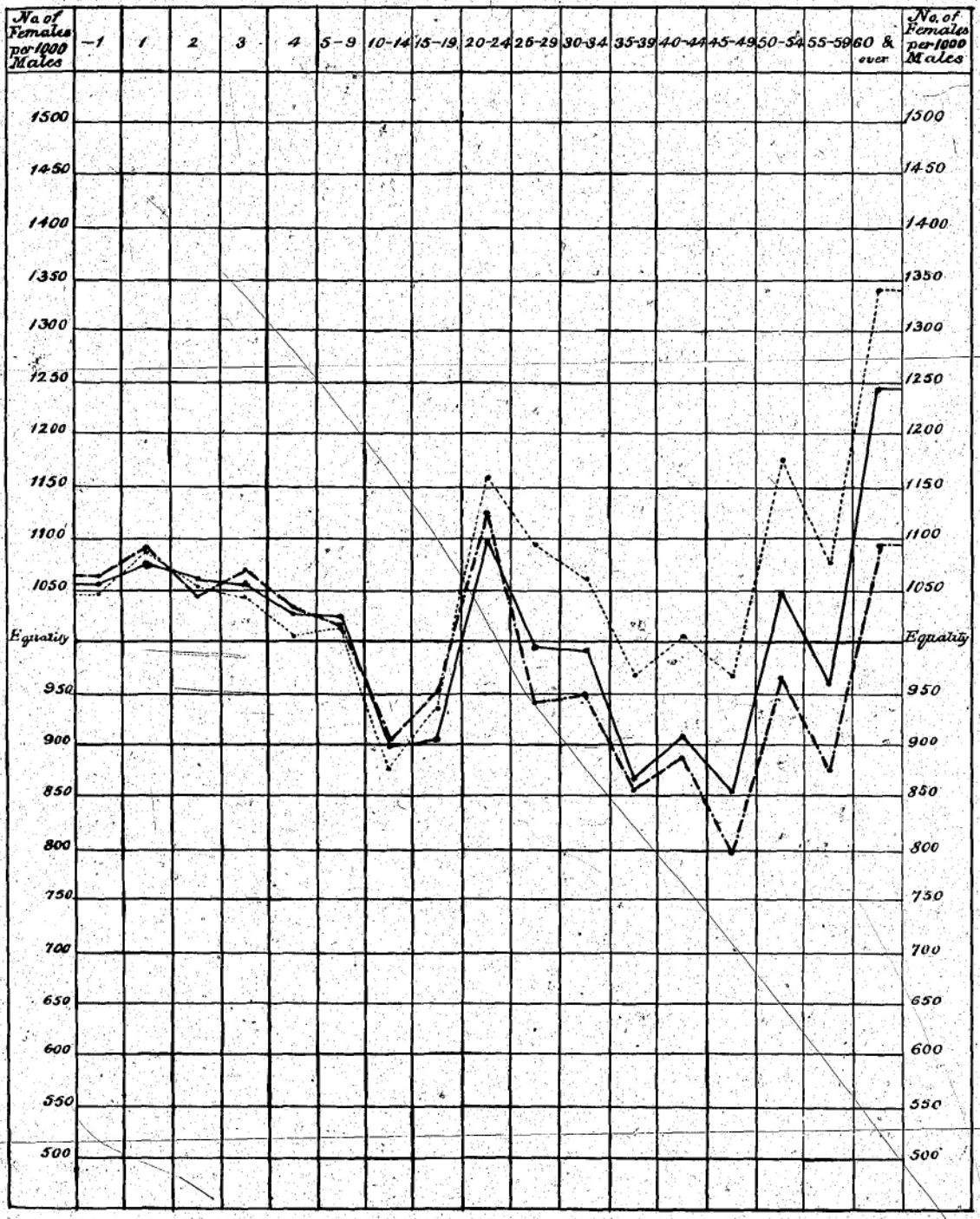
DIAGRAM

Showing the Relative Proportions of the Sexes at different ages.



*Province*_____

*Mysore*_____ (*Non famine Dt*)

*Chitaldurg*_____ (*Famine Dt in 1876-77*)

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Age.	Average number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age-period.										
	Indian Provinces.						European Countries.				
	Mysore	All India.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Central Provinces.	England and Wales.	France.	Switzerland.	Belgium.	Italy.
Under 1 year	1,057	1,004	975	1,005	1,017	1,013	998	972	...	...	956
1 „	1,074	1,036	1,056	1,048	1,073	1,056	1,004	973	...	...	962
2 „	1,060	1,072	1,071	1,067	1,111	1,090	1,003	987	...	...	965
3 „	1,057	1,070	1,097	1,096	1,102	1,096	1,006	991	...	...	962
4 „	1,025	992	1,042	1,006	1,010	1,007	1,004	998	...	...	978
Total Under 5 years... ...	*1,053*	*1,034*	*1,057*	*1,042*	*1,065*	*1,054*	*1,003*	*984*	**999**	*986*	**964**
5 to 9 years	1,026	926	1,004	942	938	923	1,006	996	996	987	966
10 to 14 „	898	795	879	806	801	809	997	985	1,005	985	959
15 to 19 „	905	922	934	914	1,019	960	1,008	999	1,009	981	1,025
20 to 24 „	1,098	1,088	1,218	1,059	1,195	1,183	1,093	1,057	1,072	999	1,017
25 to 29 „	994	991	1,080	943	1,071	1,058	1,087	958	1,036	989	1,027
30 to 34 „	986	955	1,066	948	1,006	923	1,077	985	1,048	997	1,027
35 to 39 „	867	861	847	854	886	895	1,069	993			1,005
40 to 44 „	906	964	1,041	877	1,015	893	1,079	986	1,063	997	1,010
45 to 49 „	852	885	990	1,010	906	875	1,103	1,001			996
50 to 54 „	1,049	1,021	1,168	1,071	1,092	984	1,104	1,028	1,098	1,006	1,020
55 to 59 „	960	936	922	997	1,027	1,028	1,111	1,015			986
60 and over „	1,245	1,195	1,240	1,223	1,352	1,260	1,187	1,067	1,083	1,136	980
Total.....	**990**	**959**	**1,024**	**955**	**1,011**	**984**	**1,055**	**1,005**	**1,041**	**1,001**	**995**

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137. Descending into particulars, the subjoined statement exhibits the ratios borne by the females to each thousand of males among each religious community :—

Relative proportions in different religions.

Age-periods.	Average number of Females at each age to 1,000 Males of the same Age.			
	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Jains.
Under 1 year	1,057	1,045	1,053	1,339
1 „	1,075	1,018	1,211	1,305
2 „	1,062	1,055	920	1,045
3 „	1,054	1,131	1,002	1,005
4 „	1,026	1,032	956	958
Total under 5 years	*1,053*	*1,060*	*1,013*	*1,095*
5 to 9 „	1,030	971	979	959
10 to 14 „	903	871	974	886
15 to 19 „	906	876	1,064	765
Total under 20 „	*959*	*897*	*1,001*	*876*
20 to 24 „	1,113	982	619	792
25 to 29 „	1,002	926	698	705
Total under 30 „	*1,056*	*953*	*654*	*747*
30 to 34 „	993	894	836	854
35 to 39 „	873	770	798	719
40 to 44 „	911	813	904	824
45 to 49 „	858	753	805	732
50 to 54 „	1,056	960	916	988
Total under 55 „	*937*	*846*	*847*	*820*
55 to 59 „	970	813	821	766
60 and over „	1,254	1,126	1,194	786
Total All ages	**996**	**924**	**878**	**866**

Thus, while the total female population is below the males, the Hindu religion, of which the numbers transcend those of the other prevailing creeds, shows the highest average of 996 females.

Islám comes next with 924, followed by the still smaller proportion of 878 of Christian females. The lowest strength is represented by the Jains, whose proportion is but 866.

Going into further details, the several age-periods yield a slight increase, to the Musalmán and the Jain females under 5 years, over their Hindu sisters of the same division of life-period. Among the Hindus, the disproportion in the strength between '20 to 30' and the other ages is somewhat in need of an explanation, which is obtained by a number of wives of this age having perhaps emigrated with their husbands and relatives in search of better means of livelihood.

The ratio of the Musalman girls is much lower between 10 and 20 years than between 20 and 30 years, and dwindles down as low as 753 women in a thousand of males, about the age of 50, although towards the end of life the former appear in evidence in larger ratios.

The sex proportions of the other religions are not out of the ordinary, and do not call for special notice.

138. Further, the statistics of age-periods show with a remarkable degree of regularity the preponderance of either sex in the following alternate periods, *viz* :—

General agreement as to preponderance of sexes.

(*a*) *Female* infants and children up to 10 years of age.

(*b*) *Males* from 10 to 19.

(*c*) *Females* from 20 to 29.

(*d*) *Males* from 30 to 49

(*e*) *Females* from 50 to 54.

(*f*) *Males* from 55 to 59.

(*g*) *Females* from 60 and upwards.

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The alternation of preponderance of each sex has therefore occurred by decennial periods up to the age of 30, after which the intervals expanded to 20 years till the age of 49. Thenceforward the intervals were quinquennial. Thus, women seem to recover their excessive numbers oftener in a lifetime than their lords and masters.

Proportions in town and country.

139. The distribution of the sexes in urban and rural quarters next calls for notice. Accordingly the following table evidences, by the side of the figures for the Bangalore and Mysore cities, the ratios borne by the females respectively in 5 towns and a like number of rural circles selected for the purpose; and carrying the comparison further, the sex ratios for a few foreign countries are also exhibited in juxtaposition.

Age-periods.	Average number of **Females** per **1,000 Males** of the same age.										
	Provincial averages.	Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station.	Mysore City.	5 Urban circles (average).	5 Rural circles (average).	Averages of homogeneous divisions. Eastern Division.	Averages of homogeneous divisions. Western Division.	Madras Presidency.	Bombay Presidency.	Bengal Presidency.	England and Wales.
Under 1 year	1,057	1,071	1,054	1,029	985	1,066	1,030	975	1,005	1,017	998
1 ,,	1,074	**1,152**	1,043	1,115	935	1,085	1,046	1,058	1,048	1,073	1,004
2 ,,	1,060	1,039	1,011	1,054	1,075	1,064	1,050	1,071	1,067	1,111	1,063
3 ,,	1,057	1,040	1,044	1,037	1,084	1,055	1,064	1,092	1,096	1,102	1,006
4 ,,	1,125	993	987	1,078	**1,155**	1,025	1,027	1,042	1,006	1,010	1,004
5 to 9 years	1,026	995	998	1,064	1,047	1,022	1,038	1,004	942	938	1,006
10 to 14 ,,	898	959	*862*	932	838	895	905	879	*806*	*801*	*997*
15 to 19 ,,	905	1,012	936	934	987	928	854	934	914	1,019	1,008
20 to 24 ,,	1,098	939	1,041	1,116	1,065	1,137	1,004	1,218	1,059	1,195	1,093
25 to 29 ,,	994	952	1,020	1,041	943	1,027	913	1,080	943	1,071	1,087
30 to 34 ,,	986	1,020	1,001	1,038	966	1,025	894	1,066	948	1,008	1,077
35 to 39 ,,	867	*857*	963	*976*	971	892	804	*847*	854	886	1,069
40 to 44 ,,	906	1,009	982	1,094	*814*	924	861	1,041	877	1,015	1,079
45 to 49 ,,	*852*	936	1,081	*922*	897	*866*	*813*	990	1,010	906	1,103
50 to 54 ,,	1,049	1,057	1,217	1,206	1,060	1,054	1,008	1,168	1,071	1,092	1,104
55 to 59 ,,	960	896	1,525	922	1,074	969	960	922	997	1,027	1,111
60 and over ,,	**1,245**	1,066	**1,321**	**1,348**	1,096	**1,244**	**1,245**	**1,240**	**1,223**	**1,352**	**1,187**
Of all Ages	990	980	1,018	1,054	985	1,007	947	1,024	955	1,011	1,055

These figures clearly indicate a larger collection of the female sex in towns than in the country by about 70 per mille, (*i. e.*, 1,054 against 985). The general agreement of the high town ratios of this Province with the provincial average proportions of Madras and Bengal confirm the extent to which women are everywhere employed in various kinds of unskilled labor, such as cotton and silk spinning, day-labor, porterage, fruit and vegetable selling and the like, not excluding the suburban field and garden work. The magnitude of the proportions above outlined seems to be indebted in a certain measure to the number of women employed as domestic servants in the upper class families most numerous in towns. The circumstance is further corroborated by the higher proportions of females in urban than in rural parts, between the ages of 20 to 55 years; the same state of things is presumed to exist in England also, from the high averages thereof for similar age-periods.

Note.—In this table the entries in bold antique type indicate the period at which the ratio of females to males is the highest, and those in italics the periods at which it is the least.

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140. The following table compares the ratios of females to 1,000 males in the different Districts in the 2 censuses of 1891 and 1881. It betrays an average falling-off at the former enumeration of 16 females per mille for the whole Province, ranging from 1 in the Mysore to 39 in the Tumkúr District.

Comparison with 1881.

Age-period.	Ratio of females to males (per mille) in the several Districts of the Province.										
	Eastern Division.						Western Division.				For the Province.
	Bangalore.	Kólár.	Tumkúr.	Mysore.	Chitaldurg.	Total Eastern Division.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadúr.	Total Western Division.	
Under 1 year	+ 1	— 23	+ 7	— 10	+ 50	+ 2	— 11	— 7	— 56	— 20	— 2
1 ,,	+41	+ 4	+ 50	+ 24	+ 60	+ 32	+ 87	+ 11	+ 42	+ 47	+ 39
2 ,,	+49	+ 68	— 99	— 34	+ 53	+ 2	— 53	— 20	— 60	— 42	— 12
3 ,,	— 56	— 98	—178	—107	—126	— 101	— 109	— 92	— 124	— 105	—104
4 ,,	—28	—112	— 23	— 48	— 76	— 46	— 36	+ 30	+ 88	— 33	— 42
Total 0 to 4 years	— 2	— 40	— 36	— 33	+ 1	— 22	— 21	— 11	— 65	— 38	— 23
5 to 9 ,,	—35	— 36	— 38	+ 1	— 49	— 24	+ 1	— 7	+ 59	+ 12	— 13
10 to 14 ,,	—59	— 62	— 5	— 13	— 43	— 36	+ 26	+ 21	— 16	+ 11	— 21
15 to 19 ,,	—42	+ 30	+ 1	+ 24	+ 90	+ 34	— 33	— 52	— 84	— 53	+ 7
20 to 24 ,,	—64	— 35	—103	— 43	— 3	— 48	— 78	— 88	— 226	— 122	— 58
25 to 29 ,,	—53	— 46	— 89	— 61	— 73	— 60	— 136	— 44	— 75	— 83	— 59
30 to 34 ,,	+18	+ 3	+ 14	— 58	+ 32	+ 4	— 83	+ 29	— 37	— 32	— 3
35 to 39 ,,	+57	+ 48	+ 5	+ 41	+ 97	+ 47	+ 47	+ 115	+ 31	+ 64	+ 57
40 to 44 ,,	—38	—130	—135	— 4	— 28	— 57	— 78	— 29	— 63	— 35	— 48
45 to 49 ,,	—49	—118	—147	+ 55	—136	— 53	— 95	+ 14	— 49	— 47	— 49
50 to 54 ,,	—168	—280	—268	— 22	—257	— 165	— 257	— 148	— 206	— 205	— 168
55 to 59 ,,	—37	—144	—210	...	—124	— 78	— 153	— 128	— 43	— 123	— 97
60 and over ,,	+16	— 36	— 20	— 27	— 8	— 15	+ 21	— 19	— 27	— 1	— 10
All Ages	—12	—35	—39	— 1	— 5	— 15	— 30	— 14	— 38	—121	— 16

The above data points to the conclusion that there has been a general diminution in 1891 in the female population at every age-period, save among one-year old children and adults between 35 and 39 years. This exception and the partial rise in the intervening periods of 15 to 19 and 30 to 34 years constitute the principal feature in the variation between the two records.

141. As a suggestive handle to the students of sociology, it is proposed towards the close of this chapter to show :—

Proportion of sexes by caste.

(1) the castes and sub-castes in which the males exceed the females, and

(2) those in which the balance has been disturbed in favour of the fair sex.

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142. The first of the subjoined statements accordingly gives the figures falling under the former head, thrown into averages :—

Males.

Castes in which the males exceed the females.

Religion.	Main caste.	Total number of males.	Total number of females.	Average number of females per 1,000 males.
Hindu	Kshatriya	11,135	10,660	957
	Marâta	22,961	21,486	936
	Nâyar	67	50	746
	Pillé	314	245	780
	Tigala	28,660	28,050	979
	Iraliga	551	551	948
	Koracha	5,578	5,192	931
	Korama	6,865	6,859	999
	Lambayi	20,585	18,552	950
	Uriya	5	3	600
	Brâmhan	93,419	90,122	965
	Sâtâni	10,094	9,893	980
	Sanyâsi	357	327	916
	Kanakkan	57	51	895
	Kâyasta	5	1	200
	Bhat Raju	723	665	920
	Râchévâr	4,799	4,755	991
	Baniya	28	13	464
	Banajiga	57,653	57,082	990
	Guzaráti	41	30	732
	Jat	1	...	...
	Kómati	15,181	13,873	914
	Mudali	2,969	2,468	831
	Nágarta	12,015	10,949	911
	Márvádi	17	4	235
	Panchála	58,060	55,671	959
	Náyinda	18,997	18,799	963
	Darzi	5,527	5,137	929
	Gánga	754	672	891
	Agasa	42,879	42,792	998
	Golla	65,233	63,762	977
	Kumbára	21,210	19,599	924
	Uppára	44,854	44,269	987
	Véliga	20,540	19,397	944
	Mádiga	119,906	119,669	998
	Vadda	54,821	52,382	956
	Méda	2,335	1,926	825
	Béda	108,852	108,278	995
	Budabudike	553	539	975
	Sillékyâta	55	38	691
	Sudagádusidda	25	21	840
	Gondaliga	16	13	812
	Jógi	4,780	4,630	969
	Mondaru	127	62	488
	Caste not stated	2,013	1,699	843

Castes in which the males exceed the females.

Religion.	Main caste.	Total number of males.	Total number of females.	Average number of females per 1,000 males.
Musalman	Arab	17	11	647
	Balúchi	2	...	...
	Hanifi	597	501	839
	Khádri	2	...	...
	Mogal	4,854	4,563	940
	Pat'hán	19,952	18,627	934
	Sléch	78,930	73,617	933
	Sayad	20,201	18,472	914
	Sharíf	453	439	969
	Musalman (unspecified)	478	383	801
	Labbé	2,359	1,358	576
	Mápló	151	27	179
	Meman	128	116	906
	Pindári	1,064	984	925
	Pinjári	1,199	98	818
	Jáin	5	...	...
Christian	Chinese	4	...	...
	Jews	3	...	...
	Israelites	1	...	...
	Australasians	1	...	...
	Europeans	4,031	2,198	545
	Native Christians	14,427	13,527	938
Jain	Sáda Vakkaliga	516	494	957
	Tírt'hankara	1,346	1,218	905
	Pítámbara	5	...	...
	Bávaji	1	...	...
	Digambara	2,891	2,586	867
	S'vétámbara	75	10	133
	Márvádi	55	5	91
	Baniya	77	43	558
	Gádiya	1	...	...
	Jains (unspecified)	1,101	880	799
	S'rávaka	1,038	924	890
	Caste not stated	10	2	200
Parsi	Pársi	18	17	944
Theist	Irish	1	...	...
Buddhist	Márvádi	2	...	...
	Singhalí	3	...	...

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Thus among the agricultural classes who form the bulk of the Hindu population, and also the Maráta, the Tigala, the Banajiga, the Golla, the Uppára, the Mádiga, the Béda and a good many of the wandering tribes, such as, the Lambánís and Vaddars, the males outnumber the females. The same remark applies to certain non-agricultural classes like the goldsmiths, barbers, washermen, potters, &c., and also to a few sections of the Brámhan, Sátáni, and Kómati castes. The aggregate of males for the Hindu religion is in excess of the other sex by about 25,000 persons.

Among the Musalmans also, the bread-winning males outnumber the dependent females.

Similarly, the Native Christian men exceed their women in number, and the small proportion of women among Europeans suggests the explanation that a very large percentage of the class are immigrants, whose families are probably living in their native countries.

Among the Jains, the Digambara and Tírt'hankara sub-divisions carry the highest proportion both in population and in the strength of the males. The S'rávakás follow them closely.

Females.

143. Turning next to the castes and sub-divisions in which females exceed the males, the Lingáyet, the Vakkaliga, the Kuruba, the Besta, and the Holaya, who in many cases are the backbone of the agricultural population, figure conspicuously in the attached statement; although the excess rates do not exceed in any case beyond 16 in a thousand persons. Social pessimists are not wanting to prophesy the decadence of these classes, owing to the current theory said to be traceable to Manu's Smriti, that the predominence of the feminine element in any given fraction of the social polity is a sign of its waning prosperity and racial vigour, although it is undeniable that more women participating with the men in agricultural and industrial employments is frequently a decided advantage. Of the professional castes, the Néigé (weavers) and the Gániga (oilmongers) possess a surplusage of females in variable ratios.

Among the Musalmans, only the Dáyaré (Mahádavi) sub-division has returned an excess of females, showing as many as a thousand per 762 males.

Castes in which the females exceed the males.					Castes in which the females exceed the males.				
Religion.	Main caste.	Total number of males.	Total number of females.	Average number of females per 1,000 males.	Religion.	Main caste.	Total number of males.	Total number of females.	Average number of females per 1,000 males.
Hindu	Lingáyet	241,484	241,675	1,001	Hindu	Kurma	3	4	1,333
	Vakkaliga	665,516	676,333	1,016		Naiuva	3,565	3,911	1,097
	Kuruba	173,536	175,501	1,011		Multani	1	1	1,000
	Dásari	583	595	1,021					
	Bairágí	104	118	1,135	Musalman	Kandhári	...	2	...
	Gósáyi	209	215	1,029		Dáyaré (Mahádavi)	1,081	1,419	1,313
	Ládar	1,014	1,032	1,018					
	Néigé	43,399	43,587	1,004					
	Gánigé	17,708	18,100	1,022	Christian	Armenian	4	4	1,000
	Besta	49,735	50,162	1,009		Burmese	2	2	1,000
	Móchi	361	385	1,066		Eurasians	1,833	2,098	1,145
	Holaya	259,909	260,494	1,002					
	Pandáram	6	9	1,500	Sikh	Kshatriya	13	16	1,231
	Sániyar	1	2	2,000					
	Dombar	1,217	1,283	1,054	Jew	Jews	10	11	1,100
	Gárdiga	411	465	1,107	Bramho	Vellála Vakkaliga	10	13	1,300

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144. The inquiry has been invested with a unique and surpassing interest by the influence the disparity of the sexes exerts on the matrimonial market, especially among the Hindús. Immemorial custom has among this community frequently superseded and emasculated reason and written law, and has made its various sub-divisions emphatically endogamous. Whilst it is unavoidably incumbent on every female among the Hindús to marry sooner or later, more usually before a certain tender age, it is also inevitable for her to mate herself within her own narrow tribal or sub-caste circle. The difficulty of finding eligible and suitable husbands for the daughters of an endogamous people, always a recognized condition, has been very much intensified in the last decade in those sections in which the fair sex exhibits a numerical excess. It is a common grievance among many of them named below that while on the one hand they have more girls to marry, their field of selection has on the other hand been much curtailed by the almost sure certainty of every new addition to the community taking the female form divine. It is also urged that families which used to possess more boys, and in which girls were rarities, have, in the period under review, become conspicuous by the large number of girls requiring to be properly married. The same cause has further contributed to exaggerate with a boom the value of English-educated boys among some of the superior sub-castes. The higher the examinations which their young men have passed, the greater is their value in the matrimonial market, without reference to their intrinsic worth as citizens. The parents and guardians of the poorer girls are said to be frequently outbidden by the wealthier families, whose tactics in the matter, it is said, bear the impress of the old adage "all is fair in love and war." No explanation is hazarded of this state of things among the Hindús: but only the bare fact is mentioned here as a potential factor in discussing this portion of the subject. The hardship is however not so great on the classes amongst whom adult marriage and remarriage of widows are customary. It is therefore specially accentuated in the undermentioned sub-castes and divisions :—

Castes of the Hindu religion, in which the females alone have exceeded the males.

Main Caste.	Sub-division.	Males.	Females.	Average number of females per 1,000 males.	Main Caste.	Sub-division.	Males.	Females.	Average number of females per 1,000 males.
Kshatriya	Rájapindé including Arasús	794	833	1,050	Bráhman *Continued.*	Tirumaleyár	130	132	1,015
	Gaudamané	28,722	29,765	1,036		Vangípuram	96	97	1,010
	A'rádhya	5,798	5,820	1,021		Aralé	157	183	1,165
	Gurust'hala	5,920	6,209	1,049		Balé	2,623	2,755	1,050
Lingáyet	Vadér	406	550	1,103		Dása	3,839	4,086	1,064
	Banajiga	18,636	18,686	1,003	Banajiga	Huvvádiga	418	487	1,165
	Kóris'atti	23	29	1,261		Sukamanji	137	176	1,284
	Sajjana	15,175	15,249	1,005		Telugu	29,685	29,812	1,004
						Yalé	1,761	1,840	1,045
	Aravattu Vakkalu	2,449	2,548	1,040	Nagarta	Ayódhyánagara	15	24	1,600
	Bábbúru Kammé	3,322	3,403	1,024	Pánchála	Bailu	163	170	1,043
	Désasth	8,487	8,640	1,018		Kanchugára	174	195	1,121
	Havíka	1,602	1,644	1,026	Ráchévár	Jatti	593	610	1,029
	Hoisaniga	4,141	4,187	1,011					
	Kandávara	106	107	1,009		Dévánga	21,073	21,320	1,011
Bráhman.	Kannada Kammé	1,330	1,389	1,044		,, Telugu	1,339	1,342	1,002
	Kóta	10	15	1,500		Padmasále	4,157	4,169	1,003
	Kátyáyana	67	72	1,075		Patvégár	1,560	1,614	1,035
	Sankéti	1,255	1,267	1,010	Néigé	Sakunsále	625	627	1,003
	S'is'uvarga	64	75	1,172		Séniga	50	55	1,100
	Srívaishnava	8,359	8,458	1,012		Sáliga	221	240	1,086
	,, Hebbár	851	873	1,026		Togata	6,573	6,727	1,023

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CHAPTER V.

CIVIL CONDITION.

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COMPARATIVE TABLE.

PART A.

Showing the distribution by condition of persons at each **age-period** *with reference to marriage.*

Religion and Condition.	Of All ages.		Distribution of 10,000 persons at each age-period by condition.																							
			0 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		20 to 24		25 to 29		30 to 34		35 to 39		40 to 44		45 to 49		50 to 54		55 to 59		60 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ALL RELIGIONS.																										
Single	5,390	3,686	9,999	9,989	9,979	9,481	9,758	6,643	8,473	1,588	5,805	445	2,915	321	1,397	276	849	230	506	209	375	184	325	164	270	145	229	106
Married	4,137	4,249	1	11	20	512	239	3,278	1,505	8,099	4,108	8,838	6,859	8,312	8,184	7,247	8,575	6,533	8,559	4,722	8,445	4,178	8,017	2,631	7,733	2,437	6,644	1,178
Widowed	473	2,115	...	...	1	7	3	79	22	313	87	717	226	1,367	419	2,477	576	3,237	936	5,069	1,180	5,638	1,658	7,205	1,992	7,418	3,127	8,716
HINDU.																										
Single	5,370	3,613	9,999	9,939	9,980	9,460	9,751	6,571	8,437	1,566	5,734	434	2,874	320	1,389	276	849	230	502	212	370	186	324	167	269	144	218	108
Married	4,148	4,253	1	11	20	533	245	3,347	1,541	8,114	4,177	8,837	6,897	8,289	8,185	7,210	8,565	6,494	8,545	4,881	8,426	4,144	7,975	2,599	7,706	2,420	6,592	1,168
Widowed	482	2,134	...	...	...	7	4	82	22	320	89	729	229	1,391	426	2,514	586	3,276	953	5,107	1,204	5,670	1,701	7,234	2,025	7,436	3,190	8,724
MUSALMAN.																										
Single	5,598	3,913	9,996	9,991	9,971	9,897	9,848	7,531	8,994	1,432	6,450	364	3,254	228	1,445	188	761	149	527	127	425	101	280	90	259	115	360	61
Married	4,081	4,277	4	7	28	187	149	2,423	989	8,369	3,484	9,133	6,570	8,870	8,263	8,022	8,861	7,394	8,838	5,443	8,360	4,912	8,774	3,156	8,360	2,805	7,479	1,321
Widowed	321	1,810	...	2	1	6	3	41	17	199	66	483	176	902	287	1,790	378	2,457	635	4,430	715	4,980	949	6,754	1,321	7,080	2,161	8,618
CHRISTIAN.																										
Single	6,173	4,765	9,985	9,962	9,968	9,947	9,892	9,082	9,362	4,586	7,850	2,163	4,569	1,222	1,779	927	1,109	762	806	468	652	475	535	404	453	487	333	213
Married	3,507	3,686	4	19	12	49	103	902	580	5,191	2,098	7,308	5,231	7,708	7,906	7,447	8,329	6,857	8,574	5,745	8,640	4,454	8,093	3,353	8,027	2,955	7,054	1,648
Widowed	320	1,549	11	19	20	4	5	16	58	223	52	529	150	1,070	315	1,626	562	2,401	620	3,787	708	5,071	1,372	6,243	1,520	6,558	2,558	8,139
JAIN.																										
Single	5,572	3,350	10,000	9,988	9,952	9,548	9,764	6,383	8,376	1,573	6,775	196	4,175	114	2,196	101	1,663	57	1,035	187	765	79	889	...	521	68	355	74
Married	3,676	3,943	...	12	36	427	236	3,467	1,080	8,201	3,112	8,679	5,503	7,886	6,998	6,084	7,495	5,686	7,357	3,476	7,294	3,810	6,902	2,516	6,667	1,633	5,259	737
Widowed	752	2,707	...	...	12	25	...	150	44	426	113	1,125	322	2,000	806	3,815	842	4,257	1,608	6,337	1,941	6,111	2,209	7,484	2,812	8,299	4,046	9,189
OTHER.																										
Single	5,088	4,211	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	3,333	10,000	2,857	...	2,000	3,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Married	4,336	3,684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,667	...	5,714	...	8,000	6,667	7,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,000	...	10,000	7,500	1,667
Widowed	526	2,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,429	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	2,500	8,333

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COMPARATIVE TABLE.

PART. B.

Showing the distribution by age of persons of each **condition.**

Religion and Condition.	Distribution of 10,000 persons of each condition by age.																							
	0 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		20 to 24		25 to 29		30 to 34		35 to 39		40 to 44		45 to 49		50 to 54		55 to 59		60 and over	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ALL RELIGIONS.																										
Single ...	2,566	4,043	2,525	3,688	1,667	1,526	1,362	346	915	115	487	81	214	63	112	39	61	35	35	19	25	21	11	8	20	16
Married ...	...	3	6	172	53	644	315	1,512	844	1,965	1,493	1,770	1,640	1,417	1,451	942	1,358	651	895	371	808	274	413	122	724	157
Widowed ...	...	...	2	5	7	32	41	117	158	320	431	590	734	967	856	928	1,200	1,441	1,097	1,007	1,464	1,507	924	746	2,986	2,330
HINDU.																										
Single ...	2,581	4,054	2,531	3,692	1,664	1,512	1,366	343	902	113	482	82	214	63	112	39	61	36	30	19	26	22	11	8	20	17
Married ...	...	4	7	178	54	654	323	1,510	852	1,962	1,496	1,766	1,637	1,403	1,454	942	1,356	663	898	371	802	270	409	122	712	155
Widowed ...	...	...	2	5	7	32	40	148	156	323	428	591	735	974	856	947	1,302	1,442	1,105	1,012	1,473	1,499	926	747	2,970	2,310
MOSALMAN.																										
Single ...	2,459	4,023	2,548	3,765	1,744	1,668	1,309	283	975	88	509	51	213	38	88	21	61	20	31	8	20	10	9	6	34	9
Married ...	1	3	9	66	36	492	197	1,511	723	1,920	1,409	1,829	1,676	1,500	1,395	925	1,389	744	866	374	928	331	433	122	938	193
Widowed ...	...	1	2	5	7	19	45	85	173	238	482	437	740	790	758	727	1,270	1,436	890	891	1,274	1,672	911	728	3,448	2,977
CHRISTIAN.																										
Single ...	2,049	3,058	1,977	2,849	1,536	2,027	1,290	992	1,816	457	830	229	216	139	115	93	66	50	37	32	31	32	14	18	23	24
Married ...	1	8	4	18	28	260	141	1,452	854	1,981	1,688	1,864	1,689	1,444	1,520	1,081	1,225	804	857	385	830	341	423	138	740	224
Widowed ...	32	7	32	...	...	4	142	146	220	374	504	618	756	749	1,149	905	976	1,265	787	1,043	1,512	1,516	898	734	2,992	2,639
JAIN.																										
Single ...	1,876	3,939	2,083	3,682	1,667	1,855	1,512	344	1,208	53	784	29	323	24	205	10	119	34	66	10	73	...	25	5	58	15
Married ...	...	4	12	139	61	856	279	1,745	841	2,000	1,568	1,704	1,560	1,247	1,395	819	1,277	535	948	395	860	333	488	99	711	124
Widowed ...	...	...	19	12	...	54	57	132	150	378	453	629	885	1,139	772	893	1,374	1,422	1,243	923	1,356	1,445	1,017	731	2,674	2,242
OTHER.																										
Single ...	2,414	2,084	1,724	4,168	2,069	1,666	1,724	833	1,034	833	345	416	690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Married ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,905	...	1,905	2,400	1,905	1,600	1,428	2,800	952	800	...	800	476	400	476	...	476	1,200	477
Widowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	834	6,667	...	...	833	...	...	...	833	...	...	...	3,333	...	...	3,333	4,167

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CHAPTER V.

CIVIL CONDITION.

General statistics—Civil condition in each sex generally—Mysore compared with countries abroad—Distribution according to civil condition—The general comparison with foreign countries extended to age-results—Tendency towards marriage—Relative proportions by Districts—Comparison by religions—Comparison of the relative proportion of sexes by religion—The same by Districts and all religions—Comparison of the proportions of sexes with other countries—Contrast of the opposite conditions of conjugal life—Mean age of the people in each civil condition—Mean age in each religion—Distribution at each age—Territorial differences within the Province—Comparison with other Provinces and countries—Comparison with 1881; IN TOWN AND IN THE COUNTRY—General observations—The Unmarried—The Married—The Widowed—Distribution over the conditions—Distribution of condition over age—Proportion of sexes in opposite conditions; SPECIAL STATISTICS FOR THE PROVINCE—Statistics relating to marriage—Husbands and wives at each age among the Hindus—Hindu widowers and widows—Musalmans—Christians—Jains—Abstract of marriage results—Excess of wives over husbands—Excess of widows over widowers—Relative proportions at different ages—Distribution by the 3 special heads of marriage—Mean age according to special statistics.

General statistics.

145. In the sequence of themes arranged in the order of the Imperial tables, this review proposes to divide the total population returned at the last census into 3 main classes, *viz.*, (1) the single or unmarried, (2) the married and (3) the widowed. The imperfections of the enumeration have added a fourth division to the above, *viz.*, the unspecified.

Table VIII accordingly shows for each District and separately for each religion the number of persons of each sex who were at the time of the census *single* (unmarried), *married* and *widowed*, combined with their age-periods. Exclusive of 180 persons of both sexes, whose civil condition was not stated, there were returned 2,483,368 males and 2,460,056 females, regarding whom the following abstract will furnish details :—

Statement showing the number of persons of either sex belonging to each Civil Condition, according to religion.

Religion.	Males.				Females.			
	Single or unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Hindu	**1,248,327**	**964,131**	**111,975**	*2,324,433*	836,257	984,372	493,898	*2,314,527*
Musalmán	**73,602**	**53,655**	**4,214**	*131,471*	47,540	51,965	21,987	*121,492*
Christian	**12,534**	**7,121**	**636**	*20,291*	8,495	6,571	2,752	*17,818*
Jain	**3,965**	**2,616**	**535**	*7,116*	2,064	2,430	1,668	*6,162*
Other	**29**	**25**	**3**	*57*	24	21	12	*57*
Total.....	**1,338,457**	**1,027,548**	**117,363**	* **2,483,368**	**894,380**	**1,045,359**	**520,317**	* **2,460,056**

* Exclusive of those whose civil condition has not been stated.

Civil condition in each sex generally.

146. A still clearer view of the above distribution is obtained by a reference to the comparative table which heads this chapter, in which the population is reduced to the scale of 10,000 persons, and in which, Part **A** exhibits how many at any particular age-period were single, married or widowed. Part **B**, on the other hand, gives the

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proportion the single, married or widowed at that age bear to the total population under each condition, respectively. In other words, age is the prominent feature in the former; while in the latter, distribution is made of the civil condition itself over the different age-periods. It will be seen that the males formed 50·24 per cent or a trifle over one half of the entire population, and that more than one half of them, or 53·9 per cent, were single; and no less than 41·37 per cent were married; whilst only 4·73 per cent were widowers. Of the female population, 36·36 were single, 42·49 per cent married; and the widowed represented as many as 21·15. Or roughly, every fifth woman in the country is a widow. And again among the unmarried, there are nearly half as many more single males as there are spinsters, and among the married there is one wife more for every hundred husbands.

Taking the 2 sexes together, the proportions in 100 of the population of both sexes and all ages are 45·13 unmarried, 41·93 married and 12·94 widowed.

147. Before analysing further the civil condition by age, it cannot fail to be interesting to compare the general results yielded for this Province with the corresponding statistics of certain other countries. In the marginal table Mysore is compared with the mean results of 5 selected countries of Europe and India.

Mysore compared with countries abroad.

	Province or Country.	Average number in each condition in 1,000 of Population.					
		Males.			Females.		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
European countries.	England and Wales	**620**	**346**	**34**	593	331	76
	Scotland	**663**	**304**	**33**	628	290	82
	Ireland	**687**	**275**	**38**	634	270	96
	France	**551**	**396**	**53**	504	394	102
	Italy	**599**	**361**	**40**	540	367	93
	Mean of 5 European countries (all ages)	*624*	*336*	*40*	*580*	*330*	*90*
Indian Provinces.	Madras	**547**	**415**	**38**	364	423	213
	Bombay	**459**	**489**	**52**	303	514	183
	Bengal	**465**	**495**	**40**	294	491	215
	Central Provinces	**463**	**494**	**43**	344	508	148
	Punjab	**524**	**415**	**61**	362	495	143
	Mean of 5 Indian Provinces (all ages)	*491*	*462*	*47*	*353*	*486*	*161*
	Mysore Province (All Ages)	**539**	**414**	**47**	**364**	**425**	**211**

It holds a mirror to the different social conditions obtaining in India and in Europe. The high percentages of bachelors and spinsters in Europe, as against the smaller numbers in the same condition in India, point to the notorious fact that whilst in European communities marriage is a civil contract compassed by no more stringent law than individual inclination; in India, it is regarded as an indispensable religious obligation, especially in the case of the females. The same conclusion is emphasized still more by the numbers of the married of both sexes in the 2 sets of selected areas. And, running the eye perpendicularly along the last column of the above table, the reader cannot fail to be struck with the disproportionately large number of widows existing in the Indian countries. Mere figures do not, of course, indicate all that is meant by widowhood in the 2 quarters of the globe: but as a commentary on the pernicious results of early marriage in India, notwithstanding the halo of romance and superior morality with which apologists are wont to hedge it, the undeniable logic of figures excites a sad train of reflections in the minds of the thoughtful.

Again, contrasting both sexes in the married condition in Mysore, with the average for Europe, the former exceeds the latter by nearly 8 per cent in the

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case of husbands and 9·5 in that of wives. This reduces the numbers of the unmarried of both sexes to very much below the mean strength of European countries, whilst the difference between husbands and wives in Mysore is 1·1 per cent. in favor of the latter.

As regards the widowed, it should be noted that the proportion of widowers in Mysore is the same as in the other Indian Provinces under all ages, *viz.*, 47 as against 40 of European countries : in other words there is on an average one widower in excess in Mysore or in India for every hundred of the same in Europe.

Coming to the widows, Mysore is, if at all, richer in these unfortunate beings than 3 out of the 5 of her sister Provinces, and is more than doubly so when compared with Europe. 21 per cent of the entire female population in Mysore are widows ; Madras alone is slightly superior to her in this respect, while Bengal is treading close on her heels. Early and disproportionate marriages and the prohibition of remarriage in the case of one half of the population have contributed to raise the number of widows to more than 50 per cent of the married women or men in the Province ; whilst in the European countries, not more than 30 widows are found for every 110 wives.

Distribution according to civil condition.

148. The figures exhibited in Part **A** of the comparative table already referred to indicate the relative strength represented by the conjugal conditions at each age-period.

It is well to preface the following observations by calling attention to the fact that, in the Indian census returns, marriage is not narrowed to the European rite of consummation between adults. In India, it also includes an exaggerated kind of betrothal, although with all the marital responsibilities and religious sanctions minus sexual consummation and cohabitation, during periods of minority and non-age. This will account for small boys being frequently exhibited as benedicts.

Beginning with the unmarried males, the first two quinquennial ages show the bachelors in full strength ; their proportions, however, in the succeeding ages decline somewhat perceptibly up to 24 years, and considerably in the advanced ages, till they sink as low as 2 per cent about the age of 60 years. But it must be borne in mind that, from the total of the unmarried, the high figures shown under the several periods up to 15, properly falling under the category of children, should strictly speaking be left out of consideration ; for, even making allowance for the practice of early marriages, which obtains in nearly every class in this country, the average marriageable age throughout India, must be held to be somewhere about the fifteenth year in the case of bachelors ; so that, the smaller the number at every succeeding higher and adult age, the greater is the strength of married life. The smallest percentages of between 2 and 3 for persons of 45 and upwards, who are verging on old age, generally indicate their unmarried condition *throughout* life.

Of the married men, the proportion yielded by children under 4 years is almost nil, although here and there, 1 in every 10,000 is returned as married in the betrothal sense ; and that between 5 and 9 years is but ·2 per cent. But as a rule, the idea of marriage is not conceived till the 3rd five-yearly period is half passed, although only sons of old people begetting children late in life, especially among the more well-to-do families, are tied with the bonds of matrimony a little earlier. But such instances are only sporadic.

Accordingly, in the period of 10 to 14 years, a little over 2 per cent are married. At the end of the latter age, there is a sudden rise to 15 per cent amongst youths under 20 years ; while in the next three adult age-periods of 20 to 24, 25 to 29 and 30 to 34, the ratios are as high as 41, 69 and 81 per cent, respectively. The last of these proportions is increased by about 4 per cent (85) in the period under 40, and remains stationary in the succeeding 10 years or till the age of 50, which may be held to demarcate the furthest male limit of marriageable age ; for after this period, there is a steady decline.

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Of widowers, the proportions up to the age of 24 are infinitesimally low, being within 90 in 10,000 of population or less than 1 per cent. But a gradual rise of from 2 to about 12 per cent is apparent between 25 and 50 years of age; and in the later quinquenniums above 50, widowers have greatly increased; whilst as many as 32 per cent are represented by aged widowers.

Among the unmarried women also, the proportion of girls up to 9 years is the highest, showing that up to the first 10 years of life, single blessedness is the normal condition of Indian women. From this age upwards, a steady decline in the strength of the maidens is clear at each succeeding quinquennial period; they become less and less numerous, thereby evidencing the transition of spinsters into wives, more or less complete. This is noticeable particularly in the second decade (10 to 19), in which the spinisters are 42, as against 56 wives. The ratio of the former at the period following (20 to 24) sinks as low as 4 per cent, raising likewise the number of wives as high as 88 per cent. In the period under 30 years, the strength is reduced by 1 per cent (3·21), whilst in the later divisions, *viz.*, from 30 years and upwards, the percentages are fairly uniform, but seldom reach 3 per cent, and only 1 per cent is claimed by aged unmarried females. The existence of about 3 per cent of spinsters above 30 years of age, is somewhat startling in the face of the universal Hindu custom, by which every female is given in marriage at a far earlier age. But a partial explanation is hazarded in the possibility of a considerable number of prostitutes or grown-up women of doubtful morality having returned themselves as unmarried, especially when it is remembered, that the preliminary instructions to the census-takers made it incumbent on them to record *ipsissima verba* the statements regarding the conjugal state of the enumerated without question.

The statistics of the married women decidedly emphasize the practice according to which Indian girls are married much younger than the boys: so much so that for every boy married under 9 years, there are as many as 25 girl-wives or a trifle over 5 per cent of the total number of girls of that age. In the first half of the 2nd decade, the contrast is stronger still: for, there, the ratio increases to more than 6 times that of the preceding decade or about 33 per cent, which again in the 2nd half rises to as many as 81 per cent. In the 3rd decade, the number of married women reaches the maximum of 88 per cent; showing the remarkable condition that in every 100 women between 20 and 30 years of age, there are *only four* who have not been given in marriage. But subsequently each decade shows a decreasing number of married women till the 60th year, when they dwindle down to 25 per cent of the female population of that age-period. Practically, it may be safely said that almost the whole female population is transferred from the single to the married state before the twenty-fifth year.

The widows claim attention next. On the census night, they numbered in the aggregate 520,317, distributed by ages in the following proportions. About 7 widows are returned for every 10,000 females at the early ages between 5 and 9 years, but they increase to 79 in the same number of women in the next five years. The ratio rises in the next age-period to a little over 3 per cent, and is more than doubled (7 per cent) between 20 and 24 years. Nearly twice the strength of the latter is seen about the age of 30; and almost 25 per cent within the next 5 years. Before the age of 40, 32 per cent is reached, denoting a moiety of the strength of females under coverture. From this period, owing to the almost entire absence of the remarriage of widows, save amongst a few classes, the ranks of widowhood are largely augmented till the proportion which was held by the married women between 20 and 24 years, *viz.*, 88 per cent, is usurped by widows of 60 years and upwards.

The general comparison with foreign countries extended to age-results.

149. In the subjoined table, the incidents of the civil condition by ages in Mysore are compared with similar statistics of a few selected countries in India and in Europe.

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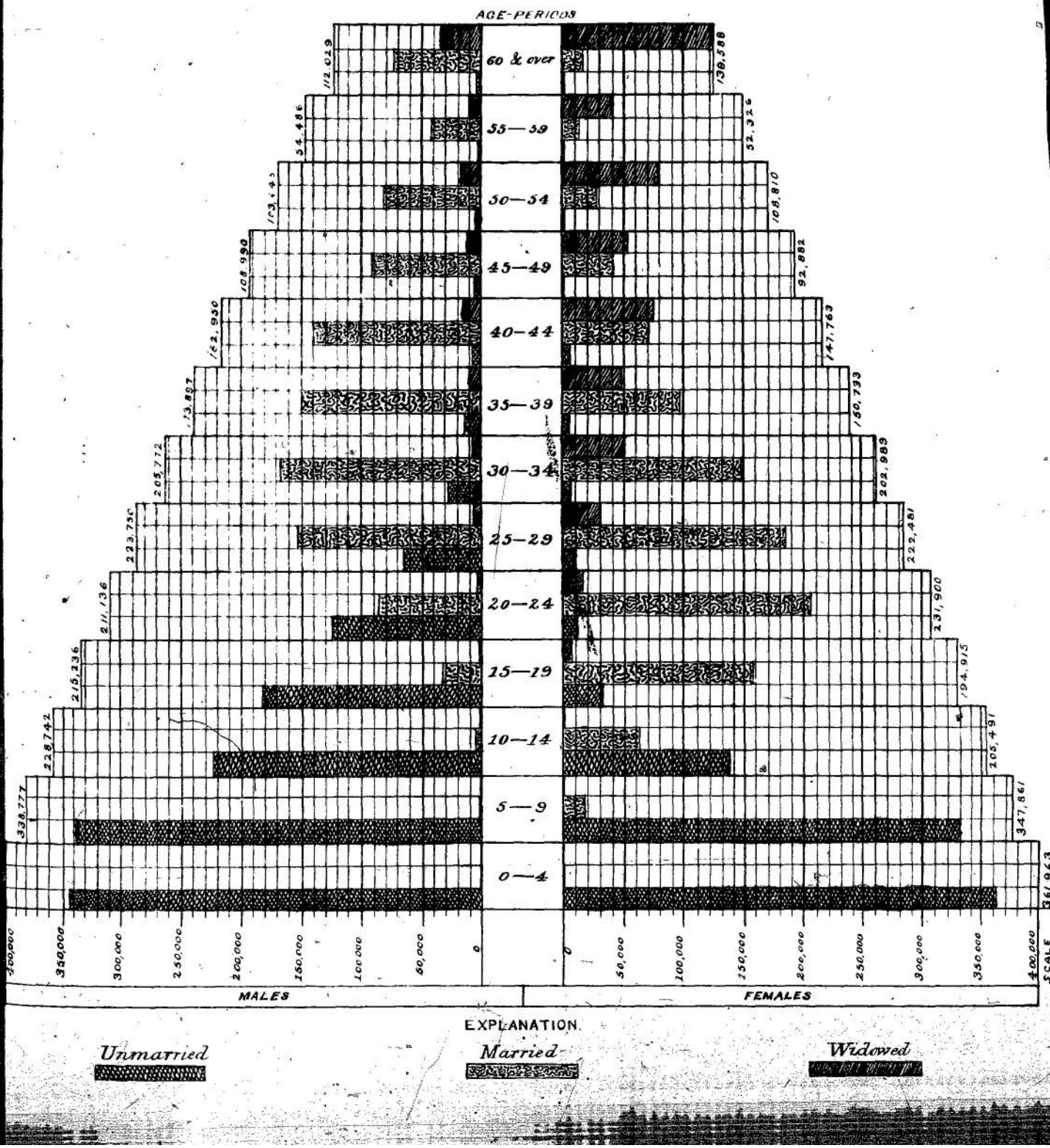
DIAGRAM

illustrating

The Civil Conditions by Sex and Age periods

and

Showing the Total Population under all conditions at each age-period.



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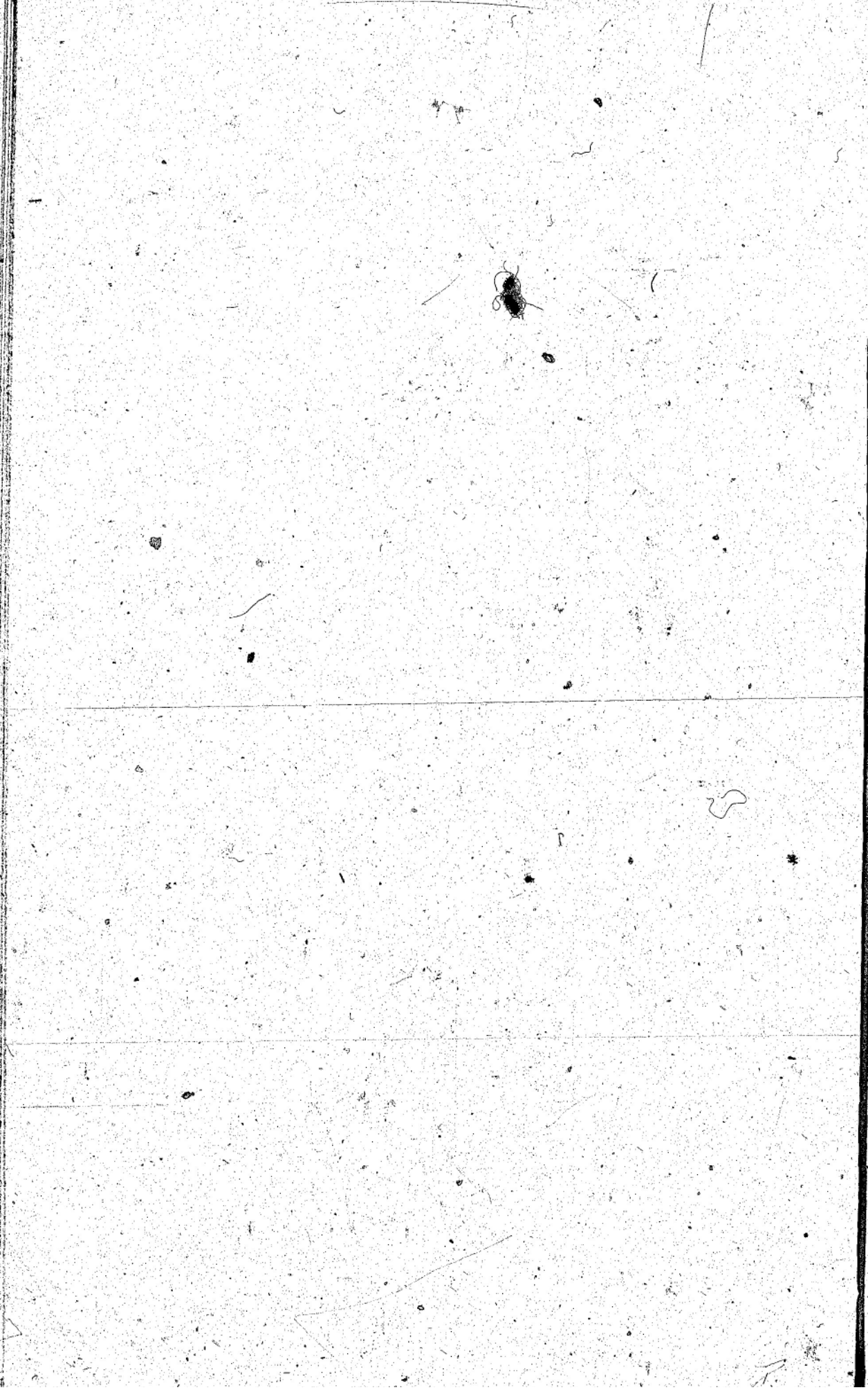

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	Country or Province and Condition.	Average per 1,000 persons.									
		Under 14 years.		15 to 24 years.		25 to 39 years.		40 to 49 years.		50 years and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried (Single.)	**India**	**935**	806	**487**	73	**116**	12	**43**	8	**34**	6
	Madras	**932**	880	**711**	138	**151**	23	**29**	17	**19**	13
	Bombay	**927**	757	**404**	45	**109**	14	**35**	10	**30**	8
	Bengal	**916**	745	**438**	29	**82**	7	**23**	4	**16**	3
	Central Provinces	**928**	827	**385**	62	**76**	10	**26**	6	**19**	5
	Panjab	**961**	888	**549**	102	**187**	9	**91**	6	**72**	5
	England and Wales	**1,000**	1,000	Information not available.				....	...	...	...
	Scotland	**1,000**	1,000	**927**	862	**343**	327	**146**	200	**114**	196
	Ireland	**1,000**	1,000	**966**	910	**522**	377	**210**	187	**139**	151
	France	**1,000**	1,000	**930**	765	**340**	248	**158**	152	**109**	127
	Italy	**1,000**	1,000	**946**	787	**340**	215	**137**	128	**110**	116
	Mysore	**993**	905	**715**	97	**180**	28	**45**	20	**27**	13
Married.	**India**	**63**	187	**492**	867	**832**	806	**859**	556	**755**	253
	Madras	**17**	114	**281**	788	**810**	748	**891**	478	**794**	191
	Bombay	**69**	233	**571**	896	**834**	801	**854**	541	**739**	259
	Bengal	**81**	244	**544**	887	**875**	769	**898**	498	**807**	221
	Central Provinces	**71**	169	**596**	908	**876**	881	**887**	636	**792**	279
	Panjab	**38**	109	**431**	865	**754**	672	**786**	664	**669**	340
	England and Wales	...	...	Information not available.				...	...	...	...
	Scotland	...	...	**72**	136	**637**	634	**801**	668	**707**	428
	Ireland	...	...	**33**	88	**464**	583	**747**	676	**685**	441
	France	...	...	**68**	227	**637**	703	**785**	729	**702**	535
	Italy	...	...	**53**	210	**644**	746	**817**	740	**714**	494
	Mysore	**7**	93	**280**	850	**781**	747	**851**	451	**739**	192
Widowed.	**India**	**2**	7	**21**	60	**52**	182	**98**	436	**211**	741
	Madras	**1**	6	**8**	74	**39**	229	**80**	505	**187**	796
	Bombay	**4**	10	**25**	59	**57**	185	**111**	449	**231**	783
	Bengal	**3**	11	**18**	84	**43**	224	**79**	498	**177**	776
	Central Provinces	**1**	4	**19**	30	**48**	109	**87**	358	**189**	716
	Panjab	**1**	2	**20**	33	**59**	119	**123**	330	**259**	655
	England and Wales	...	...	Information not available.				...	...	...	...
	Scotland	...	...	**1**	2	**20**	39	**53**	132	**179**	376
	Ireland	...	...	**1**	2	**14**	40	**43**	137	**176**	408
	France	...	...	**2**	8	**23**	49	**57**	119	**189**	338
	Italy	...	...	**1**	3	**16**	39	**46**	132	**176**	390
	Mysore	...	2	**5**	53	**39**	225	**104**	529	**234**	795

Beginning with the *unmarried* condition, the figures for the Indian Provinces are dissimilar from those of European countries. The bachelors of the earliest period (*i. e.*, under 14 years) are much fewer in India than in Europe, and spinsters of the same age are still less numerous; but the proportions in Mysore are in both sexes, particularly the females, greatly in excess of the Indian averages.

It has been noticed in a preceding para that the married life of males in India is launched at or after the 15th year, and of the other sex still earlier.

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Accordingly the strength of the bachelors shrinks much between 15 and 24 years. Mysore is above the Indian average.

In the period between 25 and 39, the ratios of unmarried persons in all the selected countries are still further reduced.

Likewise smaller ratios are claimed by each sex in the higher periods till old age, when the strength becomes as low as 2 to 3 per cent among males, (Panjab excepted); and a little over 1 per cent among females in India, and 10 to 14 per cent and 11 to 20 per cent, respectively, in European countries.

Passing on to the *married* condition, there are under 14 years of age 2 to 8 per cent of married males, in opposition to thrice the number of wives of the same age in all India. But in Mysore, there is scarcely a husband to every 13 wives. Whilst in Europe conjugal life is almost unknown at this age, in India the females of that age frequently become mothers.

In the next 10 years (15 to 24), an average of 50 per cent of males are more or less married in all India; but Mysore has not more than 28 per cent, and the Madras Presidency average is identical. Amongst wives, the strength has reached the highest percentage of 90, the Mysore Province nearly corresponding with the average for the Empire (87 per cent); while, in Europe, there are but 3 to 7 per cent of husbands as against 8 to 23 of wives at this age. Here the Indian females may be said to have reached the maximum numerical strength, which they maintain during the succeeding 10 years, *i.e.*, up to 40. It is in this latter period that more than ¾ths of the Indian populations of both sexes are returned as in the married condition; and towards the age of 50, a sudden decline is observed amongst wives, particularly in this Province, of from 75 to 45 per cent. In Europe, on the other hand, the age between 25 and 50 years sustains the full strength of husbands and wives, and yields exceptionally high averages.

In the later age of 50 and upwards, the fall in the ratios of both sexes is considerable, reducing the population of this condition to 75 and 25 per cent respectively; and, in the case of Mysore, to the still lower ratio of 74 and 19 per cent; Europe, on the contrary, preserves to the end the high proportion of 71 per cent of husbands and 53 of wives.

The statistics of widowhood in this country are environed by conditions unknown elsewhere. Early marriage is the prolific cause of the multiplicity of widows, heightened by the rigorous prohibition of their remarriage. In Europe and other parts of the world, the marriage of boys and girls is almost unknown, and the ranks of widows are never recruited by the daily immolation of girl wives. In the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, girl widows under 14 years of age form 1 per cent of the female population of that age, notwithstanding that a certain kind of remarriage of widows exists in sundry sections of the community. Indian widows at 24 years of age number 6 per cent, as against 2 per cent widowers; the corresponding ratios in Mysore are 5 per cent of widows and 5 widowers.

In the period between 25 and 39 years, widows have generally increased three-fold, as compared with the period immediately preceding, and in Mysore their proportion is 22·5 per cent or 4 per cent more than the average. As contrasted with this proportion, European widows of this age scarcely exceed 5 per cent.

At the age of 40 to 49, which may be said to mark the terminus of the prime of Indian life, nearly a moiety of the female population is found in a state of widowhood, as here the widows form 50 per cent; and Mysore seems to be even more afflicted with widowhood, their number being 53 per cent, *i. e.*, every other women of this age is a widow.

After the age of 50, the widows reach the highest percentage of 80, and form ⅘ths of aged females; and in this respect also this Province stands in the van, whilst the widowers are below 26 per cent of the strength of old men.

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This is neither the time nor place to moralize on the physiological and socio-political causes and effects of the unique conjugal institutions peculiar to the Indian countries. The question has been discussed for long years and the bare statistics are alone recorded here.

Tendency towards marriage.

150. Conjugal life in this Province is pictorially illustrated in the annexed diagram. The different curves indicate the tendency towards marriage at each given age, placing along side of it the corresponding results for Scotland (taken for comparison in the absence of data for England), a country of a totally different clime. The females in Mysore reach the highest percentage between 15 and 24, or about 20 years earlier than the males. The tendency of the males towards marriage is gradual in every 10 years till the age of 50 is attained; whence they decline slowly by only 10 per cent in the more advanced ages. With the adult females, the opposite conditions prevail; for, before the fortieth year, they fall 10 per cent, and within the next 10 years, *i. e.*, about 50 years of age, the fall is trebled; so that the maximum number of wives which had stood at 850 during the age period of 15 to 24 is reduced to 192 per mille at the 50th year.

The curves for Scotland on the other hand indicate marriage at a later period. The marriage of both sexes begin when their physique is fully developed, and their rise in numbers is as gradual as the tendency towards marriage is almost contemporaneous between the 2 sexes: the difference is below 2 per cent in favor of the males before the age of 50, and is scarcely perceptible. There are relatively fewer wives at immature years, and therefore fewer widows in the several age-periods indicated.

Relative proportions by Districts.

151. The subjoined abstract shows the population of each age, divided into single (unmarried), married and widowed in each District of Mysore, reduced to the scale of 1,000 persons.

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Abstract showing Civil Condition by Sex *and* Age *for each District.*

Sex.	Division and District.	Proportion of 1,000 Persons.																								
		0 to 9.			10 to 14.			15 to 19.			20 to 24.			25 to 29.			30 to 39.			40 to 49.			50 to 59.			60 & over.		
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Males.	Eastern Division. Bangalore	998	2	...	975	24	1	850	147	3	564	428	8	252	728	20	80	875	45	36	873	91	24	815	161	21	679	300
	Kólár	998	2	...	971	28	1	865	133	2	615	376	9	328	649	23	131	818	51	59	828	113	38	771	191	29	637	334
	Tumkúr	999	1	...	974	26	...	878	121	1	628	363	9	327	649	24	121	822	57	50	835	115	31	767	202	23	620	357
	Mysore	999	1	...	966	34	...	792	206	2	488	505	7	224	760	16	84	884	32	31	898	71	20	852	128	18	731	251
	Chitaldurg	999	1	...	980	19	1	859	139	2	610	380	10	323	651	26	129	819	52	46	834	120	32	762	206	25	612	363
	Eastern Division	999	1	...	972	28	...	838	160	2	566	426	8	278	701	21	103	852	45	42	862	96	27	806	167	22	671	307
	Western Dn. Hassan	999	1	...	987	13	...	882	116	2	611	381	8	300	677	23	109	844	47	31	875	94	20	816	164	14	690	296
	Shimoga	999	1	...	981	19	...	854	143	3	605	384	11	334	635	31	168	763	69	76	776	148	61	700	239	43	587	370
	Kadúr	1,000	...	...	989	11	...	876	123	1	638	354	8	338	635	27	115	794	61	53	823	124	33	762	205	16	651	333
	Western Division	999	1	...	985	15	...	869	129	2	616	375	9	324	649	27	142	799	59	54	823	123	40	755	205	26	642	332
	For the Province	999	1	...	976	24	...	847	151	2	580	411	9	291	686	23	115	836	49	45	851	104	31	792	177	23	664	313
Females.	Eastern Division. Bangalore	973	27	...	611	383	6	118	856	26	33	909	58	22	862	116	18	735	247	11	510	479	8	299	693	6	128	866
	Kólár	960	39	1	564	425	11	99	866	35	22	894	84	21	829	150	18	681	301	12	464	524	9	250	741	6	99	895
	Tumkúr	968	32	...	589	404	7	113	856	31	31	890	79	31	811	158	26	639	335	21	395	584	14	223	763	14	95	891
	Mysore	969	30	1	615	377	8	161	812	27	53	887	60	32	858	110	23	737	240	16	484	500	11	280	709	8	124	868
	Chitaldurg	986	14	...	705	288	7	138	835	27	43	895	62	38	816	146	32	669	299	29	420	551	24	250	726	17	126	857
	Eastern Division	970	30	...	615	379	8	132	840	28	39	894	67	28	842	130	22	704	274	16	467	517	12	268	720	9	116	875
	Western Dn. Hassan	994	6	...	815	181	4	260	716	24	48	887	65	25	849	126	17	709	274	12	438	550	10	256	734	6	137	857
	Shimoga	983	17	...	718	271	11	182	768	50	79	816	105	66	756	178	57	629	314	52	368	580	43	210	747	31	105	864
	Kadúr	968	32	...	793	199	8	240	722	38	53	863	84	35	804	161	28	660	312	26	422	552	30	201	769	15	133	852
	Western Division	984	16	...	770	222	8	224	738	38	61	854	85	43	803	154	35	667	298	30	408	562	27	226	747	17	125	858
	For the Province	974	26	...	664	328	8	159	810	31	44	884	72	32	831	137	26	694	280	20	451	529	16	257	727	11	118	871

Fractions omitted.

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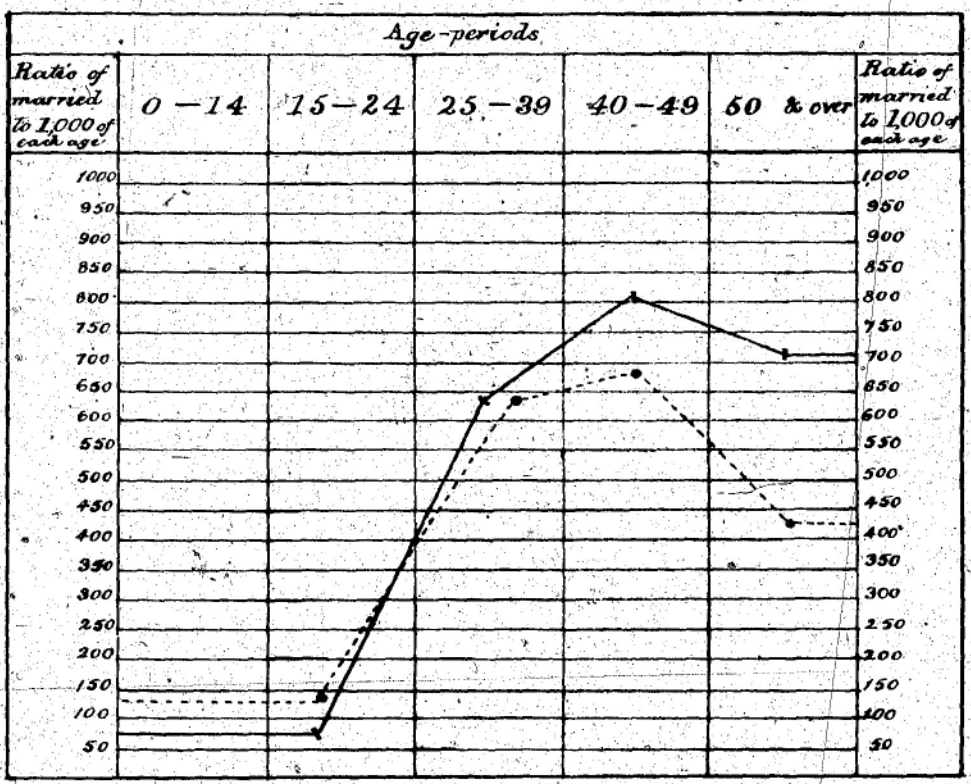
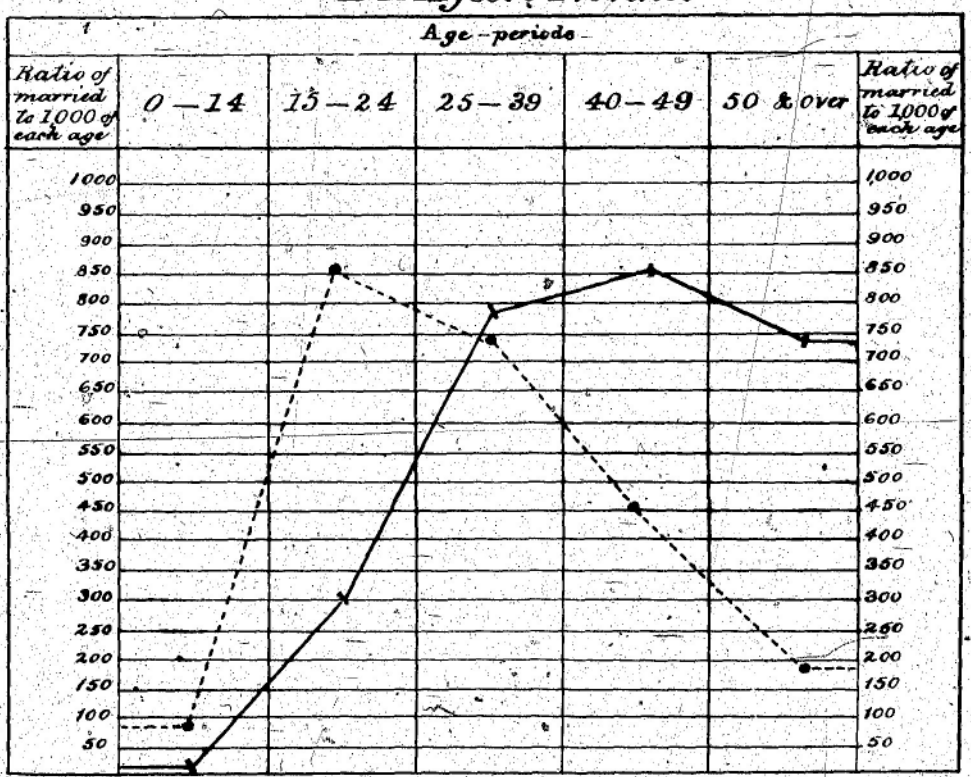
DIAGRAM

Shewing the Strength of the Apparent Tendency towards Marriage at each age in Scotland & in the Mysore Province

A_Scotland



B_Mysore Province



Males _____ Females - - - - - -

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The statistics of the unmarried throughout the Province uniformly maintain, for reasons set forth already, the highest ratios of 97 to 99 per cent under 15 years, reducing the married of this division of life to only 3 per cent. The provincial average strength of bachelors between 15 and 19 years is 85 per cent, and is exceeded in all the Districts, with the exception of Mysore, in which the ratio is but 79 per cent. It is presumed that owing to the comparative prosperity of the middle classes in this District, more marriages take place in the tenderer age-periods than elsewhere.

In the following 5 years (20 to 24), however, the strength of the unmarried undergoes a sudden fall to 58 per cent, with a corresponding rise in the other 2 conditions, *viz.*, 26 per cent of married men and 1 per cent of widows. The District ratios at this period also outstrip the average by 2 to 5 per cent, except in Bangalore and Mysore, in which the proportions are below the mean for the Province. In the latter half of the third decade (25 to 29), the results are remarkable; for, here the provincial average of bachelors of the preceding age is reduced by one half (29 per cent), although the District ratios are above it, and indicate a further augmentation in the strength of the married and widowed populations, specially in Bangalore and Mysore, where the bachelors are less than 26 per cent.

It is in the 4th decade that the strength of all the 3 conditions is reversed. Whereas the bachelors have dropped as low as 11 per cent, the married men soar as high as 84 per cent, and the widowers assume twice the proportion (5 per cent) they had borne at the beginning of that decade. Again with the years advancing, the 5th decade (40 to 49) shows a considerable decrease amongst the unmarried, whilst married men culminate in 85 per cent, which limit is exceeded only by Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan.

In the 6th or last decade, however, the bachelors are reduced by about 2 per cent and the married by nearly 6 per cent; the widowers on the contrary have increased from 10 to about 18 per cent.

The least number of the unmarried is among the aged, *viz.*, 2 per cent with proportionately fewer married men, whereas widowers show the highest percentage, *viz.*, 31 per cent or about half the strength of married men.

Comparison by Religions.

152 It remains next to compare the relative strength of the 3 varieties of the conjugal condition between the different classes composing the population. The table subjoined exhibits the proportions of the single, the married and the widowed in every 1,000 persons of each religion, arranged under decennial periods.

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Statement showing for the main Religions the proportion of Single, Married and Widowed in every 1,000 of the population.

Males.

Age-periods.	Hindu.			Musalman.			Christian.			Jain.			Other.			Total All Religions.		
	Single or Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Single or Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
0 to 9 ...	999	1	...	999	1	...	999	1	...	998	2	...	1,000	...	...	999	1	...
10 to 19 ...	911	88	1	947	53	...	965	33	2	932	66	2	1,000	...	...	913	86	1
20 to 29 ...	426	558	16	482	506	12	641	350	9	541	434	25	333	500	167	932	552	16
30 to 39 ...	114	836	50	115	852	33	147	810	43	195	723	82	154	846	...	156	836	49
40 to 49 ...	50	855	95	49	885	66	74	861	65	92	733	175	...	1,000	...	45	851	104
50 to 59 ...	31	788	181	27	864	109	51	810	139	75	682	243	...	1,000	...	31	792	177
60 and over ...	22	659	319	36	748	216	39	705	256	66	530	404	...	975	25	23	664	313
All Ages....	537	415	48	560	408	32	617	351	32	557	368	75	509	439	52	539	414	47

Females.

Age-periods.	Hindu.			Musalman.			Christian.			Jain.			Other.			Total All Religions.		
	Single or Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Single or Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
0 to 9 ...	973	27	...	990	10	...	997	3	...	978	22	...	1,000	...	...	974	26	...
10 to 19 ...	413	567	20	466	523	11	687	302	11	466	566	28	600	400	...	418	563	19
20 to 29 ...	38	857	105	31	900	69	172	747	81	16	829	155	250	667	83	38	858	104
30 to 39 ...	26	690	284	17	777	206	85	718	197	8	592	400	...	833	167	26	694	280
40 to 49 ...	20	447	533	12	526	462	47	526	427	14	361	625	...	1,000	...	20	451	529
50 to 59 ...	16	254	730	10	305	685	43	323	634	2	224	774	...	333	667	16	257	727
60 and over ...	11	117	872	6	132	862	21	165	814	7	74	919	167	833	...	11	118	871
All Ages.....	361	425	214	391	428	181	476	369	155	335	394	271	421	368	211	364	425	211

Fractions omitted.

There are in every thousand Hindu males, 537 bachelors, 415 married and 48 widowed, and in the same number of females, 361 spinsters, 425 wives and 214 widows have been counted. Amongst the Musalmáns, in every 1,000 males, 560 are single, 408 married and 32 are widowers; the females shew 391 unmarried, 428 wives and 181 widows. In this community, the bachelors rise above and the married and widowed men fall below the provincial average; whilst among the softer sex, the spinsters and wives are a little above and the

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widows much below the same. The Christians exhibit for the unmarried alone higher proportions, but for the other 2 conditions lower averages than the mean for the Province. The Jain husbands and wives are fewer than the Provincial averages, but the bachelors and widowers on the one hand and the widows on the other exceed the same criteria. Of bachelors and spinsters, the Musalman and Christian religions contain higher proportions in reference to the provincial averages, and as compared with the Hindu religion, these communities exhibit more wives after the age of 30.

Of widowers and widows, the proportions among Mussalmans and Christians are low, being in other words a reflex of the different conditions of the marriage institution prevailing among them. The comparative paucity of widows in these communities point to infant marriages being less in vogue, and to the remarriage of widows in some shape or other being less uncommon among them. As only adults, who have survived their child-ages under the law of the survival of the fittest, are in the habit of contracting marriages, these communities are not disfigured by any undue prevalence of widowhood.

A noticeable peculiarity of the Jain religion is the excessive proportion of its widows, absorbing 27 per cent of its female population, or 6 per cent over the average of all religions for the Province.

The civil condition statistics of the minor creeds, headed "Others," call for no remark, and their numbers bear an infinitesimal proportion to the provincial aggregates.

153 The figures in the marginal table illustrate, perhaps, better than a mere verbal description, the relative proportions of the sexes in the different conditions in each religion and for all religions; and in order to see the extent of deficiency or excess of females in each body, the ratio of females to 1,000 males is also quoted in the last column for ready reference.

Comparison of the relative proportion of sexes by religion.

Religion.	Average number of			
	Spinsters to 1,000 Bachelors.	Wives to 1,000 Husbands.	Widows to 1,000 Widowers.	Females to 1,000 Males.
Hindu ...	*670*	**1,021**	4,411	**996**
Musalman ...	*646*	**969**	5,218	**924**
Christian ...	*678*	**923**	4,327	**878**
Jain ...	*521*	**929**	3,118	**866**
Others ...	*828*	**840**	4,000	...
All Religions ...	**668**	**1,017**	**4,263**	**990**

The proportion of spinsters to bachelors requires little or no comment, as their strength in each of the 3 main religions is virtually identical with the average for all religions.

The excess of wives over husbands among Hindús is traceable chiefly to the residence at the time of the census of a number of married girls with their parents within the Province, who had not yet gone to cohabit with their husbands living abroad. Emigration of husbands, moreover, is also a very likely cause of the excess.

The proportion which the widows bear to a thousand widowers in every creed, more especially among the Musalmans, is striking. A partial explanation, *quoad* that community, is found (1) in the custom of polygamy, whereby the death of one husband throws more than one woman into the weeds of widowhood, and (2) in the inclusion, probably, under the head of widows, of a number of women who had been divorced under '*Tallakh*', and who were not wedded again by the ceremony of '*Nikkah*'.

An examination by age-periods of the statistics given in the above paragraph with reference to the sex strength in the 3 categories yields the results shown in the annexed table.

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Age-periods.	All Religions.			Hindu.			Musalman.			Christian.			Jain.			Other religions.		
	Number of spinsters per 1,000 bachelors.	Number of wives per 1,000 husbands.	Number of widows per 1,000 widowers.	Number of spinsters per 1,000 bachelors.	Number of wives per 1,000 husbands.	Number of widows per 1,000 widowers.	Number of spinsters per 1,000 bachelors	Number of wives per 1,000 husbands.	Number of widows per 1,000 widowers.	Number of spinsters per 1,000 bachelors.	Number of wives per 1,000 husbands.	Number of widows per 1,000 widowers.	Number of spinsters per 1,000 bachelors.	Number of wives per 1,000 husbands.	Number of widows per 1,000 widowers.	Number of spinsters per 1,000 bachelors.	Number of wives per 1,000 husbands	Number of widows per 1,000 widowers.
0 to **4** years	*1,052*	**10,694**	1,833	*1,052*	**13,036**	1,500	*1,059*	**2,000**	3 000	*1,011*	**5,000**	1,000	*1,093*	**1,000**	...	*714*	...	...
5 to **9** ,, ...	*976*	**26,044**	9,370	*977*	**27,886**	10,435	*955*	**6,434**	11,000	*977*	**4,000**	500	*920*	**11,333**	2,000	*2,000*	...	...
10 to **14** ,, ...	*612*	**12,360**	20,160	*609*	**12,344**	20,256	*618*	**13,180**	14,333	*843*	**8,550**	1,000	*579*	**13,000**	9,000	*667*	...	...
Total **0** to **14** ...	*915*	*13,866*	*16,640*	*915*	*13,999*	*17,190*	*906*	*11,463*	*14,250*	*907*	*7,833*	*750*	*877*	*12,789*	*11,000*	*1,056*	...	...
15 to **19** ,, ...	*115*	**4,875**	12,869	*168*	**4,771**	13,210	*131*	**7,420**	9,789	*521*	**9,530**	4,444	*118*	**5,808**	7,833	*400*	**4,000**	...
20 to **24** ,, ...	*84*	**2,363**	9,025	*84*	**2,355**	9,118	*58*	**2,574**	7,219	*171*	**2,140**	7,357	*23*	**2,209**	7,875	*667*	**4,000**	1,000
Total **15** to **24** ...	*135*	*3,046*	*9,811*	*135*	*3,020*	*9,946*	*105*	*3,613*	*7,750*	*316*	*3,184*	*6,174*	*76*	*3,106*	*7,727*	*596*	*8,000*	*1,000*
25 to **29** ,, ...	*110*	**1,205**	6,022	*112*	**1,205**	6,092	*65*	**1,250**	4,773	*187*	**1,018**	5,313	*19*	**1,010**	4,375	*1,000*	**667**	500
30 to **34** ,, ...	*195*	**874**	5,837	*198*	**875**	5,866	*116*	**867**	5,574	*435*	**787**	4,292	*39*	**743**	4,042	*500*	**750**	1,000
35 to **39** ,, ...	*235*	**660**	4,869	*237*	**662**	4,880	*151*	**642**	5,006	*549*	**655**	3,411	*25*	**545**	3,634	...	**286**	...
Total **25** to **39** ...	*149*	*914*	*5,467*	*152*	*915*	*5,495*	*88*	*918*	*5,152*	*269*	*826*	*4,085*	*25*	*774*	*3,829*	*333*	*529*	*500*
40 to **44** ,, ...	*375*	**500**	4,911	*384*	**499**	4,880	*203*	**519**	5,882	*524*	**606**	5,613	*149*	**389**	3,247	...	**500**	1,000
45 to **49** ,, ...	*416*	**422**	4,073	*430*	**422**	4,040	*179*	**418**	5,245	*587*	**415**	5,740	*77*	**387**	2,333	...	**500**	...
Total **40** to **49** ...	*388*	*469*	*4,538*	*400*	*468*	*4,495*	*195*	*480*	*5,620*	*547*	*527*	*5,670*	*123*	*388*	*2,813*	...	*250*	*1,000*
50 to **54** ,, ...	*531*	**345**	4,562	*545*	**344**	4,494	*308*	**345**	6,849	*692*	**380**	4,344	*34*	**360**	3,347	...	**1,000**	4,000
55 to **59** ,, ...	*516*	**302**	3,577	*522*	**305**	3,562	*361*	**273**	4,167	*882*	**302**	3,544	*100*	**189**	2,259	...	**1,000**	...
60 and over ,, ...	*577*	**221**	3,473	*622*	**222**	3,430	*190*	**199**	4,489	*655*	**279**	3,821	*130*	**161**	2,634	...	**333**	5,000
Total **50** and over ...	*544*	*290*	*3,787*	*566*	*291*	*3,744*	*256*	*272*	*4,971*	*718*	*326*	*3,921*	*65*	*250*	*2,750*	...	*750*	*9,000*
Total All Ages	**668**	**1,017**	**4,263**	**670**	**1,021**	**4,411**	**646**	**969**	**5,218**	**678**	**923**	**4,327**	**521**	**929**	**3,118**	**828**	**840**	**4,000**

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From the averages of all religions, it will be noticed that in all the recorded ages excepting the first and the tenderest, spinsters become fewer and fewer, especially, from the 15th year, for the obvious reason that marriage transforms more and more of them every succeeding year into wives. Up to the same period the proportion of wives to husbands, on the other hand, is surprisingly high, being as many as 14 wives to one husband. At the end of the 24th year, there is, however, a sudden fall to about 3 times the male strength; and every succeeding age shows a gradual shrinkage from 914 at the beginning of the 40th year to 221 at the last recorded age.

In every higher period of life, however, the proportions of wives among the main religions more or less evenly balance with the provincial ratios for "*All Religions*" against that period; the Christian wives of upwards of 40 years form an exception, being numerically superior to either the Hindú or Musalman wives.

Still more surprizing are the ratios of widows to widowers among all the religions, especially at the earliest ages of below 15 years. It is solely due to their marriage customs that amongst the Hindus, there are at that age as many as 17 widows to one wifeless man.

The Musalmán and Jain widows, too, are near their Hindú sisters in this respect, the Christians alone being an exception. From this period upwards, the proportions show a fall in all the religions, though the Christian widows exhibit an excess over the provincial averages between 40 and 50 years; after which, their figures also more or less correspond with the latter.

The same by Districts and all religions.

154. When the same process of comparison is applied to the detailed statistics of the Districts, but without reference to religions, the results summarized in the annexed table are obtained.

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Comparison of the two sexes in each civil condition by Districts.

	District.	0 to 4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	Total 0 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	Total 15 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	Total 25 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 to 49.	Total 40 to 49.	50 to 54.	55 to 59.	60 and over.	Total 50 & over.	Average. All ages.
Spinsters per 1,000 Bachelors.	*Eastern Dn.* Bangalore	1,064	982	559	**905**	180	67	**105**	91	192	227	**131**	304	233	**281**	324	345	38	**350**	**663**
	Kolar	1,070	963	526	**912**	109	41	**78**	63	122	139	**90**	161	132	**158**	201	296	241	**232**	**624**
	Tumkur	1,062	979	566	**933**	113	55	**89**	95	181	246	**136**	340	406	**352**	505	419	738	**572**	**645**
	Mysore	1,039	950	557	**880**	190	127	**169**	153	253	315	**200**	522	557	**534**	650	633	626	**639**	**689**
	Chitaldurg	1,035	990	650	**947**	153	79	**132**	110	223	233	**156**	491	626	**534**	691	725	763	**723**	**695**
	Total Eastern Division	*1,055*	*964*	*564*	*907*	*148*	*78*	*118*	*105*	*193*	*236*	*144*	*344*	*367*	*351*	*443*	*473*	*501*	*471*	*667*
	Western Dn. Hassan	1,046	1,013	779	**964**	263	88	**196**	88	138	184	**112**	346	435	**375**	463	857	532	**543**	**714**
	Shimoga	1,051	987	654	**905**	183	125	**160**	168	381	271	**213**	554	505	**536**	699	525	831	**687**	**648**
	Kadúr	1,031	1,029	697	**935**	217	75	**158**	87	122	201	**113**	274	575	**380**	934	697	1,155	**935**	**642**
	Total Western Division	*1,044*	*1,007*	*708*	*935*	*220*	*99*	*172*	*119*	*197*	*232*	*158*	*443*	*508*	*466*	*710*	*586*	*807*	*707*	*671*
Wives per 1,000 Husbands.	*Eastern Dn.* Bangalore	6,077	25,877	13,992	**15,197**	5,432	2,398	**3,156**	1,230	971	699	**970**	568	463	**527**	383	322	229	**308**	**1,044**
	Kolar	24,580	24,349	13,603	**15,479**	6,166	2,691	**3,516**	1,275	859	628	**914**	493	392	**454**	326	263	189	**259**	**1,012**
	Tumkur	19,333	73 378	14,828	**18,700**	6,224	2,745	**3,606**	1,246	848	583	**1,063**	438	381	**408**	312	268	191	**258**	**1,031**
	Mysore	16,333	24,184	9,936	**11,278**	3,678	2,039	**2,555**	1,234	938	749	**979**	548	445	**534**	395	338	227	**300**	**1,050**
	Chitaldurg	84,000	11,620	13,433	**13,370**	5,619	2,653	**3,408**	1,182	824	645	**885**	475	381	**428**	320	278	225	**276**	**1,016**
	Total Eastern Division	*13,982*	*26,357*	*12,093*	*13,720*	*4,864*	*2,389*	*3,064*	*1,234*	*904*	*677*	*939*	*534*	*431*	*487*	*360*	*305*	*215*	*293*	*1,036*
	Western Dn. Hassan	1,400	18,171	13,310	**13,139**	5,517	2,607	**3,334**	1,308	894	716	**970**	505	428	**474**	352	351	272	**323**	**1,040**
	Shimoga	3,000	15,240	12,616	**12,837**	3,020	2,062	**2,801**	1,019	731	555	**788**	394	338	**374**	285	244	216	**251**	**932**
	Kadúr	...	98,467	16,048	**22,138**	4,682	2,207	**2,847**	1,057	730	522	**772**	384	426	**400**	237	286	243	**249**	**911**
	Total Western Division	*2,200*	*24,648*	*13,402*	*14,436*	*4,907*	*2,291*	*2,906*	*1,130*	*797*	*616*	*849*	*434*	*394*	*418*	*299*	*294*	*242*	*279*	*967*
Widows per 1,000 Widowers.	*Eastern Dn.* Bangalore	1,250	4,111	10,158	**7,344**	9,093	7,674	**8,005**	6,072	6,050	4,946	**5,582**	5,007	4,416	**4,748**	4,724	3,497	3,512	**3,804**	**4,401**
	Kolar	3,000	9,200	28,750	**21,385**	14,706	10,117	**10,921**	6,515	6,285	4,486	**5,549**	4,071	3,351	**3,747**	3,867	3,174	3,257	**3,428**	**4,023**
	Tumkur	...	33,000	47,000	**29,000**	18,889	10,248	**11,471**	6,624	6,314	4,860	**5,718**	4,814	3,829	**4,364**	4,278	3,143	3,110	**3,434**	**4,288**
	Mysore	...	9,250	24,611	**19,615**	11,224	10,031	**10,349**	7,480	7,787	7,449	**7,579**	7,293	6,495	**6,921**	6,939	5,382	4,635	**5,344**	**6,221**
	Chitaldurg	...	14,000	11,100	**11,455**	15,370	66,668	**7,751**	5,359	5,662	4,844	**5,259**	4,378	3,421	**3,910**	3,673	2,775	2,578	**2,895**	**3,721**
	Total Eastern Division	*1,667*	*8,500*	*19,276*	*15,136*	*12,459*	*9,045*	*9,732*	*6,495*	*6,493*	*5,360*	*6,010*	*5,212*	*4,425*	*4,852*	*4,883*	*3,745*	*3,552*	*3,924*	*4,648*
	Western Dn. Hassan	...	8,000	13,000	**14,125**	10,653	8,888	**9,269**	5,789	6,087	5,292	**5,633**	6,133	4,845	**5,535**	5,554	4,157	3,960	**4,437**	**5,085**
	Shimoga	...	29,000	24,344	**26,583**	13,747	9,096	**10,190**	4,901	4,116	3,343	**3,956**	3,344	2,773	**3,085**	2,968	2,567	2,686	**2,756**	**3,301**
	Kadúr	...	6,000	30,250	**22,166**	19,231	8,879	**10,502**	4,950	4,225	3,626	**4,134**	4,116	2,723	**3,479**	3,749	3,309	3,059	**3,342**	**3,747**
	Total Western Division	...	*16,331*	*22,391*	*21,730*	*13,690*	*8,981*	*9,978*	*5,163*	*4,671*	*3,947*	*4,475*	*4,377*	*3,329*	*3,844*	*3,863*	*3,190*	*3,216*	*3,417*	*3,931*

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In all the Districts, the average strength of spinsters is about equal to that of bachelors up to the age of 14. In the next cycle of 10 years, 15 to 24 their number is much curtailed, notably in Kólár and Tumkúr, the corresponding rise among the married furnishing the most reasonable account of the loss. The averages for the succeeding periods up to 40 are more in the Western and less in the Eastern Division; but the ratios for the five-yearly periods fluctuate in all the Districts.

The proportions of wives and husbands present remarkable features. The strength of wives at the earliest period up to 14 has absorbed the great bulk of young spinsters of below the marriageable age in every District, the averages of wives being from 11 to 22 to every married male.

Towards the 25th year, however, the proportions tend towards equalization, showing 3 to 4 wives against one husband, and in every ascending period, the decline in their strength is almost uniformly proportionate in every District till old age, when the minimum of wives (189 in the Kólár District) is reached. All ages considered, the wives outnumber the husbands by somewhat within 50 persons, excepting in Shimoga and Kadúr.

As elsewhere noticed in this chapter, the preponderance of widows over widowers strongly claims attention, and their number at the very first age below 14 is enormous: the Bangalore District shows the lowest average of 7 widows to one widower, and Tumkúr the highest, being 29 as against 1. These ratios in the next period up to 24, however, are reduced by a half, though Tumkúr has relatively the highest average for the age, being nearly 11 times the number of widowers. With slight fluctuations, a general reduction of about 50 per cent appears in the proportions for the period under 40 years, followed by gradual further reductions as life advances till the strength of widows falls to the lowest figure of 3 to 4 against one wifeless man at the last recorded age.

Comparison of the proportions of sexes with other countries.

155 The comparison is further extended in the attached statement to the civil condition statistics, so far as they are to hand, of certain countries outside this Province. The Presidency of Madras and Scotland are selected, as no information in this respect for England and Wales is available.

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Mysore compared with other countries.

Country or Province.	All Ages.			0 to 14.		15 to 24.			25 to 39.			40 to 49.			50 and over.		
	Number of spinsters to 1,000 bachelors.	Number of wives to 1,000 husbands.	Number of widows to 1,000 widowers.	Number of spinsters to 1,000 bachelors.	Number of wives to 1,000 husbands.	Number of spinsters to 1,000 bachelors.	Number of wives to 1,000 husbands.	Number of widows to 1,000 widowers.	Number of spinsters to 1,000 bachelors.	Number of wives to 1,000 husbands.	Number of widows to 1,000 widowers.	Number of spinsters to 1,000 bachelors.	Number of wives to 1,000 husbands.	Number of widows to 1,000 widowers.	Number of spinsters to 1,000 bachelors.	Number of wives to 1,000 husbands.	Number of widows to 1,000 widowers.
India ...	641	**1,006**	3,677	795	**7236**	2,862	140	**1,771**	2,895	100	**915**	3,318	170	**607**	4,176	193	**363**	3,807
Madras ...	681	**1,045**	5,681	877	**6,417**	9,755	207	**3,005**	10,081	157	**936**	6,619	576	**533**	6,280	732	**279**	4,957
Bombay ...	630	**1,005**	3,329	750	**3,107**	2,475	109	**1,548**	2,392	152	**859**	2,988	265	**594**	3,812	289	**392**	3,550
Bengal ...	638	**1,004**	5,599	768	**2,842**	4,068	73	**1,802**	4,990	84	**877**	3,286	162	**541**	6,172	226	**329**	5,270
Central Provinces ...	731	**1,012**	3,291	847	**2,268**	2,208	174	**1,640**	1,635	127	**973**	2,218	211	**636**	3,678	268	**394**	4,225
Panjab ...	585	**1,010**	1,987	780	**2,407**	1,750	160	**1,731**	1,456	43	**992**	1,717	55	**728**	2,312	58	**408**	2,035
England and Wales	Information not available.																	
	1,020	**1,023**	2,688	974	...	954	1,949	1,936	1,574	**1,120**	2,147	1,626	**986**	2,983	2,336	**787**	2,736
Scotland ...	963	**1,023**	2,640	968	...	989	**2,752**	2,820	819	**1,429**	3,191	977	**990**	3,460	1,174	**693**	2,490
Ireland ...	921	**1,002**	1,935	989	...	850	**3,439**	3,735	714	**1,078**	2,137	959	**922**	2,075	1,217	**795**	1,671
France ...	897	**1,012**	2,314	963	...	849	**4,032**	4,772	646	**1,131**	2,485	941	**909**	2,856	1,056	**686**	2,193
Italy ...	668	**1,017**	4,263	915	**13,866**	16,640	135	**3,046**	9,811	149	**914**	5,487	388	**469**	4,528	544	**290**	3,737

Taking *all* the ages into account first, it will be observed that the ratio of spinsters to 1,000 bachelors (7 spinsters to 10 bachelors) in this Province is slightly exceeded by the Madras Presidency; while in Scotland the spinsters and bachelors fairly balance themselves in number.

Of wives to husbands, all the countries named for comparison denote a uniform average of between 1,002 to 1,045 wives to every 1,000 husbands. But the proportions of widows to widowers are various. The average for Mysore (4 to 1 widower) is much exceeded by Madras or Bengal, in which there are nearly 6 to 1, but none of the selected areas in Europe even reach 3.

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Descending to the 5 age-periods over which the above statistics have been distributed, it will be noticed that the spinsters of the 1st age-period (0—14) are in Mysore more numerous than in other Indian Provinces, though fewer than in any European country. But, on the other hand, the wives of Mysore (nearly 14 to every husband) outnumber those of any country in either continent and at any age-period. Madras does not represent more than 6 wives for every married male, as shown in the condensed table in the margin; the figures for Scotland against this age are nil.

Age-period.	Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands.			
	Mysore.	Madras.	All India.	Scotland.
0 to 14	13,866	6,417	2,736	...
15 to 24	3,046	3,005	1,771	1,949
25 to 39	914	936	915	1,120
40 to 49 ...	469	553	607	986
50 and over ...	290	279	363	787
All Ages.....	1,017	1,045	1,006	1,023

The number of widows as against widowers in Mysore is higher still, showing 17 widows against each wifeless person, and exceeds that of Madras by 6, while the average for all India is but 3. In other words, this Province has five times as many widows in this age as any other Indian country; and in no European country is a married or widowed person reported at this tender age.

Between 15 and 24 years, notwithstanding a considerable falling-off amongst the spinsters, the strength of the married has sunk very much in all the Indian Provinces: so that Mysore, equally with Madras, does not show more than 3 wives for every husband. In respect of widows of this age, Madras remains stationary, while this Province has decreased by 7.

Contrast of the opposite conditions of conjugal life.

156 It will next be interesting to compare with one another the opposite conditions of conjugal life in the same sex. The subjoined abstract exhibits by religion the ratios per every 1,000 souls borne (1) by bachelors to husbands, and (2) by widows to wives. With regard to bachelors, the statistics are contrasted in two ways: firstly, for persons of *all* ages, and secondly, for those of 15 years and upwards.

Religion.	Ratio of		
	Bachelors to 1,000 husbands		Widows to 1,000 wives.
	Of all ages.	Of 15 years and upwards.	
Hindu	1,295	417	*502*
Musalmán	1,372	445	*423*
Christian	1,760	785	*519*
Jain	1,516	663	*686*
Other religions	1,160	440	*571*
All Religions.....	1,303	422	498

From the catalogue of bachelors, it is expedient to omit the unmarried below 15 years, as in the generality of cases, matrimony is not entered into by

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boys before that age. The figures entered in the second column denote, therefore, the real ratio of the married males. Thus, of all the religions, Christianity shews the highest number of adult bachelors, pointing to the fact that only adult marriages are allowed in that community.

Next comes the Jain religion with nearly the same high ratio, over the Hindu or Musalman, whose proportions nearly correspond with each other. The excessive strength amongst the Jains is accounted for by the circumstance that a number of this creed are immigrants from other Indian Provinces, chiefly Guzrát and Márvár, who are grown-up bachelors, and who do not marry till after a number of years they return home to their mother country.

In the second category, *i. e.*, widows to wives, the Jain religion fares better in respect of wives by the smaller number of its widows. The Hindu and Christian religions have only a half of the strengh of wives, but yet above the average for *all religions.* The Musalman religion, again, is behind all, and under the 'mean.' Its ratio indicates that, amongst Musalmans, the remarriage by '*Nikkah*' of divorced and widowed women prevails.

In the accompanying table are summarised the disproportions of husbands to wives, and of wives to husbands in each District and religion.

District.	All Religions.		Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		Jain.	
	Excess of husbands over wives.	Excess of wives over husbands.	Excess of husbands over wives.	Excess of wives over husbands.	Excess of husbands over wives.	Excess of wives over husbands.	Excess of husbands over wives.	Excess of wives over husbands.	Excess of husbands over wives.	Excess of wives over husbands.
Bangalore	...	**7,744**	...	**7,050**	...	**287**	...	**442**	31	...
Kólár	...	**1,581**	...	**2,286**	476	...	230	...	...	**2**
Tumkúr	...	**3,666**	...	**3,543**	...	**123**	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	**12,722**	...	**12,957**	231	...	4	...	...	**1**
Hassan	...	**4,007**	...	**4,367**	272	...	92	...	...	**2**
Shimoga	7,123	...	6,651	...	129	...	270	...	73	...
Kadúr	6,069	...	4,781	...	845	...	381	...	62	...
Chitaldurg	...	**1,283**	...	**1,470**	147	...	15	...	25	...
Total.....	*13,192*	*13,003*	*11,432*	*31,073*	*2,100*	*410*	*992*	*442*	*191*	*5*
Deduct excess of husbands or wives..	...	13,192	...	11,432	410	...	442	...	5	...
Net Excess.....	...	**17,811**	...	**20,241**	**1,690**	...	**550**	...	**186**	...
		17 per mille.	...	**21 per mille.**	**32 per mille.**	...	**84 per mille.**	...	**76 per mille.**	...

Thus, under all religions, the Mysore District shows the largest excess of wives over husbands (12,722). The next is Bangalore with 7,744 wives over husbands, followed by Hassan and Tumkur, with about equal proportions, whilst Kólár and Chitaldurg display only 1,581 and 1,283 wives respectively.

On the other hand, these figures find a set-off, in Shimoga and Kadúr together with 13,192 husbands over wives, which being deducted from the aggregate excess, leaves a net overplus for the whole Province of 17,811 wives or 17 per mille of married wowen. When these excesses are distributed over the main religions, the results read differently. The Hindu religion has a net excess of wives over husbands of 21 per mille; on the contrary, the Musalman religion shews an excess of husbands over wives in the proportion of 32 per mille; so do the other 2 religions, the Christian and the Jain, with 84 and 76 per mille respectively.

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157. In the table below are given, for each religion and sex, (1) the mean age calculated on the recorded ages; (2) the same for the aggregate of people of the age of 15 years and upwards, in order to allow of comparison with the figures for other Provinces; (3) the average period of unmarried life; and (4) the average duration of married life.

Mean age of the people in each civil condition.

Mean Age.

Religion.	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	For all ages.	From 15 years and upwards.	For all ages.	From 15 years and upwards.	For all ages.	From 15 years and upwards.	For all ages.	From 15 years and upwards.	For all ages.	From 15 years and upwards.	For all ages.	From 15 years and upwards.
All Religions	**12·25**	**23·57**	7·63	26·18	**39·10**	**39·26**	28·80	30·35	**51·86**	**51·90**	48·70	48·84
Hindu	**12·21**	**23·55**	7·62	26·31	**39·02**	**39·18**	28·75	30·32	**51·84**	**51·88**	48·59	48·72
Musalman	**12·41**	**23·72**	7·23	24·53	**40·51**	**40·65**	29·70	30·76	**52·74**	**52·78**	51·29	51·40
Christian	**14·53**	**23·93**	10·42	24·15	**39·28**	**39·37**	30·61	31·16	**50·86**	**51·15**	49·62	49·66
Jain	**15·20**	**25·36**	7·30	24·55	**39·31**	**39·51**	27·87	29·66	**50·90**	**50·98**	47·85	48·09

Religion.	All Conditions.				Average duration of the unmarried condition.		Average duration of the married condition.	
	Males.		Females.					
	For all ages.	From 15 years and upwards.	For all ages.	From 15 years and upwards.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Religions	**25·10**	**35·60**	25·17	35·86	**26·85**	21·17	**12·76**	19·90
Hindu	**25·27**	**36·56**	25·37	36·37	**26·81**	21·13	**12·82**	19·84
Musalman	**25·20**	**30·31**	24·85	38·70	**28·10**	22·47	**12·23**	21·59
Christian	**24·37**	**33·48**	23·93	34·70	**24·75**	20·19	**11·58**	19·01
Jain	**26·76**	**35·71**	26·40	37·22	**24·11**	20·57	**11·59**	19·98

It will be seen that, assuming the 15th year as the earliest period for males to marry, the mean age of husbands (all religions taken together) is 39·26 years, and of wives 30·35 years. This makes each husband on an average 9 years older than his wife, in other words women are married much earlier than men. Again, the mean age of the widowed over 15 years is 51·90 years for men and 48·84 years for women. The reason for the mean age of the married men being higher than that of the wives is two-fold: firstly, the tender age of a large number of wives, and the circumstance that wives are invariably younger than their husbands in India; secondly the remarriage of the men. When a woman, young or old, becomes a widow in India, she passes out of the ranks of the married once for all, but when a man loses his wife, he frequently marries again and continues a married man till the end.

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How these mean ages differ from those of other countries the following figures will show :—

Country.	Mean age of persons of 15 years and upwards.			
	Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
England (1881)	**43·10**	40·60	**59·95**	58·90
Mysore (1891)	**39·26**	30·35	**51·90**	48·84
Bengal (1881)	**37·0**	28·7	**48·59**	48·60
Bombay (1881)	**36·8**	31·3	...	49

Thus the mean ages of both the married and the widowed in India are much lower than those in England, where marriages take place at a more mature age, and there is not as much disparity between the ages of husband and wife as exists in India. From these data, the average time during which married couples live may be calculated : if the mean age of the married of either sex is deducted from that of the widowed of that sex, the difference represents the average duration of married life. The average interval between marriage and its dissolution by the death of either party in England is about 17·6 years ; whereas in India it is within 16 years.

Mean age in each religion.

158. When the figures for each religion are scrutinized, they yield practically the same results. Thus, the mean age of the married persons in every main religion gives the difference between the husband and wife at 8 to 10 years. Among the widowed, the Hindu widower is older by 3·16 years than the widow of the same creed, and the Jain is nearly so, *viz.*, 2·89 years; whilst the Christian wifeless is only 1·49 years older than the widow of his own community. He is followed by the Musalman widower, who is older by only 1·39 year than the average widow of his creed.

Distribution at each age.

159. The second part of the comparative table prefixed to this chapter shows the distribution of population over the different ages, according to their civil condition, *i. e.*, the proportion that the single, married or widowed at each age bear to the total population under each condition.

The unmarried of both sexes attain their maximum strength before the fifteenth year, whence they dwindle down till at the beginning of the 60th year they barely make up 11 and 8 respectively in a population of 10,000 persons. A number of persons at the tender age of less than 15 years figure in the married rank, although their proportions are not large.

As observed in para 146 supra, there are 41·37 per cent of the entire male and 42·49 per cent of the female population returned as married ; and the number of wives goes on rising from under 9 years ; at the end of the fourteenth year there are 14 married females to each married male, whilst before the 25th year is reached, the ratio of wives to husbands is reduced to 3 to 1. After this period, the proportions vary, and between the ages of 25 and 39, the wives reach the highest number, and yet are fewer than the husbands by about 6 per cent. About the age of 34, husbands and wives arrive at something like an equipoise, as their numbers are 1,040 against 1417. From the age of 40 onwards, the strength of wives shows a rapid decline till, at the end of the recorded age-periods, as few as 5 wives to 20 of husbands have been returned.

Regarding the widowed, their proportions are 5 per cent for males and 21·15 for females, and, excepting in the period of 45 to 49, the widows invariably outnumber the widowers from the earliest period up to the 54th year, when the scale is turned, and the widowers become more numerous by about 8 per cent.

Territorial differences within the Province.

160. From the distribution of the conjugal conditions of the population over the Province generally, the next step is to the corresponding results in the several Districts, in order to show how one portion of the country differs from the other in this respect. The accompanying statement accordingly shows for each sex separately the relative strength represented by each condition, distributed over the recorded ages amongst the population, and reduced to the scale of 10,000 persons.

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Age-periods.	Distribution of 10,000 persons of each condition by age.																							
	Bangalore.			Kolar.			Tumkur.			Mysore.			Hassan.			Shimoga.			Kadur.			Chitaldurg.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Males.																								
0 to 9	5,347	6	8	5,100	10	3	5,202	3	1	5,332	8	4	5,028	5	...	4,374	7	1	4,442	3	2	5,431	8	1
10 to 14	1,630	49	9	1,401	49	5	1,268	44	2	1,906	79	9	1,779	34	8	1,955	57	7	1,778	28	5	1,388	38	10
15 to 19	1,324	272	46	1,272	237	30	1,421	261	23	1,339	422	58	1,446	275	47	1,457	362	51	1,507	301	31	1,189	278	25
20 to 24	908	822	148	1,028	762	140	1,025	793	144	736	920	163	913	824	172	940	883	164	1,079	852	166	942	841	175
25 to 29	425	1,454	364	567	1,362	358	570	1,513	419	358	1,469	402	461	1,501	487	560	1,579	494	616	1,647	572	554	1,588	470
30 to 39	232	2,965	1,389	407	3,084	1,429	356	3,227	1,687	227	2,902	1,356	287	3,194	1,715	473	3,177	1,839	439	3,418	2,124	360	3,252	1,548
40 to 49	81	2,285	2,180	140	2,368	2,398	105	2,346	2,468	63	2,202	2,261	56	2,270	2,368	144	2,194	2,660	97	2,163	2,654	83	2,157	2,355
50 to 59	51	1,270	2,302	53	1,273	2,325	33	1,138	2,293	25	1,248	2,429	20	1,216	2,375	71	1,197	2,605	33	1,083	2,356	35	1,181	2,451
60 and over	2	877	3,554	32	855	3,316	20	675	2,963	14	750	3,318	10	681	2,828	26	544	2,179	9	505	2,090	18	657	2,965
Females.																								
0 to 9	8,095	166	5	8,324	252	7	8,252	228	5	7,700	191	6	7,246	45	2	6,870	119	5	7,138	237	4	7,992	111	4
10 to 14	1,365	649	24	1,181	664	33	1,113	639	21	1,540	750	37	1,940	429	20	1,974	768	53	1,930	485	38	1,297	525	28
15 to 19	258	1,414	93	222	1,443	109	249	1,574	104	369	1,477	108	532	1,458	99	411	1,790	210	508	1,538	159	268	1,554	105
20 to 24	92	1,876	258	67	2,023	351	88	2,111	344	136	1,785	263	113	2,066	301	180	1,954	453	125	2,063	394	110	2,200	317
25 to 29	58	1,714	503	57	1,715	577	83	1,814	646	80	1,725	482	55	1,888	555	145	1,726	733	84	1,910	756	90	1,842	692
30 to 39	71	2,393	1,719	83	2,297	1,886	112	2,252	2,162	90	2,343	1,657	61	2,490	1,906	201	2,296	2,064	100	2,380	2,220	121	2,367	2,202
40 to 49	35	1,152	2,349	35	1,062	2,231	57	928	2,511	48	1,120	2,514	31	1,035	2,577	118	879	2,486	56	954	2,484	67	903	2,470
50 to 59	13	443	2,216	19	385	2,123	25	329	2,058	23	447	2,463	15	411	2,338	67	348	2,253	44	299	2,259	35	354	2,140
60 and over	13	192	2,833	12	159	2,683	21	125	2,149	14	162	2,472	7	178	2,202	34	120	1,773	15	134	1,708	20	144	2,042

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Thus, beginning with the 1st condition of the male population, the *unmarried*, the highest strength or more than 50 per cent of bachelors is found in all the Districts but Shimoga and Kadúr, at the earliest age of under 9 years. These proportions in the next 5 years show a considerable falling-off amounting to within 20 per cent, and in the subsequent 5 years or before the 20th year is reached, they are further reduced by about 5 per cent. Before the age of 25 they stand at only 10 per cent, and at 30, between 5 and 6 per cent. Every succeeding period betrays a rapid decline till the age of 60 and over, when the proportions shrink to 2 in Bangalore in every 10,000 men.

A set-off, however, is found in the gradually increasing numbers of married men in every District at each successive age-period from about the 25th year or the prime of life up to the 50th year, when they suddenly shrink. At the last of the recorded ages, the benedicts number less than 9 per cent of the total married.

Widowers, too, begin to show themselves as early as in the 9th year of age, but their numbers become palpable only from and after the 20th year, and until the 30th year, their proportions do not exceed 5 per cent. In the next decade, their rise in numbers is remarkable in every District, and markedly so in Kadúr, where the strength is a little over 21 per cent, attributable perhaps to a large number of cooly immigrants of this age to the coffee estates in the District from beyond the province, belonging to classes among whom the marital tie is regarded loosely. Widowers of the more mature age-periods increase rapidly till old age, when they are as numerous as 30 per cent in one and about 36 in another District.

Turning to the females, the proportions of spinsters below 9 years of age are much higher than bachelors of the corresponding age, being between 69 and 83 per cent against 44 to 55; and their sudden decrease to between 12 and 20 per cent at the end of the 14th year indicate the transfer of a large number to *married* life before the age of 15. Whilst spinsters of below 20 years do not exceed 5 per cent in any District, those in all the succeeding ages to the end of life seldom reach 2 per cent, and every decrease among them results in a corresponding addition to the strength of the married women. The statistics affecting the married females afford a strong contrast to those represented by married men, from the fact that they embrace children of very tender ages. This circumstance serves to swell the ranks of the wives below 30 years in every District, who exceed the husbands of the same age-period in manifold proportions. The highest proportion that the wives reach in all the Districts is between 30 and 40 years; Tumkur shows the minimum of 22 and Hassan the maximum of 25 per cent. In the next decennium ending with 49 years, the ratios fall by about a half in all the Districts except Shimoga, Kadúr and Chitaldurg, where the decrease is greater by nearly 15 per cent. At the approach of old age (50 to 59), the wives do not go beyond 5 per cent, and in no District are aged wives more than 2 per cent.

Simultaneously with the institution of early and infant marriages, widowhood becomes a persistent factor at the early age of 15 years in the civil condition annals. Rising from a percentage of 5 before the 25th year, the maximum of 26 per cent is reached (in the Hassan District) about the age of 50; and sinking slightly in the penultimate decennium, the proportions of aged widows culminate in the last age-period at 28·33. In other words, the proportions claimed by wives between the ages of 30 and 45 have been completely usurped by widows on the shady side of life.

Comparison with other Provinces and countries.

161 A comparison is made in the following table as regards the civil condition between this province and a few selected countries in India and Europe, the population being reduced to the radix of 10,000.

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	Country or Province and Condition.	Distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex and civil condition by age.									
		0 to 14		15 to 24		25 to 39		40 to 49		50 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried (Single.)	**India**	**7,646**	9,487	**1,622**	377	**568**	89	**88**	24	**76**	23
	Madras	**7,066**	9,096	**2,205**	671	**639**	147	**52**	44	**38**	42
	Bombay	**7,949**	9,578	**1,449**	251	**467**	112	**71**	30	**64**	29
	Bengal	**8,114**	9,761	**1,381**	158	**420**	55	**49**	13	**36**	13
	Central Provinces	**8,295**	9,611	**1,217**	289	**389**	68	**56**	16	**43**	16
	Panjab	**7,057**	9,411	**1,818**	498	**786**	58	**171**	16	**168**	17
	England and Wales	**6,041**	6,005	**2,717**	2,603	Information not available.					
	Scotland	**5,802**	5,536	**2,770**	2,591	**998**	1,051	**201**	319	**229**	503
	Ireland	**5,299**	5,337	**2,803**	2,884	**1,244**	1,058	**290**	294	**358**	437
	France	**4,937**	5,301	**2,985**	2,756	**1,294**	1,004	**350**	365	**434**	574
	Italy	**5,461**	5,866	**2,785**	2,638	**1,174**	845	**253**	266	**327**	385
	Mysore	**6,758**	9,257	**2,277**	461	**813**	183	**96**	54	**56**	45
Married.	**India**	**534**	1,454	**1,697**	2,984	**4,221**	3,840	**1,814**	1,095	**1,734**	627
	Madras	**166**	1,017	**1,150**	3,308	**4,520**	4,050	**2,107**	1,075	**2,057**	550
	Bombay	**560**	1,730	**1,921**	2,958	**4,419**	3,774	**1,632**	965	**1,468**	573
	Bengal	**675**	1,908	**1,613**	2,895	**4,198**	3,658	**1,792**	965	**1,722**	564
	Central Provinces	**594**	1,332	**1,765**	2,858	**4,210**	4,051	**1,762**	1,109	**1,669**	650
	Panjab	**355**	647	**1,803**	3,089	**3,993**	3,920	**1,865**	1,343	**1,984**	801
	England and Wales	...	...	**573**	977	Information not available.					
	Scotland	...	...	**466**	887	**4,034**	4,414	**2,403**	2,316	**3,097**	2,383
	Ireland	...	...	**243**	653	**2,759**	3,853	**2,583**	2,503	**4,415**	2,991
	France	...	...	**305**	1,045	**3,379**	3,636	**2,429**	2,235	**3,887**	3,084
	Italy	...	...	**260**	1,035	**3,690**	4,308	**2,514**	2,259	**3,536**	2,398
	Mysore	**59**	819	**1,159**	3,477	**4,584**	4,129	**2,253**	1,022	**1,945**	553
Widowed.	**India**	**176**	137	**690**	543	**2,516**	2,271	**1,975**	2,243	**4,643**	4,806
	Madras	**58**	98	**344**	617	**2,323**	2,461	**2,042**	2,258	**5,233**	4,566
	Bombay	**279**	207	**766**	550	**2,730**	2,452	**1,963**	2,248	**4,262**	4,543
	Bengal	**256**	194	**677**	625	**2,500**	2,448	**1,934**	2,210	**4,633**	4,523
	Central Provinces	**149**	98	**650**	319	**2,638**	1,726	**1,974**	2,141	**4,589**	5,716
	Panjab	**65**	52	**556**	407	**2,143**	1,852	**1,995**	2,321	**5,241**	5,368
	England and Wales	...	...	**57**	51	Information not available.					
	Scotland	...	...	**55**	39	**1,193**	953	**1,466**	1,617	**7,286**	7,391
	Ireland	...	...	**30**	32	**618**	747	**1,090**	1,429	**8,262**	7,792
	France	...	...	**72**	139	**884**	976	**1,299**	1,395	**7,745**	7,490
	Italy	...	...	**28**	59	**829**	889	**1,291**	1,593	**7,852**	7,459
	Mysore	**9**	37	**199**	437	**2,021**	2,495	**2,397**	2,448	**5,374**	4,583

Beginning with the 1st age-division, the unmarried of both sexes in Mysore are much below the average for all India, but are more numerous than in any European country mentioned.

In the next period of 15 to 24 years, the bachelors of Mysore greatly exceed the average of all India, or of any other country within India, though they fall short of the standard in the European countries by 5 to 7 per cent. A good proportion or nearly 50 per cent of bachelors in this interval have been transferred to the married category. The spinsters of this age are more numerous in Mysore than their sisters in the contiguous provinces, except Madras; and even the Indian average ranks in this respect next

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to Mysore. The married females who are nearing the prime of life have also so swollen out in numbers that they attain nearly twice the strength of the married males of the age. On the other hand, the bachelors and spinsters of European countries still remain unmarried in considerable numbers at the corresponding age-span.

The still smaller numbers of the unmarried of both sexes, claimed by the succeeding period of 25 to 39, *viz.*, 8 and 2 per cent respectively, are higher than the Indian averages, and seem to react on the rapidly growing ranks of husbands and wives of the same age. In this period too, the Mysore figures are far below those of any European country.

Turning to the married persons of the 1st period of 14 years, Mysore represents the smallest ratio (under 1 per cent) of husbands when contrasted with some of the contiguous and remote provinces in India, whose proportions range from 2 to 7 per cent, and with the Indian average of 5 per cent. Of wives too, the strength (9 per cent) does not even approach the other provincial standards, the highest being in Bengal, *viz.*, 19 per cent. As a matter of course, there are no statistics of married life in any region of Europe at the early age of 14.

It is between the age of 15 and 24 years that the real conjugal condition shows itself; for, all the selected countries of the East and of the West alike show fair proportions in both sexes, the males ranging from 12 in Mysore to 19 in Bombay, whilst the average for all India is 17 per cent. In England and Wales also, the strength of this class is 6 per cent. The wives of this age yield better results than husbands, showing for Mysore 35 per cent as against 12, which is not only higher than the proportion for any other sister-province in India, or even the Indian average, but is also above that for England, France or Italy.

The results for the period between 25 and 40 are more satisfactory, inasmuch as the full strength of the married life is here represented. In the countries selected for comparison, none rise over Mysore in the proportion of husbands, who amount to nearly a moiety of the entire male population of the province; Madras and Bombay, however, are nearer Mysore in this respect. The strength of the wives of this age, again, is in no way inferior to that of their spouses, since their ratios are much above any other country or province, Scotland and Italy alone being excepted.

From this age, however, a decline in the ratios of both sexes is evident in Mysore: they drop as low as 23 and 10 per cent respectively; still, these figures stand above any of the Indian provinces named in respect of males. With the European countries on the other hand, the case is different, since they maintain for males uniformly higher ratios than Mysore, whilst wives in Ireland are 2 and a half times as numerous as in Mysore.

Comparison with 1881.

162 It is next desirable to compare the civil condition statistics of the census under report with those of the previous enumeration of 1881. The accompanying statement accordingly embraces 3 sets of figures (**A**, **B** and **C**,): the 1st shows the distribution of every 10,000 persons over the *age-periods*; the second over *each condition* by age-periods; and the 3rd exhibits the relative strength of females per 1,000 males of the same age and condition. Thus the ratios of spinsters to bachelors, of wives to husbands and of widows to widowers for Mysore are compared with the corresponding figures of 1881, although the results under this head have not been exhibited in that year's report.

The spinsters have increased by 14 persons in a thousand females under 15 years, followed by a fall of 4 times the above increase during the 15 to 24 years' age, the inference being that the same proportion of them had entered married life. Even up to the advanced age of 50, the tendency to marriage is manifested by the diminution of 17 out of 1,000 women. Lastly the increment of 26 spinsters at old age (50 and over) may be traced either (1) to immigration, (2) to a larger proportion of virgin women remaining celibate, or (3) what is more probable, to a number of prostitutes returning themselves as *unmarried*.

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In the ratios of wives to husbands, a general addition is noticed at every age-period, as indicated by more than 5,100 wives at the earliest age-period below fifteen years, though only 10 per cent of them have disappeared within the next decade,—a fact which may be set down to the credit of death or to their transfer to widowhood.

Regarding widowhood, the excessively large increase of widows at every period up to 40 lends a melancholy confirmation to the observations already recorded in more than one place in this Report. The high figures of 2,445 and 1,025 in the 2 periods of 0 to 14 and 15 to 24 necessarily include not only the unfortunate virgin widows, but also large numbers of cases that must have occurred during the last decade amongst those returned as married in the previous censuses; whilst the number of the bereaved, shown opposite the prime age of 25 to 39, appears to belong to the married population of 1881.

A.

Distribution of **10,000** persons of each sex and civil condition over the age-periods.

Age-periods.	Males.									Females.								
	Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	1891.	1881.	Difference.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	1891.	1881.	Difference.
0 to 14	**6,758**	6,561	+197	**59**	118	—59	**9**	29	—20	**9,257**	9,020	+237	**819**	1,005	—186	**37**	103	—66
15 to 24	**2,277**	2,449	—172	**1,159**	1,141	+18	**199**	398	—199	**461**	715	—254	**3,477**	3,534	—57	**437**	846	—409
25 to 39	**813**	879	—66	**4,584**	4,979	—395	**2,021**	3,281	—1,260	**183**	190	—7	**4,129**	4,178	—49	**2,495**	3,189	—694
40 to 49	**96**	72	+24	**2,253**	2,142	+111	**2,397**	2,340	+57	**54**	44	+10	**1,022**	888	+134	**2,448**	2,303	+145
50 & over	**56**	39	+17	**1,945**	1,620	+325	**5,374**	3,952	+1,422	**45**	31	+14	**553**	395	+158	**4,583**	3,559	+1,024
All Ages.	*10,000*	*10,000*		*10,000*	*10,000*		*10,000*	*10,000*		*10,000*	*10,000*		*10,000*	*10,000*		*10,000*	*10,000*	

B.

Distribution of **10,000** persons of each sex over the civil condition by age-periods.

Age-periods.	Males.									Females.								
	Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	1891.	1881.	Difference.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	1891.	1881.	Difference.
0 to 14	**9,931**	9,872	+59	**68**	123	—55	**1**	5	—4	**9,045**	8,867	+178	**934**	1,063	—129	**21**	70	—49
15 to 24	**17,52**	7,455	—303	**2,794**	2,411	+383	**54**	134	—80	**967**	1,402	—435	**8,500**	7,442	+1,058	**533**	1,156	—623
25 to 39	**1,802**	1,870	—68	**7,806**	7,357	+449	**392**	773	—381	**281**	276	+5	**7,472**	6,505	+967	**2,247**	3,219	—972
40 to 49	**454**	1,397	—943	**8,512**	8,179	+333	**1,034**	1,424	—390	**199**	171	+28	**4,512**	3,666	+846	**5,289**	6,163	—874
50 & over	**274**	248	+26	**7,391**	7,022	+369	**2,335**	2,730	—395	**134**	107	+27	**1,923**	1,446	+487	**7,943**	8,447	—504
All Ages.	*5,390*	*5,541*	—151	*4,137*	*3,846*	+291	*473*	*613*	—140	*3,636*	*3,607*	+29	*4,249*	*3,878*	+371	*2,115*	*2,515*	—400

C.

Average number of females per **1,000** males of the same age and civil condition.

Age-periods.	Spinsters to bachelors.			Wives to husbands.			Widows to widowers.		
	1891.	1881.	Difference.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	1891.	1881.	Difference.
0 to 14	**915**	901	+ 14	**13,866**	8,686	+5,180	**16,640**	14,195	+2,445
15 to 24	**135**	192	— 57	**3,046**	3,144	— 98	**9,811**	8,786	+1,025
25 to 39	**149**	142	+ 7	**914**	852	+ 62	**5,467**	4,014	+1,453
40 to 49	**388**	405	— 17	**469**	421	+ 48	**4,528**	4,067	+ 461
50 and over	**544**	518	+ 26	**290**	248	+ 42	**3,787**	3,721	+ 66
All Ages	*668*	*656*	+ 12	**1,017**	*1,015*	+ 2	**4,263**	*4,131*	+ 132

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In Town and in Country.

163. It will be interesting next to inquire how the country and towns are affected by the diversities of civil condition. In urban centres, larger congeries of people are found in the shape of immigrants as well from outside as from the rural parts in the interior of the province, for the purposes of education, trade or in quest of employment, &c. A comparison is instituted in the marginal table in this respect between the largest urban areas in the country, *viz.*, the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Bangalore Civil and Military Station, with certain picked rural tracts of the Districts of which the 2 former are the centres.

General Observations.

Areas.	Distribution of 1,000 persons of all ages.					
	Single (Unmarried.)		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore City ...	491	325	457	470	52	205
,, Civil and Military station ...	568	396	395	419	37	185
Mysore City ...	517	343	438	440	45	217
Bangalore District (Rural) ...	511	335	440	453	49	212
Mysore District (Rural) ...	529	353	433	444	33	203
Province ...	539	364	414	425	47	211

The Unmarried.

164. The disparity in respect of bachelors is but slight, although the Civil and Military Station is 3 per cent above, and the Bangalore City 5 per cent below, the provincial average; whilst the Bangalore City has 7 per cent fewer single men than its adjoining counterpart, the Cantonment, whose strength is swelled probably by the influx of a larger number of merchants and domestic servants of the military population residing there. Further, the rural areas are better than their urban counterparts, whilst the rural unmarried in the Mysore District are very near the provincial average. The distribution of spinsters over the selected urban and rural tracts, however, is pretty uniform, being between 33 and 36 per cent, except in the Civil and Military Station, where they have risen above the provincial average of 36 by about 4 in a hundred females, showing as many as 40 per cent. Here too, the Bangalore city shows the lowest figure as compared with the rural areas. The high figures returned of both sexes for the Civil and Military Station are ascribed to a number of children accompanying the immigrants.

The Married.

165. The difference between the proportions of husbands and wives is not as striking as that between the unmarried of both sexes: in the case of the former, it seldom exceeds 3 per cent anywhere, but as between the urban centres, the Civil and Military Station bears the smallest ratio for either sex, and, is even below the average for the province, particularly amongst the married men. In the same direction, the city of Bangalore goes ahead of all the areas mentioned, with a percentage of 46; the Mysore city and its rural counterpart come in equal ratios next to the Head-Quarters of the Bangalore District. The same may be said of wives, whose numerical strength in the Bangalore city is slightly in excess of the others, the discrepancy lying within 2 to 5 per cent. The reason for the excess is found in the circumstance that many husbands were absent from home about the census time, and a considerable number of girl-wives were still remaining in the pre-consummation stage with their parents.

The Widowed.

166. The statistics of widowhood tell a different tale. The widowers in any of the selected areas barely exceed 52 in a thousand, which is the proportion in the Bangalore city. It is a little above the provincial average. The Mysore city and the rural part of the Bangalore District are each above the Civil and Military Station and the Mysore District rural ratios.

In the case of widows, the proportions in the selected regions are almost identical with the provincial average (21 per cent), and *inter se* the Civil and Military Station lags behind by about 3 per cent. It is however noteworthy that the widows exceed the widowers nearly four-fold, which circumstance seems

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to emphasize the common observation that widows abound in all places, especially in the towns, in which troops of these unfortunate beings in various conditions of destitution are met with in the streets bent on eleemosynary excursions, and otherwise dispelling the halo of romance with which the sex is usually surrounded.

Distribution over the conditions.

167 The annexed statement formulates the ages of the populations described above.

Summary of the distribution by condition of* 1,000 *persons at each age-period.

Areas.	Condition.	0 to 14.		15 to 24.		25 to 39.		40 to 49.		50 & over.		All Ages.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore City.	Single (unmarried)	958	865	621	73	133	36	49	21	26	17	491	325
	Married	12	133	371	881	834	780	855	526	745	228	457	470
	Widowed	...	2	8	46	43	184	96	453	229	755	52	205
Bangalore Cantonment (Civil and Military Station)	Single (unmarried)	995	933	770	179	183	48	41	20	24	12	568	396
	Married	4	66	225	780	787	782	892	538	735	217	395	419
	Widowed	1	1	5	41	30	170	67	442	191	771	37	185
Mysore City	Single (unmarried)	990	886	617	108	168	45	49	41	27	21	517	343
	Married	10	111	377	843	795	769	851	488	780	232	438	440
	Widowed	...	3	6	49	37	186	100	491	193	747	45	217
Bangalore District (Rural).	Single (unmarried)	993	894	704	51	141	13	34	9	22	5	511	335
	Married	7	104	290	905	824	787	873	504	749	210	440	453
	Widowed	...	2	6	44	35	200	93	487	229	785	49	212
Mysore District (Rural)	Single (unmarried)	990	884	651	104	134	25	30	15	18	9	529	353
	Married	10	114	345	852	841	785	900	485	804	207	438	444
	Widowed	...	2	4	44	25	190	70	500	178	784	33	203

These figures bring to light the fact that males continue in the unmarried condition to a large extent up to the age of 24, when they are swallowed up by the married ranks. The spinsters, on the other hand, are most numerous only up to the age of 14, beyond which they melt away into the married stage.

Of the married, the women take the *pas* in numbers up to the age of 25; after which limit, the proportions are reversed, each successive age-period showing a less number of wives.

The widows are, almost at every age and in nearly all the areas in question, far more numerous than the widowers, and in continuously increasing numbers to the end of life.

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168. Again, these proportions are reviewed below according to the different age-periods over which 10,000 persons of each condition are distributed.

Distribution of condition over age.

Summary of the distribution of 10,000 of each condition over age-periods.

Areas.	Condition.	0 to 14.		15 to 24.		25 to 39.		40 to 49.		50 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore City	Single	6,860	9,198	2,391	417	570	243	110	67	69	75
	Married	87	981	1,536	3,487	4,146	3,693	2,065	1,142	2,166	697
	Widowed	5	25	281	413	1,868	2,001	2,032	2,257	5,814	5,304
Bangalore Cantonment (Civil and Military Station)	Single	6,544	8,790	2,613	866	719	257	68	49	56	38
	Married	35	590	1,099	3,566	4,402	3954	2,024	1,229	2,440	661
	Widowed	74	22	257	425	1,764	1,954	1,614	2,286	6,291	5,313
Mysore City	Single	6,951	8,929	2,158	571	725	285	98	120	68	95
	Married	82	877	1,558	3,375	4,064	3,828	1,998	1,097	2,298	823
	Widowed	6	43	257	397	1,854	1,885	2,305	2,336	5,578	5,389
Bangalore District (Rural)	Single	7,071	9,623	2,137	244	659	91	79	27	54	15
	Married	53	828	1,026	3,223	4,462	4,182	2,354	1,146	2,105	621
	Widowed	11	29	175	335	1,729	2,282	2,277	2,357	5,808	4,987
Mysore District (Rural)	Single	7,255	9,260	2,069	501	577	163	61	44	38	32
	Married	87	946	1,326	3,256	4,391	4,082	2,215	1,121	1,981	595
	Widowed	13	42	218	365	1,748	2,159	2,257	2,527	5,764	4,997

These results only epitomize for the selected microspheres the data already reviewed for the whole province. Up to the age of 15, the unmarried females are far in excess of the bachelors, but in the next 10 years, their numbers are largely absorbed into the married, and at the period of 50 years and over, scarcely 1 per cent of the unmarried are found in either sex.

As regards the married, the Civil and Military Station, though showing a comparatively low proportion for either sex under the age of 15, as compared with the other areas, contains larger ratios of wives at every succeeding period up to 50 years; but the proportions of husbands are varying in every tract and at every period.

The proportions of the widows are also various and their distribution irregular, although they are everywhere more numerous than widowers up to the age of 50; after which the scale is turned in favor of the latter.

169. In the statement given at the end of this paragraph are reviewed the relation of the one sex in the 3 branches of the civil condition to the other. The rural areas of the Bangalore District show the lowest figure (76) of spinsters against bachelors towards the age of 25, and the Mysore city the highest number (984) at the age of 50 and upwards, for every thousand bachelors: the same being considerably above the provincial average.

Proportion of sexes in opposite conditions.

In the proportions of wives to husbands, the Bangalore Civil and Military Station takes the lead. Here the wives are nearly 18 times as many as husbands under 15 years; followed by the rural parts of Bangalore and Mysore, which are in advance of the 2 cities named; but these proportions are very much reduced in all the areas with the advance of life, notably in the urban centres.

The widowed show various proportions in the several areas. In the city and rural parts of Mysore, they present the highest ratios against every age-

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period; whilst in other parts they fluctuate in alternate periods. The ratios shown towards old age are, however, in every case below the provincial average for "All ages."

Age-periods.	Bangalore City.			Bangalore Civil and Military Station.			Mysore City.		
	Spinsters to 1,000 bachelors.	Wives to 1,000 husbands.	Widows to 1,000 widowers.	Spinsters to 1,000 bachelors.	Wives to 1,000 husbands.	Widows to 1,000 widowers.	Spinsters to 1,000 bachelors.	Wives to 1,000 husbands.	Widows to 1,000 widowers.
Under 15 years	856	11,073	3,000	932	17,614	1,500	868	10,701	30,000
15 to 24 ,,	111	2,253	5,567	229	3,416	8,167	173	2,210	7,619
25 to 39 ,,	273	884	453	250	946	5,458	267	964	5,033
40 to 49 ,,	389	549	4,200	519	640	6,980	840	561	5,024
50 and over	686	320	3,450	510	285	4,161	984	366	4,748
All Ages	**633**	**993**	**3,782**	**694**	**1,054**	**4,929**	**675**	**1,022**	**4,954**

Age-periods.	Bangalore District (Rural).			Mysore District (Rural).		
	Spinsters to 1,000 bachelors.	Wives to 1,000 husbands.	Widows to 1,000 widowers.	Spinsters to 1,000 bachelors.	Wives to 1,000 husbands.	Widows to 1,000 widowers.
Under 15 years	907	14,324	11,353	881	11,315	19,283
15 to 24 ,,	76	3,301	6,538	167	2,582	10,640
25 to 39 ,,	91	985	5,832	195	978	7,823
40 to 49 ,,	225	510	4,620	561	533	7,096
50 and over	266	311	3,806	599	316	5,396
All Ages	**667**	**1,050**	**4,423**	**690**	**1,052**	**6,336**

SPECIAL STATISTICS FOR THE PROVINCE.

Statistics relating to marriage.

170. Opportunity was taken at the census under review to gather certain additional statistics, as particularized under the chapter devoted to "Census Administration." They include the following items relating to marriage, *viz*:—

(1) whether at the time of the census, the enumerated was married for the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd time;

(2) the age at *first* marriage; and

(3) the age at which he or she was widowed.

These results, separated for each religion, are summarized in the following statement. For the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, of which the census was conducted under the orders of the Census Superintendent of Madras, the special statistics are not available. It would not be supererogatory to repeat here the remark made elsewhere that 'marriage' here includes both the ante and post consummation stages, which articulate the ceremony among the various Indian communities.

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Abstract statement showing by religion the age at which 1st, 2nd, 3rd and subsequent marriages took place among the people in Mysore, as specially reckoned at the Census of **1891.**

Ages at which married or widowed for the 1st time	Hindu.				Musalman.				Christian.				Jain.				Others.				All Religions.			
	Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1 year ...	**2**	**74**	...	...	**2**	**1**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**4**	**75**	...	...
2 years ...	**14**	**349**	...	**1**	...	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**14**	**351**	...	**1**
3 „ ...	**132**	**2,347**	...	...	**1**	**3**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**133**	**2,351**	...	...
4 „ ...	**364**	**8,387**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**7**	...	**1**	...	**1**	...	...	...	**18**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**365**	**8,413**	**2**	**6**
Total 0 to 4 ...	*512*	*11,157*	**2**	*6*	*4*	*13*	...	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	*19*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*516*	*11,190*	**2**	**7**
5 to 9 years ...	**3,173**	**180,997**	**220**	**3,554**	**266**	**4,602**	...	...	**18**	**153**	...	...	**24**	**569**	**3**	**14**	...	**9**	...	...	**3,481**	**186,330**	**223**	**3,568**
10 to 14 „ ...	**72,831**	**466,678**	**973**	**19,544**	**1,030**	**22,731**	**1**	**83**	**107**	**1,488**	...	...	**200**	**1,305**	**4**	**53**	...	...	...	...	**75,063**	**492,202**	**978**	**19,680**
15 to 19 „ ...	**240,130**	**245,971**	**2,720**	**40,184**	**9,308**	**13,656**	**35**	**284**	**845**	**1,252**	**4**	**7**	**673**	**440**	**13**	**164**	**4**	**1**	...	...	**250,960**	**261,320**	**2,772**	**40,639**
20 to 24 „ ...	**349,804**	**44,358**	**8,909**	**66,336**	**18,995**	**4,179**	**311**	**2,362**	**1,885**	**446**	**38**	**157**	**747**	**49**	**38**	**265**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**371,434**	**49,034**	**9,298**	**69,119**
25 to 29 „ ...	**184,313**	**10,471**	**13,091**	**66,804**	**11,088**	**857**	**425**	**1,553**	**970**	**149**	**52**	**191**	**556**	**9**	**61**	**256**	**4**	...	...	**1**	**196,941**	**11,486**	**13,629**	**69,805**
30 to 34 „ ...	**65,192**	**2,546**	**17,326**	**78,445**	**4,627**	**297**	**544**	**3,245**	**388**	**40**	**71**	**251**	**243**	**2**	**106**	**278**	**5**	...	...	**1**	**70,455**	**2,885**	**18,047**	**82,220**
35 to 39 „ ...	**17,743**	**1,191**	**15,574**	**59,744**	**1,251**	**63**	**462**	**2,515**	**150**	**27**	**63**	**148**	**68**	...	**78**	**160**	...	...	...	**2**	**19,212**	**1,281**	**16,177**	**62,569**
40 to 44 „ ...	**5,008**	**455**	**15,885**	**57,083**	**553**	**32**	**474**	**2,712**	**63**	**11**	**41**	**142**	**21**	**1**	**76**	**200**	...	...	...	**1**	**5,645**	**499**	**16,476**	**60,138**
45 to 49 „ ...	**1,617**	**205**	**11,493**	**35,336**	**150**	**21**	**383**	**1,940**	**32**	**1**	**33**	**115**	...	...	**47**	**99**	...	...	...	**2**	**1,809**	**227**	**11,961**	**37,522**
50 to 54 „ ...	**649**	**61**	**8,803**	**25,798**	**81**	**8**	**357**	**1,537**	**9**	**1**	**32**	**133**	...	...	**36**	**84**	...	...	...	...	**739**	**670**	**9,228**	**27,552**
55 to 59 „ ...	**230**	**30**	**5,617**	**13,094**	**29**	...	**329**	**1,376**	**4**	...	**14**	**75**	...	...	**28**	**44**	...	...	...	...	**263**	**30**	**6,042**	**14,589**
60 & over ...	**166**	**31**	**8,148**	**12,731**	**27**	**3**	**411**	**953**	**2**	...	**23**	**56**	...	...	**33**	**37**	...	...	...	...	**195**	**34**	**8,615**	**13,777**
Total ...	*940,388*	*964,151*	*108,815*	*478,669*	*48,309*	*46,462*	*3,732*	*19,561*	*4,473*	*3,569*	*376*	*1,275*	*2,532*	*2,394*	*523*	*1,652*	*16*	*12*	*2*	*8*	*1,001,718*	*1,016,588*	*113,448*	*501,185*
Age not stated ...	**5,496**	**7,384**	**1,965**	**9,463**	**276**	**350**	**62**	**377**	**193**	**135**	**9**	**64**	**31**	**3**	**8**	**6**	...	**4**	...	...	**5,996**	**7,876**	**2,044**	**9,910**
Grand Total ...	**951,884**	**971,535**	**110,780**	**488,132**	**48,585**	**46,812**	**3,794**	**19,938**	**4,666**	**3,704**	**385**	**1,339**	**2,563**	**2,397**	**531**	**1,658**	**16**	**16**	**2**	**8**	**1,007,714**	**1,024,464**	**115,492**	**511,095**

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171. Taking the married first, it will be seen to what extent infant marriages prevail, particularly among the Hindus. In the 1st year of their existence, 74 Hindu female children were carried by their parents through the form of marriage. In the 2nd year, children of both sexes figure on the matrimonial stage, although the girls outnumber the boys, as being perhaps more easily immolated. In the 3rd year, the proportion is still higher, while in the whole period from 1 to 4 years, 512 boy-husbands against 11,157 girl-wives are recorded as travesty-ing the sacred rites of marriage. A still greater disproportion is presented in the next quinquennial age-period, which gives as many as 180,997 wives against 8,173 husbands: the former culminating in the highest strength of about 467,000 before the 15th year. This forms the maximum number, and with certain classes includes the furthest limit of marriageable age for girls. On the other hand, the husbands at this age are comparatively few, being within 73,000 persons. But, before the 20th year, most of the boys have turned into husbands, and girls into wives, the two sexes coming almost to an equipoise. With the increase of husbands before the twenty-fifth year, the wives decline to less than 45,000; and every year from and above the age of 25, fewer marriages seem to take place in both sexes, the wives always keeping far behind the husbands, and at the advanced age of 60 and upwards, there are left 166 husbands to only 31 wives.

Husbands and wives at each age among the Hindus.

172. Of the widowed among the Hindus, there are very few of either sex up to 5 years. The highest number of widowers recorded at any age is that between 30 and 34 years, being no less than 17,000, after which age a somewhat regular fall is patent.

Hindu widowers and widows.

The youngest Hindu widow is recorded as being under 10 years of age, and the number of such unfortunate creatures is shown to be 3,554. Among the sacer-dotal classes, and certain others, who are closely guided by the exclusive and rigid observances of the Brámhans, the girls are married much earlier than the boys, hence the number of the latter, who had lost their girl-wives, was only 220 in the age-division ending in the 9th year. From this point, the widows multi-ply fast, and in the next five-yearly term, almost 20,000 widows marked the community against only a thousand of wifeless boys of that age. The progress of widowhood among the Hindu women culminates at the 34th year, when as many as 78,445 widows have been returned. This age seems to be the turning point; for, thereafter the widows become fewer, but are always in excess of the widowers. 21·34 per cent of the Hindu females are widows: or in other words, every 5th woman in this people is wearing weeds.

Distinguishing special classes, it is significant that the Brámhans, whose in-fluence and example in social and religious observances are avowed to be supreme and to pulsate throughout the endless gradations of Hindu society, are afflicted with a greater fecundity in widowhood than any other sub-divisional body. Whilst every fifth Hindu woman is generally a widow, every 4th Brámhan woman is in that miserable predicament. How this wealth of widows is shared among the chief sects of the Brámhans will transpire from the subjoin-ed succinct abstract.

Names of Brámhan sects.	Total female population of the sect.	Number of widows in each sect.	Proportion on every 1,000 of Brámhan female population of all sects.	Proportion on every 1,000 female population of the sect.
Smárta	51,537	12,640	140	245
Mádhva	28,324	6,845	76	242
Srivaishnava	10,261	2,453	27	239
Total.....	**90,122**	**21,938**	**243**	**243**

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173. Among the Musalmans too, 13 cases of child-marriage under 5 years, and 4,602 girl-marriages at 5 to 9 age have been recorded. And in the succeeding 5 years, or before the 15th year, 22,731 girls were brought into the ranks of the married, being 10 years earlier than the males.

Musalmans.

Wives of 15 years and upwards of age, and husbands of 20 years and above, alike decrease year after year till only 27 old men and 3 aged women are shown to have become partners in life by marriage. In fine, wives in this community appear fewer than husbands.

Widows amongst the Musalmans are, on the other hand, far more numerous than widowers, being 20,000 against 3,800, chiefly attributed to the prevalence of polygamy in this creed, whereby the death of one husband often creates more than one widow.

From the marriage statistics as analyzed above, Islám in this province does not seem to have quite escaped the evils of infant marriage. Despite the laws of matrimony in this religion recognizing only voluntary unions founded on mutual consent and mature discretion, the example of their Hindu environments appear to have engrafted on their systems the practice of early betrothals. The proportion of the widows to the Musalman female population is 18·10 per cent.

174. The Christians also form no exception in respect of early marriage; for the marriage of 18 boys and 154 girls below 9 years of age have been returned amongst them. These occurrences are doubtless confined to sundry divisions of the native Christians, who still adhere to their pre-conversion customs, notwithstanding their change of religion. The maximum of girl-wives is reached between the 10th and 14th year,—about 10 years before the large majority of males enter into the bonds of matrimony. And every succeeding year of age leaves fewer girls to be married, resulting in the preponderance of husbands over wives in this community.

Christians.

175. The Jains, though classed as of a distinct religion, are allied to the Hindus in their social conditions; and in proportion to the strength of their population, their marriage results almost accord with those of the Hindus. Immature marriages and baby-widows also characterize these people, and widows form 27·07 per cent. of their womankind.

Jains.

176. The special statistics gathered in this province, in addition to the information desiderated by the Imperial census schedule, differentiate likewise between the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and subsequent marriages of the enumerated. The marginal statement tabulates the particulars concisely.

Abstract of marriage results.

Religion.	1st marriage.		2nd marriage.		3rd and subsequent marriages.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindu ...	**827,168**	941,220	**113,158**	29,684	**11,558**	631
Musalman ...	**42,004**	45,619	**5,644**	1,138	**937**	55
Christian ...	**4,196**	3,625	**380**	76	**90**	3
Jain ...	**2,226**	2,386	**303**	11	**34**	...
Other religions ...	**16**	16	...	...	...	...
Total of All Religions ...	**875,611**	**991,866**	**119,485**	**30,908**	**11,619**	**689**

The data for the Hindus may be resolved into their constituent sub-castes as below :—

Caste	1st Marriage.		2nd Marriage.		3rd and subsequent Marriages.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Brámhan	**34,713**	41,179	**4,424**	2	**480**	...
Kshatriya	**14,198**	15,840	**1,134**	94	**124**	1
Vais'ya	**5,545**	6,459	**861**	7	**140**	1
Lingáyet	**81,179**	100,224	**14,341**	1,370	**1,427**	44
Other Hindus	**557,047**	636,976	**74,719**	21,326	**7,708**	468
Outcastes	**134,486**	140,542	**17,679**	6,885	**1,679**	117

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177. Under all religions, 1,007,714 males and 1,024,464 females appear as *married* in the province. Of these, 875,610 males and 992,866 females were married for the 1st time; 119,485 males against 30,909 of the other sex for the 2nd; and, again, 12,619 as against 689 for the 3rd time, the last item including also such as have been wedded oftener. An excess is discernible on the whole of 16,750 wives or 1·66 per cent over husbands, due, it is supposed, to the Hindu women of that status outnumbering the husbands and to a corresponding deficiency of wives, on the other hand among the other religions. A peculiarity in this matter is the circumstance that while the women, married for the 1st time project far beyond the men similarly married, the men take the lead in the 2nd and subsequent marriages. A clear explanation of this position of Indian womankind is found in the restrictions, more or less arbitrary and artificial, which are imposed on the sex in relation to marriage.

Excess of wives over husbands.

While the law, supplemented by custom, gives the fullest possible liberty, nay license, to the widower at all ages to marry as often as he pleases,—and it is availed of frequently even by superannuated men with nearly both the feet in the grave,—it is notorious that the widows are denied the privilege, especially among the Hindus, except among certain non-Brámhanic communities, who tolerate the remarriage of widows as a kind of left-handed and inferior union; and such widow-wives are placed under certain disabilities. The women exhibited under the heads of 2nd and 3rd marriages belong mostly to these classes. Only 2 child-widows of the superior castes, one at Bangalore and another at Madgiri (Tumkúr District), have been shown as married a *second* time, and are of course included in this item, but their proportion is but a drop in the ocean.

178. Of the population of the reversed condition, there are 115,492 widowers and 511,095 widows, the latter outnumbering the former by as many as 395,603 (or 342 per cent), *i. e.*, nearly 4 widows to every widower, as particularized below :—

Excess of widows over widowers.

	Ratio of excess per cent.
Brámhan	298
Kshatriya	294
Vais'ya	266
Lingayet	356
Other Hindus	479
Outcastes	450
Total Hindú.....	341
Musalman	425
Christian	242
Jain	212

As contrasted with the female population of each of these main religions, every 5th Hindu woman, every 6th among the Musalmans, every 6th among the Christians and every 4th amongst the Jains is a widow. And particularizing the Hindus, every 4th Brámhan woman, every 5th among the Kshatriyas, every 4th with the Vais'yás, and every 5th among the Lingáyets, "Other Hindus" and outcastes is a widow.

179. The value of the statistics reviewed in the preceding paras is more clearly exhibited in the annexed statement, in which the population is reduced to the scale of 1,000 persons of each sex and distributed over the different specified ages, at which marriage and widowhood are recorded to have taken place.

Relative proportions at different ages.

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Average Distribution over 1,000 *persons of each Sex.*

Age at which married.	Hindú.				Musalmán.				Christian.				Jain.				Others.				All Religions.			
	Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1 year	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 ,,	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
4 ,,	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Total 0 to 4 ,,	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...
5 to 9	8	188	2	7	6	99	...	...	4	43	...	...	9	238	6	8	..	750	...	...	8	184	2	7
10 to 14	76	484	9	41	40	489	...	4	24	417	...	...	268	545	7	32	...	...	...	...	75	484	9	39
15 to 19	254	253	25	84	193	294	9	15	189	351	11	6	295	184	25	99	250	83	...	...	250	257	25	81
20 to 24	370	46	82	139	393	90	83	121	421	125	101	123	220	20	73	159	187	167	1,000	125	371	48	82	138
25 to 29	195	11	120	139	229	19	114	130	217	42	138	150	96	4	117	155	250	...	...	125	197	11	120	139
30 to 34	69	3	159	164	96	1	146	166	87	11	189	197	27	1	203	168	313	...	...	125	70	3	159	164
35 to 39	19	1	143	125	26	1	124	128	34	8	168	116	8	...	149	97	...	...	...	250	19	1	143	125
40 to 44	5	...	146	119	11	1	127	139	14	3	109	111	79	...	145	121	...	...	...	125	6	1	145	120
45 to 49	2	...	106	74	3	1	103	99	7	...	101	90	...	...	90	60	...	...	...	250	2	...	105	75
50 to 54	1	...	81	54	2	..	96	79	2	...	85	104	...	...	69	51	...	...	...	...	1	...	81	55
55 to 59	...	...	52	27	1	...	88	70	1	...	37	59	...	...	53	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	29
60 & over	...	...	75	27	...	...	110	49	...	...	61	44	...	...	63	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	28
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

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More cases of marriage than widowhood occurred at every year of life up to 24 years, and the disappearance of marriage may be put down at about the age of 55. In a population of 1,000 persons of both sexes, there occurred from 323 cases of widowhood at one interval of 5 years to 180 at another, between the ages of 30 and 50 years. After 50 years, widowhood marks the only change in the civil condition.

Distribution by the 3 special heads of marriage.

180. In what proportions the married of both sexes are distributed over the 3 special heads of marriage is shown in the following :—

Religions.	Average distribution of 1,000 married persons of each sex.					
	1st marriage.		2nd marriage.		3rd and subsequent marriages.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindú	**869**	969	**119**	30	**12**	1
Musalmán	**865**	975	**116**	24	**19**	20
Christian	**899**	979	**82**	20	**19**	1
Jain	**869**	995	**118**	5	**13**	...
Other religions	**1,000**	1,000	...	...	...	...
All Religions ...	**869**	969	**119**	30	**12**	1

Mean age according to special statistics.

181. It is an easy transition from the foregoing topic to the "mean" age of marriage and widowhood of the populations embraced by the aforesaid 3 special heads. From the below-furnished statement, it will be observed that the average age at which Hindu and Musalmán females were married is 13·47 and 14·85 years, respectively, or 9 years earlier than the males. And the Jain girls marry about a year earlier; but the marriageable age of the Christian females averages about 16½ years, being about 8 years earlier than the males of that religion.

In widowhood, the women seem to be bereaved generally about 5 years earlier than the men, *i. e.*, about the age of 34, which is the average for Hindú widows. The Jain women become widows about 2 years earlier; whilst Musalman and Christian females enjoy wedded life until about 38 years of age.

Average Ages according to Special statistics.

Religions.	Average age of 1st marriage.				Average age of widowhood.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	On whole age or life-time.	From 15 years and upwards.	On whole age or life-time.	From 15 years and upwards.	On whole age or life-time.	From 15 years and upwards.	On whole age or life-time.	From 15 years and upwards.
All Religions ...	**21·53**	**22·41**	13·54	18·89	**39·28**	**39·58**	33·77	34·84
Hindú	**22·45**	**23·44**	13·47	13·84	**39·21**	**39·52**	33·57	34·06
Musalman	**23·94**	**24·52**	14·85	19·43	**41·52**	**41·52**	38·52	38·63
Christian	**24·28**	**24·64**	16·44	20·20	**38·40**	**38·40**	38·25	38·25
Jain	**22·86**	**23·92**	12·44	18·28	**38·52**	**38·90**	32·68	33·58
Other religions	**25·62**	**25·62**	10·83	20·83	**22·5**	**22·5**	36·88	36·88

In para 170 above, the married and widowed Hindus of both sexes have been quoted respectively at 1,923,419 and 598,932. It is advisable to particularize the various sub-castes which are collectively yclept Hindus, and the attached statement is intended for the purpose.

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Age at which Married or Widowed.	Brâmhan.				Kshatriya.			
	Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1 year	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
2 years	2	16	...	...	2	6	...	...
3 ,,	...	153	...	...	...	33	...	...
4 ,,	1	515	...	...	2	99	...	...
Total 0 to 4	*3*	*686*	...	...	*4*	*140*	...	...
5 to 9 ,,	767	24,766	11	536	107	2,245	2	53
10 to 14 ,,	8,597	15,295	59	2,462	1,775	8,851	8	350
15 to 19 ,,	15,331	126	159	2,549	3,688	4,035	43	601
20 to 24 ,,	9,541	...	419	2,733	5,009	404	104	898
25 to 29 ,,	3,434	...	612	2,252	3,686	99	343	914
30 to 34 ,,	1,192	...	1,232	2,810	825	49	355	1,241
35 to 39 ,,	293	...	1,277	2,433	192	9	367	784
40 to 44 ,,	98	...	1,356	2,147	64	5	374	844
45 to 49 ,,	32	...	733	1,237	25	1	345	571
50 to 54 ,,	17	...	545	833	14	...	306	441
55 to 59 ,,	6	...	318	706	6	2	75	179
60 and over ,,	6	...	446	752	3	...	107	225
Total	*39,367*	*40,873*	*7,217*	*21,450*	*15,308*	*15,840*	*2,420*	*7,101*
Age not stated	250	308	104	388	58	95	35	148
Grand Total	**39,617**	**41,181**	**7,321**	**21,838**	**15,456**	**15,935**	**2,464**	**7,249**

Age at which Married or Widowed.	Vaisya.				Lingâyet.			
	Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1 year	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
2 years	...	3	...	...	10	28	...	...
3 ,,	...	10	...	...	23	384	...	...
4 ,,	1	108	...	...	26	1,058	...	...
Total	*1*	*121*	...	...	*59*	*1,474*	...	...
5 to 9 ,,	70	3,106	2	72	811	15,731	47	522
10 to 14 ,,	1,374	3,179	16	238	5,137	50,765	141	1,678
15 to 19 ,,	2,060	...	38	312	21,058	26,668	364	4,370
20 to 24 ,,	1,707	...	110	424	40,128	4,813	1,283	7,091
25 to 29 ,,	864	...	103	328	17,046	749	1,456	6,411
30 to 34 ,,	334	...	163	431	8,598	236	1,795	6,914
35 to 39 ,,	67	...	142	277	2,156	90	1,664	5,185
40 to 44 ,,	29	...	171	349	728	79	1,853	6,004
45 to 49 ,,	4	...	138	160	190	23	1,503	3,057
50 to 54 ,,	4	...	96	224	100	21	1,273	2,751
55 to 59 ,,	2	...	79	120	35	12	885	1,888
60 and over ,,	...	...	99	141	40	4	1,307	1,859
Total	*6,516*	*6,406*	*1,157*	*3,076*	*96,986*	*100,615*	*12,571*	*47,730*
Age not stated	30	61	27	70	861	1,023	325	1,775
Grand Total	**6,546**	**6,467**	**1,184**	**3,146**	**96,947**	**101,638**	**13,896**	**49,505**

Age at which Married or Widowed.	Other Hindûs.				Outcastes.			
	Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1 year	2	51	...	...	...	15	...	...
2 years	...	250	...	1	...	46	...	...
3 ,,	76	1,520	...	...	33	247	...	...
4 ,,	223	5,499	2	5	111	1,108	...	...
Total 0 to 4	*301*	*7,320*	*2*	*6*	*144*	*1,416*	...	...
5 to 9 years	5,074	113,929	2	1,936	1,344	21,220	45	435
10 to 14 ,,	45,032	320,644	113	11,928	10,916	67,944	181	2,888
15 to 19 ,,	161,755	171,635	568	26,189	36,238	43,557	513	6,163
20 to 24 ,,	235,445	29,595	1,603	44,818	57,974	9,546	1,440	10,372
25 to 29 ,,	127,970	7,773	5,553	46,392	31,273	1,850	2,322	10,507
30 to 34 ,,	42,917	1,734	8,255	54,393	11,326	527	2,909	12,656
35 to 39 ,,	12,549	911	10,822	41,556	2,486	151	2,346	9,509
44 to 44 ,,	3,286	303	9,778	33,660	803	69	2,338	9,079
45 to 49 ,,	1,160	129	9,793	25,031	216	12	1,666	5,310
50 to 54 ,,	404	24	7,108	17,732	110	16	1,090	3,817
55 to 59 ,,	138	12	5,493	8,610	43	4	720	1,591
60 and over ,,	98	22	3,594	8,266	19	5	919	1,488
Total	*636,129*	*654,100*	*67,952*	*325,517*	*152,892*	*146,317*	*16,489*	*73,815*
Age not stated	3,345	4,670	1,185	5,468	951	1,227	289	1,614
Grand Total	**639,474**	**658,770**	**69,137**	**330,985**	**153,844**	**147,544**	**16,778**	**75,429**

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These data shed an amount of side-light, without which the peculiarities of Hindú marriage customs are apt to be fathered only upon a few of the communities composing the Hindu population. It will be abundantly clear from the above that infant marriages are in vogue not only among the Brámhans, but also among the occupants of the lower rungs of the caste ladder. It may, however, be pointed out that in religious and semi-religious concerns of life,—and marriage is of this category with the Hindus,—the Brámhans' lead is followed, willingly or not, by the other subdivisions. Child-widows from the 1st to the 4th year are shown amongst the "Other Hindús," due it is said to a custom prevailing among certain subdivisions of the Vakkaliga class, by which children of near relations are betrothed to one another within a few months of their birth, and the Táli, emblematical of the marriage bond, is tied to the cradle of the infant girl. Casualties amongst boys so bound are not infrequent, and are fruitful of infant widows, who may however amongst certain communities espouse a second husband in subsequent years.

Finally, the following short abstract exhibits the average ages of 1st marriage and widowhood in this great body of people. The Bramhan averages for the 2 sexes are, respectively, 19 and 9 years for marriage, and 39 and 31 for widowhood. With the Kshatriyas, marriage takes place as a rule much later, *viz.*, about the 23rd year for men and 14th year for women. The Vais'yás are more rigid followers of the Brámhanical customs, and their averages are indentical with there prototypes. The Lingáyets figure about midway between these 2 classes, and although in some social and semi-religious matters they are more uncompromising than the Brámhans, their young people marry somewhat later. The proportions for the other Hindus, not excluding the outcastes, approach the immediately preceding ratios. In other respects, these 2 sets of statistics require no further comment.

Average Ages according to Special statistics.

Caste.	Average age of 1st marriage.		Average age of widowhood.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Brámhan	**19·02**	9·34	**39·56**	31·01
Kshatriya	**22·13**	13·43	**40·00**	33·84
Vais'ya	**20·11**	9·92	**39·86**	32·99
Lingáyet	**22·58**	13·63	**40·11**	34·34
Other Hindús...	**22·55**	13·59	**39·31**	33·75
Out-castes	**22·64**	13·42	**37·81**	33·28

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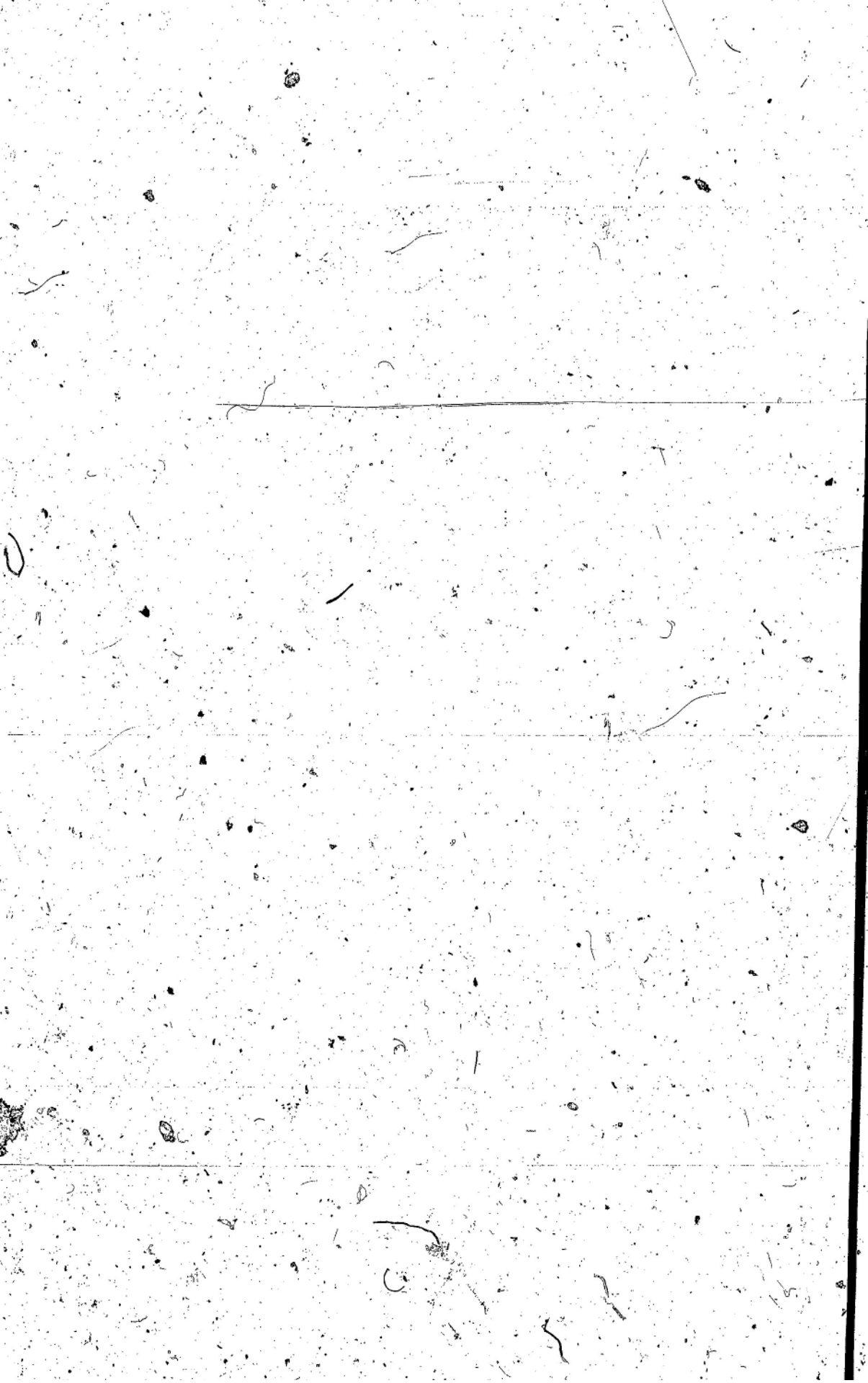

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CHAPTER VI.

INFIRMITIES.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

A.

Distribution by Age-periods.

Age-period.	Distribution of 1,000 afflicted over each Age-period.								Average number of persons amongst whom is found one afflicted.								Average number of females per 100 males afflicted.			
	Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.		Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.
0 to 4	14	20	46	54	53	37	7	30	38,176	40,218	3,861	4,361	2,454	3,810	85,897	45,245	100	93	68	200
5 to 9	64	37	142	134	67	57	13	22	8,469	20,464	1,236	1,696	1,893	2,382	48,397	57,977	43	75	82	86
10 to 14	56	83	93	108	60	55	33	33	6,535	5,408	1,270	1,353	1,421	1,437	12,708	22,832	109	92	89	50
15 to 19	78	76	105	89	60	52	52	63	4,393	5,569	1,066	1,444	1,354	1,465	7,687	11,465	71	67	84	61
20 to 24	92	83	102	85	56	54	48	41	3,640	6,103	1,066	1,784	1,408	1,656	8,121	21,082	66	66	93	42
25 to 29	118	96	80	85	66	52	63	85	3,024	5,056	1,444	1,725	1,271	1,633	6,581	9,673	59	83	77	68
30 to 34	108	135	87	90	67	60	72	119	3,026	3,274	1,217	1,482	1,143	1,310	5,276	6,343	91	81	86	82
35 to 39	121	93	59	56	60	54	127	81	2,288	3,505	1,539	1,773	1,080	1,092	2,520	6,851	57	75	86	32
40 to 44	123	109	61	77	70	84	131	137	2,116	2,955	1,381	1,263	871	684	2,295	3,994	65	99	116	52
45 to 49	84	67	37	37	63	57	101	111	2,056	2,996	1,514	1,659	649	628	1,982	3,096	58	78	88	55
50 to 54	56	80	48	40	81	80	114	89	2,961	2,041	1,115	1,451	430	581	1,672	4,534	106	81	95	39
55 to 59	32	28	27	23	53	65	81	78	2,724	4,025	1,028	1,195	384	313	1,238	2,492	65	66	118	48
60 and over	54	93	113	113	244	293	158	111	3,295	3,246	511	807	172	185	1,303	4,653	126	79	116	35
All Ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,955	5,337	1,221	1,609	929	955	4,565	9,112	73	79	96	50

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B.

Distribution by Locality.

District.	Local Distribution of 1,000 of total numbers afflicted.								Average number of persons amongst whom is found one afflicted.								Average number of females per 100 males afflicted.			
	Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.		Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.
Bangalore	379	260	151	160	173	175	314	296	1,679	3,363	1,363	1,654	865	899	2,336	5,043	50	83	97	47
Kólár	111	111	134	125	159	161	241	200	4,252	5,752	1,145	1,528	700	707	2,272	5,433	73	74	98	41
Tumkúr	62	63	106	108	120	138	37	89	7,465	9,988	1,413	1,755	907	811	14,557	12,069	74	80	111	120
Mysóre	166	232	256	266	253	240	180	189	5,534	5,617	1,173	1,477	858	973	5,926	11,786	103	82	91	52
Chitaldurg	78	80	95	85	83	85	61	41	4,277	5,524	1,145	1,572	944	929	6,351	18,581	76	71	99	33
Total Eastern Division	*796*	*746*	*742*	*744*	*788*	*799*	*833*	*815*	*3,557*	*5,210*	*1,238*	*1,575*	*844*	*870*	*3,926*	*8,145*	*69*	*79*	*98*	*49*
Hassan	54	87	127	126	100	95	90	74	7,501	6,498	1,037	1,347	955	1,057	5,205	12,995	118	78	92	41
Shimoga	104	111	79	78	76	64	51	100	4,244	4,943	1,803	2,118	1,352	1,537	9,853	9,337	78	78	80	96
Kadúr	46	56	52	52	36	42	26	11	5,997	6,005	1,722	1,976	1,831	1,446	12,423	52,047	89	78	114	21
Total Western Division	*204*	*254*	*258*	*256*	*212*	*201*	*167*	*185*	*5,507*	*3,775*	*1,410*	*1,709*	*1,245*	*1,097*	*7,724*	*13,363*	*91*	*78*	*92*	*55*
Total for the Province	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,955	5,337	1,281	1,609	929	955	4,565	9,112	73	79	96	50

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C.

Distribution by Castes.

Religion.	Caste.	Distribution of 1,000 of the total number afflicted.								Average number of persons amongst whom is found one afflicted.								Average number of females per 100 males afflicted.			
		Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.		Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.					
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.
Hindu.	Brámhan	80	28	41	33	42	54	37	22	1,868	6,932	1,183	1,902	842	653	4,671	15,020	26	63	124	50
	Kshátriya	18	7	6	7	6	7	9	15	1,012	3,553	1,012	989	696	561	2,227	2,565	37	100	113	89
	Maráta	13	7	14	5	9	7	11	7	2,870	7,162	850	2,686	918	1,194	3,827	10,742	37	30	72	33
	Ráchévar	3	2	4	1	3	...	2	...	2,399	4,755	599	4,755	686	...	4,799	...	50	13	...	...
	Kómati	11	11	10	8	13	7	5	4	2,168	2,775	799	1,156	434	771	5,060	13,873	71	63	51	33
	Lingáyet	105	119	110	127	134	130	88	111	3,659	4,394	1,134	1,246	673	724	5,031	5,956	83	91	93	62
	Vakkaliga	207	305	237	250	265	260	224	207	5,119	4,825	1,444	1,771	939	1,008	5,455	12,077	108	83	95	45
	Shánáni	2	2	8	5	4	4	2	...	10,094	9,893	673	1,237	1,009	1,089	10,094	...	100	53	90	...
	Banajiga	22	20	22	19	25	28	33	11	4,118	6,342	1,373	1,968	848	804	3,203	19,027	64	69	104	17
	Neyigé	24	22	18	16	21	31	22	11	2,893	4,359	1,240	1,816	789	552	3,617	14,529	67	69	144	25
	Pánchála	30	24	19	29	28	26	33	19	3,056	5,061	1,613	1,237	764	843	3,226	11,134	58	425	87	28
	Gósáyi	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	...	...	...	...	...
	Golla	29	22	23	22	25	28	22	22	3,624	6,476	1,450	1,875	974	898	5,436	10,627	56	76	106	50
	Uppara	9	9	15	12	18	12	11	22	7,476	11,067	1,495	2,330	915	1,128	7,476	7,378	67	63	63	100
	Ganiga	9	7	9	9	7	5	7	...	2,951	6,933	984	1,203	984	1,207	4,427	...	50	78	83	...
	Kuruba	40	37	65	70	32	76	53	93	6,941	10,324	1,388	1,625	789	900	5,984	1,720	68	86	89	86
	Kumbára	9	22	12	13	7	11	4	7	3,535	1,560	884	980	1,178	700	10,605	9,799	167	83	156	100
	Darzi	2	7	2	1	2	2	4	...	5,527	1,712	1,382	2,568	1,105	856	2,763	...	300	50	120	...
	Béda	29	26	37	38	36	32	51	44	6,047	9,023	1,533	1,867	1,122	1,305	3,888	9,023	67	82	86	43
	Besta	19	19	17	29	17	26	5	19	4,145	5,573	1,463	1,140	1,130	749	16,578	16,032	75	129	152	167
	Tigala	21	15	10	9	11	7	6	19	2,205	4,907	1,365	2,004	1,024	1,476	9,553	5,610	54	67	68	167
	Vadda	14	20	27	16	13	9	6	26	6,031	5,820	1,054	2,183	1,566	2,281	18,274	7,483	100	46	63	233
	I'diga	3	6	4	10	6	8	4	...	10,270	6,466	2,568	1,291	1,208	970	10,270	19,397	150	185	118	...
	Koracha	3	11	11	5	6	7	4	4	2,789	1,038	254	742	349	260	2,789	5,192	250	32	125	50
	Korama	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lambani	5	4	3	4	2	2	2	...	6,862	9,276	3,431	3,092	5,146	4,638	20,585	...	67	100	100	...
	I'raliga	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	194	...	194	184	...	...	...	...	100	...
	Méda	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,167	963	2,335	963	...	...	...	100	200	...
	Jógi	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	956	1,543	4,780	4,630	...	4,630	...	60	100	...
	Natuva	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	891	3,911	1,782	3,911	3,565	...	...	25	50	...
	Dombar	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,217	428	...	...	...	...	800	...
	Gáradiga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agasa	16	13	19	19	14	17	13	19	4,288	7,132	1,191	1,476	1,128	995	6,126	8,558	60	81	113	71

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Hindu.	Náyinda	8	6	10	17	11	10	9	7	3,799	6,100	1,000	704	678	704	3,799	9,149	60	137	93	40
	Mádiga	43	41	53	48	38	43	86	81	4,441	6,298	1,164	1,639	1,176	1,168	2,551	5,440	70	71	110	47
	Holaya	60	56	105	94	76	79	151	115	6,842	10,019	1,281	1,809	1,281	1,277	3,171	8,493	68	71	100	38
	Total Hindu	*834*	*868*	*920*	*920*	*923*	*931*	*908*	*880*	*4,436*	*5,786*	*1,304*	*1,645*	*942*	*964*	*4,706*	*9,644*	*76*	*79*	*97*	*49*
Musalman.	Shékh	70	41	23	18	17	16	26	26	1,794	3,875	1,794	2,629	1,716	1,840	5,638	10,517	43	64	87	50
	Sayad	14	20	7	9	8	3	5	...	2,245	2,052	1,554	1,421	1,010	2,509	6,734	...	100	100	40	...
	Mogal	2	4	5	3	1	1	2	...	4,854	2,281	539	1,141	2,427	1,521	4,854	...	200	44	150	...
	Pat'han	11	13	4	6	5	4	11	4	2,850	3,104	2,217	1,883	1,425	1,693	3,325	18,627	86	111	79	17
	Labbè	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pinjári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	981	...	...	...	...
	Pindári	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,064	...	...	...	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Musalman	*102*	*78*	*39*	*36*	*31*	*24*	*44*	*33*	*2,054*	*3,375*	*1,753*	*2,219*	*1,584*	*1,960*	*5,478*	*13,500*	*56*	*73*	*75*	*37*
Jain.	Digambara	...	2	1	1	1	3	...	4	...	2,586	964	2,583	1,445	431	...	2,588	...	33	300	...
	S'rávaka	3	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	519	...	519	462	259	308	...	...	...	100	75	...
	Total Jain	*3*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*4*	...	*4*	*3,558*	*6,162*	*1,423*	*1,232*	*1,186*	*685*	...	*6,162*	...	*60*	*150*	...
Christian.	European	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4,031	...	...	2,198	4,031	2,198	...	...	...	...	100	...
	Eurasian	9	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	306	...	916	...	611	420	...	...	...	...	167	...
	Native Christian	13	9	5	3	8	5	17	41	1,803	3,382	1,603	2,705	721	966	1,603	1,230	50	56	70	122
	Total Christian	*24*	*9*	*6*	*4*	*9*	*8*	*17*	*41*	*1,354*	*4,457*	*1,946*	*2,972*	*846*	*891*	*2,256*	*1,621*	*27*	*66*	*83*	*122*
	Caste not stated	37	43	33	38	34	33	31	33	88	85	31	29	22	20	118	189	87	91	93	53

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CHAPTER VI.

INFIRMITIES.*

Introductory—General statistics—Infirmities in Mysore and elsewhere compared; Distribution of Infirmities by age—Insanity—Its causes,—Deaf-mutism—Its causes,—Blindness—Its causes,—Leprosy—Its causes; Distribution by locality—Insanes,—Deaf-mutes and the Blind—Lepers; General proportion of females to males afflicted; Distribution by religion—Hindus—Musalmans—Jains and Christians; By caste—Comparison with 1881. Special Statistics for the Province—Post-natal Deaf-mutism—Distribution by Age—Distribution by Caste.

Introductory.

182. The only infirmities of which the census under report has taken cognizance are:—1st, Insanity; 2nd, Deaf-mutism; 3rd, Blindness; and 4th, Leprosy. A separate set of returns has been compiled for each,—one showing by Districts and age-periods the number of males and females afflicted, and the other, the number of sufferers classified by religion and caste.

General Statistics.

183. The marginal statement shows, in an abridged form, that out of the provincial population of 4,943,604, only 10,619 persons or 21·5 in every 10,000 are afflicted with any one of the 4 kinds of infirmity noticed. Of these, deaf-mutism and blindness seem to be most prevalent, their proportions being respectively 8 males and 6 females for the former, and 11 and 10 for the other, in every 10,000 of the population. Insanity and leprosy affect a little more than 2 in the same number.

Infirmity.	Afflicted population.		Proportion in 10,000 of population who are		Number of afflicted females to 100 afflicted males.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Insane	628	431	2·5	1·9	73
Deaf-mute	1,937	1,529	7·8	6·2	79
Blind	2,673	2,577	10·8	10·5	96
Leper	544	270	2·2	1·1	50
Total Afflicted	5,782	4,837	23·3	19·7	84

More males have been returned throughout as afflicted than females, the excess being about 16 per cent. It is however surmized that the infirm women are not quite so rare, but that there was much reluctance and reticence in notifying the infirmities of females, especially in families in which the zenána or ghósha custom prevailed, whereby identification and personal verification were out of the question.

Infirmities in Mysore and elsewhere compared.

184. The infirmities in this Province, when compared with those of certain selected countries in India and Europe, yield the following results in a population of 10,000 persons of each sex:—

Province or Country.	Proportion of each infirmity to 10,000 persons of each sex.									
	Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.		Total Afflicted.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Mysore ...	2·5	1·9	7·8	6·2	10·8	10·5	2·2	1·1	23·3	19·7
Madras ...	4	3	6	5	15	17	7	2	32	27
Bombay Presidency ...	4	2	7	5	11	25	10	3	42	35
Bengal ...	5	4	15	9	24	15	12	4	46	32
Central Provinces ...	3	2	8	6	22	30	9	4	42	42
Panjab ...	6	4	13	9	48	54	5	2	72	69
'All India'	5	3	11	7	23	25	9	3	46	38
England and Wales	31	33	6	5	9	8	...	...	46	46
Scotland ...	38	39	3	2	9	8	...	...	50	49
Ireland ...	38	34	8	7	11	12	...	...	57	53
Italy ...	8	6	6	5	8	7	...	...	22	18

* The draft of this section was perused, as required by the Census Commissioner for India, by the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner of Mysore, whose remarks on some of the points noticed are printed in the margin.

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Taking insanity and leprosy first, it is clear that Mysore is the most favoured country in India, the ratios of the insane being only a half of the average for 'All India.' Male lepers in Mysore number less than a fourth of the Indian average; whilst female lepers are still fewer, being only a third of the same standard. The European countries selected for specimen are certainly richer in the insane, only Italy being near the Indian standard. But the lepers stand prominent in India, as no criteria are available of the extent to which this loathsome disease prevails in Europe.

The deaf-mutes and the blind are fewer in Mysore than those claimed by the other Provinces in India, excepting Madras, in which the blind are not quite so numerous. On the other hand, Great Britain and Italy have returned fewer persons of either sex afflicted with these infirmities.

Distribution of Infirmities by Age.

Insanity.

185. The comparative statement which heads this chapter shows at a glance the proportionate distribution of the afflicted: (A) by age; (B) by locality; and (C) by caste, reduced to the scale of 1,000 persons. Amongst the insane, the proportions do not generally attain any considerable magnitude in either sex untill the age of 25, whenceforward 10 to 12 per cent of male insanes have been returned as in the prime of life. About the 45th year of age, there is a fall, reducing the ratio to 3 per cent at the age of 59, and insanes of old age number about 5 per cent. On the whole, the male insanes are in excess of the females by 27 per cent. Why mad men are more numerous than mad women there are no data to explain. The returned ages of the insane seem to lead to the hypothesis that the tendency towards insanity is developed only after the 35th year of life; and that males are more liable to the disease than females; for instance, 1 man of unsound mind is found among 2,056 people between the ages of 35 to 50; and among women 1 in about 3,000 individuals appears to be afflicted. The malady is much rarer among persons of younger ages.

Causes of insanity.

186. An inquiry into the causes of insanity falls within the realms of the medical science; in this review, only facts as elicited at the enumeration are marshalled within circumscribed time and space. The statement may however be hazarded without inappropriateness that, in popular estimation, the following are the fruitful causes of the infirmity:—

1. Marriage in consanguines.
2. Brain desease.
3. Epilepsy.
4. Hysteria Tuberculosis.
   In women, certain disorders of the sexual system.
5. Intemperance, including excessive indulgence in Gánja, Opium, &c.
6. Mental derangement from loss of wife or children or property.
7. Jealousy.
8. Religious phrenzy and fanaticism.
9. Disappointed affection or ambition.
10. Intense application to study.
11. Exhaustion of the system by premature debauchery, &c.

These predisposing morbidities appear to culminate in either of the following types of insanity, as gathered from the Medical Reports of the Province.

(*a*) Accute mania.	(*d*) Mania Epilepsy.
(*b*) Melancholia.	(*e*) Dimentia accute.
(*c*) Monomania.	(*f*) Mania longa.

Deaf-mutism.

187. This infirmity seems to fall more usually upon persons below 25 years of age and among males than females. The largest proportion in either sex is returned between 5 and 15 years, and the males exceed the females by about 10 to 14 per cent. After the age of 25, it seems to become rarer, the proportions being between 4 to 9 per cent in both sexes. Towards old age, however, men and women suffering from this affliction seem to increase to over 11 per cent. And like the insanes, male deaf-mutes are more numerous than women so afflicted: for a single male found amongst 1,281 males, there is one female deaf-mute out of 1,609 individuals. Between the ages of 40 and 44, however, the afflicted of both sexes are about equal in number.

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188. Here again, some of the reputed causes of this infirmity may be briefly noted :—

Causes of the infirmity.

(*a*) Organic change in the auditory nerve.
(*b*) Imperfect development.
(*c*) Hereditary transmission.
(*d*) Result of convulsions during the period of teething; scarlet fever, measles, &c.
(*e*) Inability to articulate, depending upon deafness, but not upon the malformation of the organs of speech.

189. More cases of blindness are seen between the ages of 40 and 55 than at any other previous or subsequent period among males. In old age, however, their proportions are exceeded by old women by 5 per cent. On the whole, the proportions borne by the sexes are fairly even ; but women after the age of 40 seem to acquire blindness from the causes hereunder denoted, which distinguish the acquired from congenital blindness.

Blindness.

(*a*) Exposure to heat, dust and glare.
(*b*) Exposure to irritating fumes given off by the burning of green or damp wood.
(*c*) Exposure to smoke from cowdung cakes.
(*d*) Flies (contagion-carriers.)
* (*e*) Small-pox.
(*f*) Opthalmia.

* I am of opinion that small-pox should rank higher than is shown here as a cause of blindness.
12th Oct. 1892. T. J. McG.

It would also appear that up to the age of 40, one blind person of either sex is found among 2,000 people. From and after that age-division, 1 in 200 persons of either sex is about the proportion. The averages for all ages yield about one blind person in a thousand of population. It is therefore right to conclude that blindness is more prevalent and frequent than either of the aforesaid infirmities.

190. The objective disease recognized by the census inquiry is the one known as black leprosy of the corrosive kind ; leucoderma, which is sometimes spoken of as leprosy, is not at all noticed here. Males seem to be more stricken by the disease than females, the latter forming about 50 per cent of the former ; for, one male afflicted is found among 4,565 persons, but the same proportion is found in twice that number of the opposite sex. Their distribution is irregular up to the age of 34 years, but the proportions thereafter are higher, and the highest ratio of 158 per millé is borne by aged male lepers. The corresponding highest proportion of the female afflicted is attained towards the 45th year.

Leprosy.

191. The disease is said never to assert itself, as a rule, before the 20th year, † and the first exciting cause is supposed to be unwholesome food, often resulting in dryness and roughness of the skin of the arms, hands, legs and feet. The following have been mentioned as some of the predisposing causes of leprosy :—

† Twentysix children have been born to leprous parents in the Bangalore Asylum and two became leprous, one at 2 years and the other at 8 years of age. I don't believe unwholesome food or fish diet causes leprosy, nor do I believe that there is any direct connection between it and scrofula or syphilis, I believe in a hereditory predisposition ; and I believe the disease is inoculable, *i.e.*, that an ulcerated or abraded surface may be inoculated by the discharge from a leprous sore, and that in this way persons living in close contact with lepers, who may possibly be suffering from skin affections themselves and who may be dirty in their person, clothes and surroundings, are liable to become affected. 12th Oct. 1892. T. J. McG.

(*a*) Scrofula.
(*b*) Hereditary transmission of syphilitic diseases, more marked in the male progeny.
(*c*) Fish diet.
(*d*) Presence of parasites in blood.

The lowest ratio of females to 100 males (32) is borne by lepers at about the age of 40.

Distribution by Locality.

Part B of the statement which heads this chapter illustrates the distribution in the Province of the infirmities discussed above.

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192. Of insanes, the Bangalore District shows the highest numbers for both sexes, being respectively in the proportions of 379 and 260 in every 1,000 afflicted. But the female sex averagely represents only a half of the male afflicted. The presence of a Lunatic Asylum at Bangalore is the cause of the concentration of this class of the afflicted in the District of that name. In the Mysore District, insanes are less numerous than in Bangalore, but the relation of the sexes is inverted: there being in this District more females than males of unsound mind. Their ratios are 232 and 166 per mille. Kólár ranks next in the number of its insanes, and the sexes are there equal. Chitaldurg, Tumkúr, Hassan and Kadúr show a still more thinly scattered distribution, and they all return more women than men as suffering from mental derangement.

Insanes.

193. The deaf-mutes and the blind are somewhat widely distributed in the Districts and in nearly equal proportions for both sexes. Mysore however is afflicted with these two infirmities much more than the other Districts. Chitaldurg and Shimoga have smaller yet almost equal proportions; and Kadúr has the lowest strength in each category.

Deaf-mutes and the Blind.

194. This class of the afflicted population seems to be more numerous in Bangalore, Kólár and Mysore than in the other Districts. They seem to gravitate towards the more populous towns, in search of medical treatment and shelter: and in Bangalore, provision has been made, although not adequate, for the care-taking of these unfortunate creatures.

Lepers.

The local distribution of the infirmities will be better understood by a reference to another series of figures in the statement, marked **B**, showing the average number of persons amongst whom may be found one afflicted. The disparity of the sexes among these infirm populations is a characteristic of these figures, especially with the insane and lepers. In the case of the former, whilst an afflicted male is met with in an average population of 4,000, a woman* in the same mental condition is not found until about 1,400 more of her sex are counted off. Similarly an average of 4,565 men supplies a male leper, whilst a population of as many as 9,000 females is searched in vain for a person so afflicted of that sex.

* Women are more easily managed at home than men, which may account to some extent for this disparity though not altogether.
12th Oct. 1892. T. J. McG.

Going into the Districts, there is great disparity in the averages between District and District, and between the sexes. In Bangalore, however, about 1,700 males and 3,400 women, respectively, contribute one insane each; in the other Districts, the distribution is still thinner, the contributing strength varying from 4,300 to 7,500 persons for males and from 5,000 to 10,000 for females. Tumkúr contains the lowest number of the afflicted of either sex, and is followed by Hassan and the other Districts at a great distance.

As with the insanes, a wider distribution of lepers is found in Bangalore and Kólár, which contribute respectively one female leper out of 5,043 women, and one male leper out of 2,272 men. Tumkúr shows the narrowest number under this infirmity as regards males, and is followed by Kadúr. Among females, a still narrower distribution is noticeable in nearly every District. The Kadúr District may be said to support the least number, one female leper not being found in less than 52,000 of the female population.

Deaf-mutism and blindness present quite a different aspect and prevail more in every District. This is especially the case with blindness. There are more blind people of both sexes than the victims of deaf-mutism. About 1,300 and 1,600 persons respectively give one deaf-mute of each sex, but a blind person of either sex may be met with in less than 1,000 persons, although in Shimoga and Kadúr the proportions seem to be smaller. In Kólár, however, about 700 persons on an average furnish one afflicted with blindness, thereby evidencing a concentration of the blind in that locality.

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The proportions which the sexes of the infirm bear *inter se* to one another confirm the fact, already noticed, that, as a rule more men suffer than women from the recorded diseases and deformities, and that these proportions fluctuate very much between the several Districts.

Distribution by Religion and Caste.

195. How the main religions are affected by the four infirmities recorded will be perceived from the marginal table.

By Religions.

Infirmity.		Percentage distribution of the afflicted.			
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Jain.	Christian.
Insane	Male	83·4	10·2	·3	2·4
	Female	86·8	7·8	·2	·9
Deaf-mute	Male	92·0	3·9	·2	·6
	Female	92.0	3·6	·2	·4
Blind	Male	92·3	3·1	·3	·9
	Female	91·3	2·4	·4	·8
Leper	Male	90·8	4·4	...	1·7
	Female	88·9	3·3	·4	4·1

Hindus. 196. Between 83 and 92 per cent of the afflicted are Hindus.

Musalmans. 197. About 8 to 10 per cent of the insanes are Musalmans, while the other kinds of the infirm exceed 4 per cent.

Jains and Christians. 198. The Jains are better off in this respect, showing not more than 4 in a thousand afflicted of any kind; but with the Christians, about 1 per cent are afflicted, and insanes and lepers are more numerous in this religion.

By Castes. 199. Of the castes which suffer from the recorded infirmities, the Vakkaliga, the Lingáyet, the Brámhan, the Holeya, the Mádiga, the Kuruba and the Béda stand prominent, showing from 4 to 30 per cent of the afflicted; and, with one or two exceptions, the strength of the females is either equal to or above that of the males. In nearly all the castes mentioned, the deaf-mutes are more numerous than the insanes; and these two, again, are outnumbered by the blind; whilst female lepers, amongst Vakkaligas, Lingáyets and the out-castes are also conspicuous by their numbers.

With the Musalmáns, the highest percentage of the infirm does not exceed 10 per cent in the case of any infirmity or sex, and the Shékh subdivision contributes the largest proportion, *i. e.*, 7 per cent of insanes, and 2 to 3 per cent of the other infirmities.

The highest proportions attained by the Native Christians are only 2 per cent of insanes and 4 per cent of lepers.

200. The statement annexed will show for the whole Province a general increase in every infirmity and sex as compared with the preceding census of 1881. The rates at which each infirmity has spread during the interval of 10 years are briefly indicated in the margin. Excepting insanity, in which the females exhibit an excess of half as many as the males, the rates of increase are lower for females than for the opposite sex. A slight decrease is however noticed in each infirmity in the Tumkúr, Shimoga and Kadúr Districts: insanity in the 2 first named, deaf-mutism and blindness in the 2 latter, and leprosy in Kadúr and Mysore. The decrease does nowhere and in no case exceed 44 per cent and may be allocated in the Christian religion, in which insane females (64 per cent), and the deaf-mutes (29 per cent) contribute to the falling-off.

Comparison with 1881.

Percentage of variation.

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane	+ 35	+ 53
Deaf-mutes	+ 36	+ 29
Blind	+ 43	+ 25
Lepers	+ 60	+ 40

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Comparison of the statistics of Infirmities between 1891 and 1881.

	Districts.	Insane.								Deaf-mutes.							
		Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
		1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore	238	165	+73	44	120	87	+33	38	293	238	+55	23	244	177	+67	38
	Kólár	70	36	+34	94	51	17	+34	200	260	159	+101	61	192	147	+45	31
	Tumkúr	39	48	−9	−12	29	42	−13	−31	206	149	+57	38	165	134	+31	23
	Mysore	104	57	+47	82	107	43	+64	149	495	236	+259	109	407	216	+191	88
	Chitaldurg	49	37	+12	38	37	27	+10	37	183	160	+23	14	130	147	−17	−12
	Total Eastern Division	*500*	*343*	*+157*	*46*	*344*	*216*	*+128*	*59*	*1,137*	*942*	*+195*	*53*	*1,138*	*821*	*+317*	*39*
Western Dn.	Hassan	34	27	+7	26	40	18	+22	122	246	197	+49	25	193	144	+49	34
	Shimoga	65	69	−4	−6	51	50	+1	2	153	155	−2	−1	119	139	−20	−14
	Kadúr	29	27	+2	7	26	17	+9	53	101	132	−31	−23	79	80	−1	−1
	Total Western Division	*128*	*123*	*+5*	*4*	*117*	*85*	*+32*	*38*	*500*	*484*	*+16*	*4*	*391*	*363*	*+28*	*8*
	Total For the Province	*628*	*466*	*+162*	*35*	*461*	*301*	*+160*	*53*	*1,937*	*1,426*	*+511*	*36*	*1,529*	*1,184*	*+345*	*29*
Religions.	Hindu	547	398	+149	37	420	272	+148	54	1,846	1,361	+485	36	1,465	1,139	+326	29
	Musalman	64	58	+5	10	36	17	+19	112	75	52	+23	44	55	38	+17	45
	Christian	15	10	+5	50	4	11	−7	−64	11	13	−2	−15	6	7	−1	−14
	Other Religions	2	...	+2	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	+5	...	3	...	+3	...

	Districts.	Blind.								Lepers.							
		Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
		1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore	462	343	+119	36	449	352	+ 97	28	171	125	+ 46	37	80	50	+30	60
	Kólár	425	275	+150	55	415	297	+118	40	131	50	+ 81	162	54	27	+27	100
	Tumkúr	321	177	+144	81	357	284	+ 73	26	20	13	+ 7	54	24	12	+12	100
	Mysore	677	319	+358	112	618	291	+327	112	98	57	+ 41	72	51	57	− 6	−11
	Chitaldurg	222	225	− 3	− 1	220	270	− 50	−19	33	10	+ 23	230	11	9	+ 2	22
	Total Eastern Division	*2,107*	*1,339*	*+768*	*57*	*2,059*	*1,494*	*+565*	*38*	*453*	*255*	*+198*	*78*	*220*	*155*	*+65*	*42*
Western Dn.	Hassan	267	216	+ 51	24	246	197	+ 49	25	49	43	+ 6	14	20	17	+ 3	18
	Shimoga	204	211	− 7	− 3	164	208	− 44	−21	28	24	+ 4	17	27	17	+10	59
	Kadúr	95	100	− 5	− 5	108	161	− 53	−33	14	18	− 4	−22	3	4	− 1	−25
	Total Western Division	*566*	*527*	*+ 39*	*7*	*518*	*566*	*− 48*	*− 8*	*91*	*85*	*+ 6*	*7*	*50*	*38*	*+12*	*32*
	Total For the Province	*2,673*	*1,866*	*+807*	*43*	*2,577*	*2,060*	*+517*	*25*	*544*	*340*	*+204*	*60*	*270*	*193*	*+77*	*40*
Religions.	Hindu	2,560	1,764	+796	45	2,486	1,981	+505	25	511	305	+206	68	249	180	+69	38
	Musalman	83	80	+ 3	4	62	61	+ 1	2	24	27	− 3	−11	9	7	+ 2	27
	Christian	24	22	+ 2	9	20	18	+ 2	11	9	8	+ 1	13	11	6	+ 5	83
	Other Religions	6	...	+ 6	...	9	...	+ 9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	+ 1	...

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SPECIAL STATISTICS FOR THE PROVINCE.

Post-natal deaf-mutism.

201. As in the case of marriage, special statistics of post-natal deaf-mutism were synchronously gathered at the last census, in addition to the information required by the Imperial Government in connection with the born-deaf and dumb. The total number of persons of both sexes of all ages, who were stated to be deaf and dumb *subsequent to birth* is 1,699, of whom 957 are males and 742 females, as against 1,937 and 1,522 persons respectively suffering from congenital deaf-mutism.

Character of deaf-mutism.	Total afflicted Population.		Proportion in 10,000 of population who are		Number of afflicted females to 100 afflicted males.
	Males.	Females.	Among Males.	Among Females.	
Congenital	**1,937**	1,529	**7·8**	6·2	*79*
Post-natal	**957**	742	**4·**	3·	*78*

Distribution by age.

202. Thus, the deaf-mutes of post-natal character form about a moiety of the born deaf-mutes in either sex; but in sex proportions in both the classes, the female afflicted are fewer than the males by about 22, and the difference is more clearly seen from their distribution over the different age-periods as hereunder:—

Age-periods.	Distribution of 1,000 afflicted.		Average number of females to 100 males afflicted.
	Males.	Females.	
0 to **4** years	**18**	28	*124*
5 to **9** „	**56**	43	*60*
10 to **14** „	**44**	49	*86*
15 to **19** „	**54**	43	*62*
20 to **24** „	**77**	63	*65*
25 to **29** „	**69**	67	*76*
30 to **34** „	**73**	74	*79*
35 to **39** „	**59**	54	*72*
40 to **44** „	**68**	85	*97*
45 to **49** „	**56**	61	*84*
50 to **54** „	**74**	96	*100*
55 to **59** „	**63**	73	*89*
60 and over „	**289**	264	*8*
All Ages.....	**1,000**	**1,000**	**78**

At the earliest period (under 5 years) the smallest number are returned, while the largest number (77) of males appear to be at 20 to 24 years and of females (96) between 50 and 54 years. A partial explanation of these sex proportions may be found probably in the fact that old folks whose auditory organs have been prostrated by exhaustion have been included in the enumeration.

Distribution by caste.

203. The distribution of this infirmity over the various religions and castes presents an analogy to congenital deaf-mutism; for, the ratios borne by the afflicted among the Hindus are similar in both cases for each sex, as exemplified in the following table, although the Jain and Christian religions shew slight variations under the 2nd head.

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Religion.	Caste.	Distribution of 1,000 afflicted.		Average number of females per 100 males.
		Males.	Females.	
Hindu ...	Brámhan	66	46	54
	Kshatriya	3	7	167
	Kómaṭi	15	8	40
	Rádhévár	3	4	100
	Lingáyet	118	142	94
	Mudali	1	...	...
	Sátáni	16	10	44
	Banajiga	22	24	82
	Maráṭa	8	7	63
	Neyigé	8	25	238
	Nagarta	3	3	67
	Pánchála	36	14	32
	Vakkaliga	250	267	83
	Golla	22	18	67
	Uppára	13	16	92
	Gáṇiga	3	7	167
	Kuruba	64	66	80
	Kumbára	12	8	55
	Darzi	2	3	100
	Béḍa	33	33	78
	Besta	19	27	118
	Tigaḷa	5	7	100
	Vaḍḍa	23	18	59
	Iḍiga	4	7	125
	Koracha	...	3	...
	Korama	4	1	25
	Jógi	3	...	...
	Lambáṇi	3	4	100
	Naṭuva	...	3	...
	Méda	4	...	...
	Agasa	22	20	75
	Gáraḍiga	...	1	...
	Náyinda	12	8	60
	Holaya	83	86	81
	Mádiga	49	32	52
	Total Hindu.....	929	925	77
Musalman ...	Musalman	41	31	54
Jain ...	Jain	4	...	...
Christian ...	Christian	4	4	75
	Caste not stated	22	40	143
	Total	1,000	1,000	78

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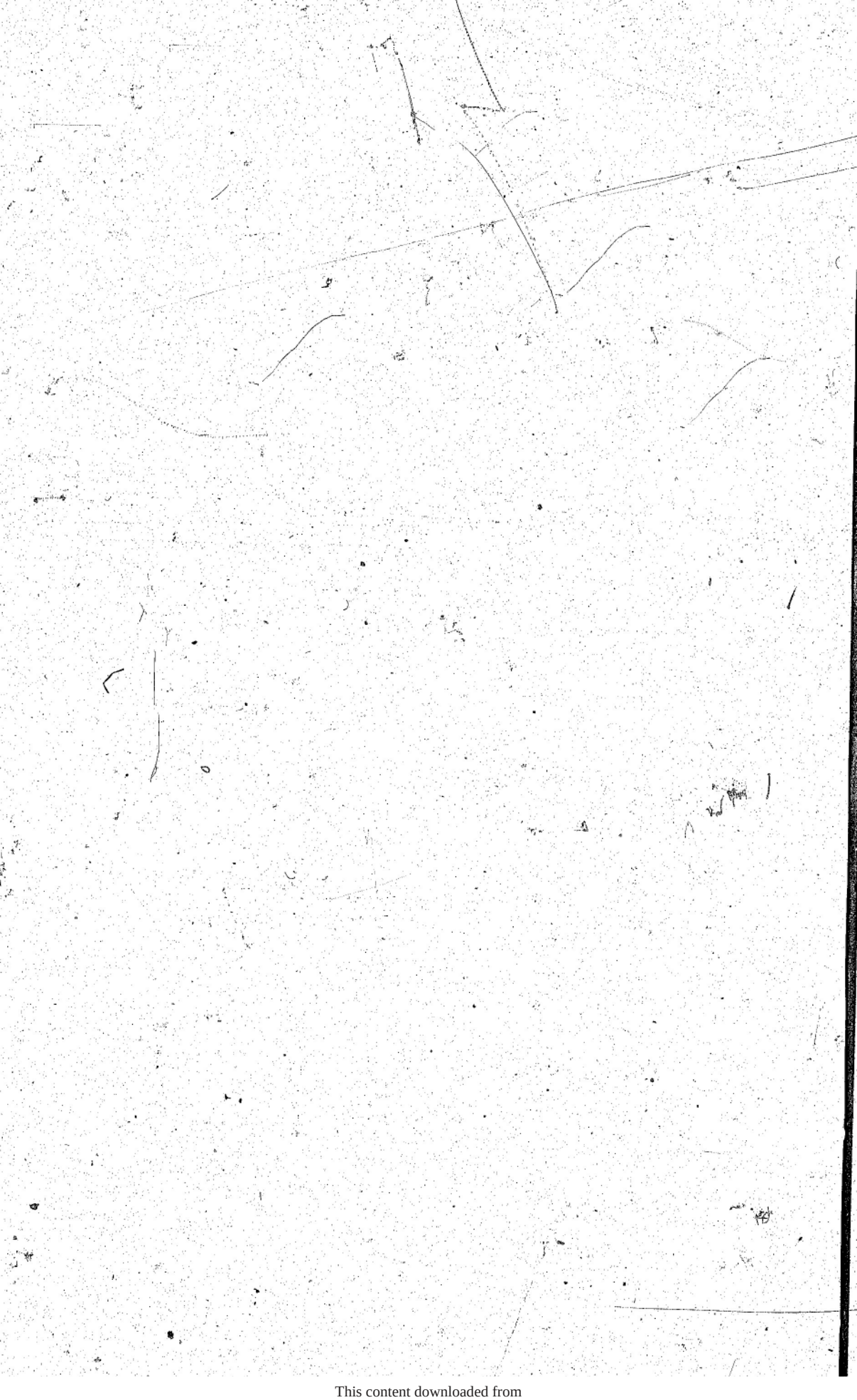

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CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE STATE OF INSTRUCTION.

A

All Ages (including children of under 5 years).

Division	District	All Religions. Learning. Males.	All Religions. Learning. Females.	All Religions. Literate. Males.	All Religions. Literate. Females.	All Religions. Illiterate. Males.	All Religions. Illiterate. Females.	All Religions. Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write. Males.	All Religions. Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write. Females.	Hindu. Learning. Males.	Hindu. Learning. Females.	Hindu. Literate. Males.	Hindu. Literate. Females.	Hindu. Illiterate. Males.	Hindu. Illiterate. Females.	Hindu. Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write. Males.	Hindu. Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write. Females.	Musalman. Learning. Males.	Musalman. Learning. Females.	Musalman. Literate. Males.	Musalman. Literate. Females.
Eastern Division.	Bangaloro	46	8	123	14	831	978	6	44	39	5	104	5	857	990	7	106	79	20	197	36
	Kólar	25	1	79	3	896	996	9	222	23	1	72	2	905	997	10	360	47	7	165	15
	Tumkúr	28	2	84	3	883	995	9	195	26	2	81	2	893	996	9	260	52	8	120	16
	Mysore	21	2	64	3	915	995	12	197	20	2	58	2	922	996	13	289	48	8	173	27
	Chitaldurg	15	...	72	1	913	999	11	527	15	...	69	1	916	999	12	900	27	5	98	9
Total Eastern Division		*28*	*3*	*83*	*5*	*889*	*992*	*9*	*116*	*25*	*2*	*75*	*2*	*900*	*996*	*10*	*227*	*57*	*13*	*163*	*25*
Western Division.	Hassan	17	1	64	2	919	997	12	374	16	...	60	1	924	999	13	910	33	12	157	17
	Shimoga	17	...	75	1	908	999	10	443	16	1	74	1	910	998	11	625	25	3	85	8
	Kadúr	18	...	82	6	900	994	38	133	18	...	76	6	906	994	10	163	30	4	171	11
Total Western Division		*17*	*...*	*73*	*3*	*910*	*997*	*11*	*274*	*16*	*1*	*69*	*2*	*915*	*997*	*12*	*404*	*28*	*5*	*125*	*12*
Total for the Province		**23**	**3**	**81**	**5**	**896**	**992**	**9**	**138**	**22**	**1**	**73**	**2**	**905**	**997**	**34**	**259**	**50**	**10**	**153**	**22**

Division	District	Musalman. Illiterate. Males.	Musalman. Illiterate. Females.	Musalman. Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write. Males.	Musalman. Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write. Females.	Christian. Learning. Males.	Christian. Learning. Females.	Christian. Literate. Males.	Christian. Literate. Females.	Christian. Illiterate. Males.	Christian. Illiterate. Females.	Christian. Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write. Males.	Christian. Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write. Females.	Jain. Learning. Males.	Jain. Learning. Females.	Jain. Literate. Males.	Jain. Literate. Females.	Jain. Illiterate. Males.	Jain. Illiterate. Females.	Jain. Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write. Males.	Jain. Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write. Females.
Eastern Division.	Bangaloro	724	944	4	17	129	92	437	243	434	665	2	3	104	8	333	14	563	978	2	45
	Kólar	803	978	5	46	49	30	416	144	535	826	2	6	92	...	384	...	524	1,000	2	...
	Tumkúr	828	976	6	40	272	53	321	266	407	681	2	3	70	5	391	10	539	985	2	65
	Mysore	779	965	5	28	51	34	306	100	643	866	3	7	79	8	319	13	602	979	3	48
	Chitaldurg	875	986	8	72	72	42	464	230	464	728	2	4	76	43	512	19	412	938	2	16
Total Eastern Division		*780*	*962*	*4*	*27*	*116*	*70*	*420*	*221*	*464*	*700*	*2*	*3*	*83*	*9*	*369*	*11*	*548*	*980*	*2*	*50*
Western Division.	Hassan	810	971	6	35	26	48	202	72	772	880	5	8	74	12	430	45	496	943	2	18
	Shimoga	890	989	9	98	27	13	186	61	777	926	5	13	18	...	105	...	877	1,000	8	...
	Kadúr	799	985	5	48	12	37	211	150	777	813	5	5	8	...	207	...	785	1,000	4	...
Total Western Division		*847*	*983*	*9*	*60*	*2*	*38*	*203*	*88*	*775*	*874*	*4*	*8*	*28*	*3*	*194*	*10*	*778*	*967*	*5*	*74*
Total for the Province		**797**	**968**	**5**	**31**	**96**	**73**	**375**	**199**	**529**	**728**	**2**	**4**	**57**	**6**	**289**	**11**	**654**	**983**	**3**	**58**

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B

Distribution by 1,000 persons of the age of 5 and upwards.

District.	All Religions.								Hindu.								Musalman.			
	Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.		Learning.		Literate.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Eastern Division.																				
Bangaloré ...	53	10	142	17	805	973	5	38	45	5	121	6	834	989	6	91	91	24	229	43
Kólar ...	28	2	91	3	881	995	8	190	26	1	83	2	891	997	9	308	55	8	170	18
Tumkúr ...	32	3	99	3	869	994	8	164	30	2	95	2	875	996	8	219	61	10	143	20
Mysore ...	25	2	74	4	901	994	10	169	24	2	67	2	909	996	11	248	55	9	199	32
Chitaldurg ...	18	1	85	1	897	998	10	437	17	...	82	1	901	999	10	747	33	7	117	10
Total Eastern Division ...	*32*	*4*	*98*	*6*	*870*	*990*	*8*	*99*	*29*	*2*	*88*	*3*	*883*	*995*	*9*	*193*	*67*	*14*	*190*	*30*
Western Division.																				
Hassan ...	20	1	75	2	905	997	11	319	18	...	70	1	912	999	11	776	38	14	182	20
Shimoga ...	18	1	85	2	897	997	10	384	18	1	84	1	898	998	10	542	28	4	98	8
Kadúr ...	21	1	94	8	885	991	9	115	20	...	87	7	893	993	9	140	35	5	191	19
Total Western Division ...	*19*	*1*	*84*	*3*	*897*	*996*	*9*	*230*	*19*	*1*	*79*	*2*	*902*	*997*	*10*	*350*	*32*	*6*	*143*	*14*
Total for the Province ...	28	3	94	5	878	992	8	117	26	2	85	3	889	995	9	220	58	13	178	26

District.	Musalman.				Christian.						Jain.							
	Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Eastern Division.																				
Bangalore ...	680	933	3	15	149	106	507	283	344	611	2	3	117	10	375	16	508	974	2	38
Kólar ...	775	974	4	39	58	37	476	176	466	787	2	5	105	...	437	...	458	1,000	2	...
Tumkúr ...	796	970	5	34	323	65	383	342	294	593	1	2	79	6	437	12	484	982	2	56
Mysore ...	746	959	4	24	60	40	358	118	582	842	2	6	90	9	368	15	542	976	2	41
Chitaldurg ...	850	983	7	59	83	50	531	270	386	680	2	3	83	48	562	22	355	930	2	14
Total Eastern Division ...	*743*	*956*	*4*	*23*	*134*	*93*	*487*	*259*	*379*	*648*	*2*	*3*	*94*	*10*	*417*	*13*	*489*	*977*	*2*	*43*
Western Division.																				
Hassan ...	780	906	5	30	30	56	231	85	739	859	4	7	84	14	490	52	426	934	2	15
Shimoga ...	874	988	8	84	30	15	215	71	755	914	4	12	19	...	115	...	866	1,000	7	...
Kadúr ...	774	976	4	41	13	42	223	173	764	795	4	5	9	...	228	...	763	1,000	4	...
Total Western Division ...	*825*	*980*	*6*	*50*	*24*	*44*	*224*	*103*	*752*	*853*	*4*	*7*	*30*	*3*	*214*	*12*	*756*	*985*	*4*	*64*
Total for the Province ...	764	961	4	26	110	85	429	234	461	681	2	3	64	7	323	13	613	920	2	50

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B.—(*Continued.*)

District.	5 to 14 years.																			
	All Religions.								Hindu.								Musalman.			
	Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.		Learning.		Literate.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Eastern Division.																				
Bangalore ...	169	36	21	11	810	953	5	21	146	21	16	4	838	975	6	40	266	60	34	24
Kólar ...	106	7	17	2	877	991	8	110	99	5	15	1	886	994	9	155	178	25	35	9
Tumkúr ...	118	10	16	3	866	987	7	79	113	8	15	2	872	990	8	100	182	35	26	16
Mysore ...	75	8	14	2	911	990	11	103	71	6	12	2	917	992	12	131	169	33	43	13
Chitaldurg ...	63	3	14	1	923	996	13	234	59	2	13	1	928	997	15	401	107	21	35	11
Total Eastern Division.....	*106*	*14*	*16*	*4*	*878*	*982*	*8*	*56*	*96*	*9*	*14*	*2*	*890*	*989*	*9*	*92*	*202*	*48*	*35*	*17*
Western Division.																				
Hassan ...	60	3	16	1	924	996	13	225	57	2	15	...	928	998	14	462	132	44	43	7
Shimoga ...	60	3	15	1	925	996	13	258	59	2	14	1	927	997	14	341	84	12	20	5
Kadúr ...	72	3	19	2	909	995	11	208	69	2	16	1	915	997	12	323	139	17	66	10
Total Western Division.....	*63*	*3*	*16*	*1*	*921*	*996*	*13*	*232*	*60*	*2*	*15*	*1*	*925*	*997*	*13*	*373*	*107*	*20*	*36*	*7*
Total for the Province...	**93**	**11**	**16**	**3**	**891**	**986**	**9**	**72**	**85**	**7**	**14**	**2**	**901**	**991**	**10**	**119**	**180**	**41**	**35**	**14**

District.	Musalman. (*Continued.*)				Christian.								Jain.							
	Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Eastern Division.																				
Bangalore ...	700	896	3	10	465	339	107	145	428	516	2	2	415	42	79	21	506	937	2	16
Kólar ...	787	966	5	29	249	126	79	97	672	777	3	4	379	...	253	...	368	1,000	2	...
Tumkúr ...	792	949	5	19	679	240	107	211	214	549	1	2	335	31	146	19	519	950	2	20
Mysore ...	738	954	5	22	185	128	208	41	607	831	3	6	302	31	91	12	607	957	3	23
Chitaldurg ...	858	968	7	31	286	129	178	97	536	774	2	4	301	200	265	18	434	782	2	5
Total Eastern Division.....	*763*	*935*	*4*	*16*	*424*	*299*	*116*	*132*	*460*	*569*	*2*	*2*	*344*	*43*	*140*	*14*	*516*	*943*	*2*	*17*
Western Division.																				
Hassan ...	825	949	6	20	113	111	49	35	837	854	6	7	309	53	223	...	468	947	2	19
Shimoga ...	896	983	10	61	126	47	98	29	774	924	4	13	64	..	46	...	890	1,000	9	...
Kadúr ...	795	973	5	37	86	145	55	38	859	817	7	5	33	...	100	...	867	1,000	7	...
Total Western Division.....	*857*	*973*	*7*	*37*	*109*	*103*	*62*	*35*	*829*	*862*	*6*	*7*	*105*	*12*	*91*	...	*804*	*988*	*5*	*86*
Total for the Province...	**785**	**945**	**5**	**18**	**371**	**266**	**107**	**116**	**522**	**613**	**2**	**3**	**229**	**27**	**116**	**7**	**655**	**966**	**2**	**29**

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B.—(*Continued.*)

District.	15 to 24 years.																			
	All Religions.								Hindu.								Musalman.			
	Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.		Learning.		Literate.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Eastern Division.																				
Bangalore ...	43	3	183	29	774	968	4	24	38	1	143	12	814	987	5	75	69	6	262	70
Kolar ...	10	...	123	7	867	993	8	138	13	...	106	4	881	996	8	245	26	4	275	31
Tumkur ...	15	1	116	6	869	993	8	141	13	1	110	4	877	995	8	204	38	1	212	36
Mysore ...	17	1	88	7	895	992	10	127	16	1	80	5	904	994	10	179	39	2	235	54
Chitaldurg ...	7	...	112	3	881	997	8	385	7	...	107	2	886	998	9	623	10	...	160	14
Total Eastern Division ...	*21*	*1*	*121*	*11*	*858*	*988*	...	*81*	*18*	...	*107*	*6*	*875*	*994*	*8*	*158*	*45*	*4*	*242*	*50*
Western Division.																				
Hassan ...	9	1	90	3	901	996	10	255	9	...	83	1	908	999	11	636	15	3	217	24
Shimoga ...	9	...	89	3	902	997	10	317	8	...	87	2	905	998	11	454	16	...	122	16
Kadur ...	9	...	109	27	882	973	9	87	9	...	101	26	890	974	9	38	13	...	200	28
Total Western Division ...	*8*	...	*94*	*9*	*898*	*991*	*10*	*110*	*9*	...	*89*	*8*	*902*	*992*	*10*	*131*	*15*	*1*	*167*	*21*
Total for the Province ...	17	1	113	11	870	988	8	87	15	1	101	6	884	993	9	150	37	3	223	43

District.	Musalman. (*Continued.*)				Christian.							Jain.							
	Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.	Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Eastern Division.																				
Bangalore ...	669	924	3	1	71	42	691	368	238	590	1	2	73	...	433	14	494	986	2	71
Kolar ...	699	965	3	29	39	13	511	258	450	729	2	4	14	...	586	...	400	1,000	2	...
Tumkur ...	750	963	4	27	451	...	345	523	204	477	1	2	45	...	497	32	458	968	2	31
Mysore ...	726	944	4	18	32	22	441	134	527	844	2	6	51	...	380	24	569	976	2	41
Chitaldurg ...	830	986	6	72	61	...	636	382	303	618	1	3	41	...	719	75	240	925	1	13
Total Eastern Division ...	*713*	*946*	*3*	*19*	*77*	*35*	*645*	*340*	*278*	*625*	*1*	*3*	*50*	..	*494*	*26*	*456*	*974*	*2*	*39*
Western Division.																				
Hassan ...	768	973	4	37	6	96	269	124	725	780	4	5	43	...	551	47	406	953	2	21
Shimoga ...	862	984	7	61	18	...	219	67	763	933	4	15	11	...	92	...	887	1,000	10	...
Kadur ...	787	972	5	35	5	7	216	221	779	772	5	4	6	...	253	...	741	1,000	4	...
Total Western Division ...	*818*	*978*	*5*	*45*	*8*	*53*	*235*	*133*	*757*	*815*	*4*	*5*	*16*	...	*224*	*10*	*760*	*990*	*4*	*93*
Total for the Province ...	740	954	4	22	62	38	558	305	380	657	2	3	33	...	361	15	606	951	3	54

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B.—(*Concluded.*)

	District.	25 years and over.																			
		All Religions.								Hindu.								Musalman.			
		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.		Learning.		Literate.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore ...	1	...	186	15	813	985	5	66	1	...	160	4	839	996	6	252	2	1	325	41
	Kôlar ...	1	...	112	3	887	997	9	345	1	...	103	2	896	998	10	628	1	...	204	17
	Tumkúr ...	1	...	129	3	870	997	8	359	1	...	124	2	875	998	8	498	1	1	186	15
	Mysore ...	1	...	102	3	897	997	10	293	1	...	92	2	907	998	11	582	1	...	267	34
	Chitaldurg ...	...	...	111	1	889	999	9	902	...	...	107	1	893	999	9	1,612	...	...	147	9
	Total Eastern Division	*1*	...	*128*	*6*	*871*	*994*	*8*	*176*	*1*	...	*116*	*2*	*883*	*998*	*9*	*472*	*1*	...	*255*	*30*
Western Division.	Hassan ...	1	...	102	2	897	998	10	473	...	...	96	1	904	999	10	1,420	1	1	238	26
	Shimoga ...	...	...	121	2	879	998	8	616	1	...	119	1	880	999	8	974	1	...	133	7
	Kadúr ...	...	...	125	3	875	997	8	311	...	...	116	1	884	999	9	704	...	1	239	21
	Total Western Division	...	...	*116*	*2*	*884*	*998*	*9*	*458*	...	...	*110*	*1*	*890*	*999*	*9*	*1,001*	*1*	...	*188*	*15*
	Total for the Province	1	...	125	5	874	995	8	209	1	...	114	2	885	998	9	548	1	1	238	26

	District.	Musalman.				Christian.						Jain.							
		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore ...	673	958	3	24	3	1	639	324	358	675	3	3	5	...	480	15	515	985	2	67
	Kôlar ...	795	983	5	69	1	2	594	166	405	832	2	6	16	...	468	...	516	1,000	2	...
	Tumkúr ...	813	984	5	64	7	...	579	283	414	717	2	4	4	...	514	2	482	998	2	469
	Mysore ...	732	966	4	29	2	...	406	153	592	847	2	7	11	...	484	14	505	986	2	71
	Chitaldurg ...	853	991	7	110	24	29	607	314	369	657	2	3	...	...	618	...	382	1,000	2	...
	Total Eastern Division	*744*	*970*	*4*	*33*	*3*	*1*	*609*	*293*	*388*	*706*	*2*	*3*	*7*	...	*502*	*8*	*491*	*992*	*2*	*125*
Western Division.	Hassan ...	761	973	4	37	1	1	300	97	699	902	3	10	...	...	584	78	416	922	2	13
	Shimoga ...	836	993	7	134	4	...	250	108	746	892	4	9	1	...	158	...	841	1,000	6	...
	Kadúr ...	761	978	4	47	...	...	266	299	734	771	4	4	...	...	270	...	730	1,000	4	...
	Total Western Division	*811*	*985*	*5*	*64*	*1*	*1*	*274*	*130*	*725*	*869*	*4*	*8*	*1*	...	*267*	*20*	*732*	*980*	*4*	*50*
	Total for the Province	761	973	4	37	2	1	525	268	473	731	2	4	4	...	397	13	599	987	2	76

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CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

Introductory—Total results; —Distribution of results, omitting children of under 5 years of age.—Relative proportions of the educated by Districts for ALL RELIGIONS,—Average number of persons among whom a pupil or literate is generally found; —Education in relation to age;—Distribution of age by Districts;—Distribution of education by religion—Average on each religion—Religion by Districts. EDUCATION BY CASTE—Abstract of classification—Males—Females—Races and Nationalities—Non-Asiatic races: Europeans and Eurasians;—Native Christians;—Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin: Musalmans;—Mixed Asiatic races:—The Labbe, Pindáre, &c.,—Education among the Hidus and Jains;—Learners or pupils by caste—Literates by caste—Literates in English—Distribution of same by Districts; CENSUS STATISTICS of EDUCATION compared with DEPARTMENTAL RETURNS:—Results as per Departmental returns—Census figures contrasted with the Departmental statistics. TOWN AND COUNTRY—Averages;—COMPARISON WITH THE CENSUS RETURNS FOR 1881—Variations in the Province as a whole—In the Districts—Comparison by religion;—Illiteracy.

204. Table IX. exhibits the provincial population divided into—

Introductory.

Degree of Education.	Males.		Females.		Both sexes.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 on total.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 on total.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 on total.
Learning ...	61,055	23	6,403	3	67,458	13
Literate ...	200,455	81	11,482	5	211,937	43
Illiterate ...	2,221,764	896	2,442,017	992	4,663,781	944
Total	2,483,272	1,000	1,459,902	1,000	4,943,174	1,000

(1) the Learning (pupils),

(2) the Literate (able to read and write)

and

(3) the Illiterate (not able to read and write), of which a summary is attached in the margin.

Total results.

205. These aggregate results are further illustrated in the attached diagram, wherein the gradations of education are distinguished with reference to each of the 3 prescribed ages and for *all* ages, in the case of each sex. Reduced to the scale of 1,000, the above data show that only 13 were *learning*, and a little over 3 times that number, *viz.* 43, were *literate*, leaving 944 persons as *illiterate*. On differentiating the sexes, the males formed 23 learners, 81 able to read and write, and 896 unable to do so. Among the females, not more than 3 in a thousand were learners and only 5 literates, whilst the illiterate numbered as many as 992. In other words, for every girl that is learning, there are 8 male pupils, and to every woman who can read and write, there are 16 men similarly educated. Again, on the gross population of all ages including illiterates, one among 9 males and one in 138 females are either learning or able to read and write. It must be borne in mind, however, that these proportions are derived from the gross population including children under 5 years, who are below the wonted school-going age in any community or nation. The corrector process seems to be obtained by excluding children of this tender age from the scrutiny as to how far education is actually diffused in the country. In the comparative statement which precedes this chapter, the results are accordingly exhibited under 2 heads, *viz.*, **(A)** for persons of all ages, and **(B)** for those of the modified age-periods of 5 to 14, 15 to 24 and 25 and upwards. This review deals mainly with the latter set of statistics, although the former will be available and useful for study from a different stand-point.

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206. The results of the distribution of education, after deducting children under 5 years of age, are summarized below :—

Distribution of results, omitting children of under 5 years of age.

Sex.	Distribution of 1,000 persons.			Average number of persons among whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	
Males	28	94	878	8
Females	3	5	992	117

The elimination of children of below the school-going age, *viz.*, under 5 years, from the total population naturally reduces the proportion of the illiterate, while raising the figures of learners and literates amongst males by only 18 persons in a thousand, *i. e.*, the male pupils are increased by 5, and the literates by 13. There are 9 boy-pupils to every girl learning, and 19 male literates to every woman able to read and write, leaving 878 illiterate males against 992 females similarly disqualified. Taking together all the 3 classes, there is on an average 1 among 8 males and 1 among 117 females, either learning or able to read and write. Among the males, the literates are more than 3 to one of the learners, and nearly 2 to one of the same in the other sex; and when contrasted with the illiterates, every tenth man is literate, whilst in a collection of 198 women, only a single literate individual is met with.

Relative proportions of the educated, by Districts for all religions.

207. An adequate idea of the general spread of education in the different parts of the province is obtained from the aforesaid comparative statement, the first 2 columns of which show the relative proportions of the learning and literates in each District for *all* religions. Accordingly, the Bangalore District, which contains the Civil and Military Station, heads the list with 53 pupils and 142 literates in every 1,000 males. It is followed, though at a considerable distance, by Tumkúr, where nearly a tenth of the population are able to read and write, and a trifle over a thirtieth of the same aggregate are learning to do so. Kolar, with nearly an equal strength in respect of each category, ranks third, although Kadúr surpasses it by only 3 literates, and falls short by 7 pupils. Chitaldurg and Shimoga attain the fourth rank, having exactly equal numbers of both classes, *viz.*, 18 learners and 85 literates. Hassan next files past with the low proportions of 75 literates and 20 learners. It is somewhat noteworthy that Mysore, in spite of its overwhelming area and population, is even behind Hassan in respect of the literates, although in respect of pupils it succeeds Kólár. On the whole, it may be observed that education amongst males is fairly diffused in the province. Bangalore however is exceptionally favoured from the circumstance that it has longest been the seat of most of the educational bodies, and that it embraces a large military population concentrated in the Cantonment of that name.

But female education, on the other hand, is only at the initial stage, as is manifest from the sorry numbers representing the sex in every part of the province; they seldom exceed 3 in a thousand for girl-pupils, and about 4 for literates. The foregoing results are thrown into a graphic form in the accompanying diagram.

Average number of persons among whom a pupil or literate is generally found.

208. Cast into percentages, Bangalore can boast of one boy-pupil or literate for every 5 males, and of one girl learning or able to read and write in every collection of 38 females. These minimum limits are exceeded by Kólár and Tumkúr, each of which contributes one of either grade in 8 males; and a female of like attainments in 190 and 164 persons respectively. In Kadúr one

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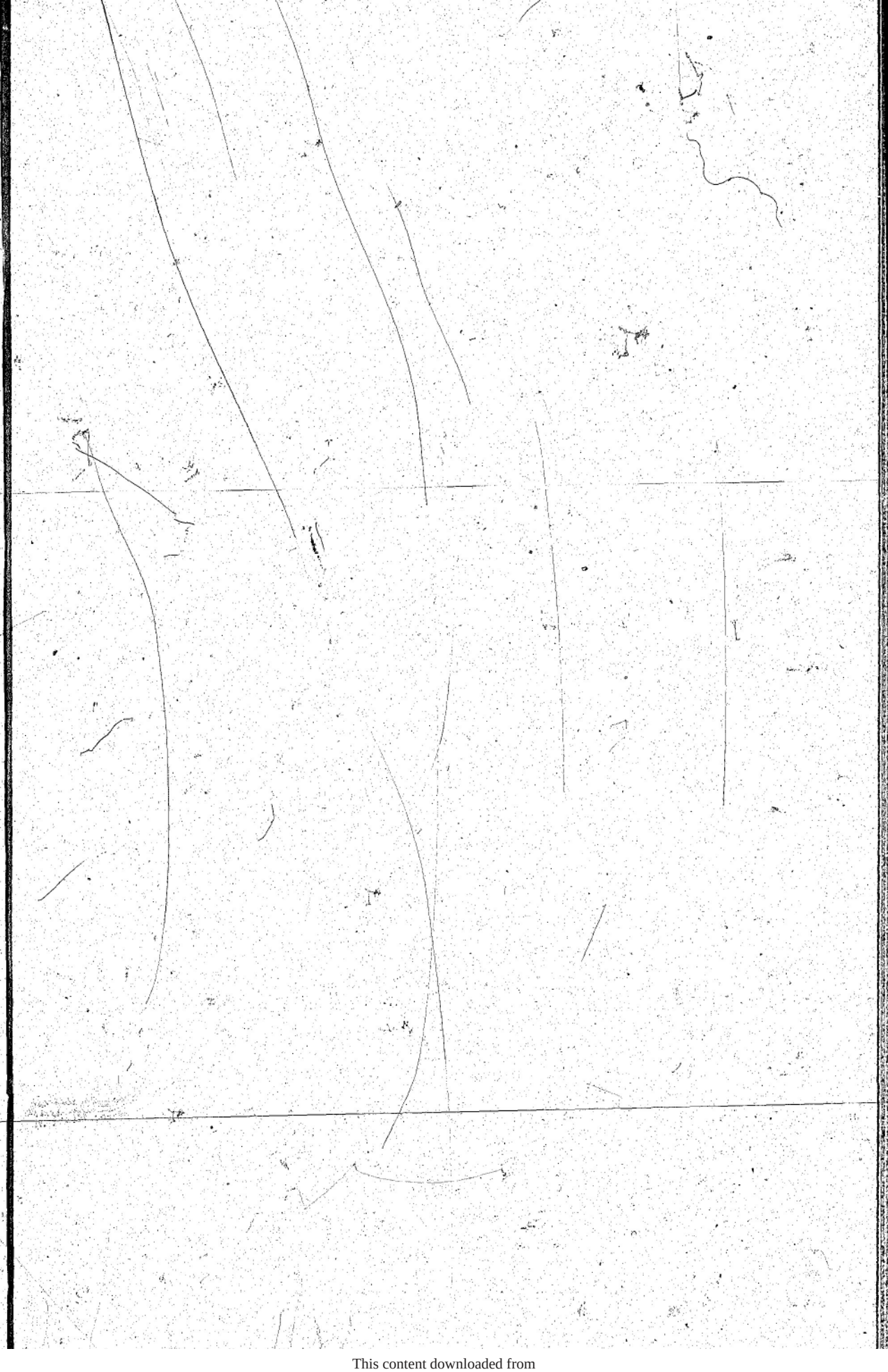

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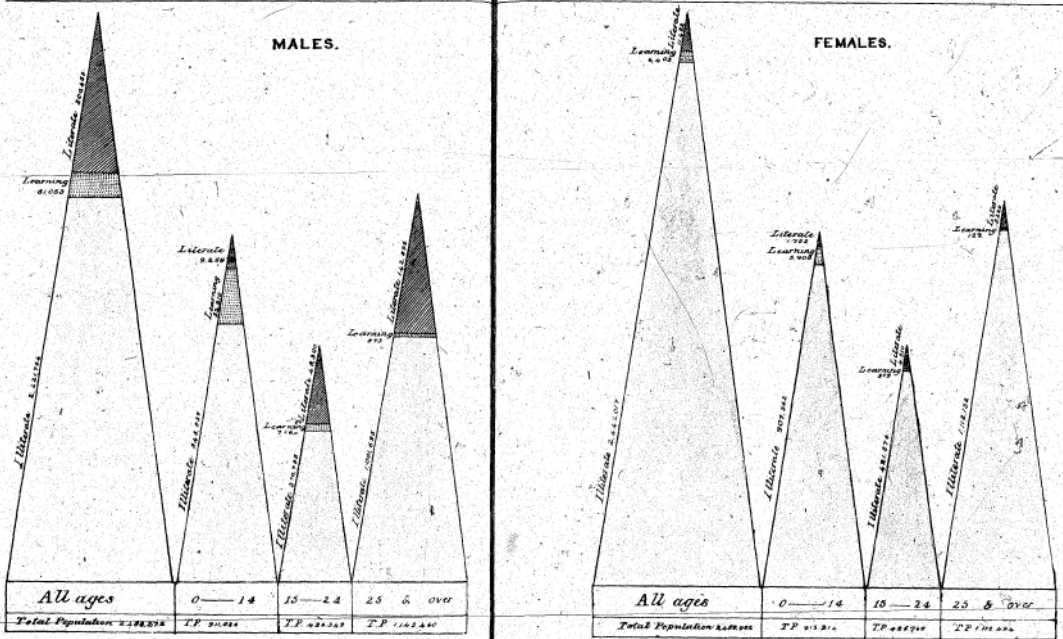
CENSUS OF 1891.

DIAGRAMS showing by Age-periods the total number of Persons returned respectively as **LEARNING, LITERATE** and **ILLITERATE** in the Province.



NOTE:— The population indicated in these diagrams is exclusive of those persons whose Age and Education were not stated.

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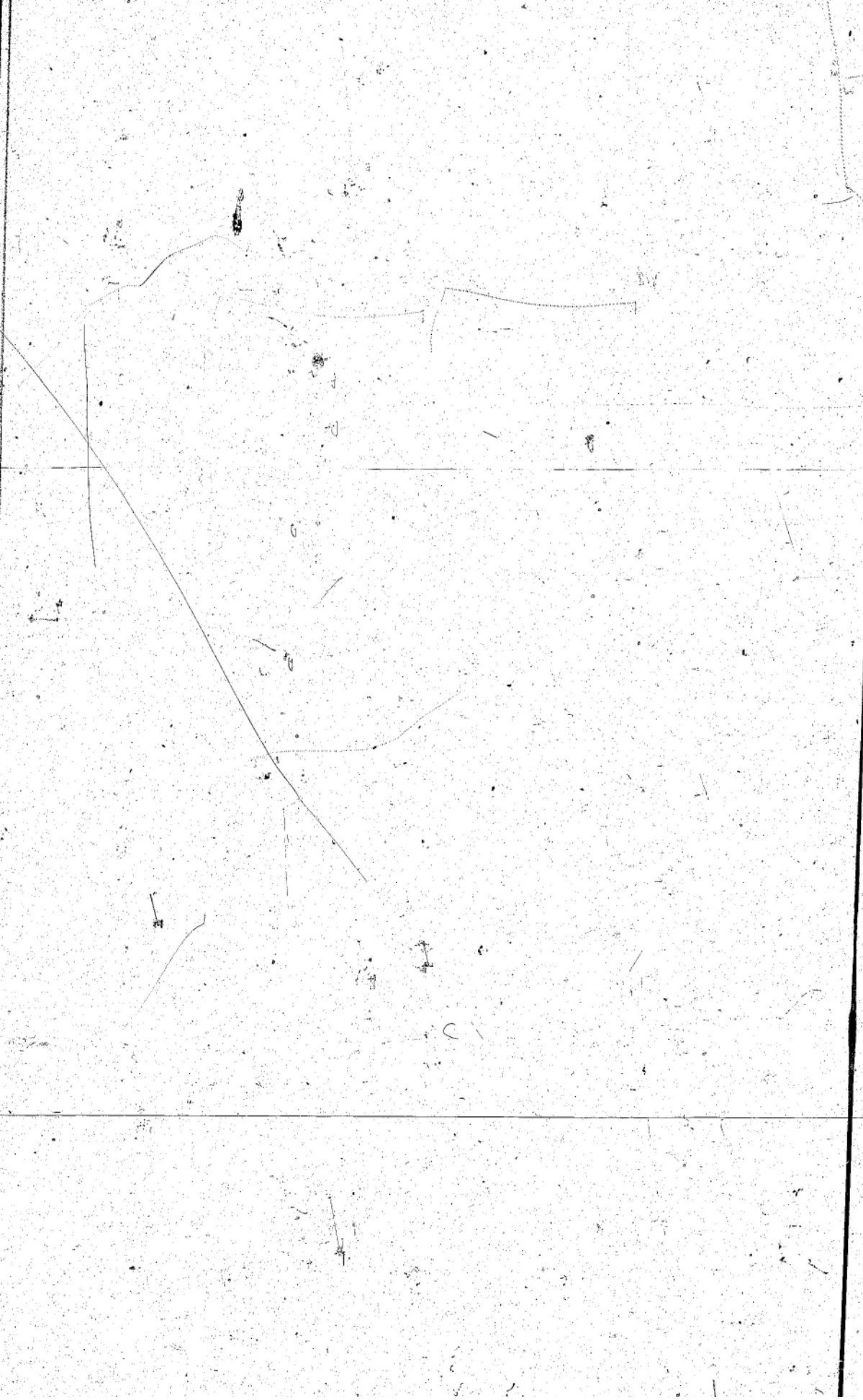

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more male is required to yield similar data, where 115 females produce one pupil or literate. Again, the contributing circles are enlarged with equal numbers in the remaining Districts of Mysore, Chitaldurg and Shimoga, in which a male under instruction or knowing how to read and write may be singled out from every 10 persons; while a female in thesame position is not to be found in less than 169 females in one District and 437 in another. The inference therefore is that, as regards males, only three Districts can claim to be better educated, whilst in point of female instruction, there are wide gaps, the extreme numbers between which an educated woman can be traced being 115 in Kadúr and 437 in Chitaldurg.

Education in relation to Age.

209. In dealing with the statistics of education in its relation to age, 4 points present themselves, *viz*:—

(1) Whether children of below 5 years of age, returned as 'learning' or as able to read and write, are really so qualified?

(2) What proportion do persons of school-going age generally bear to the entire population?

(3) Whether according to the census results elementary pupils can be distinguished from the advanced students?

and,

(4) How far the extension of popular education has brought under its influence boys and girls of a teachable or school-going age on the one hand, and persons of maturer years on the other? and in what communities?

On the first point, it is well-known that children below 5 years of age never in the large majority of cases even begin the A B C of their education. Rare cases of exceptional precocity here and there only tend to emphasize the above general rule: and it seems hardly correct to generalize in regard to educational acquirements from the exceptional few.

As to the second point, 15 per cent of the entire population has been generally accepted as a fair quota of the children of school-going age; and the 5th year of life is adopted as marking its starting period, and the 15th year as its furthest limit.

With regard to the 3rd point, the explanation is simple: the terms 'learning' and 'literate,' used in the census are very comprehensive and are applied without distinction not only to all the boys and girls, but also to persons of mature ages, who were attending the schools. The numbers returned as learning embraced the elementary pupils as well as the far advanced students of colleges and high schools. And only those who were no longer in a state of pupillage, and those who were engaged in the active concerns of life were shown as literates. It is therefore not feasible to distinguish between boys and girls receiving elementary instruction from the pupils of higher stages. Moreover, the enumerated persons returned themselves in a vast number of cases as 'learned,' although they were still 'learning': probably in a spirit of bravado. For, it is a notorious characteristic of the student of the period that he is generally too obtrusively and superciliously self-conscious of the superior educational advantages enjoyed by himself, and as his contemporaries and seniors of the old school were returned as literate, his personal vanity was not unnaturally tickled, and many of his class have thus described themselves at the enumeration as 'learned,' although still 'learning', thereby exaggerating the ranks of the literate at the expense of the numbers under tuition.

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The answer on the last point must be given in favor of adults of 15 years and upwards, rather than boys and girls of below that age, as may be gathered from the marginal table, showing the relative proportions of the 'learning' and the learned. If the above general rate of 15 per cent is taken as an index of the school-going children, there should be 372,518 males and 369,023 females as 'learners'; whereas the census enumeration gives this population at 567,519 males and 553,352 females, after eliminating children under 5 years.

Districts.	Percentage of those knowing and learning how to read and write.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Boys 5 to 14 years.	Adults.		Girls 5 to 14 years.	Adults.	
		15 to 24.	25 and over.		15 to 24.	25 and over.
Eastern Division.						
Bangalore	19·0	22·6	18·7	4·7	3·2	1·5
Kólár	12·3	13·3	11·3	0·9	0·7	0·3
Tumkúr	13·4	13·1	13·0	1·3	0·7	0·3
Mysore	8·9	10·5	10·3	1·0	0·8	0·3
Chitaldurg	7·7	11·9	11·1	0·4	0·5	0·1
Total Eastern Dn.	12·2	14·2	12·9	1·8	1·2	0·6
Western Division.						
Hassan	7·6	9·9	10·3	0·4	0·3	0·2
Shimoga	7·5	9·8	12·1	0·4	0·4	0·2
Kadúr	9·1	11·3	12·5	0·5	2·7	0·3
Total Western Dn.	7·9	10·2	11·6	0·4	0·9	0·2
Total for the Province.	10·9	13·0	12·6	1·4	1·2	0·5

Distribution of age by Districts.

210. The total number of boys of school-going age is 567,519 or 22·8 per cent of the male population. Of these, 9·3 per cent are learning and 1·6 know how to read and write, leaving 89·1 per cent illiterate. The girls of the corresponding age number 553,352 or 22·5 per cent of the female population; 1·1 per cent or 11 in a thousand among them are learning, while 0·3 or 3 in the same number are returned as literate, and the illiterate therefore form the overwhelming majority of 98·6. The ratio of the learning and literate together is about an eighth of the same class of boys.

Again, the boy pupils are about 2 per cent less than the educated male adults; whilst on the contrary the educated women are fewer than girl pupils. The cause of this anomaly is not far to seek. Education of some kind or other was always a potent factor among males in this country; and improved western methods of male education have been in vogue for more than one generation. But the A B C of female education has hardly been passed yet, and the bulk of the passing generation of Indian women are not lettered. The female pupils therefore surpass their lettered mothers and elders in numbers. A wider spread of education in both sexes is seen in the metropolitan District of Bangalore for manifest reasons. There is naturally greater educational activity, and both precept and example give a more powerful impetus to education in it than in the mofussil.

With regard to the diffusion of learning, the Christian male adults occupy the first place, being 62 per cent at the age between 15 and 24 years; but the lettered women and learning girls of this community occupy the same position with regard to education as their sisters of the other Indian communities as already described. The Jains show, as literate, 40 per cent of male adults beyond 25 years of age and their school-going boys under 15 years are fewer by about 6 per cent. Their female pupils are only 3 per cent of the population between the 5th and 14th year, and the literate women sink to 1 per cent beyond the 25th year of life. 21 per cent of the Musalman boys of 5 to 14 years are pupils, and their adults of 15 to 24 years are more by 5 per cent. But, unlike the Jain females, the Musalman girl-pupils are a little over 5 per cent, reduced by about 1 to 2 per cent among women of the higher age-periods. Among the Hindus, the proportions are strikingly low in both the sexes. The young people going to school (9·9 per cent) are barely one-tenth of the aggregate of their age. Even literate adult males seldom reach 12 per cent, and these comparatively small proportions belong to but a few of the upper castes, among whom education is making rapid strides, whilst with the masses, whose occupation is chiefly agriculture, skilled or unskilled manual labor and the like, education is decidedly backward. In not a few trade guilds, it is confined to

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mere elementary instruction, consisting of the 3 R's. Scarcely 1 per cent of Hindu girls are either learning or literate, and but for the girls' schools sparsely dotted over the Bangalore and certain other Districts of the Eastern Division, even these microscopic proportions would have been conspicuous by their absence. The observations above made are illustrated in a small compass in the accompanying table :—

Religion.	Average ratios per cent.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Boys 5 to 14 years.	Adults.		Girls 5 to 14 years.	Adults.	
		15 to 24.	25 and over.		15 to 24.	25 and over.
Hindus	9·9	11·6	11·5	·9	·7	·2
Musalmans	21·5	26·0	23·9	5·5	4·7	2·7
Christians	47·8	62·0	52·7	38·2	34·3	26·9
Jains	34·5	39·4	40·1	3·4	1·9	1·3

Distribution of education by religion.

211. It is expedient next to pass to the diffusion of education among each of the main creeds, and with this view, an abstract of the data available is given below :—

Religion.	Proportion per 1,000 persons of the age of 5 years and upwards.						Average number of persons in whom is found one who is under instruction or who can read and write.	
	Learning (Pupils).		Literate.		Illiterate.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	26	2	85	3	889	995	9	220
Musalman	58	13	178	26	764	961	4	26
Christian	110	85	429	234	461	681	2	3
Jain	64	7	323	13	613	980	2	50
All Religions	28	3	94	5	878	992	8	117

Thus it is clear that the Christians rank first in point of education; for, a thousand of them can produce 110 learners and 429 literates amongst males, and 85 and 234 of corresponding grades in the other sex. The Jains occupy the second position, and are better off than the Musalmans only in respect of males; but with regard to female education, the latter fare better than either the Hindus or the Jains, though they lag far behind the Christians. But the Hindus, both males and females, are behind all the other religionists in respect of education; for, there are as few as 26 pupils and 85 literates in a thousand males amongst them, contrasted by the corresponding low ratios of 2 and 3 females respectively. The unfavorable display made by the Hindus in respect of the 2 degrees of education may be traced chiefly to the heterogeneous and nondescript tribes and races which are comprehended by the large item of Hindus. Forest tribes, auchthothones, nomads, out-castes, *et hoc genus omne*, among whom education of any kind is quite unknown and whose intellectual darkness is abysmal, contribute to swell the population returned under this nationality, and thereby reduce the proportion of the learned and learning among them. It is however well known that not only the Hindu castes and communities described as the leisure classes, but also many of their hitherto illiterate bodies, have been among, if not

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quite, the foremost in taking full advantage of the educational facilities afforded by the present happy political situation. It will not be out of place to specialize here the Brámhan class. The position attained by them in educational acquirements is noted in the table below, and will compare favorably with that of any other social body in the country.

Education Statistics of Bramhans.

Degree of education.	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Proportion to 1,000 of the total male Brámhan population.	Number.	Proportion to 1,000 of the total female Brámhan population.
Pupils	**11,267**	**121**	1,252	14
Literates	**51,826**	**555**	2,200	25
Illiterates	**30,324**	**324**	86,669	961
Education not stated	**2**	...	1	...
Total.....	**93,419**	**1,000**	**90,122**	**1,000**

Average on each religion.

212. Again, the total population of each religion presents on an average one pupil or literate, *i. e.*, for every 2 persons of like qualifications among the Jains or Christians; Islám furnishes only 1 in every 4, whilst the Hindu must count 8 before he is able to pick up one who is either learning or is able to read and write. In respect of females, the average results are very irregular: what 3 Christians can show as under instruction or literate, 26 Musalmans are barely able to offer, and nearly twice the latter number of Jains can scarcely challenge the 3 Christians. But the Hindus have to number 220 to contribute a single female pupil or literate.

Religion by Districts.

213. Descending into the differences in the ratios between the religions in each District and confining to males only, it is noticed that in the Bangalore District, where there is a large concentration of people of all persuations, the Musalmán and Christian communities, a large number of whom are immigrant traders and followers of diverse intelligent occupations, represent more educated persons than the others; the Jains and Hindus following them only at great distances. The 2 former communities likewise figure prominently as lettered, although in proportionately diminishing ratios, in the other Districts, but are either approached or surpassed by the Jains in respect of literates in all but Bangalore and Shimoga. That the Jains are everywhere more educated, except in Shimoga and Kadúr, is evidenced by the fact that there is one person learning or literate to every 2 males in the class, although the Christians show the same result in only 4 Districts of the Eastern Division.

With regard to the education of Hindu females, in none of the Districts has the sex attained even 1 per cent of the total, either as learners or literates. The Musalman women return from 1 to a little over 2 per cent as learning, and the literates have reached 4 per cent. The Christians excel both these religionists, showing nearly 10 per cent as under instruction, and even 34 per cent of literates have been recorded in the Tumkúr District; whilst the Jain women, although containing fewer pupils, have 5 per cent in their birth District of Hassan and 1 to 2 per cent of literates in 4 Districts of the Eastern Division. The appended diagram is intended to exhibit by religion the people of all ages according to their educational qualifications in each District.

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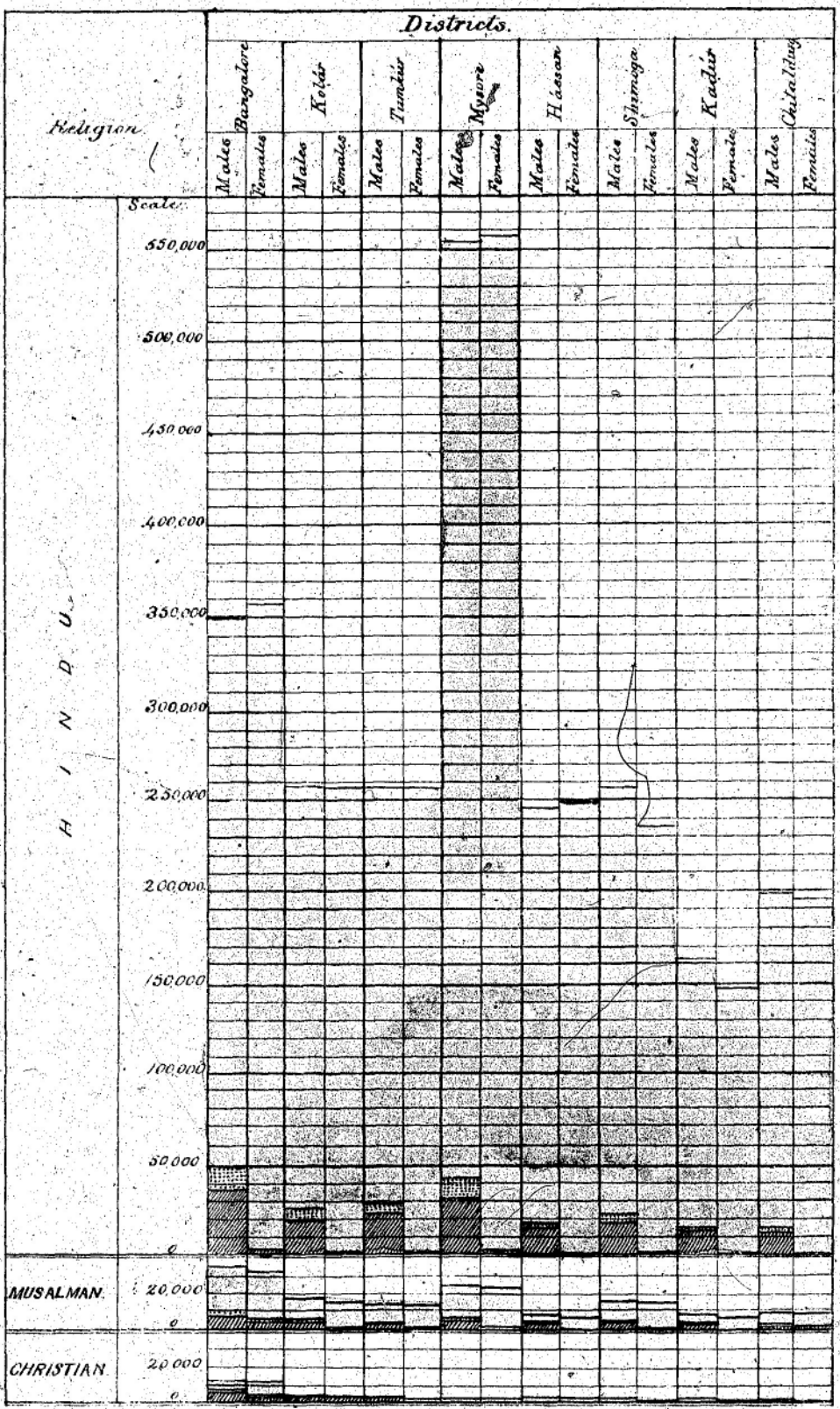
DIAGRAM

Showing by Religion the Total Population returned as LEARNING, LITERATE & ILLITERATE in each District of the Province.



EXPLANATION:

The portions with cross lines indicate the Literate population; those dotted represent the Learners & the plain colour the Illiterate.

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Supplementary (Provincial) Table D, included in the appendix, evidences details of the people of each main caste, ranked according to educational qualifications of learners and lettered, and those marked by the absence thereof. It is supplemented by information regarding the number of persons knowing English amongst those returned as literates. A general summary follows, showing the proportion which the pupils and literates among the *main* castes bear to the total strength of each, and likewise the average number of people knowing *English* in additon to their parent tongues, as gathered from (Provincial) Table C, for which also see appendix. The castes have therein been arranged by groups, adopting their hereditary occupation, but not their religion, as the main factor.

Class according to hereditary occupation.		Average per 1,000 of the Total strength of each class.				Average number of persons in whom is found one learning or able to read and write.		Average number of *literates* in whom is found an English knowing.		Average number of *persons* in whom is found an English knowing.	
		Learners.		Literates.							
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
A.	Agricultural ...	16	1	42	1	17	437	28	75	66	64,510
B.	Professional ...	94	10	393	17	2	37	15	51	40	2,991
C.	Commercial ...	57	4	217	5	4	110	31	64	183	11,644
D.	Artizan and Village service ...	11	1	28	1	26	898	53	30	190	58,523
E.	Vagrants, Minor artizans, &c. ...	6	...	10	...	63	2,332	41	20	3,950	56,752
F.	Races and Nationalities ...	56	18	18	45	4	16	5	2	27	52
	Caste unspecified ...	16	1	75	8	11	122	12	...	156	...
	Average for the Province.	23	3	81	5	9	138	16	4	195	886

214. In the marginal abstract will be seen at a glance the proportions of learners, literates and the *English-knowing* persons in the classes denoted.

Abstract of classification.

215. Setting aside for the present the Non-Asiatic races, the castes composing the professional class will thus be observed to bear larger proportions of educated and English-knowing persons than those of the commercial class; the former shows an excess of nearly 4 per cent of male learners and almost 20 per cent of literates; on the other hand, the latter possesses twice the number of English-knowing people.

Males.

Next in rank is the agricultural class, among whom the learners and educated are not more than 16 and 42 respectively in a thousand males; and, on the average, one under instruction or educated is traceable among 17 males; whilst even amongst those educated, 28 literate persons or 66 of the entire class can scarcely contribute one English-knowing person.

Less educated is the artizan guild, with as few as 11 pupils and 28 literates in 1,000 males. Averagely, 26 persons produce but one learning or able to read and write, and twice the same number is required to yield one knowing English. Like the commercial class, the artizans contain but one English literate in nearly 200 persons. The last on the list as the least educated class is composed of vagrants, minor artizans, &c., who form by no means a despicable fraction in the whole population. By these education is not prized as essential, their occupations being nearly all quite physical. The class shows notwithstanding 6 male pupils and 10 male literates in a thousand population; and there is one knowing English in every batch of 41 literate persons: or in other words about 4,000 persons yield one English literate.

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Females.

216. Female education is, it is hardly necessary to remark, in a most backward state in all the communities; the Christians and Jains however present a larger proportion of females as learners and learned. A small but perceptible fraction of learners and literates is however visible in the professional class, the pupils here numbering 10 and the educated not more than 17 in a thousand population, or one of either grade is found in about 40 women, and an English-knowing one is not found in less than 50 literates or 1 in 3,000 females of the class. Between this and the commercial class, there is a wide gap in this respect; for, the latter has not attained to even a half of the proportions of the former. The Brámhans, among the Hindus, and the S'vétámbarás among the Jains, falling under the categories of priests and devotees respectively in the professional class, have their rivals in the trading Baṇajigá and Mudali bodies of the commercial class. In the agricultural and artizan classes again, the pupils and literates are not more than one in a thousand under each grade of education; and while the one contributes an English-knowing literate out of 75, the other can produce one in 30 literate females. Put differently, 64,310 and 58,523 women of the above sections of society yield respectively one knowing English.

For the vagrant and minor artizan class, the averages are almost nil, as but one among 2,332 females is learning or able to read and write, and an English-knowing woman cannot be picked up in less than 57,000 females on an average.

Races and Nationalities.

Non-Asiatic races: Europeans and Eurasians.

217. Turning to races and nationalities, the Europeans, numbering 6,230 persons of both sexes, are mostly immigrants. Although numerically superior to the Eurasians, they have fewer male learners, being 99 as against 246; while in respect of literates, they muster 800 against 540 of Eurasians. There are fewer European female learners and more literates than the Eurasians. It is a characteristic of these communities that every member, male or female, is either under instruction or is able to read and write English, which of course is their mother tongue.

Native Christians.

218. Further, the Native Christians, who (28,000 of both sexes) outnumber either the Europeans or Eurasians, have 76 learners and 233 literates, being respectively about a third and less than a moiety of the corresponding results of the Eurasians. But it is remarkable that every third male or every ninth female among the Native Christians is a pupil or is educated; and every 5th literate person, male or female, is English-knowing. While on an average 20 men and 71 women of the class each present one person able to read and write English.

Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin; Musalmans.

219. Lastly, of the numerous subdivisions of the Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin, the main sections with populations above 2,000 are, in order of strength, the Sayád, the Pat'hán, the Shékh, the Mogal and the Dáyaré, all professing the Musalmán religion. These show respectively from 41 to 61 male pupils and 112 to 211 literates in every 1,000 persons. 10 to 12 girl-pupils with 20 to 40 literates in the same collection of females are found; and every 5 or 6 persons give a learner or an educated male; and amidst 20 and 36 females one girl-pupil or literate woman is traceable, whilst on the average about 200 males and about 10,000 females yield one English-knowing person.

Mixed Asiatic races: the Labbe, Pindare, &c.

220. The Labbé, the Pindáré and the Pinjári divisions of the mixed Asiatic races also show pupils and literates of both sexes in proportions varying from 10 to 47 of the former grade, and from 25 to about 150 of the latter in every 1,000 males. Female education is also prevalent among these classes, more especially with the Labbés; whereas the Labbé community records 1 and 3 per cent of girl-pupils and literates, the others show scarcely more than 3 or 4 literates in every 1,000. None of these bodies, however, appears to contain English-knowing individuals.

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Detailed Summary exhibiting the proportions of Learners and Literates in the main castes to the ***total strength*** *of each group; and the average number of persons among them knowing* ***English****, in addition to their parent tongue returned:—*

Class.	Group.	Main castes comprised in the group.	Average per 1,000 of the total strength of each group.				Average number of persons in whom is found one who is learning or who can read and write.		Average number of *Literates* in whom is found an *English-knowing*.		Average number of *persons* in whom is found an *English-knowing*.	
			Learners.		Literates.							
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
A—*Agricultural.*	I. Military and Dominant.	Kshatriya	81	78	310	18	3	41	16	47	51	2,665
		Maratа	42	3	80	2	9	215	24	...	306	...
		Rachevar	76	8	237	4	3	80	42	7	179	1,981
		Total Group I...	*60*	*4*	*160*	*7*	*5*	*90*	*19*	*48*	*119*	*6,814*
	II. Other Agricultural, (*a*) Cultivators.	Lingayet	21	...	75	2	10	908	229	...	3,033	...
		Nayar	224	20	493	...	1	50	7	...	13	...
		Pille	108	...	150	20	4	49	2	...	16	...
		Tigula	14	1	18	1	31	475	7	...	393	...
		Vakkaliga	14	1	36	1	20	491	29	80	806	84,542
		Total Group II...	*15*	*1*	*39*	*1*	*19*	*505*	*31*	*91*	*802*	*96,208*
	IV. Forest and Hill tribes.	Iraliga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Koracha	6	...	9	...	66	5,192	...	...	...	...
		Korama	7	...	17	1	42	1,714	115	...	6,865	...
		Kuruba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lambani	...	...	1	...	686	...	..	..	...	...
		Uriya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group IV...	*3*	...	*5*	...	*126*	*6,458*	*187*	*6,458*	*34,750*	...
		TOTAL CLASS A:—	16	1	42	1	17	437	28	75	66	64,310
B—*Professional.*	V. Priests	Bramban	122	14	558	25	1	26	13	47	24	1,905
		Dasari	10	...	86	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
		Lingayet	38	1	75	1	9	471	115	...	1,545	...
		Satani	89	5	189	4	4	108	95	40	505	9,693
		Pitambara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tirt'hankare	79	4	361	13	2	58	162	...	449	...
		Total Group V...	*99*	*10*	*417*	*11*	*2*	*36*	*14*	*48*	*35*	*2,756*
	VI. Devotees	Bairagi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bavaji	...	...	1,000	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Digambara	62	9	328	14	3	42	135	...	413	...
		Gosayi	24	...	230	9	4	107	24	...	104	...
		Svetambara	...	...	867	...	1	...	32	...	37	...
		Lingayet Vader	37	...	103	4	7	275	42	...	406	...
		Total Group VI...	*49*	*6*	*273*	*11*	*3*	*59*	*92*	...	*337*	...
	VII. Temple servants.	Bramban	46	...	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
	IX. Writers	Kanakkan	368	118	474	235	1	3	2	...	4	...
		Kayasta	200	...	400	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group IX...	*355*	*115*	*468*	*231*	*1*	*3*	*2*	...	*4*	...
	XI. Musicians and ballad reciters.	Bhat Raju	134	...	129	...	4	...	31	...	241	...
	XII. Dancers and Singers. XII-(*a*) Chitari, &c.	Natava	22	24	26	23	21	21	15	...	594	...
		Rachevar	7	...	1	...	121	27	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL CLASS B:—	94	10	393	17	2	37	15	51	40	2,991

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Class.	Group.	Main castes comprised in the group.	Average per 1,000 of the total strength of each group.				Average number of persons in whom is found one who is learning or who can read and write.		Average number of *Literates* in whom is found an *English-knowing*.		Average number of *persons* in whom is found an *English-knowing*.	
			Learners.		Literates.							
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
C—*Commercial.*	XIV. Traders...	Baniya ...	105	...	714	...	1	...	38	...	53	...
		Banajiga ...	51	6	151	11	5	58	15	49	96	4,391
		Gujrati ...	...	...	610	133	2	8	...	...	...	...
		Jat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Komati ...	32	6	583	7	2	52	47	34	81	4,624
		Ladar ...	21	...	115	...	7	...	39	...	338	...
		Lingayet ...	57	2	201	3	4	201	124	398	618	145,581
		Mudali ...	93	40	327	47	2	11	4	39	12	823
		Multani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nagarta ...	44	...	239	1	3	1,564	221	...	924	...
		Jain ...	60	10	362	11	3	46	57	...	218	...
		Marvadi ...	12	...	300	111	4	9	...	...	...	...
		Sravaka ...	15	...	92	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL CLASS C:—	57	4	217	5	4	210	31	64	183	11,644
D—*Artizan and Village Service.*	XVII. Goldsmiths.	Panchala ...	50	2	177	3	4	174	115	...	651	...
	XVIII. Barbers ...	Nayinda ...	20	...	31	...	20	1,408	297	...	9,499	...
	XIX. Blacksmiths.	Kammara ...	19	1	24	1	23	513	75	...	3,172	...
	XX. Carpenters, Turners, &c.	Badagi ...	3	...	10	...	79	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaundar ...	500	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group XX...	*3*	...	*10*	...	*78*	...	...	...	...	...
	XXI. Brass and Coppersmiths.	Goldgara and Kanchugara	35	10	217	5	3	69	21	...	95	...
	XXII. Tailors ...	Darzi ...	42	4	125	5	6	105	43	26	345	5,137
	XXIII. Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers.	Gonga ...	15	...	19	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
		Gadiya ...	...	...	1,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Neyige ...	45	3	119	3	6	182	98	19	819	7,265
		Total Group XXIII.	*44*	*3*	*118*	*3*	*6*	*184*	*98*	*19*	*833*	*7,377*
	XXIV. Washermen ...	Agasa ...	9	...	8	...	61	7,132	164	...	21,403	...
	XXVI. Shepherds and Woolweavers.	Kuruba ...	7	...	14	...	46	1,959	311	33	21,550	174,368
	XXVI. (*a*) Cowherds.	Golla ...	16	1	22	...	26	839	23	...	1,019	...
	XXVII. Oil-pressers.	Ganiga ...	38	1	81	...	8	787	204	...	2,530	...
	XXVIII. Potters ...	Kumbara ...	23		34	...	17	1,307	724	...	21,210	...
	XXX. Salt, &c., workers.	Uppara ...	8	...	14	...	45	5,534	88	...	6,408	...
	XXXII. Goldsmith's refuse collectors.	Jalagara ...	15	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXIII. Gold-lace makers.	Sarigeyava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXV. Fishermen, &c.	Besta ...	11	...	...	...	35	2,280	96	...	5,526	...
	XXXVI. Distillers and Toddy drawers.	Idiga ...	7	...	19	...	39	...	199	...	10,270	...
	XXXVIII. Leather workers.	Madiga ...	1	...	1	...	472	14,959	22	...	17,129	...
		Mochi ...	6	...	42	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group XXXVIII...	*1*	...	*1*	...	*444*	*15,007*	*24*	...	*17,181*	...
	XXXVIII-(*a*) Village watchmen.	Holaya ...	3	1	8	...	92	1,179	9	9	1,092	32,561
		TOTAL CLASS D:—	11	1	28	1	26	888	53	30	190	58,523

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Class.	Group.	Main castes comprised in the group.	Average per 1,000 of the total strength of each group.				Average number of persons in whom is found one who is learning or who can read and write.		Average number of *Literates* in whom is found an *English-knowing*.		Average number of persons in whom is found an *English-knowing*.	
			Learners.		Literates.							
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
E—Vagrant, Minor Artisans and Performers, &c.	XLII. Earth-workers and stone dressers.	Vadda	1	1	3	...	224	6,548	17	...	5,482	...
	XLIII. Mat-makers &c.	Meda	3	...	7	...	101	...	...	...	...	...
	XLIV. Hunters, Fowlers, &c.	Beda	8	...	14	...	47	1,934	55	...	4,032	...
	XLV. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	Budabudike	2	...	...	...	553	...	...	...	...	...
		Sillekyata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sudugadusidda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gondalga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jogi	9	...	16	1	40	694	10	2	617	1,388
		Jangaliga	6	...	78	6	12	155	...	...	...	...
		Kurma	...	...	1,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Mondaru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pandaram	167	...	500	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Saniyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group XLV.	*8*	...	*20*	*2*	*36*	*591*	*16*	*3*	*795*	*1,773*
	XLVI. Tumblers and Acrobats.	Domber	3	...	3	...	203	...	...	...	...	...
		Rachevar (Jatti)	32	...	2	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group XLVI.	*12*	...	*2*	...	*70*	...	...	...	...	...
	XLVII. Jugglers, snake charmers, &c.	Garadiga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL CLASS E	6	...	10	...	63	2,332	41	20	3,950	56,752
F—Races and Nationalities.	XLVIII. Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin.	Arab		...	412	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Armenian	...	...	750	750	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Beluchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burmese	...	500	500	500	2	1	...	...	...	...
		Chinese	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Dayare	19	...	41	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
		Hanifi	30	4	80	8	9	99	...	...	...	...
		Jews	500	182	500	455	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Israelites	...	...	1,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Khadri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kandhari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mogul	61	12	112	39	6	20	11	178	101	4,563
		Musalman	6	...	38	3	23	333	...	...	...	...
		Parsi	111	59	500	588	2	2	2	5	3	9
		Pathan	57	10	133	18	5	36	25	172	186	9,314
		Shariff	22	25	66	21	11	22	30	...	455	...
		Sayad	66	12	211	35	4	21	23	160	110	4,618
		Sheikh	41	10	153	20	15	33	23	80	151	4,090
		Singhalese	...	...	667	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group XLVIII.	*51*	*11*	*156*	*22*	*5*	*30*	*22*	*88*	*144*	*3,936*

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Class.	Group.	Main castes comprised in the group.	Average per 1,000 of the total strength of each group.				Average number of persons in whom is found one who is learning or who can read and write.		Average number of *Literates* in whom is found an *English-knowing*.		Average number of *persons* in whom is found an *English-knowing*.	
			Learners.		Literates.							
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
F.—*Races and Nationalities*—concld.	XLIX. Mixed Asiatic races.	Jam	...	...	600	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Labbe	47	11	148	33	5	21	29	...	197	...
		Maple	13	...	219	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Meman	242	121	484	138	1	4	16	16	32	116
		Pindari	10	...	40	3	20	328	...	...	...	...
		Pinjari	14	5	25	4	26	109	...	...	...	...
		Total Group XLIX.	35	10	46	20	7	34	33	68	307	2,466
	L. Non-Asiatic races.	European	99	196	800	645	1	1	1	1	1	2
		Australasian	...	...	1,000	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
		Total Group L.	99	196	800	645	1	1	1	1	1	2
	LI. Eurasians	Eurasian	246	202	540	537	1	1	1	1	2	2
	LII. Christian Converts.	Native Christians	76	32	233	73	3	9	5	5	20	71
		TOTAL CLASS F.	56	18	18	45	4	16	5	2	27	52
	Caste not stated (Hindu and Jain)		16	1	75	8	11	122	12	...	156	...
	Total for the Province		23	3	81	5	9	138	16	4	195	886

Education among the Hindus and Jains.

221. In describing the spread of education among the various divisions of the Hindu and Jain communities, as far as it is evidenced by the census statistics, the minor castes, whose united populations do not in any case exceed 1,000 souls, have been omitted, as forming too minute fractions of the great whole.

Learners or pupils by caste.

222. Of learners or pupils, no caste or division bears more than 10 per cent, excepting Brámhans, amongst whom a little over 12 per cent of pupils are returned. The following castes represent the population under instruction in varying percentages, classified according to hereditary occupation.

Class.	Learners representing	
	2 to under 5 per cent.	5 to 10 per cent.
A. *Agricultural*	1 Lingayet 2 Tigala 3 Vakkaliga 4 Maráta	1 Kshatriya. 2 Rachevar.
B. *Professional*	1 Nátva	1 Lingayet. 2 Satani. 3 Tirthankara } Jain. 4 Digambara } Jain.
C. *Commercial*	1 Lader 2 Sravak (Jain)	1 Banajiga. 2 Komati. 3 Lingayet. 4 Mudali. 5 Jain (unspecified).
D. *Artisan and Village service*	1 Panchala	1 Nayinda. 2 Kammara. 3 Dazzi. 4 Golla. 5 Goniga. 6 Kumbara.

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About 15 minor castes, such as the Korama, Koracha and other nomadic and vagrant tribes contain very poor proportions of pupils, below 1 per cent, and have therefore been omitted. It will be noticed here that 4 of the chief cultivating castes of Vakkaliga, Lingáyet, Maráṭa and Tigala represent less than 5 per cent; so is the trading S'rávaka (Jain), followed by the Pánchála (goldsmith). Again, the Kshatriya, the Ráchévár, the trading Kómaṭi, Lingáyet and Jain, besides 11 other castes, exhibit more favourable results in the grade of pupils.

223. The literates on the other hand show better results as below :—

Literates by caste.

Class.	Literates representing					
	Under 5 per cent.	5 to 10 per cent.	11 to 20 per cent.	21 to 30 per cent.	31 to 50 per cent.	Above 50 per cent.
A Agricultural	1. Tigala 2. Vakkaliga 3. Koruma	1. Lingáyet 2. Maráṭa	.....	1. Kshatriya. 2. Ráchévár	.....	...
B Professional	1. Natuva	...	1. Lingáyet 2. Sávi	...	1. Tirthankara (Jain) 2. Digambara (Jain)	1 Brámhan.
C Commercial	.....	1. Sravaka (Jain)	1. Banajiga 2. Ládar 3. Lingáyet	1. Nagarta 2. Jain	1. Mudali.	1 Kómati.
D Artisan and Village menial	1. Navinda 2. Badagi 3. Kammára 4. Kuruba 5. Golla 6. Kumbára 7. Uppára 8. Idiga 9. Holaya	1. Ganiga	1. Páchála 2. Darzi 3. Neyigé	.....	.....	...
E Vagrant minor Artizans, &c.	1. Béda 2. Jogi	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

Thus, in the category of literates, the Brámhans and Kómaṭís represent the highest proportions, of 56 and 58 per cent respectively. The next lower rates (31 to 50) are borne by the Tirt'hankara and Digambara subdivisions of the Jains, and also by the Mudali caste. The Kshatriya, Ráchévár and Nagarta bodies occupy a middle position, the range of their proportions being between 21 and 30 per cent. The trading castes of Banajiga, Lingáyet and Ládar, and the artizan guilds of goldsmiths, tailors and weavers appear in the 4th rank, showing from 11 to 20 per cent. Going back, the Maráṭa, the Jain S'rávaka, Ganiga and the cultivating Lingáyet present the perceptible ratios of 8 to 10 in a hundred, whilst 15 other castes composing the cultivating and artizan guilds show less than 5 per cent.

224. The subjoined figures show at a glance the average number of literates among whom an English knowing individual is found in each main caste.

Literates in English.

Class.	Caste.	Average number of *literates* in whom is found an English knowing.		Average number of *persons* in whom is found an English knowing.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
A	Kshatriya	16	47	51	2,665
	Maráṭa	24	...	306	...
	Lingáyet	229	...	3,033	...
	Vakkaliga	29	80	806	84,542
B	Brámhan	13	47	24	1,905
	Tirthankara (Jain)	162	...	449	...
	Digambara (Jain)	135	...	413	...
C	Kómati	47	34	81	4,624
	Lingáyet	124	398	618	145,581
	Mudali	4	39	12	823
	Nagarta	231	...	924	...
D	Pánchála	115	...	651	...
	Darzi	43	26	345	5,137
	Neyigé	98	19	819	7,265
	Golla	23	...	1,019	...
	Uppára	88	...	6,408	...
	Holaya	9	9	1,092	32,562
	Mádiga	22	...	17,129	...
E	Vaḍḍa	17	...	5,482	...
	Béda	55	...	4,032	...

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225. How the English-knowing persons are scattered over the Districts will be gleaned from the marginal abstract. For obvious reasons, Bangalore stands foremost with one English-knowing person for every 6 literate males, and every *second* woman similarly qualified. Kadúr comes next, and Kólár and Mysore, in which the Christians are found in good numbers, rank next in respect of males. With regard to females, Hassan takes the lead, and is followed at various distances by the other Districts, Tumkúr standing hindmost. On the whole, it will be observed that every 16th educated male adult and every 4th educated woman in the Province knows English.

Distribution of same by Districts.

	District.	Average number of literates in whom is found one English literate.		Average number of persons in whom is found one English literate.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore	**6**	2	**52**	173
	Kolar	**23**	8	**297**	2,768
	Tumkur	**69**	29	**813**	10,728
	Mysore	**24**	17	**370**	5,415
	Chitaldurg	**42**	18	**590**	14,600
	Total Eastern Division...	*14*	*4*	*163*	*690*
Western Division.	Hassan	**34**	6	**522**	3,713
	Shimoga	**32**	10	**419**	6,634
	Kadur	**21**	14	**251**	2,139
	Total Western Division...	*28*	*10*	*353*	*3,691*
	Total for the Province.....	**16**	**4**	**195**	**886**

Census Statistics of Education compared with Departmental Returns.

226. **General remarks.** Prefatory to discoursing on this part of the subject, it is well to bear in mind the respective scopes of the Census data touching instruction, and the statistics furnished by the Education Department. Whereas the former deals with all the population not only in any way receiving instruction, but also the large body of persons who occupy the multifarious walks of active life and bread-winning, the latter are confined to the individuals of more or less tender years, who are under tuition in educational institutions of manifold degrees, mediately or immediately under the State control or management. It is also well to remember in this connection that the data furnished by the Education Department regarding the juvenile population, influenced by the existing systems and institutions of education, were compiled from actuals; the Census enumeration was on the other hand based mainly on the representations of the people themselves, which it was not for obvious reasons practicable for the Census agencies either to check or verify then and there. Independently of the recognized schools, public and private, small and large, the Census further takes cognizance necessarily of the innumerable private students who receive education in private houses and in the cloisters of temples and Mat'hs according to indigenous methods more or less unaffected by modern systems. This circumstance will, it is hoped, tend to explain away such discrepancies as may be observed between the 2 sets of statistics: calculations on this head moreover relate solely to the Province proper, excluding the assigned tract of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the administration of which is not in the hands of the Darbár.

227. **Results as per Departmental returns.** The subjoined table gives the number and strength of both the public and private educational institutions in the Province;—

Class of Institution.	Number of schools, &c.	Pupils.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Government or Departmental	1,410	57,455	2,267	**59,722**
Municipal Board schools	2	*776*	...	**776**
Aided ,, ...	156	*6,915*	4,089	**11,004**
Unaided ,, ...	28	*918*	550	**1,468**
Total Public Institutions...	*1,596*	*66,064*	*6,906*	*72,970*
Private Institutions...	1,814	...	...	**23,457**
Total Public and Private Institutions	**3,410**	...	...	**96,427**

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Analysis of above.

		In Public Institutions.		In private Institutions (Both sexes).	Total (Both sexes.)
Elementary Scholars	Males	40,261			
	Females	6,832	*47,093*	22,162	**69,255**
Advanced Students	Males	22,684			
	Females	3,193	*25,877*	1,295	**27,172**
	Total		**72,970**	**23,457**	**96,427**

The Departmental returns thus show a total number of 96,427 pupils of both sexes under instruction in 3,410 schools of various grades. These pupils may be divided into 69,255 elementary scholars, *i. e.*, receiving primary instruction, and 27,172 advanced students of colleges and High Schools. Their distribution by race will be seen from the marginal abstract, which however excludes pupils attending petty private institutions. The several stages of instruction reached by pupils of each sex and the ratios they bear to the total number under instruction are hereunder analyzed.

Religion or race.		Number of pupils. Boys.	Girls.
Hindus	Brámhans	**15,608**	3,554
	Kshatriyas	**1,179**	137
	Vaisyas	**2,241**	401
	Lingayits	**11,123**	1,244
	Jains	**526**	94
	Others	**23,250**	3,440
	Out-castes	**349**	35
	Total Hindu	*54,276*	*8,902*
Musalman		**7,346**	687
Christian	Europeans and Eurasians	**78**	55
	Native christians	**608**	289
Parsi		**4**	...
Others		**633**	92
	Total	**62,945**	**10,025**
		72,970	

Stage of instruction.	Boys: Number.	Boys: Ratio to total under instruction.	Girls. Number.	Girls. Ratio per cent.
		Per cent.		
High school stage	**1,189**	1·9	...	...
Middle stage	**4,032**	6·6	**329**	3·3
Upper Primary stage	**6,047**	10·	**1,120**	11·2
Lower Primary stage	**49,028**	81·1	**8,482**	85·4
Total	**60,296**	...	**9,931**	...

On the whole, there are in round numbers 10,000 girl-pupils, or a sixth of the strength of male pupils. 81 per cent of the latter and 85·4 per cent of the former are in the primary stage ; while in the higher grade, about 2 per cent or nearly 1,200 boys have been reckoned.

Census figures contrasted with the Departmental statistics.

228. The following table exhibits in juxtaposition the number of pupils of each sex and the ratios they bear to the population of school-going age as enumerated at the Census, and as mentioned in the Departmental returns for each District.

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		District.	Males. As per census returns. Population of school-going age.	Males. As per census returns. Number of pupils (Learners.)	Males. As per census returns. Percentage of pupils on population of school-going age.	Males. As per Departmental returns. Population of school-going age.	Males. As per Departmental returns. Number of pupils (Learners.)	Males. As per Departmental returns. Percentage of pupils.	Females. As per census returns. Population of school-going age.	Females. As per census returns. Number of pupils (Learners.)	Females. As per census returns. Percentage of pupils.	Females. As per Departmental returns. Population of school-going age.	Females. As per Departmental returns. Number of pupils (Learners.)	Females. As per Departmental returns. Percentage of pupils on population of school-going age.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore		59,923	18,290	31	52,535	*16,747*	32	60,526	3,388	5	53,079	3,061	6
	Kolár		41,648	7,223	16	44,640	*9,050*	22	44,606	437	1	43,997	1,151	3
	Tumkúr		43,670	7,926	18	43,599	*10,023*	24	43,447	693	2	43,315	1,445	3
	Mysore		87,110	12,510	14	87,096	*19,952*	23	90,151	1,139	1	90,054	2,894	3
	Chitáldurg		31,438	3,223	10	31,427	*8,532*	27	30,659	140	5	30,627	306	2
Eastern Dn.			*266,790*	*42,189*	18	*259,297*	*65,824*	25	*273,801*	*5,816*	2	*261,083*	*8,530*	3
Western Division.	Hassan		38,256	4,235	11	38,225	7,060	18	38,986	277	1	38,894	545	1
	Shimóga		41,382	4,467	11	41,423	8,617	21	37,814	189	5	37,734	712	2
	Kadúr		26,088	3,102	12	26,028	4,802	23	23,421	121	5	23,309	238	1
Western Dn.			*105,727*	*11,804*	11	*105,676*	*20,578*	19	*100,223*	*587*	1	*99,937*	*1,495*	1
Total for the Province			**372,517**	**61,053**	16	**364,973**	**86,402**	24	**369,023**	**6,403**	2	**361,020**	**10,025**	3

The figures shewn above lead to the conclusion that, except in the Bangalore District, in which there is an approach to correspondence between the 2 returns, the ratios of pupils on the school registers in every District were higher than those recorded at the census; and the disparity has been already explained.

229. It will be advantageous next to call attention to the difference in the spread of education between towns and rural parts. The marginal synoptical table illustrates by religion the tabulation of the educational statistics of the 3 largest urban tracts and of 2 considerable rural areas in the Province. In the aggregate for *all religions* as between town and country, the difference with regard to each cate-

Town and country.

Distribution of **1,000** persons of each sex.

Religion.	Town. Males. Pupils.	Town. Males. Literates.	Town. Males. Illiterates.	Town. Females. Pupils.	Town. Females. Literates.	Town. Females. Illiterates.	Country. Males. Pupils.	Country. Males. Literates.	Country. Males. Illiterates.	Country. Females. Pupils.	Country. Females. Literates.	Country. Females. Illiterates.
Hindu ...	*110*	**293**	597	*22*	**26**	952	*23*	**65**	912	*1*	**1**	998
Musalman ...	*105*	**302**	593	*30*	**63**	907	*55*	**153**	792	*9*	**20**	971
Christian ...	*160*	**561**	279	*118*	**304**	578	*52*	**192**	756	*16*	**85**	899
Jáin ...	*138*	**657**	205	*41*	**57**	902	*93*	**300**	607	*3*	**8**	989
All Religions.	**114**	**319**	**567**	**31**	**57**	**912**	**25**	**69**	**906**	**1**	**2**	**997**

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gory of instruction is striking; for, the educated male section in the former is over 4 times as large as in the latter, and *per contra* the illiterates of both sexes are more numerous in rural parts.

Taking each religion separately, the Christian and the Jain educated males in towns are far in advance of either the Hindus or Musalmans, and even in the country, the Jain educated males surpass all the others in numbers. The educated Musalmans occupy the 3rd position next to the Jains in both the areas and are not inferior to the rural Christians; whilst the Hindus are the hindmost everywhere.

In point of female education, too, the Christian girls and women are in the forefront, and in larger ratios in towns than in the country. They are followed by the Jains, whose proportions, while higher than the Musalmans or the Hindus in the urban, are inferior in the rural regions. Again, the Musalman females, coming next to the Jains, appear better educated in towns than their sisters in country. Whilst their Hindu sisters appear the least instructed in proportion to their numbers; they are *inter se* 22 in town to 1 in the country as pupils, and 26 to 1 in regard to literates.

Averages.

230. How the pupils and literates are distributed over the town and country in respect of each religion and sex, the following figures will clearly testify. In towns, every Christian or Jain male is shown as educated, as against 2 of the Hindus or Musalmans; whilst every second woman among the Christians, every 10th Jain or 11th Musalman or 21st Hindu female is either a pupil or literate. In the country, on the contrary, their proportions are scantier, as in the following self-explanatory table.

	Average number of persons among whom is found one who is learning or is able to read and write.							
	Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		Jain.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
In Town	2	21	2	11	1	2	1	10
In Country	11	45	4	35	4	10	3	93

Comparison with the Returns for 1881.

Variation in the Province as a whole.

231. In order to point out how far the people of the country have generally progressed in education since the preceding Census, the table on the next page is annexed. It will be noticed from it that there has been an increase of 11·4 per cent in the number of educated males, and of nearly 97 per cent in that of females. Taking the 2 degrees of education separately, the male learners have fallen off by 5·7 per cent; but the female pupils have, on the contrary, increased by 76·1 per cent. The literates of both sexes, have augmented in numbers—the males by 17·9 and the females by 110·6 per cent for the whole Province.

In the Districts.

232. When the territorial details are scrutinized in the light of the increase, all the Districts, except Chitaldurg, of the Eastern Division, shew as regards girl-pupils very high rates of increase over the boy-learners. The decrease, amounting in the average to 40·5 per cent, may be localized chiefly in Chitaldurg and also the 3 Districts of the Western Division. The falling-off in Hassan, however, is partly accountable to the transfer within the last decade of the Taluks of Krishnarájpéte and Nágamangala to the Mysore District, which event has probably transposed a good body of learners.

Again, the high increase reached by female learners in nearly the whole of the Eastern Division is somewhat set off by a shrinkage in the Western moiety, chiefly in Shimoga and Kadúr, for which no other explanation is forthcoming than that many a girl-pupil has given up school either after her marriage or before joining her husband.

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Respecting the literates, no comments appear necessary, since each sex has risen in every District in ratios varying from below 1 per cent in Hassan to 36·2 per cent in the Tumkúr District for males; and from 38·7 in Shimoga to 497 per cent in the Kadúr District for the other sex.

Comparison with the Returns for* 1881. *All Religions.

	District.	Learners. Males. 1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	Females. 1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore	18,299	13,531	+4,768	+35·2	3,398	1,715	+1,683	+ 98·1
	Kólár	7,222	6,828	+ 394	+ 5·8	457	367	+ 90	+ 24·5
	Tumkúr	7,926	6,810	+1,116	+16·4	692	304	+ 388	+ 127·6
	Mysore	12,519	10,498	+2,021	+19·3	1,129	341	+ 788	+ 231·1
	Chitaldurg	3,223	7,134	−3,911	−54·8	140	167	− 27	− 16·2
	Total Eastern Division	*49,189*	*44,801*	*+1,388*	*+7·8*	*5,816*	*2,894*	*+2,922*	*+ 101·0*
Western Division.	Hassan	4,235	6,256	−2,021	−32·3	277	275	+ 2	+ 0·7
	Shimoga	4,467	8,674	−4,207	−48·5	189	327	− 138	− 42·2
	Kadúr	3,182	5,092	−1,910	−36·3	121	140	− 19	− 13·6
	Total Western Division	*11,864*	*19,032*	*−8,068*	*− 40·5*	*587*	*742*	*− 155*	*− 20·9*
	Total for the Province	**61,053**	**64,733**	**−3,680**	**− 5·7**	**6,403**	**3,636**	**+2,767**	**+76·1**

	District.	Literates. Males. 1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	Females. 1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore	49,043	39,034	+10,009	+25·6	5,807	3,144	+2,663	+ 84·7
	Kólár	23,341	19,128	+ 4,213	+22·0	861	376	+ 485	+ 129·0
	Tumkúr	24,555	18,027	+ 6,528	+36·2	794	291	+ 503	+ 172·8
	Mysore	36,924	29,063	+ 7,861	+27·0	1,924	791	+ 1,133	+ 143·2
	Chitaldurg	14,995	14,843	+ 152	+ 1·0	248	173	+ 75	+ 43·3
	Total Eastern Division	*148,858*	*120,095*	*+ 28,763*	*+ 23·9*	*9,634*	*4,775*	*+4,859*	*+ 101·8*
Western Division.	Hassan	16,452	16,328	+ 124	+ 0·7	417	221	+ 196	+ 88·7
	Shimoga	20,785	19,888	+ 897	+ 4·5	380	274	+ 106	+ 38·7
	Kadúr	14,360	13,654	+ 706	+ 5·2	1,051	176	+ 875	+ 497·1
	Total Western Division	*51,597*	*49,870*	*+ 1,727*	*+ 3·5*	*1,848*	*671*	*+1,177*	*+ 175·4*
	Total for the Province	**200,455**	**169,965**	**+30,490**	**+17·9**	**11,482**	**5,446**	**+3,036**	**+110·6**

	District.	Total Educated. Males. 1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	Females. 1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore	67,342	52,565	+14,777	+28·1	9,205	4,859	+ 4,346	+ 89·4
	Kólár	30,563	25,956	+ 4,607	+17·7	1,318	743	+ 575	+ 77·4
	Tumkúr	32,481	24,837	+ 7,644	+30·8	1,486	595	+ 891	+ 145·7
	Mysore	49,443	39,541	+ 9,882	+25·0	3,053	1,132	+ 1,921	+ 169·7
	Chitaldurg	18,218	21,977	− 3,759	+17·1	388	340	+ 48	+ 14·1
	Total Eastern Division	*198,047*	*164,890*	*+ 33,151*	*+ 21·0*	*15,450*	*7,669*	*+ 7,781*	*+ 100·1*
Western Division.	Hassan	20,687	22,584	− 1,897	− 8·4	694	496	+ 198	+ 39·9
	Shimoga	25,252	28,562	− 3,310	−11·6	569	601	− 32	− 5·3
	Kadúr	17,522	18,656	− 1,134	− 6·1	1,172	316	+ 856	+ 270·9
	Total Western Division	*63,461*	*69,802*	*− 6,341*	*− 9·1*	*2,435*	*1,413*	*+ 1,022*	*+ 72·3*
	Total for the Province	**261,508**	**234,698**	**+26,810**	**+11·4**	**17,885**	**9,082**	**+8,803**	**+96·9**

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Comparison by Religion.

233. In what religions the variations set forth in the preceding para have their origin, the figures in the subjoined comparative table will show. The Musalmans have done better than either the Hindus or the Christians. The Hindus suffered a diminution of 7 per cent among boy-pupils, while the Christians have lost nearly 4 per cent of male learners and about 8 per cent of girl-pupils. In respect of literates, however, all the religions have increased in strength though in varying proportions.

Religion.	Learners.							
	Males.				Females.			
	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Hindu	52,494	56,697	−4,203	−7·4	3,834	1,689	+2,145	+127·0
Musalman	6,602	6,007	+595	+9·9	1,273	549	+ 724	+131·9
Christian...	1,945	2,024	−79	−3·9	1,290	1,396	− 106	− 7·6
Others	12	5	+7	+140·0	6	2	+ 4	+200·0

Religion.	Literates.							
	Males.				Females.			
	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Hindu	172,626	149,845	+22,781	+15·2	5,237	1,706	+3,531	+207·0
Musalman	20,207	14,303	+5,904	+41·3	2,683	1,239	+1,444	+116·5
Christian...	7,595	5,799	+1,796	+31·0	3,543	2,492	+1,051	+ 42·2
Others	27	18	+ 9	+50·0	19	9	+ 10	+111·1

Religion.	Total Educated.							
	Males.				Females.			
	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Hindu	225,120	206,542	+18,578	+9·0	9,071	3,395	+5,676	+167·2
Musalman	26,809	20,310	+6,499	+32·0	3,956	1,788	+2,163	+121·2
Christian...	9,540	7,823	+1,717	+21·9	4,833	3,888	+ 945	+ 24·3
Others	39	23	+ 16	+69·6	25	11	+ 14	+127·3

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234. One more point worth noticing, before taking leave of the subject, is the average illiteracy in the Province. The table in the margin compares the proportions of illiterates in the city and Cantonment of Bangalore and in the Province generally with a few selected Provinces in India and in Europe. The reflections stimulated by a study of these figures point to the fact, that in India generally more people are illiterate than in European countries, and that, taking each country by itself in every quarter of the civilized globe, the women are less educated than the men.

Illiteracy.

	Province or country.	Percentage of Illiteracy.	
		Males.	Females.
	All India	**90·9**	99·6
Indian Provinces.	**Mysore** ... The Province	**87·8**	99·2
	Mysore ... Bangalore City and Cantonment ...	**55·5**	90·
	Madras	**86·2**	99·1
	Bombay	**88·3**	99·3
	Bengal	**91·3**	99·7
	Central Provinces	**95·3**	99·8
	Panjab	**93·7**	99·8
	Ceylon	**73·1**	97·1
European countries.	**Ireland**	**44·6**	49·9
	Austria	**47·9**	53·3
	Hungary	**59·2**	71·7
	Portugal	**75·0**	89·2
	Italy	**62·3**	76·4

Narrowing the view to India, the Province of Mysore is however not less instructed than the Central Provinces, Bengal or the Punjab in the case of males; whilst for females, there is little to choose between the various political divisions named. It is however worthy of note that Bangalore city and Cantonment presents the lowest percentage of illiterates of either sex.

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CHAPTER VIII.

PARENT-TONGUE.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHEWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX ACCORDING TO THE PARENT-TONGUE RETURNED.

Family.	Branch.	Locality.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	*Provincial Total.*			Bangalore.			Kólár.		
						Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Aryan	Eranic	North-eastern Frontier and Panjab.	I.	Pashtu	Pashtu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Western Asia	XIV.	Persian	Persian	4	5	4	9	9	8	5	5	5
					Total Eranic	*4*	*5*	*4*	*9*	*9*	*8*	*5*	*5*	*5*
	Indic.	South-western Panjab	III.	Panjabi	Panjabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Multani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Panjabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indus Valley	III.	Sindhi	Sindhi	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Ganges Valley (North and Central India).	IX.	Hindi	Hindi	8	8	8	19	20	19	14	15	12
					Urdu	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Hindustani	52	52	51	290	293	282	...	...	...
					Dakhani	424	433	413	548	558	538	515	527	504
		Rajputana	III.		Marvadi	1	2	1	2	3	1	...	...	...
					Total Hindi	486	496	475	859	879	840	529	542	516
		Central and Western India	V.	Hindi-Gypsy	Lambani	55	56	55	32	34	29	11	12	10
					Sukali	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Kutni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Banjari	1	1	1	3	3	3	...	...	...
					Noracha	8	8	8	3	8	9	13	13	14
					Total Hindi-Gypsy	65	66	65	43	45	41	24	25	24
		Cutch	III.	Gujrati	Gujrati	3	3	3	6	7	5	1	1	1
					Kachchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madras Presidency	VII.	Do.	Patnuli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Saurashtra	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
					Khatr	1	2	1	7	7	7	...	...	...
					Total Gujrati	4	5	4	15	16	14	1	1	1
		Western India	V.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	133	136	128	250	257	243	116	116	116
					Badabudike	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Konkani	8	11	5	1	2	...	...	...	...
					Total Maharashtra	141	147	133	251	259	243	116	116	116
		Ganges Valley and Brahmaputra Delta.	IV.	Bengali	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahanadi and Godavari Delta.	IX.	Uriya	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	2
		Ceylon	VII.	Singhalese	.....	...	...	...	1	1		...	...	...
					Total Indic	**697**	**716**	**678**	**1,171**	**1,203**	**1,139**	**671**	**684**	**659**

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Family.	Branch.	Locality.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Tumkur.			Mysore.			Chitáldurg.		
						Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Aryan *Contd.*	Eranic	North-eastern Frontier and Panjáb.	I.	Pashtu	Pashtu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Western Asia	XIV.	Persian	Persian	**7**	7	7	**3**	3	2	**2**	2	2
					Total Eranic ...	7	7	7	3	3	2	2	2	2
	Indic ...	South-western Panjab ...	III.	Panjabi	Panjabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Multani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Panjabi....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indus Valley	III.	Sindhi	Sindhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gangea Valley (North and Central India) ...	IX.	Hindi	Hindi	**2**	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Urdu	**1**	1	2	**3**	3	3	...	...	...
					Hindustani	**19**	18	20	**3**	3	4	**4**	4	3
		Rajputana	III.		Dakhani	**391**	397	384	**375**	386	363	**398**	411	387
					Marvadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	2	3
					Total Hindi....	413	418	408	381	392	370	404	417	393
		Central and Western-India ...	V.	Hindi-Gypsy	Lambani	**40**	41	39	**4**	4	4	**95**	96	95
					Sukali	...	1	...	...	...	...	**2**	2	1
					Kutni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Banjari	...	...	...	...	...	...	**3**	3	2
					Koracha	**11**	11	10	**3**	4	3	**13**	13	12
					Total Hindi-Gypsy.....	51	53	49	7	8	7	113	114	110
		Cutch	III.	Guzrati	Guzrati	**1**	1	1	**3**	3	2	...	...	...
					Kachchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madras Presidency ...	VII.	Do	Patnuli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Saurashtra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Khatri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Guzrati.....	1	1	1	3	3	2	...	...	...
		Western-India	V.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra ...	**93**	92	94	**98**	98	98	**96**	100	92
					Badabudikè	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Konkani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Maharashtra.....	93	92	94	98	98	98	96	100	92
		Gangea Valley and Bramhaputra Delta ...	IV.	Bengali	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahanadi and Godavari Delta	IX.	Uriya										
		Ceylon	VII.	Singhalese	.....	**3**	3	3	...	...	...	2	2	2
					.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Indic .	**561**	**567**	**555**	**489**	**501**	**477**	**615**	**633**	**597**

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Family.	Branch.	Locality.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Hassan.			Shimoga.			Kadur.		
						Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Aryan *Contd.*	Eranic	North-eastern Frontier and Panjab.	I.	Pashtu ...	Pashtu ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
		Western-Asia	XIV.	Persian ...	Persian ...	6	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Eranic	6	7	6	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Indic	South-western Panjab ...	III.	Panjabi ...	Panjabi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Multani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Panjabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indus Valley	III.	Sindhi ...	Sindhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ganges Valley (North and Central India).	IX.	Hindi ...	Hindi ...	25	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Urdu ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	7	8
					Hindustani ...	...	...	...	7	8	6	9	11	6
		Rajputana	III.		Dakhani ...	220	230	210	529	525	534	364	376	350
					Marvadi ...	1	3	...	1	2	...	4	7	2
					Total Hindi ...	247	259	236	537	535	540	384	401	366
		Central and Western India ...	V.	Hindi-Gypsy	Lambani ...	34	31	34	139	140	193	211	223	198
					Sukli ...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Kutni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Banjari ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Korama ...	4	4	3	11	11	11	12	14	10
					Total Hindi-Gypsy ...	43	44	42	180	157	204	223	237	208
		Cutch	III.	Guzrati ...	Guzrati ...	1	1	1	5	6	4	4	6	2
					Kachchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madras Presidency ...	VII.	Do ...	Patanli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Saurashtra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Khatri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Guzrati ...	1	1	1	5	6	4	4	6	2
		Western India ...	V.	Maharashtra ...	Maharashtra ...	57	58	53	185	199	170	150	156	143
					Budabudike ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Konkani ...	2	2	3	48	63	33	40	53	26
					Total Maharashtra ...	59	60	56	233	262	203	190	209	169
		Ganges Valley and Brahmaputra Delta.	IV.	Bengali ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahanadi and Godavari Delta.	IX.	Uriya ...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	2
		Ceylon	VII.	Singhalese ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Indic ...	**351**	**365**	**336**	**955**	**960**	**951**	**803**	**854**	**747**

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Family.	Branch.	Locality.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Provincial Total.			Bangalore.			Kolár.		
						Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Aryan... Continued	Italic	Southern Europe ... South-western Europe ... Southern Europe ... Eastern Europe ...	XVII.	Italian ... French ... Portuguese ...	....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 1	... 1	... 1	1	3	... ...
			XVIII.	Roumanian ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Italic.....	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	...
	Teutonic	Western Europe ...	XVI.	Germanic ...	German ... English ... Flemish ...	**21**	23	17	**103**	119	1 87	**12**	14	8
					Total Germanic.....	21	23	17	103	119	88	12	14	8
		North-western Europe ...	,,	Scandinavian ...	Danish ... Norwegian ... Swedish ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
					Total Scandinavian.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Teutonic.....	21	23	17	103	119	88	12	14	8
	Celtic	Western Europe ...	,,	Welsh (Cymric) ... Gaelic (Irish) ...	....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
					Total Celtic.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total European Languages....	21	24	17	104	120	89	13	17	8
					Total Aryan Indian Languages..	697	716	678	1,171	1,203	1,139	671	684	659
					Total Aryan Foreign Languages..	25	29	21	113	129	97	18	22	13
					Total Aryan.....	**722**	**745**	**699**	**1,284**	**1,332**	**1,236**	**689**	**706**	**672**
Dravidian...	Southern Branch	South India ...	VII.	Tamil ...	Tamil ... Tigala ... Iraliga or Irular ...	**322**	331	312	**1,114** ... **1**	1,110 ... 1	1,118 ... 1	**490** **1** ...	553 1 ...	425 1 ...
					Total Tamil.....	322	331	312	1,115	1,111	1,119	491	554	426
		East Deccan ... South-west Deccan ... Coorg ... Malabar Coast ... West Coast ...	VIII.	Telugu ...	.....	**1,521**	1,524	1,518	**2,232**	2,219	2,245	**5,812**	5,760	5,866
			VI.	Kannada (Kanarese)... Kodagu ...	.....	**7,395**	7,342	7,449	**5,357**	5,326	5,389	**2,985**	2,944	3,027
			VII.	Malayali ... Tulu ...	....	... **3**	... 5	... 1	... **1**	... 1	... ...	... **13**	... 25	... ...
					.....	**29**	44	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Dravidian, (Southern Branch).....	**9,270**	**9,246**	**9,294**	**8,705**	**8,657**	**8,753**	**9,301**	**9,283**	**9,319**
Tibeto-Burman...	Burmese...	Burma ...	XII.	Burmese ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Semitic.		Western Asia ... Eastern Africa ...	XIV.	Arabic ... Syriac ...	....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
			XIX.	Abyssinian ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Semitic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolian...	Chinese ...	Eastern Asia ...	XV.	Chinese...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Parent-tongue not stated ...	**8**	9	7	**11**	11	11	**10**	11	9
					Indian Languages ... *Foreign Languages*.....	**9,967** 25	**9,962** 29	**9,972** 21	**9,876** 113	**9,860** 129	**9,892** 97	**9,972** 18	**9,967** 23	**9,978** 18

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Family.	Branch.	Locality.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Tumkur.			Mysore.			Chitaldurg.		
						Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	Italic	Southern Europe ... South-western Europe ... Southern Europe ... Eastern Europe ...	XVII. XXIII.	Italian ... French ... Portuguese ... Roumanian ...	....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
					Total Italic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teutonic	Western Europe ...	XXI.	Germanic ...	German ... English ... Flemish ...	... **1** ...	... *1* ...	... 1 ...	... **3** ...	... *4* ...	... 3 ...	... **1** ...	... 2 ...	... 1 ...
					Total Germanic	*1*	*1*	*1*	*3*	*4*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*1*
		North-western Europe ...	„	Scandinavian ...	Danish ... Norwegian ... Swedish ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Aryan ... *Concluded*					*Total Scandinavian*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Teutonic	*1*	*1*	*1*	*3*	*4*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*1*
	Celtic	Western Europe ...	„	Welsh (Cymric) ... Gaelic (Irish) ...	....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
					Total Celtic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total European Languages ...	*1*	*1*	*1*	*3*	*4*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*1*
					Total Aryan Indian Languages ...	561	567	555	489	501	477	615	633	597
					Total Aryan Foreign Languages ...	*8*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*7*	*5*	*3*	*4*	*3*
					Total Aryan	**569**	**575**	**563**	**495**	**508**	**482**	**618**	**637**	**600**
Dravidian *Concluded*	Southern branch	South India ...	XII.	Tamil ...	Tamil ... Tigala ... Iruliga or Irular ...	**59**	*61*	*56*	**176**	*180*	173	**42**	*43*	40 ... ...
					Total Tamil	*59*	*61*	*56*	*176*	*180*	*173*	*42*	*43*	*40*
		East Deccan ... South-west Deccan ... Coorg ... Malabar Coast ... West Coast ...	XIII. XI. XIV.	Telugu ..... Kanarese (Kanarese) ... Kodagu ... Malyali ... Tulu ...	....	**1,509** **7,851**	*1,557* *7,794*	1,462 7,988	**223** **9,092** ... **1** ...	*242* *9,072* ... *1* ...	225 9,112 ... 1 ...	**1,857** **7,479**	*1,573* *7,443*	1840 7,516 ... ...
					Total Dravidian (Southern Branch)	**9,419**	**9,412**	**9,423**	**9,488**	**9,485**	**9,511**	**9,378**	**9,359**	**9,396**
Tibeto-Burman ...	Burmese ...	Burma ...	XII.	Burmese ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Semitic		Western Asia ... Eastern Africa ...	XIX. XIX.	Arabic ... Syriac ... Abyssinian ...	....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
					Total Semitic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolian ...	Chinese ...	Eastern Asia ...	XV.	Chinese ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Parent-tongue not stated ...	**12**	*13*	11	**7**	7	7	**4**	*4*	4
					Indian Languages ... *Foreign Languages* ...	**9,980** *8*	**9,979** *8*	**9,981** *8*	**9,987** *6*	**9,986** *7*	**9,988** *5*	**9,993** *3*	**9,992** *4*	**9,993** *3*

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Family.	Branch.	Locality.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Hasan.			Shimoga.			Kadúr.		
						Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	Italic	Southern Europe, South-western Europe, Southern Europe, Eastern Europe	XVII. XVIII.	Italian, French, Portuguese, Roumanian	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Italic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teutonic	Western Europe	XVI.	Germanic	German, English, Flemish	5	6	4	1	2	1	7	8	6
					Total Germanic	5	6	4	1	2	1	7	8	6
		North-western Europe		Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Scandinavian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aryan—*Concluded*					**Total Teutonic**	5	6	4	1	2	1	7	8	6
	Celtic	Western Europe		Welsh (cymric), Gaelic (Irish)	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Celtic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total European Languages	5	6	4	1	2	1	8	8	6
					Total Aryan Indian Languages	351	365	336	356	961	952	803	854	477
					Total Aryan Foreign Languages	11	13	10	1	2	1	7	8	6
					Total Aryan	362	378	346	357	963	953	810	862	483
Dravidian—*Concluded*	Southern branch	South India	VII.	Tamil	Tamil, Tigala, Iraliga or Irular	147	155	138	67	74	58	115	135	92
					Total Tamil	147	155	168	67	74	58	115	135	92
		East Deccan	VIII.	Telugu	.....	190	200	181	327	337	317	311	332	289
		South-west Deccan	VI.	Kannada (Kanarese)	.....	9,245	9,179	9,311	8,583	8,539	8,642	8,476	8,267	8,708
		Coorg		Kodaga	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Malabar Coast	VII.	Malayali	.....	6	11	1	2	2	1	6	10	1
		West coast		Tulu	.....	36	62	10	58	84	29	282	394	157
					Total Dravidian, (Southern Branch)	9,624	9,607	9,641	9,042	9,036	9,047	9,190	9,133	9,247
Tibeto-Burman	Burmese	Burma	XII.	Burmese	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Semitic		Western Asia	XIV.	Arabic, Syriac	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Eastern Africa	XIX.	Abyssinian	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total Semitic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolian	Chinese	Eastern Asia	XV.	Chinese	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Parent-tongue not stated	14	15	13	1	1	...	...	...	...
					Indian Languages	9,975	9,972	9,977	9,998	9,997	9,999	9,993	9,992	9,994
					Foreign Languages	11	13	10	1	2	1	7	8	6

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CHAPTER VIII.

PARENT-TONGUE.

Number and Languages returned—Proportions borne by the Indian and Foreign languages—Distribution of Parent-tongue according to linguistic grouping;—THE ARYAN FAMILY—Pashtu and Persian—Panjábi, Multáni and Sindhi—Hindi—Hindi-Gypsy—Guzrati—Maharáshtra, &c.—Bengáli, Uriya and Singhalese—Italian, French, Portuguese and Roumanian—German, English and Flemish—Welsh and Irish—Scandinavian; THE DRAVIDIAN FAMILY—Kannada (Kanarese)—Telugu—Tamil—Malayáli and Tulu—Kodagu (Coorgi);—OTHER BRANCHES—Burmese, Arabic, Syriac, Abyssinian and Chinese;—Number and proportion by prevailing languages;—CONNECTION BETWEEN PARENT-TONGUE and BIRTH-PLACE—Indian languages—Foreign languages; Comparison with 1881.

Number and languages returned.

235. Imperial Table X shows the population arranged according to parent-tongue. 30 main languages, embracing 51 different dialects have been returned at the census under review. The numbers speaking each language or dialect, clubbed into homogeneous linguistic families and cast into percentages, are exhibited in the following:—

Family.	Branch.	Group.	Main Language.	Population returning the language.	Proportion to Total population, per cent.
Aryan	Eranic	I.	Pashtu	79	...
		XIV.	Persian	2,123	·04
	Indic	III.	Panjabi	16	...
			Multani	2	...
			Sindhi	46	...
		III & IV.	Hindi, including Hindustani, Urdu, &c.	239,610	4·86
		V.	Hindi-Gypsy, including Lambáyi, Koracha, &c.	32,570	·65
		II & VII.	Guzrati, including Kachchi, Patnuli &c.	2,206	·04
		V.	Maharashtra, including Konkani, &c	69,327	1·41
		IV.	Bengáli	61	...
		IX.	Uriya	573	·01
		VII.	Singhalese	50	...
	Italic	XVII.	Italian	90	...
			French	66	...
			Portuguese	39	...
		XVIII.	Roumanian	2	...
	Teutonic	XVI.	Germanic, including English, Flemish	9,959	·21
			Scandinavian, including Spanish, Swedish, &c.	4	...
	Celtic	XVI.	Welsh and Gaelic (Irish)	14	...
Dravidian	Southern Branch	VII.	Tamil, including Tigala and *Iraliga*	159,392	3·22
		VIII	Telugu	751,701	15·21
		VI.	Kannada (Kanarese)	3,655,976	73·95
			Kodagu (Coorgi)	9	...
		VII.	Malayali	1,479	·03
			Tulu	14,297	·29
Tibeto-Burman	Burmese	XII.	Burmese	1	...
Semitic		XIV.	Arabic	48	...
		XIV.	Syriac	2	...
		XIX.	Abyssinian	1	...
Mongolian	Chinese	XV.	Chinese	3	...
				4,939,746	*99·92*
			Number whose parent-tongue was not stated	3,858	·08
			Total for the Province	4,943,604	100

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It must be noted here that the grouping of languages in the Imperial return differs from the linguistic classification followed in the table at the beginning of this chapter, in that the former distinguishes between the vernaculars of India and those of foreign countries; whereas the latter takes cognizance of the Indian vernaculars and their dialects prevalent within the Province, with which the present review is mainly concerned. The accompanying sketch, however, illustrates the linguistic classification, which has been prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India.

Proportions borne by the Indian and Foreign languages.

236. The languages particularized in the above summary may be classed under the 2 general heads of "Indian" and "Foreign". Deducting from the sum total the 3,858 persons, whose parent-tongues were not stated, 4,927,395 persons of both sexes (or 99·67) may be said to speak some one of the Indian languages, and the remainder, who form but a tiny fraction of ·25 per cent (or 12,351) of the whole population, use foreign languages.

The people speaking Kannada (Kanarese), which is the cardinal vernacular of the Province, form the bulk of the population, being 73·95 per cent of the aggregate. The next, although less prevailing, vernacular is Telugu, owned by about 15·21 per cent of the population; followed by a still smaller proportion (4·86 per cent), represented by the Hindi language, into which are absorbed Hindustani, Urdu and Dakhani dialects used by the majority of the Musalmans. The rest of the languages returned contribute the remaining 5·65 of the population, made up of various communities, whose mother-tongues are other Indian and certain foreign languages specified.

Distribution of parent-tongue according to linguistic grouping.

237. The comparative statement, which precedes this chapter, shows the distribution by Districts of the parent-tongues returned at the census reckoning, grouped into linguistic homogeneity and reduced to a scale of 10,000 persons. The cardinal linguistic divisions are :—

(I) The Aryan Family.

Pashtu and Persian.

238. In the Aryan family, the Pashtú and Persian languages constitute the Iranic branch: the one represented by only 79 and the other by 2,123 persons or ·04 per cent of the total population. The Pashtú speaking people are petty hucksters and traders hailing from Afghan borderland, and are scattered mainly in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts. The Persians are chiefly horse-dealers, of whom about a third are found in the Bangalore District, and between 300 to 400 in Kólár, Tumkúr, Mysore and Hassan.

Panjabi, Multani and Sindhi.

239. Of the Indic branch of the Aryan family, the Panjábi and Multáni dialects are owned by only 15 and 2 persons respectively. The former are the natives of the Panjáb, who sell shawls and other woollen fabrics, and are sprinkled over the Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan Districts. The latter are bankers settled in Bangalore.

Forty-six persons returning *the Sindhi dialect* were found only in Bangalore and Mysore.

Hindi.

240. The other dialects of the Indic branch, amalgamated under the Hindi language, are the Hindi proper, Urdu, Hindustáni, Dakhani and Márvádi, spoken alike by the Musalmáns in the South and by the Hindús of the North. The Dakhani is spoken by nearly 209,000 persons, and Hindústáni by about 25,500. The numerical strength (44,234) of those speaking the first mentioned dialect is more concentrated in Mysore, although they are found in other parts, ranging from 11,274 in Hassan to 43,938 in Bangalore.—Again, almost the whole of the Hindustáni-speaking population, *viz.*, 23,259 are found in the Bangalore District, whilst the remainder are scattered in very small numbers over 5 other Districts.

Hindi-Gypsy.

241. What is technically styled the Hindi-Gypsy is professed by certain nomadic tribes, *viz.*, the Lambáni, Sukáli, Kutní and Banjári. To these may be added the Koracha, a dialect of the tribe of that name, containing also a large admixture of the

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Dravidian. The former are returned by a little over 28,000 persons, whilst the latter by about 4,200 individuals.

Gujrati.

242. The minor dialects of Guzráti, Kachchi, Paṭnúli, Saurâshtra and Khatri are grouped under the head "Guzrati." The Guzrati and Kachchi people are commercial immigrants from the North, whilst the other dialects named in the group are spoken by bodies of silk and carpet weavers, mostly found in the Bangalore District. They seem to be conglomerates of several allied dialects, supposed to be not quite free from a dash of the Dravidian element.

Maharashtra.

243. The Maharâshtra (Maráṭ'hi), Konkaṇi and Buḍabuḍiké have been returned by about 70,000 people. About 65,000 of them speak the former, while the rest use the other dialects. Maráṭ'hi is the mother-tongue of the Dés'astha Brámhans, the Maráṭás and the Darzis (tailors), &ca., &ca. The Konkaṇí is the dialect peculiar to the Prabhú immigrants from South Kanara, who are chiefly found in the Shimoga and Kaḍúr Districts. The Buḍabuḍikés are a vagrant tribe, who eke out a precarious livelihood as ornithologists and sooth-sayers. The jargon they use is supposed to be made up of several dialects, with a *soupçon* of the Dravidian element.

Bengali, Uriya and Singhalese.

244. The other languages incorporated under the Indic branch are the Bengáli and Singhalese, spoken by the few persons of those nationalities employed in the Military service, and also the Uriya, which is returned by some 600 persons scattered over all the Districts, except Mysore.

Italian, French, Portuguese & Roumanian.

245. The Italic branch comprises the Italian, French, Portuguese and Roumanian, which have been returned by somewhat under 200 people, mostly found in the Bangalore District. The 90 persons returning the Italian language are chiefly the Italian minors working in the Kólár gold mines.

German, English and Flemish.

246. The Teutonic branch includes the German, English and Flemish languages. The English is returned by nearly 10,000 persons, of whom over 8,000, including the European troops in the Civil and Military Station, are found in the Bangalore District, and the rest are more or less thickly distributed over the other Districts.

Welsh and Irish.

247. Of the Celtic branch, Welsh has been returned by only one person, and Irish by 13, all in the Bangalore District.

Scandinavian.

248. Under the Scandinavian group there are but 2 speaking the Danish language, 1 Norwegian and one Swedish. The Danes are found in the gold mines at Kólár; and the other two individuals at Bangalore.

(II) The Dravidian Family.

249. The South Indian languages, clubbed into the Dravidian family, are in the order of strength, the Kannaḍa (Kanarese), Telugu, Tamil, Malayáḷi, Tuḷu and Koḍagu (Coorg).

Kannada (Kanarese).

250. Kannaḍa or Kanarese is supposed to be a corruption of the Sanskrit *Karnáṭaka* and is the chief vernacular of the country. In a less unmixed shape, it is also largely spoken in the west of the Nizam's Dominions, in the Southern Districts of the Bombay Presidency and in the Madras districts bordering on the north, west and south of the Province. It is likewise the vernacular of the tight little Province of Coorg, although the Coorgs proper use a dialect, into the composition of which Kanarese and Tamil enter largely. In Mysore, 3,655,976 persons or nearly 74 per cent of the gross population have been returned as speaking Kannaḍa. The Mysore District contains nearly 30 per cent of the above number. The 4 Districts of Bangalore, Tumkúr, Hassan and Shimoga shew between 12 and 13 per cent; Kaḍúr and Chitaldurg between 8 and 9 per cent; whilst the District returning the smallest proportion of Kanarese-speaking people is Kólár, in

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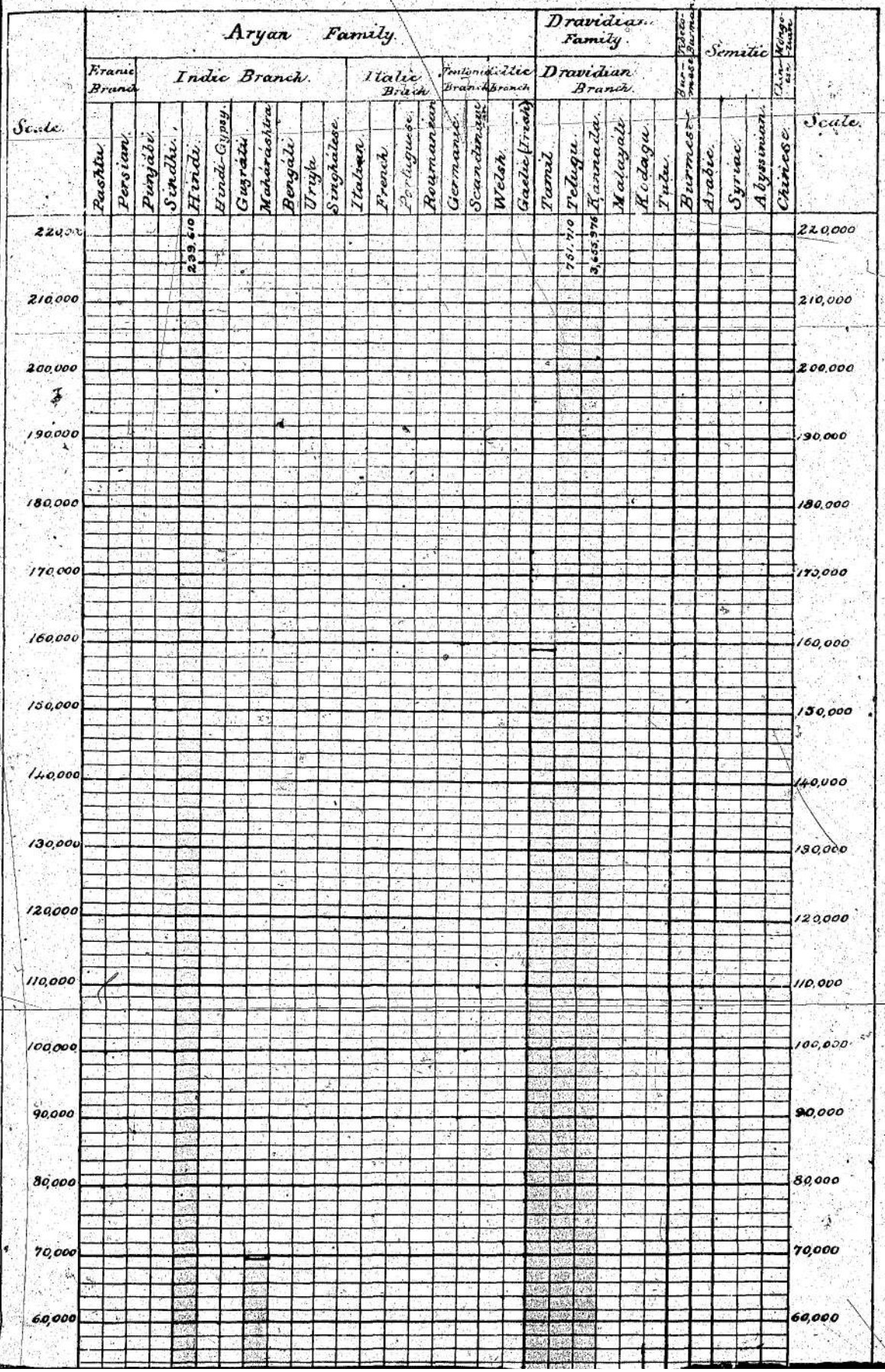
DIAGRAM

Showing the Population arranged according to

Linguistic Classification.



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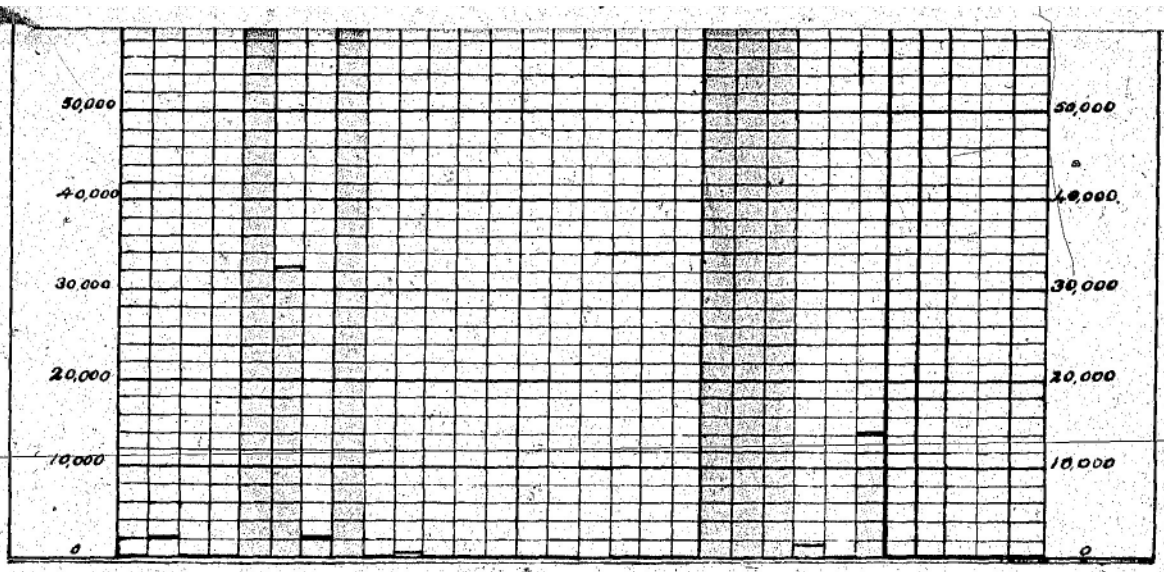

NOTE:—— In the case of Hindí, Telugu & Kannada languages the Total actual populations are shown.

which, especially in the northern and eastern border taluks, Telugu is extensively used. It is a very interesting philological study that the dialect or language used along the border of 2 politically and geographically distinct countries partake of the characteristics of the spoken tongues on both sides, and the extent to which one overlaps the other seems to be influenced by the irregularities and indentures of the boundary. The Teluguised Kannada, heard in the Kólár District, and in the eastern and northern corners of the Chitaldurg District, and the Tamilized Kannada spoken in the southernmost taluks of Mysore, as well as in Coimbatore of Madras, afford striking examples of these linguistic waves and permutations. The same lesson is likewise inculcated by the Kannada, overridden by the Maráṭ'hi, used in the Southern Maráṭa Districts. In Bellary too, Telugu very much dilutes the Kannada therein spoken, while Coimbatore in the south contains large numbers of people professing Kannada, to which Tamil has given innumerable and often grotesque twists and contortions. The Kánarás claim to have retained the Kannada in its pristine purity: but the language as spoken there is considered in Mysore proper, which is *par excellence* the Karṇáta Dés'a of Sanskritists, to be very archaic and uncouth.

Telugu.

251. Telugu is the A'ndhra of Sanskrit literature, and is sometimes called by Europeans the "Italian of the East," on account of its richness, sonorous accent and elegance. It is spoken by no fewer than 751,000 people, of whom about 46 per cent are domiciled in Kólár and 24 per cent in Bangalore, the eastern taluks of which possess a linguistic affinity with the neighbouring Telugu Districts of Madras.

Tamil.

252. Tamil, also named "Aravu," is one of the cardinal ingredients of the Dravidian family, and is represented by about 159,000 persons or 3·22 per cent of the Provincial whole. It is the mother language, more or less pure, of several communities, indigenous and immigrant, including the enterprizing Labbé Musalmáns. In the Bangalore District dwell more than one half or 56·2 of the Tamil-speaking number, to which the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore alone has contributed the largest proportion. Kólár and Mysore shew 18 and 13 per cent respectively. The other Districts have returned under 5 per cent of people owning this language. In this are included the very much currupted tongue used by the industrious Tigala market gardeners found in and around Bangalore, and the Iruliga (Irular) of the forest and hill tribe of that name.

Malayali and Tulu.

253. About 1,500 persons have been returned as speaking Malayáli, found chiefly at the Gold Fields in the Kólár District and in the coffee tracts of the Western Division. The Tuluvu immigrant coolies from South Kanara, speaking the Tulu language, are a large body found in connection with the coffee and supári industries in the 3 Districts of the Western Division.

Kodagu (Coorgi).

254. Only 9 persons have returned the Kodagu (Coorgi) dialect, in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts. It is stated that Kodagu was not a written language till the other day, and Kannada and Tamil form its chief constituents, the former being the predominating element.

(III) Other Branches.

Burmese, Arabic, Syriac, Abyssinian and Chinese.

255. The languages falling under the Tibeto-Burman, semitic and Mongolian families call for no remark. Only 48 persons have returned Arabic, the others being unrepresented in Mysore.

Number and proportion by prevailing languages.

256. In further amplification of this subject, a statement is appended showing at a glance the extent to which the foregoing main languages and dialects obtain in each District, and the proportion of women to the men using each of them.

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Summary exhibiting the number and proportion of people who have returned the prevailing languages.

	District.	Indian Languages.									
		Kannaḍa (Kanarese)		Telugu.		Tamil.		Maharáshtra.		Malayáḷi.	
		Population.	Percentage.	Population.	Percentage.	Population.	Percentage.	Population.	Percentage.	Population.	Percentage.
1	Bangalore ...	430,198	11·3	179,197	23·9	89,528	56·2	20,166	29·0	57	3·9
2	Kólár ...	176,406	4·8	343,538	45·7	28,094	13·2	6,860	9·9	763	51·9
3	Tumkúr ...	455,955	12·5	87,669	11·6	3,409	2·1	5,413	7·8	2	·1
4	Mysore ...	1,074,487	29·4	27,073	3·6	20,857	13·1	11,521	16·6	78	5·3
5	Hassan ...	476,113	13·0	9,789	1·3	7,555	4·7	2,983	4·3	293	19·8
6	Shimoga ...	453,437	12·4	17,237	2·3	3,514	2·2	12,318	17·7	93	6·3
7	Kaḍúr ...	279,748	7·6	10,281	1·3	3,805	2·4	6,266	9·0	188	12·7
8	Chitaldurg ...	309,632	8·5	75,857	10·3	1,730	1·1	4,000	5·7	...	...
	Total...	3,655,976	100	751.701	100	159,392	100	69,527	100	1,479	100
	Average Number of females per 100 males	*100·5*		*98·7*		*93.5*		*89·6*		*91·0*	

	District.	Indian Languages.								Foreign Languages.			
		Tuḷu.		Hindi.		Hindi-Gypsy.		Guzráti.		Persian.		English.	
		Population.	Percentage.	Population.	Percentage.	Population.	Percentage.	Population.	Percentage.	Population.	Percentage.	Population.	Percentage.
1	Bangalore ...	21	·2	68,931	28·3	3,463	10·7	1,241	56·3	699	32·9	8,237	83·0
2	Kólár ...	...	...	31,241	13·0	1,441	4·5	78	3·5	304	14·3	639	6·5
3	Tumkúr ...	18	·1	23,964	10·0	2,970	9·2	68	3·1	379	17·9	52	·5
4	Mysore ...	29	·2	44,977	18·8	876	2·7	305	13·8	295	13·9	400	4·0
5	Hassan ...	1,850	12·9	12,705	5·3	2,180	6·7	86	3·9	342	16·1	237	2·4
6	Shimoga ...	3,059	21·4	28,355	11·8	9,488	29·3	263	11·9	9	·4	75	·8
7	Kaḍúr ...	9,315	65·2	12,691	5·3	7,330	22·6	131	5·9	14	·7	215	2·2
8	Chitaldurg ...	5	...	15,746	7·0	4,622	14·3	34	1·8	81	3·8	58	·6
	Total...	14,297	100	239,610	100	32,370	100	2,206	100	2,123	100	9,914	100
	Average Number of females per 100 males ...	*32·4*		*94·6*		*96·6*		*82·0*		*88·5*		*73·1*	

Connection between parent-tongue and birth-place.

257. An examination of the Birth-place tables, whose legitimate place will be found in the next chapter, with the aid of the side-light thrown by the mother-tongues, returned by the different classes of the censused population, will distinguish such of the items as shew general correspondence, from those which are discordant; for, the birth-places, if correctly returned, ought in most cases to represent also the birth-languages. In instituting this comparison, the languages of the Provinces

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and countries in and adjacent to India are treated as "Indian Languages," those of remoter countries being held as "Foreign Languages."

Indian Languages.

258. It will then be observed from the summary appended, that the return of parent-tongues accounts for 79 persons speaking Pashtu, while the birth-place return gives only 58 Belúchís Afgháns and Turks. The excess of 21 souls may possibly be included in the number whose birth-places were not specified. Again, the total absence of figures under the mother-tongue of the Tibetans, Nepálese and Káshmíris is likely due to the same cause.

The excess of 1,671 in the group comprising Panjábi, Sindhi, Márvádi, Guzráti &c., languages is partly traceable to the circumstance that the offspring or followers of many of the immigrants from Panjáb, Sindh and the Rájputána States are settled in Mysore, and partly to the birth-places of some of them not being specified.

The disproportion between the persons returning Bengáli, Hindi, Urdu, &c., languages and their birth-places may be accounted for by the large number (over two hundred thousand) of Musalmans speaking the Dakhani-Hindustáni, or who, although their birth-places are stated to be in Bengal, the north and Central Indian States, Hyderabád (Dakhan) &c., have been absorbed into the indigenous population of this Province. A like explanation holds good in the case of the apparently large discrepancy between the persons who have returned Maráṭa, Konkani and the Hindi-Gypsy dialects, and those whose birth-places are located in the Bombay Presidency and its Native States, and in the Portuguese settlements.

Turning to the languages and dialects on the one hand, and the places on the other, which are more directly connected with the Mysore Province, a great disparity is noticed between the figures in the Dravidian groups (embracing Kannada, Kodagu and Tamil) and the birth-places of persons returning them. The number of people born in Mysore is much in excess of the persons returning the Kannada language, whilst the reverse is the case with the group embracing Tamil, Malayáli, Tulu, &c. The discrepancies in the representations made by the enumerated on matters which cannot be gainsaid can alone satisfactorily account for the discordant figures exhibited by the 2 sets of returns under examination. A great many persons undoubtedly put their birth-places outside the Province, although they were born in it, from the vain-glorious notion that their social purity and superiority are enhanced by some spot celebrated in mediœval history as being connected with their nativity. Others again, more illiterate and ignorant, vaguely mentioned the name of a whole Province, instead of particularizing the District in which they were born. It will therefore suffice to remark in connection with this item that the parent-tongue and birth-place returns are not mutually correlated.

Foreign Languages.

259. The second category of parent-tongues embraces the languages of the Eastern and Western Asia, Europe and Africa. With regard to Persian, the great difference between the 2 returns is due to a body of high class Musalmáns returning themselves as speaking that language, although their birth-places are situated within the confines of India proper.

The language of the European British people claims notice next. The parent-tongue return shews 9,928 persons as speaking the English, Welsh and Gælic languages, whereas the birth-place table limits the number only to 3,035 persons. If from the former number, (*viz.*, 9,928) the English-speaking Eurasians numbering 3,931 be deducted, the difference (5,997 or 6,000 in round numbers) represents the British subjects including those born in America, Australasia and at Sea, as well as those *born in India*.

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Summary comparing the population between

Indian Languages.

Geographical limit.	Group.	Parent-tongue. Language or dialect.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Birth-place. Name.	Total.	Males.	Females.
North-West Frontier ...	i.	Pashtu ...	**79**	*28*	51	Beluchistan ...	**2**	*2*	...
						Afghanistan ...	**53**	*39*	14
						Turkistan ...	**3**	*3*	...
		Total Group I...	*79*	*28*	*51*		*58*	*44*	*14*
Himalayas and sub-Himalayan...	ii.	Tibetan ...	...	...	...	Tibet ...	**1**	*1*	...
		Nepali ...	...	...	...	Nepal ...	**3**	*3*	...
						Kashmir ...	**4**	*3*	1
		Total Group II...	...	...	...		*8*	*7*	*1*
Indus Valley, Rajputana, Malwa, &ca., ...	iii.	Panjabi ...	**18**	*16*	2	Panjab ...	**126**	*81*	45
		Sindhi ...	**46**	*39*	7	Sindh ...	**25**	*17*	8
		Marvadi ...	**579**	*444*	135	Ajmer-Merwara.	**6**	*4*	2
		Guzrati ...	**1,405**	*801*	604	Rajputan States.	**244**	*200*	44
		Kachhi ...	**24**	*11*	13				
		Total Group III...	*2,072*	*1,311*	*761*		*401*	*302*	*99*
Ganges Valley & Brambaputra.	iv.	Bengali ...	**61**	*50*	11	Bengal ...	**552**	*354*	198
		Hindi ...	**3,879**	*2,002*	1,877	North-westesn Provinces...	**433**	*275*	158
		Urdu ...	**690**	*319*	371	Central India States...	**70**	*31*	39
		Hindustani ...	**25,534**	*13,038*	12,496	Oudh ...	**7**	*4*	3
		Dakhani. ...	**203,928**	*107,320*	101,608	Central Provinces	**2,016**	*1,08*	930
						Hyderabad (Deccan)...	**3,963**	*2,052*	1,911
		Total Group IV..	*239,092*	*122,729*	*116,363*		*7,041*	*3,802*	*3,239*
Tapti, Narbuda valleys, North Deccan and the Konkan coast ...	v.	Maharashtra ...	**65,361**	*33,850*	31,511	Bombay Presidency...	**21,126**	*11,652*	9,474
		Konkani ...	**4,166**	*2,828*	1,338	Bombay States...	**6**	*3*	3
		Hindi-Gypsy ...	**32,370**	*16,465*	15,905	Baroda ...	**92**	*70*	22
						Poruguese Settlements.	**371**	*229*	142
		Total Group V...	*101,897*	*53,143*	*48,754*		*21,595*	*11,954*	*9,641*
South-West Deccan ...	vi.	Kannada-(Kanarese) ...	**3,655,976**	*1,823,533*	1,832,443	Mysore Province.	**4.746,096**	*2,373,043*	2,373,053
		Kodagu ...	**9**	*8*	1	Coorg ...	**1,771**	*775*	996
		Total Group VI...	*3,655,985*	*1,823,541*	*1,832,444*		*4,747,867*	*2,373,818*	*2,374,049*
Malabar Coast & South India...	vii.	Tamil ...	**159,392**	*82,383*	7,7009	Madras Presidency....	**160,743**	*89,483*	71,260
		Malayali ...	**1,479**	*1,356*	123	Madras states ...	**181**	*113*	68
		Tulu ...	**14,297**	*10,801*	3,496	French settlements...	**239**	*128*	111
		Patnuli ...	**5**	*2*	3		...	...	...
		Saurashtra ...	**231**	*123*	108		...	...	...
		Khatri ...	**541**	*275*	266		...	...	...
			175,945	*94,940*	*81,005*		*161,163*	*89,724*	*71,439*
		Singhalese ...	**50**	*31*	19	Ceylon ...	**50**	*28*	22
		Total Group VII...	*175,995*	*94,971*	*81,024*		*161,213*	*89,752*	*71,463*
East Deccan ...	viii.	Telugu ...	**751,701**	*378,378*	373,323		...	...	...
Mahanadi and Godavari Deltas.	ix.	Uriya ...	**573**	*272*	301		...	...	...
		Total Groups VIII and IX...	**928,269**	*473,621*	*454,648*		*161,584*	**89,981**	**71,603**
Burmhaputra Valley & eastern frontier ...	x	Assamese ...	...	...	...	Assam ...	**8**	*1*	7
						India unspecified.	**129**	*66*	63
	xii.	Burmese ...	**1**	...	1	Burm ...	**228**	*105*	123
Islands in Eastern Seas ...	xiii.	Andamanese ...	...	...	...	Andamans, ...	**9**	*7*	2
		Malay ...	...	...	...	Straits' settlements and Malaya.	**41**	*14*	27
		Total Group XIII...	...	...	...		*50*	*21*	*29*
Total Indian Languages.....			**4,927,395**	**2,474,373**	**2,453,022**		**4,938,598**	**2,479,872**	**2,458,726**

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the Parent-Tongue and birth-place returns.

Foreign Languages.

Geographical limit.	Group.	Parent-tongue. Name of language or dialect.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Birth-place. Name.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Western Asia ...	xiv.	Arabic ...	48	34	14	Aden	2	1	1
		Persian ...	2,123	1,126	997	Arabia	17	12	5
		Syriac	2	...	2	Persia	22	22	...
						Asia Minor (Turkey in Asia)	1	...	1
						Turkey in Europe ...	1	...	1
			2,173	1,160	1,013		43	35	8
Eastern Asia ...	xv.	Chinese	3	3	...	China	14	9	5
Western and North-Western Europe. ...	xvi.	German	44	12	32	Germany	12	4	8
						Austria	1	1	...
						Switzerland	5	1	4
						England and Wales ...	2,469	2,164	305
						Scotland	130	106	24
						Ireland	309	204	105
		English	9,914	5,728	4,186	Channel Islands ...	4	3	1
		Welsh	11	...	1	Europe unspecified ...	73	53	20
		Irish	13	7	6	America	33	11	12
						Australasia	15	11	4
						Born at Sea ...	12	8	4
			9,928	5,735	4,193		3,035	2,560	475
		Flemish	1	...	1	Belgium	1	...	1
		Norwegian	1	...	1	Norway	1	...	1
		Danish	2	2	...	Denmark	...	...	...
		Swedish	1	1	...	Sweden	...	...	...
		Total Group XVI...	9,977	5,750	4,229		3,055	2,566	489
Southern Europe	xvii.	Italian	90	85	5	Italy	96	89	7
		French	66	37	29	France	48	24	24
		Portuguese ...	39	26	13	Portugal	...	...	...
		Greek	...	...	...	Greece	3	...	3
		Maltese	...	...	...	Malta	3	2	1
		Spanish	...	...	...	Spain	5	3	2
		Total Group XVII...	195	148	47		155	118	37
Eastern Europe..	xviii.	Roumanian	2	2	...		...	...	...
Africa ...	xix.	Abyssinian	1	...	1	Africa	17	11	6
Total Foreign Languages.....			**12,351**	**7,063**	**5,288**		**3,284**	**2,739**	**545**

Abstract.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Parent-tongue. Total Indian Languages ...	4,927,395	2,474,373	2,453,022
Total Foreign Languages ...	12,351	7,063	5,288
Parent tongue not stated...	3,858	2,015	1,843
Gross Population.....	4,943,604	2,483,451	2,460,153

Birth-place.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	4,938,598	2,479,872	2,458,726
	3,284	2,739	545
	1,722	840	882
	4,943,604	2,483,451	2,460,153

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Comparison with 1881.

260. It will be interesting to record here that, simultaneously with the increase during the last decade in the normal population of the country, 8 new languages, of which 3 are Indian, 4 European and 1 African, have been added to the nomenclature of parent-tongues returned at the last census, as will appear from the annexed comparative return, although the new members are represented by very small numbers. Of the Indian languages, the Hindi-Gypsy dialect shews the highest number 32,370 for both sexes; but in the absence in the last report of the language statistics of the Lambáṇi and other tribes forming the Gypsy class, it is doubtful if this dialect can be rightly treated as new; for, it must have been merged in some other tongue at the previous census.

Uriya comes next, represented by 573 persons, followed by Singhálese as the third with 31 persons. The 4 European new languages are the Roumanian, Danish, Swedish and Gaelic. The 2 former were owned each by 2 persons, the third by only one and the latter by 6 individuals. The Abyssinian language has been returned by a single African. To the industrial development and general progress otherwise, which the Province has undergone since the previous population-counting, the aforesaid lingual additions are directly traceable.

With these results may be studied the general increase in the number speaking the more prevailing languages, such as the Persian, Hindi, Tamil, and Kannada, and in particular the English.

Comparison with the figures for 1881.

Language.	Males.				Females.			
	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Pashtu ...	28	63	−35	−55·5	51	24	+27	...
Beluchi ...	...	2	−2	...	...	...	...	...
Persian ...	1,126	63	+1,063	...	997	55	+942	...
Panjábi ...	16	3	+13	...	2	...	+2	...
Sindhi ...	39	17	+22	...	7	...	+7	...
Hindi ...	123,123	118,325	+1,798	+1·6	116,487	113,125	+3,362	+2·9
Hindi-Gypsy ...	16,465	...	+16,465	...	15,905	...	+15,905	...
Guzráti ...	1,212	699	+513	+73·4	994	482	+512	+106·2
Maharáshtra ...	33,850	34,658	−808	−2·3	31,511	33,213	−1,702	−5·1
Konkani ...	2,828	2,811	+17	+0·6	1,338	1,559	−221	−14·1
Bengáli ...	50	...	+50	...	11	3	+3	...
Uriya ...	272	...	+272	...	301	...	+301	...
Singhalése ...	31	...	+31	...	19	...	+19	...
Tamil ...	82,383	65,054	+17,329	+26·6	77,009	65,515	+11,494	+17·5
Telugu ...	378,378	318,157	+60,221	+18·9	373,323	319,073	+54,250	+17·0
Kannada (Canarese) ...	1,823,533	1,533,700	+289,833	+18·9	1,832,443	1,561,947	+270,496	+17·3
Kodagu ...	8	21	−13	...	1	...	+1	...
Malayáli ...	1,356	259	+1,097	+123·6	123	73	+50	...
Tulu ...	10,801	7,062	+3,739	+52·9	3,496	1,879	+1,617	...
Burmese ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Italian ...	85	1	+84	...	5	2	+3	...
French ...	37	28	+9	...	29	19	+10	...
Portuguese ...	26	39	−13	...	13	38	−25	...
Roumanian ...	2	...	+2	...	...	...	...	...
German ...	12	1	+11	...	32	10	+22	...
English ...	5,728	4,834	+894	+18·5	4,186	3,314	+872	+26·3
Flemish ...	...	1	−1	...	1	1	...	...
Dutch ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	−1	...
Danish ...	2	...	+2	...	...	...	...	...
Norwegian ...	...	1	−1	...	1	...	+1	...
Swedish ...	1	...	+1	...	...	...	...	...
Welsh (Cymric) ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Gaelic (Irish) ...	7	...	+7	...	6	...	+6	...
Arabic ...	34	33	+1	...	14	7	+7	...
Syriac ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	+2	...
Abyssinian ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	+1	...
Chinese ...	3	4	−1	...	...	...	...	...
Parent-tongue not stated ...	2,015	6	+2,009	...	1,843	4	+1,839	...
Total.....	**2,483,451**	**2,085,842**	**397,609**	...	**2,460,153**	**2,100,346**	**359,807**	...

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CHAPTER IX.

BIRTH-PLACE.

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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH-PLACE.

[READ vertically, the columns in Part B, shew the distribution of **10,000** of the population of each District according to birth-place. The antique figures in each column represent the indigenous population of the District, whilst the rest are immigrants into it.

[READ horizontally, the columns in Part C shew the distribution of **10,000** persons born in each place mentioned in the 1st column of this table. The Italic figures indicate the population who are native to the District and still there, whilst the rest are emigrants to other Districts].

District, State, Province or country of Birth.	Part A.			Part B.								Part C.							
				Distribution of 10,000 persons enumerated in each District, who were born in the places shown in column 1.								Distribution of 10,000 persons born in each place (column 1) over the Districts.							
	Ratio to the total population.	Average number of females per 1,000 males born.	Ratio of each birth-place to the total of each group.	Bangalore.	Kólár.	Tumkúr.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadúr.	Chitaldurg.	Bangalore.	Kólár.	Tumkúr.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadúr.	Chitaldurg.
Districts within the Province.																			
Bangalore ...	**1,531**	1,026	1,595	**8,798**	452	174	60	48	24	62	19	*9,334*	353	134	93	32	17	27	10
Kólár ...	**1,088**	966	1,133	105	**8,797**	44	7	7	6	10	4	247	*9,668*	48	15	7	6	6	3
Tumkúr ...	**1,132**	992	1,179	110	50	**9,204**	25	89	15	53	73	158	52	*9,556*	53	82	14	31	54
Mysore	**2,399**	1,039	2,499	147	22	86	**9,768**	176	40	65	11	99	11	42	*9,732*	76	18	18	4
Hassan ...	**1,017**	1,024	1,059	9	2	52	36	**9,441**	23	218	5	14	2	60	84	*9,671*	25	110	4
Shimoga	**1,011**	934	1,053	9	1	11	4	11	**9,201**	197	117	14	2	12	9	12	*9,724*	130	97
Kadúr ...	**605**	967	629	3	...	11	1	100	64	**8,716**	41	7	...	22	4	172	113	*9,625*	57
Chitaldurg	**798**	971	832	4	2	60	1	13	109	91	**9,206**	9	3	89	5	17	146	76	*9,655*
Districts unspecified in the Mysore Province ...	**20**	1,056	21	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT TOTAL	*9,601*	*999*	*10,000*	*9,369*	*9,326*	*9,642*	*9,502*	*9,885*	*9,482*	*9,407*	*9,476*	*1,585*	*1,161*	*1,180*	*2,466*	*1,072*	*1,055*	*654*	*827*
A—*Provinces and States in India.*																			
I—*British Territory*—																			
Ajmer-Merwara ...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	**1**	559	30	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2,945	1,455	692	3,818	400	...	145	545
Bombay	**43**	813	1,129	24	9	15	8	12	202	51	94	928	242	396	437	303	5,056	797	1,841

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Sindh	...	470	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400	2,000	...	3,200	...	...	400	...
Burma	...	1,143	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,509	263	570	131	...	351	88	88
Central Provinces.	4	856	108	23	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	9,097	550	49	130	144	5	5	20
Coorg ...	4	1,285	95	3	1	1	5	15	1	1	...	1,293	203	305	3,478	4,314	232	96	79
Madras	325	796	8,594	482	644	338	78	82	301	534	421	2,409	2,366	1,213	574	262	989	1,096	1,084
North-Western Provinces ...	1	574	23	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	5,566	1,247	254	1,547	416	670	69	231
Oudh	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panjáb	...	556	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,762	1,191	317	2,143	714	159	317	397
Aden	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andamans	...	286	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,778	...	...	2,222	...	...	...	...
TOTAL A-I.....	*378*	*801*	*10,000*	*544*	*657*	*354*	*93*	*110*	*505*	*586*	*516*	2,333	*2,075*	*1,098*	*589*	*304*	*1,425*	*1,034*	*1,142*
II.—*Feudatory States*—																			
Hyderabad (Dakhan) ...	8	931	7,479	35	5	2	2	1	5	2	5	7,134	714	215	487	169	631	144	505
Kashmir	...	335	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	...	814	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,304	...	2,935	...	652	1,522	3,587
Rajaputana States ...	1	220	460	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6,844	...	41	41	1,434	...	1,230	410
Central India States ...	...	1,258	132	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,857	...	143	857	...	3,143	...	...
Bombay States ...	...	1,000	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,333	...	1,667	...	...	...	...	...
Madras do ...	...	602	342	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6,022	1,326	608	387	1,491	166	...	...
French Settlements ...	1	867	451	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,079	628	...	83	42	...	42	126
Portugese Settlements ...	1	620	700	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	27	...	...	27	593	8,086	1,267	...
India unspecified ...	...	955	243	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL A-II.....	*11*	*830*	*10,000*	*44*	*5*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*11*	*5*	*6*	*6,605*	*630*	*187*	*447*	*287*	*1,097*	*283*	*464*
TOTAL OTHER PROVINCES A., A-I & A-II.....	*389*	*802*	...	*588*	*662*	*356*	*95*	*113*	*516*	*591*	*522*	*2,450*	*2,035*	*1,074*	*585*	*303*	*1,417*	*1,013*	*1,123*
TOTAL INDIA.....	**9,990**	**991**	...	**9,957**	**9,988**	**9,998**	**9,997**	**9,998**	**9,998**	**9,998**	**9,998**	**1,619**	**1,198**	**1,176**	**2,392**	**1,043**	**1,069**	**668**	**838**

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District, State, Province or country of Birth.	Part A.			Part B. Distribution of 10,000 persons enumerated in each District, who were born in the places shown in column 1.								Part C. Distribution of 10,000 persons born in each place (column 1) over the Districts.							
	Ratio to the total population.	Average number of females per 1,000 males born.	Ratio of each birth-place to the total of each group.	Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldrug.	Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldrug.
—*Asia beyond India.*																			
I—*Adjacent to India.*																			
Beluchistan	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Afghanistan ...	...	333	3,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkistan ...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,962	556	189	3,962	...	377	944	...
Tibet ...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,667	...	...	3,333	...	...	...	...
Nepál	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
China	...	556	638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,667	...	...	...	...	...	3,333
Straits Settlements and Malaya. ...	...	1,929	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,286	714	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	...	783	2,934	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,333	244	...	...	244	...	244	...
												8,200	800	...	600	400	...	...	...
TOTAL B.I ...	...	687	10,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	650	60	1,407	170	120	350	120
II—*Remote from India*—																			
Persia	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,818	...	...	...	...	...	3,182	...
Asia-Minor (Turkey in Asia)	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ...	...	417	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,294	...	...	2,353	1,765	...	...	588
TOTAL B.II ...	...	180	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,250	...	...	1,500	750	...	1,750	250
TOTAL B. ASIA ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,660	531	43	1,401	280	97	628	165

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C.—*Europe.*																			
England and Wales ...	5	141	7,811	28	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	9,109	599	...	97	45	...	118	32
Scotland	1	226	411	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,538	77	...	231	...	...	1,154	...
Ireland	1	515	978	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,482	227	...	259	...	...	32	...
Channel Islands ...	...	333	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	500	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	1,000	152	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,708	208	...	417	417	...	...	1,250
Belgium	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	79	304	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	8,958	...	521	104	...	...	...
Spain	...	667	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Switzerland	...	4,000	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...
Germany	...	2,000	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,333	...	...	1,667	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Europe ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe unspecified ...	...	377	231	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,452	...	...	548	...	...	...	...
TOTAL C. EUROPE.....	7	*191*	*10,000*	*35*	*4*	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	*8,839*	*768*	...	*155*	*47*	...	*142*	*48*
D.—*Africa.*																			
Natal	...	...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	1,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	...	667	2,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbary (West Africa, Saint Helena, Algiers, &c.) ...	...	500	1,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa unspecified ...	...	1,000	3,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,333	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	...
TOTAL D. AFRICA.....	...	*545*	*10,000*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*8,824*	...	...	**588**	...	...	*588*	...

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District, State, Province or country of Birth.	Part A.			Part B.								Part C.							
				Distribution of 10,000 persons enumerated in each District, who were born in the places shown in column 1.								Distribution of 10,000 persons born in each place (column 1) over the Districts.							
	Ratio to the total population.	Average number of females per 1,000 males born.	Ratio of each birth-place to the total of each group.	Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldurg.	Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldurg.
E—*America.*																			
Canada	...	...	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Indies	...	500	1,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,333	6,667	...	...	...
South America (Brazil) ...	...	...	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
America unspecified ...	...	1,833	7,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,235	...	...	...	...	...	1,765	...
TOTAL E. AMERICA.....	...	*1,091*	*10,000*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6,523*	*870*	...	*435*	*869*	...	*1,304*	...
F—*Australasia.*																			
Australasia (unspecified) ...	...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	667	...	...	1,333	...	...	...
TOTAL F. AUSTRALASIA.....	...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*8,000*	*667*	...	...	*1,333*	...	...	...
G—*Born at Sea*	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,333	...	...	...	1,667	...	...	...
H—*Unspecified*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birth-place unspecified ...	**3**	1,050	...	7	8	2	3	2	2	1	2	3,153	2,712	761	1,736	406	663	192	377
Grand Total.....	**10,000**	**991**	...	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**1,624**	**1,196**	**1,175**	**2,391**	**1,042**	**1,068**	**667**	**837**

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CHAPTER IX.

BIRTH-PLACE.

Summary of the results—Distribution of the enumerated population by Districts; Immigration—Emigration within the Province—Results of local migration;—Distribution of Foreigners, —Immigration from Provinces and States in India—From countries in Asia beyond India—European British subjects—Europeans of non-British nationality—Other Continental nations—Born at Sea—Variation between 1891 and 1881.

261. That the returns of Parent-tongue and Birth-place are complements of each other in disclosing nationality is evidenced by the clue afforded by the formerin indexing the nationalities of the foreign races, and in fixing the extent of migration among the population. The marginal summary shews that 4,746,096 persons or 96 per centof the total enumerated population were *born* within the Province, whilst the remainder, about 200,000 or 4 per cent, embrace those born in other parts of India andin foreign countries. Of the latter, 192,351 persons or 3·89 per cent belong to the British Territories and Feudatory States, both adjacent to and distant from the Mysore Province. Those born outside India form so microscopic a fraction that no practical advantage is derived by reducing their number to arithmetical proportions. And the continental nations of Europe are represented by 3,161 persons, or 7 in every 10,000 of the gross population.

Summary of the results.

	District, Province or country of birth.	Number born.	Ratio to total population.	Average number of females to 1,000 males.
			Per cent.	
	In the Districts within the Province ...	*4,746,096*	**96·01**	999
A	*In Provinces and States in India.*			
	I. British Territory	*187,052*	**3·78**	801
	II. Feudatory Stats	*5,299*	**·11**	830
B	*In countries of Asia beyond India.*			
	I. Adjacent to India	*167*	**·00**	687
	II. Remote from India	*40*	**·00**	180
C	*In countries of Europe*	*3,161*	**·07**	191
D	,, *Africa*	*17*	...	545
E	,, *America*	*23*	...	1,091
F	,, *Australasia* ...	*15*	...	363
G	*Born at sea*	*12*	...	500
	Unspecified ...	*1,722*	**·03**	1,050
	Total...	**4,943,604**	**100**	**991**

The foregoing summary is further amplified in the annexed statement, distinguishing the indigeneous or District-born population from those hailing from the contiguous home Districts, and from those drawn from the British Provinces, and also countries in and beyond India.

	Born in.	Males.	Females.	Total.
A	The Districts of enumeration	*2,284,433*	2,271,611	**4,556 044**
B	*Contiguous Districts and States.*			
	Of the Mysore Province.	*76,268*	92,049	**168,317**
	Of other Provinces or States	*51,467*	43,692	**95,159**
C	*Remote Districts of the Mysore Province*	*12,342*	9,393	**21,735**
D	*Remote parts of India.*	*55,273*	41,919	**97,192**
E	*Other countries of Asia.*			
	I Contiguous to India	*99*	68	**167**
	II Remote from india	*34*	6	**40**
F	*Other continents*	*2,695*	533	**3,228**
	Birth-place unspecified	*840*	882	**1,722**
	Total.....	**2,483,451**	**2,460,153**	**4,943,604**

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The proportional distribution of the enumerated population according to birth-areas is exhibited in the attached table. It shows also how every 10,000 of the population of each District is made up; also the average number of females to every 1,000 males so specialized.

Districts.	Proportional distribution of 10,000 enumerated population of each District according to birth-place.*									Distribution of birth-place according to Districts.								
	A	B		C	D	E			F	A	B		C	D	E		F
	District of Enumeration (born in the District where enumerated.)	Contiguous Districts		Remote Districts of the Province.	Remote parts of India.	Other Asiatic countries			Other Continents.	Districts of Enumeration	Contiguous Districts		Remote Districts of the Province.	Remote parts of India.	Other Asiatic countries		Other Continents.
		In the Province.	Other Provinces.	Total.		Contiguous to India.	Remote from India.	Total.			In the Province.	Other Provinces.	Total.		Contiguous to India.	Remote from India.	Total.	
Bangalore ...	8,806	516	87	633	24	501	1	...	1	35	1,551	2,605	727	1,928	918	4,138	7,006	6,250	6,860	8,817
Kolar ...	8,804	501	393	894	23	270	...	...	...	4	1,141	1,759	2,457	2,004	763	1,642	659	...	531	763
Tumkur ...	9,206	428	254	682	10	102	...	...	...	...	1,173	1,475	1,550	1,503	281	607	60	...	43	...
Mysore ...	9,770	120	30	150	14	65	..	...	...	1	2,534	845	872	674	728	793	1,497	1,000	1,401	158
Hassan ...	9,442	365	27	392	79	86	...	...	...	1	1,067	1,115	148	796	1,870	455	179	750	290	65
Shimoga ...	9,203	173	327	500	103	130	...	...	...	...	1,063	548	1,312	1,001	2,028	1,029	120	...	97	...
Kadur ...	8,747	554	335	889	137	256	...	...	...	1	631	1,055	1,160	1,113	2,076	869	359	1,750	623	153
Chitaldrug ...	9,207	233	411	644	89	110	...	...	...	...	837	568	1,794	1,011	747	407	120	250	145	46
Total for the Province...	9,219	341	192	533	44	197	...	...	...	7	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Average number of females per 1,000 males.	924	1,327	848	1,063	761	758	687	177	556	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The distribution herein shown excludes the population whose birth-place has not been stated.

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The comparative statement, prefixed to this chapter, illustrates (Part A) the proportion reduced to the base of 10,000, which the population of each District bears to the Provincial agglomerate, the ratio represented by each birth-place to the total of each group of Districts or countries of birth; and the average number of females to 1,000 males born; (Part B) the proportional distribution of persons *enumerated* in each District over the birth-places named in column 1; and (Part C) the distribution of people born in each specified place over the several Districts in the province.

Distribution of the enumerated population by Districts, and Immigration.

262. The following abstract exhibits the number of persons returned in each District, together with the relative proportions which the enumerated population, indigenous and immigrant, bears to the total thereof. The distribution herein shown excludes the population (1,722) whose birth-place has not been stated.

	District.	Number enumerated in each District.	Proportion of the enumerated population of those born					
			In the District of enumeration.		In other Districts of the Province.		Elsewhere i. e., beyond the Province.	
			Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1	Bangalore ...	*802,994*	706,457	**88·06**	45,874	**5·70**	50,120	**6·24**
2	Kólár ...	*591,030*	519,911	**88·04**	31,244	**5·29**	39,498	**6·67**
3	Tumkúr ...	*580,786*	534,550	**92·06**	25,457	**4·38**	20,648	**3·56**
4	Mysore ...	*1,181,814*	1,154,379	**97·70**	15,808	**1·34**	11,328	**0·96**
5	Hassan ...	*514,052*	486,171	**94·42**	22,850	**4·44**	5,861	**1·14**
6	Shimoga ...	*527,981*	485,786	**92·03**	14,836	**2·81**	27,245	**5·16**
7	Kadúr ...	*330,063*	287,684	**87·17**	22,794	**6·91**	19,552	**5·92**
8	Chitaldurg ...	*413,984*	381,106	**92·07**	11,189	**2·72**	21,624	**5·21**
	Total	**4,943,604**	**4,556,044**	**92·19**	**190,052**	**3·85**	**195,786**	**3·96**

Thus, out of the total enumerated population of the province, 92·19 per cent were native to the Districts of enumeration; 3·85 per cent were immigrants from other Districts of the province, and the remaining 3·96 per cent came from beyond its limits. Looking into details, the District containing the largest population is Mysore, of whom 97·70 per cent are indigenous. It has received only 1·34 per cent as immigrants from the other Districts, and less than 1 per cent from outside the Province. Hassan comes next with 94·42 of indigenous population, but is better than Mysore with respect to immigrants, who amount to 4·44 per cent from within the province, and 1·14 from without.

Tumkúr, Shimoga and Chitaldurg are on a par as to the indigenous population, *viz.*, 92 per cent; but in the case of immigration from within the province, the two latter are much behind, while as to foreign immigrants they are much in advance of, the former District. Bangalore and Kólar sail together with almost identical proportions in every respect. Kadúr is last on the list in point of indigenous strength, which is but 87·17 per cent; but it is not the least in regard to immigrants. The addition to the District from the sister home Districts is the highest, being nearly 7 per cent, and the influx of foreign immigrants almost approaches that of Bangalore. These results indicate not only the Provincial-born population, but also the extent of intra-provincial migration or immigration.

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263. In the subjoined table are shewn the relative proportions in which the natives of each District have transferred their residences, in bodies, large and small, in connection with Government or private service, or as domestics and followers of traders, or in search of employment as labourers, &c.

Emigration within the Province.

District of birth.	Born and alive in the District of enumeration.		Emigrants to other Districts in the Province.		Number of female emigrants to 1,000 male emigrants.
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
Bangalore	706,457	**93·34**	50,417	**6·66**	*1,377*
Kólár	519,911	**96·68**	17,850	**3·32**	*1,178*
Tumkúr	534,550	**95·56**	24,841	**4·44**	*1,184*
Mysore	1,154,379	**97·32**	31,830	**2·68**	*1,126*
Hassan	480,171	**96·71**	16,545	**3·29**	*1,040*
Shimoga	485,786	**97·24**	13,787	**2·76**	*838*
Kadúr	287,694	**96·25**	11,197	**3·75**	*1,129*
Chitaldurg	381,106	**96·55**	13,605	**3·45**	*906*
Birth-place unspecified	...	...	9,980	...	...
Total.....	**4,556,044**	**96·00**	**190,052**	**4·00**	**1,150**

Out of the 4,746,096 persons of both sexes born within the Province, an average of 96 per cent remained in the Districts of their birth, the remaining 4 per cent being found in the other Districts. As to the extent of intra-provincial emigration, the Districts of Mysore and Shimoga may be said to have the most stay-at-home population, as they return the lowest proportions of emigrants, *i. e.*, below 3 per cent, due doubtless to their comparatively greater fertility, endowed as the one is with extensive facilities for irrigation, whilst the natural advantages possessed by the other seem to deter its more conservative inhabitants from exploitation beyond its own limits. Kólár, Hassan, Kadúr and Chitaldurg each sent out about one per cent more than the 2 Districts aforenamed, whilst Tumkúr shows a still larger emigration. It is however much surpassed by Bangalore, whence as near as 7 per cent of the District-born population left their homes. In the numerical strength of emigrants, again, Bangalore takes the lead (50,417 of both sexes), followed by Mysore with a little more than 3/5ths of that number, and Tumkúr sent out nearly a half as much. The other Districts remain behind in differing proportions, as graphically shown in the accompanying diagram.

Further, it is noteworthy that amongst the emigrants, excepting those from Shimoga and Chitaldurg, the female sex invariably preponderates, and in a marked degree in the Bangalore District (1,377 females to 1,000 male emigrants). This is ascribed to whole families accompanying emigrant male bread-winners resorting to the centres of trade, labor, &c., in search of livelihood.

264. The movement of the population from District to District within the Province does not seem to affect the population in the aggregate, for the immigrants and emigrants nearly balance themselves in the average, as the figures given in the margin will show. In order to illustrate more clearly the interchange of population in adding to one District and reducing from another, two partitioned tables are attached : the one showing the movement of population between any two Districts for *both sexes*, and the other the same for *each* sex, with a diagonal line separating the figures for males from those of females. The key to them is indicated in the foot-notes. The border districts are often the gainers, as for instance, the Kólár District, which

Results of local migration.

Table showing net gain or loss by local migration.

District.	Number who immigrated into the District.	Number who emigrated from the District.	Difference. + Gain. — Loss.
Bangalore	*35,894*	50,417	**—14,523**
Kólár	*31,244*	17,850	**+13,394**
Tumkúr	*25,457*	24,841	**+ 616**
Mysore	*15,808*	31,830	**—16,022**
Hassan	*22,850*	16,545	**+ 6,305**
Shimoga	*14,836*	13,787	**+ 1,049**
Kadúr	*22,794*	11,197	**+11,597**
Chitaldurg	*11,189*	13,605	**— 2,416**
Total.....	**180,072**	**180,072**	...

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DIAGRAM

Showing the population of the Province returned according to Birth-place.

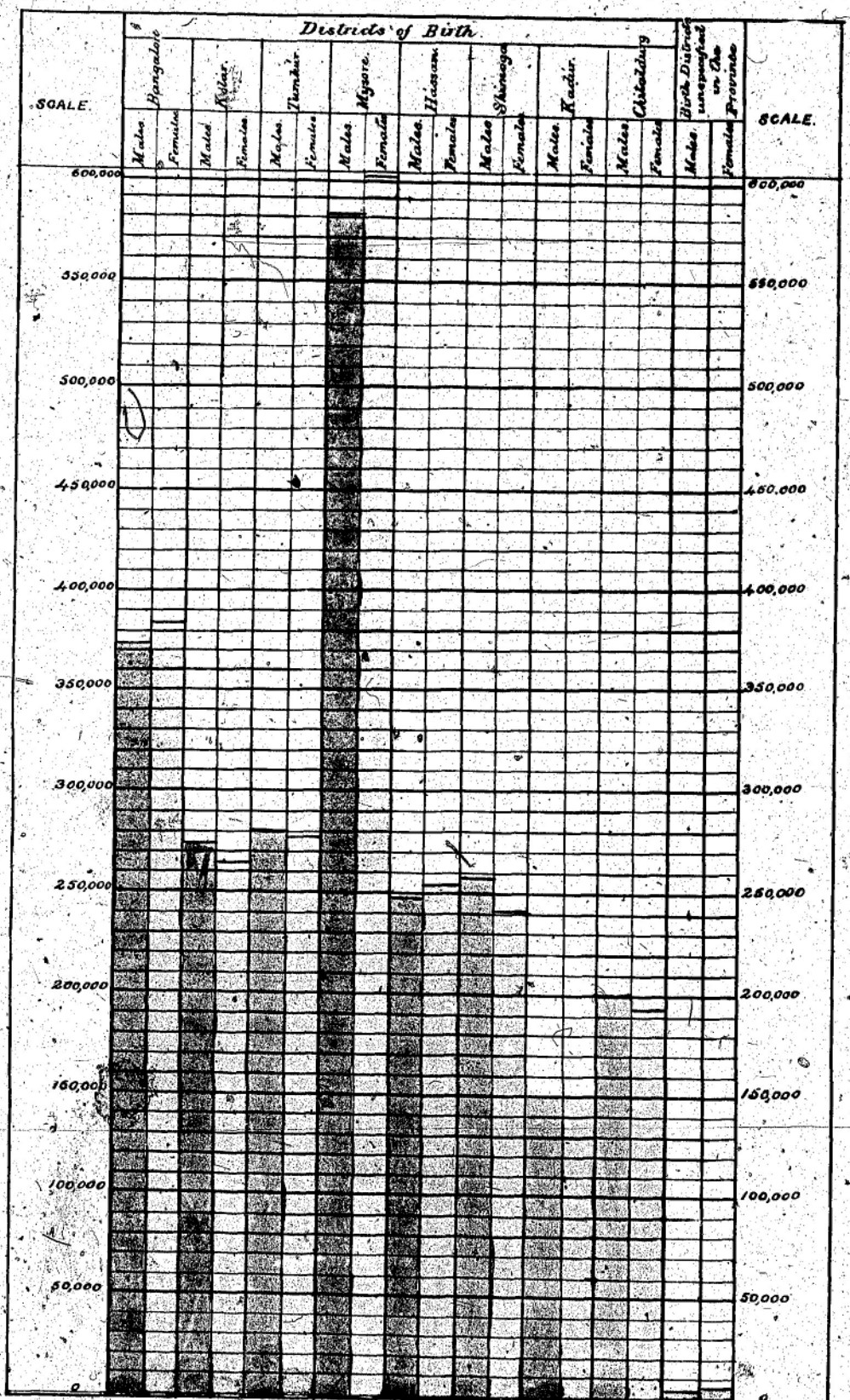

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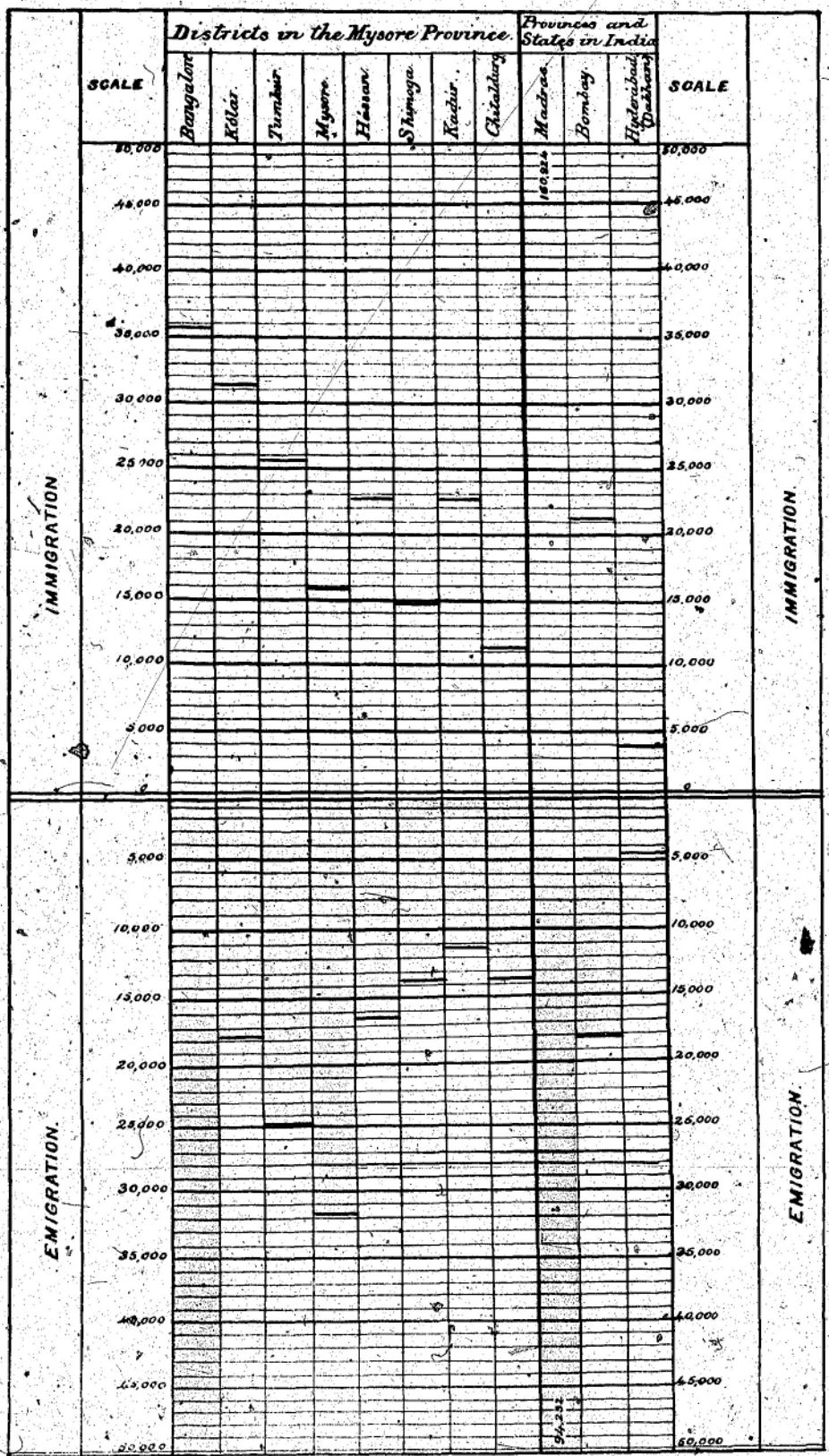
DIAGRAM.

Showing the Intra-provincial & Foreign Migration in the Province.



NOTE:—*In the case of Madras the actual figures for Immigration and Emigration are shown.*

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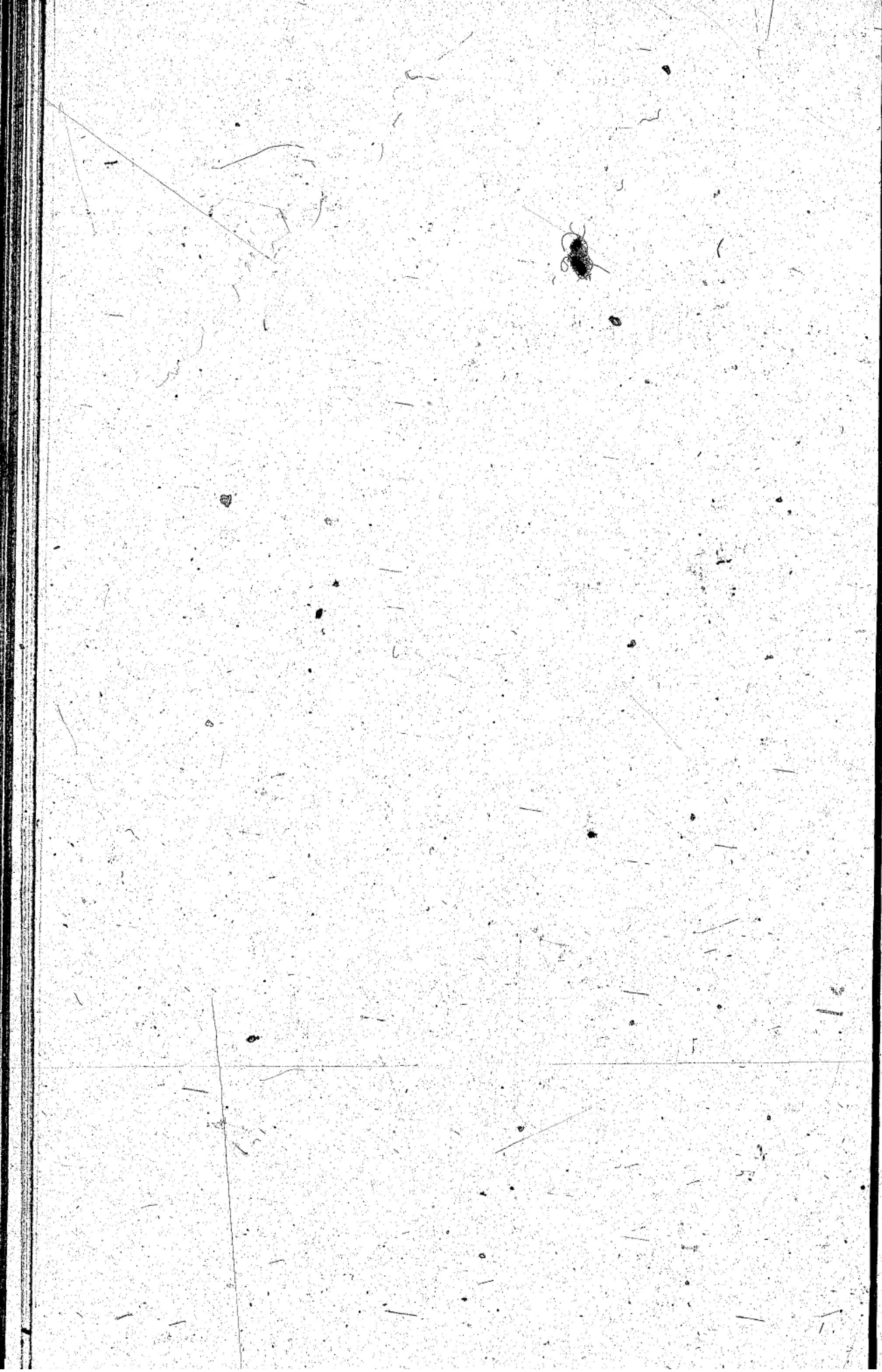

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is contiguous to Bangalore, has the bulk of its net gain (13,394 persons) at the expense of the latter,—traceable to the large body of labourers working at the Gold Fields, &c., in that District. Tumkur, too, has participated in the gain at the expense of Bangalore. Similarly, Hassan and Kadúr have drawn away from Mysore no less than 16,000 souls, mostly labourers on the numerous coffee estates, whilst Chitaldurg has fed Shimoga and Kadúr chiefly and Tumkúr partially, although its own loss was 2,416 souls.

Statement showing the movement of persons (both sexes) between each two Districts in the Province.

	Bangalore.	Kólár.	Tumkúr.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadúr.	Chital-durg.	Result of interchange. Gain.	Loss.
		I 13,282	8,833	11,783	708	727	213	348		
Bangalore.		E 26,693	10,119	7,047	2,464	1,267	2,040	787		−14,523
		−13,411	−1,286	+4,736	−1,756	−540	−1,827	−439		
	I 26,693		2,016	1,315	119	78	4	119		
Kólar.	E 13,282		2,565	827	347	311	343	175	+ 13,394	
	+ 13,411		+ 351	+ 488	−228	−233	−339	−56		
	I 10,119	2,565		4,989	3,012	610	649	3,513		
Tumkúr.	E 8,833	2,916		2,945	4,565	812	1,756	3,014	+ 616	
	+ 1,286	− 351		+ 2,044	−1,553	− 202	−1,107	+ 499		
	I 7,047	827	2,945		4,234	450	15	190		
Mysore.	E 11,783	1,315	4,989		9,073	2,087	2,129	454		−16,022
	−4,736	− 488	−2,044		−4,839	−1,637	−2,014	−264		
	I 2,464	347	4,565	9,073		580	5,148	673		
Hassan.	E 708	119	3,012	4,234		1,235	7,029	208	+ 6,305	
	+ 1,756	+ 228	+ 1,553	+ 4,839		− 655	−1,881	+ 465		
	I 1,267	311	812	2,087	1,235		3,363	5,761		
Shimoga.	E 727	78	610	450	580		6,496	4,846	+ 1,049	
	+ 540	+ 233	+ 202	+ 1,637	+ 655		−3,133	+ 915		
	I 2,040	343	1,756	2,129	7,029	6,496		3,001		
Kadúr.	E 213	4	649	115	5,148	3,363		1,705	+ 11,597	
	+1,827	+ 339	+ 1,107	+ 2,014	+ 1,881	+3,133		+1,296		
	I 787	175	3,014	454	208	4,846	1,705			
Chitaldurg.	E 348	119	3,513	190	673	5,761	3,001			− 2,416
	+ 439	+ 56	− 499	+ 264	− 465	− 915	−1,296			
								Total results of interchange.....	+ 32,961	−32,961

Note.—Of the three rows of figures, opposite the name of each District, the top row shows immigrants into that District from the other Districts, under whose names the respective figures stand; the middle row shows emigrants from that District to each of the other Districts; the bottom row shows the resulting gain or loss to that District, by exchange of population with each of the other Districts.

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Statement showing the movement of persons of each sex separately, between each two Districts in the Province.

MALES.

		Chitaldrug.	Kadúr.	Shimoga.	Hassan.	Mysore.	Tumkúr.	Kólár.	Bangalore.	
Bangalore.	I	*187*	*103*	*398*	*380*	*5,485*	*3,738*	*5,886*		Bangalore
	E	510	1,141	683	1,392	3,498	4,737	9,247		
		−323	**−1,038**	**− 285**	**−1,006**	**+1,987**	**−999**	**−3361,**		
Kólár.	I	*56*	*1*	*44*	*65*	*703*	*1,233*		7,396	
	E	95	177	218	197	486	1,136		*17,446*	Kólár.
		−39	**−176**	**− 174**	**−132**	**+217**	**+97**		**−10,050**	
Tumkúr.	I	*1,701*	*295*	*310*	*1,139*	*2,093*		1,683	5,095	
	E	1,477	982	466	2,195	1,285		*1,492*	*5,382*	Tumkúr.
		+224	**−687**	**−156**	**−1,056**	**+808**		**+254**	**− 287**	
Mysore.	I	*103*	*61*	*255*	*1,961*		2,896	612	6,298	
	E	260	1,227	1,267	3,934		*1,660*	341	3,549	Mysore.
		−157	**−1,166**	**−1,012**	**−1,973**		**+1,236**	**+271**	**+2,749**	
Hassan.	I	*410*	*2,484*	*391*		2,273	1,873	54	322	
	E	128	3,809	622		*5,139*	*2,370*	150	*1,072*	Hassan.
		+282	**−1,325**	**−231**		**−2,866**	**−497**	**−96**	**−750**	
Shimoga.	I	*2,922*	*1,569*		189	195	300	34	329	
	E	2,235	3,868		*613*	*820*	*346*	*93*	*584*	Shimoga.
		+687	**−2,299**		**−424**	**−625**	**−46**	**−59**	**−255**	
Kadúr.	I	*1,758*		1,794	2,664	54	354	3	410	
	E	746		*2,628*	*3,220*	*902*	*774*	*166*	*1,199*	Kadúr.
		+1,012		**−834**	**−556**	**−848**	**−420**	**−163**	**−789**	
Chitaldrug.			1,243	2,839	263	87	1,812	63	161	
			959	*2,611*	*80*	*194*	*1,537*	*80*	277	Chitaldrug.
			+284	**+228**	**+183**	**−107**	**+275**	**−17**	**−116**	
		Chitaldrug.	Kadúr.	Shimoga.	Hassan.	Mysore.	Tumkúr.	Kólár.	Bangalore.	

MALES. FEMALES.

FEMALES.

Distribution of Foreigners.

265. After local migration, the immigration of foreigners into the province demands attention. A reference to the Birth-place table will show the numbers contributed by the several Provinces and States in India.

Immigration from Provinces and States in India.

Note.—This statement is divided into 2 halves by a thick black diagonal; the half above and to the left of the diagonal shows the movement of males; the half below and to the right of the diagonal shows the movement of females.

Of the 3 rows of figures opposite the name of each District the top one shows immigrants into that District from the other Districts under whose names the respective figures stand; the middle row shows emigrants from that District to each of the other Districts; the bottom array shows the resulting gain or loss to that District by exchange of population.

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The ratios in which certain countries have added to the Mysore-born population are noted in the margin. The influx of foreigners into the country amounts to about 4 per cent of the gross population, and the largest contributories are Bombay, Madras, and Hyderabad (Dakhan). The Bombay Presidency and States have sent over to Mysore 21,132 persons in exchange for 18,186, being 2,946 souls more than those returned in that Presidency as born in Mysore. The bulk (50·56) of the immigrants from Bombay are found in the Shimoga District, probably the people of North Kanara and Dharwar crossing the border into the adjacent Districts, whilst the rest are distributed over the other Districts in ratios varying from 3 to 10 per cent of the immigrant population. The Madras Presidency likewise furnished the Province with 160,924 persons or 66,692 souls in excess of the number of Mysoreans who emigrated thither. About 1/8th of those shown as born in Madras have been returned in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, a large number of them being employed therein in connection with the military and civil services, and the rest are distributed over the Bangalore and Kólár Districts in the proportions of 24 per cent in each; between 10 and 11 per cent in Shimoga, Kadúr and Chitaldurg; a little over 12 per cent in Tumkúr; and about 6 and 3 per cent respectively in Mysore and Hassan. These immigrants may be classed under the 3 general heads of traders, public and domestic servants and workers and labourers, with their families, either as permanent settlers or temporary sojourners in the country. Amongst the other contributories, the Nizam's Dominions have exchanged 3,963 immigrants for 4,555 emigrants from Mysore. Of the former a little more than 71 per cent are found in the Bangalore District, the Civil and Military Station alone absorbing a large majority. Shimoga and Kólár share each nearly from 7 to 8 per cent, Mysore and Chitaldurg about 5 per cent and Hassan less than 2 per cent. The occupations of these people may generally be said to be military service, petty trade, and labour in connection with railways, &c., &c.

Birth-place (elsewhere in India.)	Ratio to total of group.	Ratio of female immigrants to 1,000 males.
I.—*British Territories*—		
Bengal	30	559
Bombay	11·29	813
Central Provinces	1·08	856
Madras	85·94	796
North-Western Provinces	23	574
Other Provinces	1·16	
TOTAL GROUP I....	100	801
II.—*Feudatory States*—		
Hyderabad (Dakhan)	74·79	931
Rajputana States	4·60	220
Madras States	3·42	662
French Settlements	4·51	867
Portuguese Settlements	7·00	620
Other States	5·68	...
TOTAL GROUP II.....	100	802

The immigrants from the other Indian Provinces and States are so inconsiderable as not to call for any particular mention.

From countries in Asia beyond India.

266. The immigrants from other countries in Asia do not number more than 207 in all; the majority of them are horse-dealers from Afghanistan, journeying through India with their stock-in-trade. A few stray immigrants from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon are chiefly found in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to whom some 40 persons should be added from Persia and Arabia, likewise returned in the above named locality as petty traders, &c.

European British-subjects.

267. With regard to immigrants from Europe, 2,912 British-born subjects were counted, composed of 2,469 English, 130 Scotch and 309 Irish people, besides 4 born in the Channel Islands. Of these, 2,629 persons including their dependants, are in one way or another connected with the British Military and the Darbár Civil services, and are residents of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; whilst the rest are distributed over the Province. Bangalore contains 28 persons as missionaries and others; Kólár has 156 connected with the gold mining; 35 are in Mysore; and 11 in Hassan and 45 in Kadúr as coffee planters; whilst only 8 are returned from Chitaldurg.

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Europeans of non-British nationality.

268. Of Europeans of non-British nationality, there are 48 representatives from France. Nearly three-fourths of the number are residing in the Civil and Military Station, in connection with the various Roman Catholic missions, the rest being sprinkled in ones and twos over the Districts.

Out of the 96 persons from Italy, 86 are miners returned from the Gold Fields of the Kólár District, and the remaining 10, including 6 females, were enumerated elsewhere in the Province. Of the 12 Germans returned, 10 are tradesmen, &c. in the Civil and Military Station, and two are residing in the Mysore District; 73 Europeans have not specified their nationality, and the other European countries are represented by not more than 5 persons as immigrants into the Province.

Other Continental nations.

269. There are only 17 returned as born in Africa, 23 in America and 15 in Australasia.

Born at Sea.

270. Twelve persons are stated to have been born at sea, of whom 9 were enumerated at the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and the others in the Bangalore and Hassan Districts.

Variation between 1891 and 1881.

It has been already certified that the reckoning of the population under discussion showed an increase of 757,416 persons or 18·09 per cent. This item is composed of 734,385 persons born in or belonging to the Province and of 21,228 immigrants from other Indian Provinces and States, besides 404 Europeans; 1,722 persons have however not mentioned their birth-places.

Finally, the results according to birth-places of the last and previous censuses, are contrasted in the annexed summary:—

Born in	1891.	1881.	Difference. Plus + Minus —	Percentage
In Districts within the Province	4,746,990	4,011,711	+734,385	18·35
A.—*Provinces and States in India.*—				
I. British Territory	187,052	166,367	+ 20,685	12·43
II. Feudatory States	5,299	4,756	+543	11·41
B.—*Countries in Asia beyond India*—				
I. Adjacent to India	167	197	— 30	15·22
II. Remote from India	40	55	— 15	27·27
C.—*Europe*	3,161	2,757	+404	14·65
D.—*Africa*	17	25	—8	32·
E.—*America*	23	199	—176	88·4
F.—*Austra'asia*	15	10	+5	50·
G.—*Born at Sea*	12	7	+5	71·42
Birth-place unspecified	1,722	104	+1,618	...
Total.....	4,943,604	4,186,188	+757,416	Average 18·09

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CHAPTER X.

CASTE.

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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CASTES.

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total population.	Ratio of each caste to the total population of each class.	Ratio of each caste to the total population of each group.	Territorial distribution of 1,000 persons of each caste.									
							Eastern Division.						Western Division.			
							Bangalore.	Kólár.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Chitaldurg.	Total Eastern Division.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadúr.	Total Western Division.
A—Agricultural.	1. Military and Dominant...	Kshatriya ...	Hindu and Sikh ...	0·44	1·31	31·19	199	83	90	315	23	**710**	78	133	79	**290**
		Maráṭa ...	Hindu ...	0·89	2·67	63·53	239	104	64	176	58	**641**	49	239	71	**359**
		Ráchévár ...	,, ...	0·07	0·22	5·28	235	112	109	355	4	**815**	131	3	51	**185**
		Total Group 1. Hindu and Sikh...		*1·41*	*4·20*	*100·00*	*226*	*98*	*74*	*229*	*45*	*672*	*62*	*194*	*72*	*328*
	2. Other Agricultural ... (a) Cultivators.	Vakkaliga ...	Jain, Bramho and Hindu	27·17	80·63	87·86	168	122	133	242	52	**717**	128	100	55	**283**
		Tigala ...	Hindu ...	1·15	3·40	3·71	515	179	259	22	...	**975**	13	3	9	**25**
		Lingáyet ...	,, ...	2·59	7·70	8·39	103	11	70	408	71	**663**	150	109	78	**337**
		Others (2) ...	,, ...	0·01	0·04	0·04	343	263	36	228	3	**873**	28	24	75	**127**
		Total Group 2 (a) Jain, Bramho & Hindu.		*30·92*	*91·77*	*100·00*	*175*	*114*	*133*	*248*	*52*	*722*	*125*	*98*	*55*	*278*
	4. Forest and Hill Tribes ..	Koracha ...	Hindu ...	0·22	0·65	16·07	209	309	90	31	79	**718**	19	196	67	**282**
		Korama ...	,, ...	0·28	0·82	20·47	218	7	109	279	33	**646**	90	167	97	**354**
		Lambáni ...	,, ...	0·79	2·35	58·88	85	19	76	28	134	**342**	73	361	224	**658**
		Others (3) ...	,, ...	0·07	0·21	5·08	372	50	445	117	....	**984**	14	...	2	**16**
		Total Group 4. Hindu...		*1·36.*	*4·03*	*100·00*	*147*	*65*	*104*	*84*	*97*	*497*	*65*	*276*	*162*	*503*
	Total Class A.—Sikh, Jain, Bramho & Hindu.....			**33·69**	**100·00**		**176**	**112**	**129**	**241**	**53**	**711**	**120**	**109**	**60**	**289**

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5. Priests	Bráhman	Hindu	3·69	62·74	68·03	162	128	93	236	33	652	91	161	93	348
	Lingáyet	,, ...	1·25	21·31	23·11	87	54	138	188	127	594	145	153	108	406
	Sátáni	,, ...	0·40	6·88	7·46	187	97	190	224	35	733	183	34	50	267
	Others (3)	Jain and Hindu ..	0·08	1·29	1·40	135	122	164	209	61	691	138	85	86	309
	Total Group 5. Hindu and Jain....		5·42	92·22	100·00	146	108	112	221	55	645	113	149	93	355
6. Devotees	Bairági	Hindu	0·00	0·08	2·83	495	59	81	72	14	721	...	...	279	279
	Digambara	Jain	0·11	1·88	69·78	19	107	203	237	50	616	141	59	184	384
	Gósáyi	Hindu	0·01	0·15	5·40	123	92	23	306	156	700	297	...	3	300
	Lingáyet (Vadér) ...	,, ...	0·02	0·33	12·18	59	...	16	342	15	432	...	116	452	568
	Others (3)	Jain and Hindu ...	0·02	0·26	9·81	86	535	232	5	9	867	...	17	116	133
	Total Group 6. Jain and Hindu.....		0·16	2·70	100·00	50	134	170	226	46	626	114	57	203	374
	Bráhman	Hindu	0·02	0·10	100·00	212	523	89	13	19	877	79	4	40	123
9. Writers	Kánakkan	Hindu	0·00	0·04	94·74	1,000	...	...	..	...	1,000	...	..	...	...
	Kayásta	,, ...	0·00	0·00	5·26	1,000	...	...		...	1,000	...	...	...	...
	Total Group 9. Hindu ..		0·00	0·04	100·00	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
11. Musicians and ballad-reciters ...	Bhat. Ráju	Hindu	0·03	0·48	100·00	337	280	96	151	36	900	71	...	29	100
12. Dancers and Singers	Nattuva	Hindu	0·15	2·57	100·00	45	103	15	801	3	967	16	16	1	33
12 (a). Chittári, &c.	Ráchévár (Chitragára)..	Hindu	0·10	1·59	100·00	29	14	52	74	39	208	1	784	7	792
Total Class B.—Jain and Hindu.....			**5·88**	**100·00**	...	**141**	**110**	**110**	**284**	**53**	**648**	**108**	**152**	**92**	**352**

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Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total population.	Ratio of each caste to the total population of each class.	Ratio of each caste to the total population of each group.	Territorial distribution of 1,000 persons of each caste.									
							Eastern Division.						Western Division.			
							Bangalore.	Kolár.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Chitaldurg.	Total Eastern Division.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadúr.	Total Western Division.
C.—Commercial.	14. Traders	Banajiga	Hindu	2·32	24·38	24·38	248	316	108	155	37	**864**	33	58	45	**136**
		Kómati	,, ...	0·59	6·17	6·17	164	306	183	110	90	**853**	61	40	46	**147**
		Lingáyet	,, ...	5·91	62·07	62·07	67	21	73	312	152	**625**	134	169	72	**375**
		Nagarta	,, ...	0·46	4·88	4·88	230	131	14	19	28	**422**	3	347	228	**578**
		Mudali	,, ...	0·11	1·16	1·16	299	131	70	295	91	**886**	31	42	41	**114**
		Others (8)	Buddhist Jain & Hindu	0·13	1·34	1·34	59	6	69	231	70	**435**	27	477	61	**565**
	Total Group 14 and Class C.—Buddhist. Jain, Hindu...			**9·52**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**128**	**117**	**85**	**246**	**112**	**688**	**96**	**145**	**71**	**312**
D.—Artizan and Village Menial.	17. Goldsmiths	Páychála	Hindu	1·99	5·23	100·00	134	91	87	328	64	**704**	113	106	77	**296**
	18. Barbers	Náyinda	Hindu	0·75	1·99	100·00	214	230	102	225	9	**820**	80	76	24	**180**
	19. Blacksmiths	Panchála	Hindu	0·13	0·33	100·00	104	106	186	289	126	**811**	132	29	28	**189**
	20. Carpenters, Turners and Masons ...	Panchála	Hindu	0·17	0·46	100·00	1	5	3	355	156	**520**	194	168	118	**480**
	21. Brass and copper-smiths ...	Panchála	Hindu	0·01	0·02	100·00	545	...	...	455	...	**1,000**	...	...	...	...
	22. Tailors	Darzi	Hindu	0·22	0·57	100·00	344	51	85	136	68	**687**	48	196	69	**313**
	23. Weavers	Góniga	Hindu	0·03	0·08	1·61	441	53	296	197	...	**987**	...	...	13	**13**
	Calenderers and dyers	Néyiga	,, ...	1·76	4·63	98·39	274	99	89	114	83	**659**	147	77	117	**341**
	Total Group 23.....			1·79	4·71	100·00	277	98	92	116	81	664	145	75	116	336

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D.—Artizan and Village Menial (*Concluded*).

24. Washerman	Agasa	Hindu ...	1·73	4·56	100·00	134	120	120	227	75	**676**	122	153	49	**324**
26. Shepherds and woolweavers ...	Kuruba	Hindu	7·01	18·46	100·00	120	102	110	334	73	**739**	117	68	76	**261**
26 (*a*). Cowherds &c.	Golla	Hindu	2·61	6·87	100·00	158	155	297	42	244	**896**	41	31	32	**104**
27. Oil-pressers	Gáṇiga	Hindu ...	0·73	1·91	100·00	165	162	92	437	35	**891**	63	15	31	**109**
28. Potters	Kumbára	Hindu	0·83	2·17	100·00	106	97	78	395	64	**740**	81	80	99	**260**
30. Salt &c. workers	Uppára	Hindu ...	1·80	4·75	100·00	17	35	130	330	97	**669**	96	123	112	**331**
32. Gold-Smith's refuse collectors ...	Pánchála	Hindu ...	0·00	0·01	100·00	229	54	19	663	...	**965**	35	...	...	**35**
33 (*a*). Gold-lace makers	Ráchévár (Sarigé) ...	Hindu ...	0·00	0·00	100·00	667	333	...	...	...	**1,000**	...	...	...	...
35. Fisherman, boatman and Palkebearers cooks &c.	Besta	Hindu ...	2·02	5·32	100·00	84	39	42	596	49	**810**	76	73	41	**190**
36. Distillers and Toddy drawers ...	Idiga	Hindu	0·81	2·13	100·00	64	43	134	312	107	**560**	69	274	97	**440**
38. Leather workers	Mádiga	Hindu ...	4·85	12·76	99·69	193	165	202	99	155	**814**	47	96	43	**186**
	Móchi	,, ...	0·01	0·04	0·31	269	72	55	487	75	**958**	...	35	7	**42**
	Total Group 38		*4·86*	*12·80*	*100·00*	*193*	*165*	*201*	*101*	*154*	*814*	*47*	*96*	*43*	*186*
38 (*a*) Village watchmen, &c. ...	Holaya	Hindu ...	10·53	27·71	100·00	156	111	45	333	16	**661**	167	73	99	**339**
	Total Class D		**37·99**	**100·00**	...	**147**	**111**	**111**	**232**	**79**	**730**	**111**	**84**	**75**	**270**

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Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total population.	Ratio of each caste to the total population of each class.	Ratio of each caste to the total population of each group.	Territorial distribution of 1,000 persons of each cast.									
							Eastern Division.						Western Division.			
							Bangalore.	Kólar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Chitaldurg.	Total Eastern Division.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadúr.	Total Western Division.
E.—Vagrant Minor Artisans and Performers, &c.	41. Earthworkers and stone-dressers ...	Vadda	Hindu	2·17	31·16	100·00	195	215	125	75	158	**768**	45	139	48	**232**
	43. Mat-makers, cane splitters and grass cutters	Méda	Hindu	0·09	1·24	100·00	107	47	87	153	87	**431**	122	249	148	**519**
	44. Hunters, Fowlers, &c.	Beda	Hindu	4·39	63·11	100·00	71	218	260	14	330	**833**	26	118	23	**167**
	45.—Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	Budabudike ...	Hindu	0·02	0·32	10·03	132	92	213	218	45	**700**	182	74	44	**300**
		Jógi	,, ...	0·19	2·73	86·46	263	166	90	118	111	**778**	69	106	56	**222**
		Others (7)	,, ...	0·01	0·11	3·51	105	314	...	21	36	**476**	...	327	197	**524**
		Total Group 45.....		*0·22*	*3·16*	*100·00*	*245*	*163*	*99*	*151*	*102*	*760*	*70*	*111*	*59*	*240*
	46. Tumblers and Acrobats ...	Dombar	Hindu	0·05	0·73	67·51	167	252	118	125	46	**708**	137	51	104	**292**
		Ráchévár (Jatti) ...	,, ...	0·02	0·35	32·49	175	31	56	486	13	**761**	122	117	...	**239**
		Total Group 46.....		*0·07*	*1·08*	*100·00*	*170*	*130*	*97*	*243*	*35*	*725*	*132*	*73*	*70*	*275*
	47. Jugglers, snake-charmers and animal exhibitors	Garadigi	Hindu	0·02	0·25	100·00	325	124	137	69	...	**655**	...	345	...	**345**
		Total Class E.....		**6·96**	**100·00**	...	**117**	**212**	**173**	**41**	**261**	**804**	**35**	**126**	**35**	**196**

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F.—Races and Nationalities.

48. Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin	Shêkh	Musalman ...	3·09	52·39	62·34	255	124	93	188	84	744	61	123	72	256
	Sayad	,, ...	0·78	13·28	15·81	295	169	78	189	59	790	44	116	50	210
	Pat'han	,, ...	0·78	13·25	15·77	312	128	116	196	48	800	48	97	55	200
	Mogal	,, ...	0·19	3·23	3·85	212	134	110	150	25	631	51	278	40	369
	Others (14)	Musalman, Jew, Christian, Pársi and Buddhist ...	0·11	1·88	2·23	585	34	178	100	7	904	30	64	2	96
	Total Group 48.....		*4·95*	*84·03*	*100·00*	*276*	*130*	*97*	*186*	*70*	*759*	*55*	*123*	*63*	*241*
49. Mixed Asiatic Races	Labbé	Musalman ...	0·08	1·28	44·40	295	54	25	531	2	907	18	32	43	93
	Pindári	,, ...	0·04	0·70	24·46	88	...	395	501	...	984	...	16	...	16
	Pinjári	,, ...	0·04	0·75	26·04	57	205	283	...	438	983	12	5	...	17
	Others (3)	,, ...	0·01	0·15	5·10	649	...	...	42	...	691	166	47	96	309
	Total Group 49.....		*0·17*	*2·88*	*100·00*	*201*	*77*	*181*	*360*	*115*	*934*	*20*	*22*	*24*	*66*
50. Non-Asiatic Races	Europeans	Christian and Theist	0·13	2·14	100·00	848	48	4	37	3	940	21	5	34	60
	Australasians ...	Christian ...	0·00	0·00	100·00	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
	Total Group 50.....		*0·13*	*2·14*	*100·00*	*848*	*48*	*4*	*37*	*3*	*940*	*21*	*5*	*34*	*60*
51. Eurasians	Eurasians	Christian ...	0·08	1·35	100·00	776	70	4	53	10	913	25	4	58	87
52. Christian Converts	Native Christians ...	Christian ...	0·56	9·60	100·00	560	87	25	90	8	770	110	57	63	230
	Total Class F...		**5·89**	**100·00**	...	**320**	**122**	**89**	**177**	**63**	**771**	**58**	**110**	**61**	**229**
Caste not stated. Hindu and Jain			0·07	...	...	180	89	58	306	33	666	121	90	123	334
	Grand Total.....		**100·00**	...	...	**162**	**120**	**117**	**239**	**84**	**722**	**104**	**107**	**67**	**278**

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CHAPTER X.

CASTE.

Introductory Remarks—Numerical Strength; Classification and Distribution by Main Sub-divisions,—*Class* **A.** *Agricultural*: Military and Dominant classes—Cultivators—Forest and Hill Tribes. *Class* **B.** *Professional*: Priests—Devotees—Temple servants—Writers—Musicians—Dancers, &c.,—Chittári. *Class* **C.** *Commercial*: Traders. *Class* **D.** *Artizan and Village Menial*: Goldsmiths—Barbers—Blacksmiths—Carpenters, &c.,—Brass and Coppersmiths—Tailors—Weavers—Washermen—Shepherds, &c.—Cowherds, &c.—Oil pressers—Potters—Saltworkers—Goldsmiths' refuse collectors—Gold lace makers—Fishermen—Toddy drawers—Leather workers—Village watchmen. *Class* **E.** *Vagrant and Minor Artizans, Performers, &ca*: Earth-workers and stone-dressers,—Mat-makers—Hunters and Fowlers, &ca.—Miscellaneous and disreputable livers—Tumblers and Acrobats—Jugglers, &ca.. *Class* **F.** *Races and Nationalities*: Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin—Mixed Asiatic Races—Non-Asiatic Races—Eurasians—Christian converts. Caste in Relation to marriage: Proportional distribution of castes according to civil condition—General Proportion of Hindus in the Districts—Marriage statistics of certain selected castes—Distribution of each civil condition over age-periods—Mean age by caste. Special Statistics for the Province: *Gótrams*—Distribution by Gótrams;—*S'ákhás*—Distribution by S'ákhás; and *Phanás*.

Introductory Remarks.

271. The subject of the various shades of belief, professed by the populations enumerated in the census under review, has been dealt with in a previous section. In this place it is proposed to describe, as succinctly as possible without actual omission, the innumerable divisions, sub-divisions and differences among Hindus, consolidated under the large heading of caste. To uninstructed minds, the two usually appear synonymous; but a little reflection will suffice to convince the thoughtful that, while religious belief transcends the accidents of birth and occupation, the latter are nearly always stereotyped and fixed, at least among the caste-ridden organisms of Hindustán. Not unfrequently one religion throws its mantle over the members of several unequal castes; similarly the same caste is claimed by more than one form of belief.

The difference is not devoid of sanction from the Hindu scriptures. Religion concerns the spiritual welfare of the individual and affects his soul, which is *sans* caste. On the other hand, the accidents of Játi (caste) are confined to and terminate with the body. The two are however so intertwined as to appear indissoluble. Breaches of the caste rules are popularly considered to injuriously react on the ineffable truths of belief.

It is perhaps not quite relevant to the scope of this Report to descant on the prolific subject of caste. It formed the life-long study of distinguished savants, and yet it is far from being exhausted. The difficulty and magnitude of the labour may be gathered from the following words of Sir W. Hunter:—"Dr. Wilson of Bombay carried his learned work on caste to the length of two "volumes aggregating 678 pages before his death, but he had not completed "his analysis of even a single caste."

Nor is it attempted within the circumscribed bounds of this work to trace the descent of the modern Hindús from the pre-historic A'ryans. A new school of anthropology has arisen within the last few years, which casts aside philology and the deductions derived therefrom by Dr. Max Müller and his school, and transfers the supposed home of the early A'ryans to central Europe. But it may be taken as axiomatic that even these dissenters do not disallow the ethnic fact that the Hindús, of the superior castes at least, are the lineal descendants of the Indo-A'ryan off-shoot, which transmitted to them the religions, language, laws, traditions and literature of the parent stock.

The proportion of the A'ryan blood running in the veins of the congeries of social bodies gathered under Hinduism has been attempted to be determined by some writers: but the line of demarcation seems to have been laid by them in a fanciful manner, on the *á priori* basis of colour or speech. It appears to the writer of these lines that neither criterion is infalliable, and that A'ryan blood may be discovered, although highly diluted, in those strata of the society

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which are usually voted non-A'ryan. The forest tribes, beyond the reach of A'ryan civilization and similar bodies may perhaps be excepted. Nor can physiognomy and colour be safely depended upon to yield correct deductions. The exigencies of modern life, hard labour, exposure, and possibly unsuspected admixtures of blood have produced among avowedly A'ryan bodies types of humanity hardly to be distinguished from the negroid, and suggesting the narrowing of the gulf between man and his alleged quadrumanous ancestry.

Caste is a unique institution, confined to Hindustán. In no other country in the world does its counterpart exist. It is said that pre-Christian Judaism had a similar system, whereby the various grades of society were permanently confined within iron-bound and impassable barriers. But it is open to question whether the ancient Hebrews carried caste to the lengths that it has been in India. A recent German writer vouches for a s imilar caste system being borrowed from the Hamites in pre-historic Africa. But Dr. Gran's theory requires proof.

It must be admitted that a kind of social caste exists all over the world, and is almost co-eval with human existence. But in other countries and nations, it is of the earth, earthy, neither sanctioned nor demanded by religion: and if violated, as it is almost every day, no spiritual interests are thereby jeopardized. This is the essential characteristic of the so-called caste of other climes.

In India, however, caste is quasi-religious, and although much logic is not required to prove that its restrictions have been and are purely artificial and changeable, it has acquired such an ascendancy over all sections of the people as to supplant religion. It has been likened to the warp and woof of Hindú society, which it is said would not cohere without its binding influences. Even the Bhagavat-Gíta inculcates the expediency of upholding the functions and differences of caste in a manner and to an extent said to be scarcely consistent with its cosmopolitan and Catholic liberalism and ethical altitude. The origin of this curious institution is involved in obscurity. The earliest Hindú records are the Védas, which undoubtedly contain allusions to the four-fold divisions of mankind. The *purusha-súktam* describes how the face of the god-head became the Brámhan, how the arms were transformed into the Kshatriyas, the Vaisyas emanated from its thighs, and how the S'údras sprang from the feet: thereby describing figuratively the relative social positions and ordained duties of the four cardinal sections of the people. It has been seriously asserted that the *purusha-súktam* is a later interpolation, and the chief ground on which this argument is based is the supposed neological character of the composition, as compared with the more archaic style of the great body of Védic literature. As, however, references to the four caste divisions are not wanting in various other portions of the Védas, admittedly authentic, couched in similar artistic style, the proof may fairly be held to be wanting that the *purusha-súktam* is apocryphal. But the small measure of warrant contained in the Véda for the aboriginal distinctions does not explain or justify the countless ramifications and additions which stagger the mind at the present time; nor does it sufficiently account for the total separation as regards social intercourse of one caste or sub-division from another. The later literature forming the Smritís, Puránás, &c., seem to have invented new castes and sects from (1) miscegenation between diverse races and of members of separate Védic divisions: (2) varieties of occupation: (3) differences in belief: (4) individual idiosyncrasies, and (5) differences of food, and geographical divisions of domicile. The history of the appalling increase of castes since the Védic epoch is eloquent with the contradictory and antagonistic modifications and changes which the Védic institution has been constantly undergoing ever since. The subjoined extract from Mr. Sherring's well known work is intended to place within easy reach the reflections on the subject of a European student of no mean capacity:—

"While Brámhanical families in early times preserved, with great and unremitting "care, the purity of their race, nevertheless, it is plain, from the statements of Manu, that "many new tribes were continually being created by the intercourse of Brámhans with women "of other castes. For instance, a son of a Brámhan married to a woman of the Vais'ya caste, "was called Ambast'ha, or Vaidya; and a Brámhan's son of a S'údra wife was called Nisháda, "and also Páraśava. The same origin is assigned by the *Dharma Puráṇa* to the Varajívi, or "Astrologer; and by the Tantra, to the Brámhaṇé-śúdra. From the marriage of a Brámhan "with a Kshatriya woman, according to the same Puráṇa, have sprung the Kumbhakára or

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"potter, and Tantravâya or weaver; and from a Brâmhan husband and Vaiśya wife, the Kan-
"śakâra or brazier, and the S'ankhakâra or worker in shells. Again, Manu states, that the
"male progeny of Brâmhan husbands and Kshatriya wives occupied a rank between the two,
"and were termed Mûrdhâbhishikta, Máhishya and Karana or Káyast'ha. These were not
"illicit connexions, but connexions of marriage, recognized as such by all classes, and regard-
"ed as honorable and right. The only difference between them and marriages of Brâmhans
"with Brâmhan women was, that the children of the latter marriages continued in the same
"caste as both their parents, and therefore possessed, socially and legally, far greater pri-
"vileges than children of the other marriages.

"A Brâmhan could be married to women taken from all four of the prime castes,—
"that is to say, he might have, for example, four wives, the first taken from the Brâmha-
"nical caste, the second from the Kshatriya caste, the third from the Vaiśya caste, the
"fourth from the S'údra caste. The sons of these wives inherited differently. The son of
"the Brâmhini wife received four parts out of ten of the inheritance; the son of the Ksha-
"triya wife, three; the son of the Vaiśya wife, two; and the son of the S'údra, one. But
"it is specially added, in regard to the son of a S'údra woman and Brâmhan father, he could
"inherit nothing unless his mother had been lawfully married to his father: and the same
"observation is made likewise respecting the son of a S'údra woman and a Kshatriya or
"Vaiśya father. This relationship subsisting between husband and wife of two different, not
"to say widely separated, castes, was not held to be disgraceful or worthy of denunciation.
"On the contrary, while it was less dignified for a Brâmhan to marry a woman of a lower
"caste than a woman of his own, yet marriage in the one case was just as legal as marriage
"in the other.

"But it was not the peculiar privilege of the Brâmhan to solicit the hand of a woman
"of another caste. The same privilege was enjoyed by members of all the higher castes in
"regard to castes beneath them. Indeed, apparently, there was no such rigid restriction in
"those early ages on intermarriages like that which exists among the castes at the present
"day. It was considered to be improper for men of the superior castes to take their first
"wives from any caste except their own; but their other wives might be taken from
"the lower castes with propriety. It is explicitly stated by Manu that a Vaiśya
"man might take a Vaiśya, and also a S'údra woman to be his wives; and a Kshatriya
"man might take a Kshatriya, a Vaiśya and a S'údra woman, for his wives. From the union
"of a Kshatriya husband with a S'údra sprang the Ugra, the Nápita or barber, and the
"Maudaka or confectioner. The Támbúli or betel seller, and the Tanlika, were, says the
"*Dharma Puráṇa*, the fruit of the union of Vaiśya men with S'údra women.

"Moreover, many castes have originated from the marriage of men with women of
"castes higher than their own. Some of these connexions are spoken of with strong dis-
"approbation; nevertheless, they were permitted, and the law gave them its protection.
"The Súta came from a Kshatriya husband and Brâmhini wife; and the Mágadha and
"Vaidíha, from the union of a Vaiśya with a Brâmhini. From a S'údrá father and Brâmhini
"mother, the Chandála was born. The Kshatri or Kshatta sprang from a S'údra and
"Kshatriya women, the Ayógava from a S'údra and a Vaiśya woman; the Karmakára
"or smith, and Dása or sailor, from the union of S'údras with Kshatriy women. 'The *Játimálá*'
"says Mr. Colebrooke, 'expressly states the number of forty-two mixed classes, springing
"from the intercourse of a man of inferior with a woman of superior class.'

"Other castes were formed by the marriage of members of the four castes with members
"of the irregular castes. The offspring of a Brâmhan and an Ugrá woman was an Avrita;
"of a Brâmhan and an Ambasht'ha woman, an Abhíra; and of a Brâmhan and an Ayógava
"woman, a Dhigvana. The Pukkasa caste came from the son of a S'údra woman and a
"Nisháda husband; and the Kukkuṭáka caste, from the son of a Nisháda woman by a S'údra
"husband.

"New castes were created likewise by the intermarriage of the irregular castes. It is
"manifest that these latter tribes soon fell into the habits of there progenitors, and not only
"established themselves in separate castes, but endeavoured to keep such castes pure by re-
"moving from their midst the issue of marriages between themselves and women of other
"castes or between the members of one irregular caste and the members of other irregular
"castes. Hence a further sub-division of tribes. The son of a Kshatri man and an Ugra
"woman became a Svapáka, and the son of a Vaidíha man and an Ambasht'ha woman became
"a Véna. Again, from the union of a Vaidíha with an Ayógava woman, came the Maitrá-
"yaka caste; of a Nisháda with an Ayógava woman, the Márgava or Dása, called also, says
"Manu, Kaivarta, by people dwelling in A'rya-varta; of a Nisháda with a Vaidíha woman,
"the Kárávera; of a Vaidíha with a Kárávera woman, the A'ndhra, of a Vaidíha with a
"Nisháda woman, the Mída; of a Chandála with a Vaidíha woman, the Pándusvpáka; of a
"Nisháda with a Vaidíha woman, the Ahindika; of a Chandála with a Pukkasa woman, the
"Sopáka; of a Chandála with a Nisháda woman, the Antyavasáyin; and of a Dásyú, one of the
"aboriginal tribes, with an Ayógava woman, the Sairindhra.

* * * * *

"Inattention to religious duties or neglect of Brâmhans, was evidently, in those days
"of punctilious ceremonies and priestly domination, sufficient reason for expulsion from caste.
"No fewer than twelve castes are stated by Manu to owe their origin to persons ejected
"from the Kshatriya tribe alone. They are as follows:—Paundraka, Udra, Drávira, Kám
"bója, Yavana, Saka, Párada, Pahlava, Chína, Kiráta, Dcrada and Khasa.

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"Had the creation of new castes continued to be made in succeeding ages with the "same ease and rapidity as they were in these earlier times, it is plain that the caste "system would have destroyed itself in two ways,—first, by the multiplication of new castes "throughout the land, and, secondly, by the intermarriages of all the castes. The increased "strictures imposed upon the castes, especially upon the primary ones and the prohibition "of irregular marriages,—that is, of marriages of members of one caste with members of "another, gave in later years strength and vitality to a system which otherwise must soon "have become extinguished. At what epoch this fundamental change in its constitution "was made is not known.

"The clear and explicit statements of Manu are decisive on the causes of the multipli-"cation of castes in his day. Indeed, it is evident that some of the lowest castes, perhaps "many, were in part derived from the highest.

* * * * *

"The Ugra, who is depicted as a man of ferocious bearing, cruel, and mean, was never-"theless half a Kshatriya, but, in public estimation, belonged to a debased tribe. If the "existing low-caste races of India, are for the most part, as some suppose, the descendants "and representatives of degraded castes created as above described, it must then in fairness "be acknowledged, that many of them are more or less tinctured with either Bráhmanical, "Kshatriya or Vaiśya blood."

Modern Hindú caste is very much moulded on race and occupation. Originally, as the Védic allegory denotes, the special duties and avocations allotted to each set of people gave them the name by which they were thereafter designated. Thus the Bráhmans were the brain-workers; the Kshatriyás the warriors; and so on. A fresh element of differentiation seems to have subsequently arisen in the colour of the races involved: for, one of the Sanskrit synonyms for caste is "*Varnah*," or colour: this refers perhaps to a comparatively subsequent period in which the original Áryans had begun to disperse, and came in contact with darker peoples, from whom they were anxious to preserve their racial superiorities. Caste, as it now exists, is thus the combined product of ethnic variations and trade-guilds. The extension of a liberal system of education inspired from the West has lately emphasized the incompatibility of the doctrine of a divine and immutable allocation of races and classes on the graduated and unsliding scale of caste with the conditions of human progress. Increasing numbers in every sub-order are daily feeling an inarticulate yearning for a modification, more or less extensive, of the crushing weight of this Jagannáth. And, reserving for the distant future the fusion of the main divisions, there does not appear much valid objection to obliterating the manifold impalpable inter-tribal distinctions without differences, which render the existing systems grotesque, incoherent and unprogressive.

The subjoined statement exhibits at a glance

(1) the number of sub-castes in 1871, arranged under their appropriate main divisions,

(2) the same in 1881 and

(3) the same in 1891.

Castes.	Sub-divisions returned at the Census of		
	1871.	1881.	1891.
Bráhmans	56	34	88
Kshatriyás	19	1	46
Vaiśyás	11	2	7
Súdras	176	45	0
Lingáyets	26		38
Other Hindús	78	27	551
Out-castes	44	2	82
Total Hindús.....	*410*	*111*	*813*
Jains	2	1	9
Musalmans	9	10	18
Christians	7	3	20
Other Religions	1	5	5
Grand Total.....	**429**	**130**	**864**

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The diminution is explained by the circumstances that certain sub-divisions, which had been formerly shown separately under different names as independent, have now been digested into their respective units, and that a few minor sub-divisions have not been returned at the last enumeration. And from their nomenclature has been excluded the name of S'údra, to which large social organisms, usually designated by that epithet, expressed a strong aversion, as implying a state of things no longer extant. Indeed, with some advanced individuals, the word seems to have acted like the proverbial rad rag on an infuriated bull.

As regards a description of the various minute castes returned, it is impossible to make here more than a passing allusion to most of them, for there is a continuity in these periodical Census Reports, and it has been the aim of the writer to abstain from repeating much that had appeared in previous publications touching the peculiarities, &c., of the races and castes involved. But where new matter was available, it has been freely inserted, as serving in part to minimize the tedium engendered by the indispensable array of bare and unattractive figures.

A new departure will be perceived in the classification of the various castes and tribes returned at the last census. In former returns, they were grouped according to the caste gradation: they have now been exhibited agreeably to their traditional occupations, the main heads of which and the proportions borne by each class to the total population are shewn in the summary below. This arrangement is perhaps more scientific, although the same caste or sept happens to be repeated in more than one place, when pursuing several occupations. To each recognized caste has been assigned the hereditary occupation which it is either following at the present day or which characterized the differentiation by which it was originally marked off, notwithstanding the fact that certain castes now follow more than one occupation. Again, in the process of grouping, the existing social grades had to be necessarily reversed; and, on the other hand, castes belonging to more than one religion are in consequence shewn against one and the same occupation. An exhaustive alphabetical index of all the castes covered by the enumeration, with their numerous sub-divisions, is given at the end of Imperial Table XVI, and the nomenclature is, as far as possible, in strict adherence to their traditional occupations.

Class of Occupation.	Number of castes returned.	Number of recognized sub-divisions.	Population under each class.	Proportion on the total population. Per cent.
A. Agricultural	14	75	1,665,442	33·69
B. Professional	19	77	290,704	5·88
C. Commercial	13	42	470,570	9·52
D. Artizan and Village menial	23	119	1,877,941	37·99
E. Vagrant minor artizans, Performers &c.	15	27	344,055	6·96
F. Races and Nationalities	28	42	291,168	5·89
Caste not stated	...	..	3,724	0·07
Total....	112	382	4,943,604	100·00

Numerical Strength.

272. In the comparative table that heads this chapter are exhibited (1) the ratio which each main caste bears to the total provincial population, (2) the same to the strength of each class and to that of the group, and (3) the territorial distribution of each such caste by homogeneous divisions, the population being reduced to the scale of 1,000 persons. As a key to the table, it may be explained that as regards the large class of Hindús, the numerical strength of all the main castes comprised in that community is shewn in the subjoined list, in which they are grouped in the order of their population, commencing from above 100,000 persons down to the clan represented by a single individual.

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Caste.	Strength.	Group.	Class.
(a). *Castes containing* **100,000** *persons and over.*			
1. Vakkaliga	1,341,849	2 (*a*). Cultivators	A. Agricultural.
2. Holaya	520,493	38 (*a*). Village watchmen, &c.	D. Artizan and Village menial.
3. Kuruba ...	346,768	26. Shepherds and wool-weavers ...	D. Artizan and Village menial.
4. Lingáyat	292,073	14. Traders	C. Commercial.
5. Mádiga ...	239,575	38. Leather workers	D.
6. Béda	217,128	44. Hunters, Fowlers, &c. ...	E. Vagrant minor artizans, &c.
7. Brámhan	182,385	5. Priests	B. Professional.
8. Golla	128,995	26 (*a*). Cowherds, &c., ...	D.
9. Lingáyat	128,168	2 (*a*). Cultivators	A.
10. Banajiga	114,735	14. Traders	C. Commercial.
11. Vadda	107,203	41. Earthworkers and stone-dressers ...	E.
Total.....	3,619,372		
Percentage on total Hindus.....	**78·02**		
(b). *Castes containing from* **50,000** *to* **100,000.**			
1. Besta	99,897	35. Fishermen, &c., ...	D.
2. Akkasálé (Pánchála). ...	98,181	17. Goldsmiths	,,
3. Uppára	89,123	30. Salt, &c., workers	,,
4. Neyigi	86,986	23. Weavers	,,
5. Agasa	85,671	24. Washermen	,,
6. Lingáyat	61,962	5. Priests	B.
7. Tigala	56,710	2 (*a*). Cultivators	A.
Total	578,530		
Percentage on total Hindus.....	**12·47**		
(c). *Castes containing from* **20,000** *to* **50,000.**			
1. Maráta	44,446	1. Military and Dominant	A.
2. Kumbára	40,809	28. Potters	D.
3. Idiga	39,937	36. Distillers and Toddy drawers ...	D.
4. Lambáni	39,137	4. Forest and Hill-tribes	A.
5. Náyinda	37,296	18. Barbers	D.
6. Gániga	35,308	27. Oil-pressers	D.
7. Kómati	29,054	14. Traders	C.
8. Nagarta	22,964	14. Traders	C.
9. Kshatriya	21,795	1. Military and Dominant	A.
Total.....	311,246		
Percentage on total Hindus.....	**6·71**		
(d). *Castes containing from* **10,000** *to* **20,000.**			
1. Sátáni	19,987	5. Priests	B.
2. Korama	13,724	4. Forest and Hill-tribes	A.
3. Koracha	10,770	4. Forest and Hill-tribes	A.
4. Darzi	10,664	22. Tailors	D.
Total.....	55,145		
Percentage on total Hindus.....	**1·20**		

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Caste.	Strength.	Group.	Class.
(e). *Castes containing from* 5,000 *to* 10,000.			
1. Jógi	9,410	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers ...	E.
2. Badagi (Pánchála)	8,646	20. Carpenters &c., ...	D.
3. Naṭuva	7,476	12. Dancers and Singers	B.
4. Kammára (Pánchála) ...	6,250	19. Blacksmiths	D.
5. Mudali	5,497	14. Traders	C.
Total ...	37,219		
Percentage on total Hindus ...	**0·80**		
(f). *Castes containing from* 1,000 *to* 5,000.			
1. Chitragára (Ráchévár) ...	4,640	12. (*a*). Chittári, &ca.	B.
2. Méda	4,261	43. Mat-makers, &ca.	E.
3. Ráchévár	3,696	1. Military and Dominant	A.
4. Dombar	2,509	46. Tumblers and Acrobats	E.
5 Kuruba	2,269	4. Forest and Hill-tribes	A.
6. Ládar	2,046	14. Traders	C.
7. Góniga	1,426	23. Weavers, &ca.	D.
8. Bhat Raju	1,388	11. Musicians and ballad-reciters ...	B.
9. Jatti (Ráchévár)	1,203	46. Tumblers and Acrobats	E.
10. Dásari	1,178	5. Priests	B.
11. Brámhan	1,156	7. Temple servants	B.
12 Iraliga	1,132	4. Forest and Hill tribes	A.
13. Budabudiké	1,092	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers ...	E.
Total.....	27,987		
Percentage on total Hindus ...	**0·61**		
(g). *Castes containing below* 1,000.			
1. Vadér (Lingáyat)	956	6. Devotees	B.
2. Gárudiga	876	47. Jugglers, &ca.	E.
3. Móchi	746	38. Leather-workers	D.
4. Sanyási	684	6. Devotees	B.
5. Pillé	559	2. (*a*). Cultivators	A.
6. Gosávi	424	6. Devotees	B.
7. Kanchugára and Gajjugára ...	396	21. Brass and copper-smiths	D.
8. Jalagára (Pánchála) ...	258	32. Goldsmiths' refuse collectors ...	D.
9. Bairági	222	6. Devotees	B.
10. Mondaru	189	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers ...	E.
11. Náyar	117	2. (*a*). Cultivators	A.
12. Kanakkan	108	9. Writers	B.
13. Sillékyáta	93	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers ...	E.
14. Guzaráti	71	14. Traders	C.
15. Sudugádusidda	46	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers ...	E.
16. Baniya	41	14. Traders	C.
17. Gondaliga	29	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers ...	E.
18. Márvádi	21	14. Traders	C.
19. Sarigé (Ráchévár)	15	33. (*a*) Gold lace makers	D.

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Caste.	Strength.	Group.	Class.
(g). *Castes containing below* 1,000—(*contd*).			
20. Pandáram	15	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers ...	E.
21. Uriya	8	4. Forest and Hill tribes	A.
22. Sarma	7	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers ...	E.
23. Káyast	6	9. Writers	B.
24 Sániyar	3	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers ...	E.
25. Multáni	2	14. Traders	C.
26. Ját	1	14. Traders	C.
Total...	5,893		
Percentage on total Hindus.....	**0·12**		
(*h*) Caste not stated	**3,712**		
Percentage on total Hindus.....	0·07		

Thus the Hindús, numbering 4,639,104 persons and forming the bulk of the provincial population, are scattered over 75 recognized main caste-divisions.

The 11 castes composing the group (*a*) have more than 100,000 persons each, and their aggregate comes to a little over 78 per cent of the Hindú population. The first of these, Vakkaligás (cultivators), head the list with over one million souls, and are nearly 3 times as many as the Holayás, who come next in number. The Kurubás (shepherds) number over three hundred thousand. Of the rest, the three castes of Lingáyets, Bédás and Médigás contain over 200,000 persons, whilst the other 5, including Bráhmans, have more than one hundred thousand souls.

The collective strength of group (*b*), containing a population of from 50,000 to 100,000, embraces only 7 castes, bearing 12·47 per cent to the whole. Excepting perhaps the Lingáyets and Tigalás, all the castes therein belong to handicraftsmen.

In the 3rd group (*c*) of 20,000 to 50,000, there are 9 castes containing 6·71 per cent of the population; of these, 6 represent more than 35,000, whilst 3 others are under 30,000; but, with the single exception of the trading Kómatís and Nagartás, they are all either agriculturists or artizans.

The group containing from 10,000 to 20,000 has only 4 castes, and covers but a little over one per cent (1·20) of the total. The first of these, the Sátáni, is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as numerous as any of the others.

The collection next following, with one more caste than the above group, has from 5,000 to 10,000 persons, being less than 1 per cent (·80). In this, the Jógi caste is the only one approaching the maximum limit.

A larger number of castes than the first group (*a*) is comprised in the congeries of miscellaneous sub-divisions falling under the next class. The populations which those castes represent follow minor occupations, and in the aggregate do not exceed 0·61 per cent of the Hindús.

The last in the list and least in strength contains however a larger number of castes than any other group, enclosing less than 1,000 persons; whilst the group bears but the lowest ratio of 0·12 per cent to the entire Hindú community, it is composed chiefly of the more inconsiderable castes under every specified occupation, save one or two falling under the trade and artizan guilds.

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Classification and distribution by main sub-divisions.

273. Taking first the class designated '*Agricultural*,' with a population of 1,665,442 persons bearing a ratio of 33·69 per cent to the total population, there are 3 groups embracing 14 main castes whose numbers and the proportions they bear to the total population, &c, are denoted in the margin.

Class A. Agricultural.

Serial No. of group.	Caste.	Population.	Ratio of caste to total population.	Ratio of caste to total of group.	Ratio of caste to total of class.
1. *Military and Dominant.*	Kshatriya	21,824	0·44	31·19	1·31
	Maráṭa	44,446	0·89	63·53	2·67
	Ráchévár	3,696	0·07	5·28	0·22
	Total Group 1...	*69,966*	*1·41*	*100*	*4·20*
2. *Other Agricultural. (a) Cultivators.*	Vakkaliga	1,342,882	27·17	87·86	80·63
	Lingáyet	128,168	2·59	8·39	7·70
	Tigala	56,710	1·15	3·71	3·40
	Others (2)	676	0·01	0·04	0·04
	Total Group (a) 2...	*1,528,436*	*30·92*	*100*	*91·77*
4. *Forest and Hill tribes.*	Koracha	10,770	0·22	16·07	0·65
	Korama	13,724	0·28	20·47	0·82
	Lambáni	39,137	0·79	58·38	2·35
	Others (3)	3,409	0·07	5·08	0·21
	Total Group 4...	*67,040*	*1·36*	*100*	*4·03*
	Total Class A	**1,665,422**	**33·69**	...	**100·00**

Kshatriya.—The group designated 'Military and Dominant' under the above class, is headed by the Kshatriyás, followed by the Maráṭás and Ráchévárs. Their strength is even less than 2 per cent of the total population. The first of these castes includes the Rájapindé, Arasu and Komárapaṭṭa, numbering in all 1,629 persons, besides no fewer than 12,259 members returned as Kshatriyás by the minor sub-divisions of Rájakula, Bondili, Bais, &c. of Mysore. The 29 Sikhs, 12 Kodagás (Coorgs), with about 8,000 Rájputs, also go to swell the numbers of the Kshatriyás, who in the aggregate are below a half per cent of the gross population, although by themselves they are about a third of the strength claimed by the group. The Rájputs, who are mostly descendants of immigrants from Rajaputana and Northern Hindustán, have returned numerous sub-divisions, the chief of which are Surjbháns (Súryavamśi), Chandrabháns (Chandravams'i), Bundali, Chauhán, Chhatri, Gaharváriya, &c. The common affix to the Rájput names is 'Singh,' a corruption of the Sanskrit Simha (lion). The Rájputs compose a sufficiently strong element of the more warlike population in the Province to justify the following quotation from Sherrings' *Hindu Tribes and Castes*:—

"It is incontestible that for many long ages, they were the principal rulers of India. The "great Hindú families, descendants of mighty potentates, are still, in the main, of Rájput "blood. * * *

" or manufacturers, Rájputs are little known. The general conclusion therefore is that, " although socially this tribe occupies a high position, and although, under more genial cir- " cumstances and conditions, it was authoritative and influential, yet it is now in a state of " great depression. Educated men and men of commanding prominence as writers, thinkers " or actors do not spring from it as they do from some others of a much lower grade in Hindú " opinion."

The Rájputs are mostly found in the Army and Police, and a sprinkling of them may also be discovered in more ignoble occupations. Turning to their habitat, the Kshatriyás abound in the Mysore District, amounting to more than 31 per cent of their whole; about 20 per cent live in Bangalore, and fewer in the Shimoga District; and between 8 and 10 per cent in the remaining Districts. Chitaldurg however does not contain more than 2 per cent of these people.

Maráṭa.—The next caste after the Kshatriyás is the Maráṭa. Its strength is twice that of the former or about 1 per cent of the total population, but it represents 3 per cent of the main class. This caste is also vulgarly styled A´ré by the Kannaḍa (Kanarese) people. The meaning of the term is involved in obscurity: it is however conjectured that it has reference to the Maráṭá '*aré*,' the phrase with which common people address each other in the singular number in that language. The sub-divisions comprehended by this caste are :—

1. Bhaniya.
2. Baruva.
3. Kine.
4. Kshatrabhánu.
5. Lankékára.
6. Manga.
7. Rávuta.
8. Bhúsa Maráṭa, and
9. Kumári Maráṭa.

Except the first 2, all these sub-divisions abound in this Province in varying numbers, while Kine and Bhúsa Maráṭás are more numerous than the rest, although in social position the former are said to be inferior to the Kshatrabhánu and other sections. Their principal occupation is military service, which swallows up a considerable number, more especially as cavalry men and rough riders. But the majority of them have for many years past taken to cultivation and menial service. They are nearly equally distributed over the Bangalore and Shimoga Districts, *i. e.*, between 2 and 3 per cent respectively; fairly in Mysore and Kólár, and in much smaller numbers in the other Districts.

Vakkaliga, Lingáyet and Tigaḷa.—The next congeries of castes presenting itself for review is the great body of the cultivators, consisting of 2 cognate divisions, the Vakkaligás and Lingáyets: the former number 1,342,882 persons or 27·17 per cent, and the latter 128,168 or less than 3 per cent of the total population. To these, about 57,000 Tigalás or gardeners should be added. It goes without saying that in India the backbone of the fiscal resources is made up of the agricultural items, and their magnitude is significantly illustrated by the number of the immemorial tillers of the soil. The Vakkaliga caste has been returned under 37 chief sub-divisions, besides a number of insignificant ones. The Lingáyet raiyats are tabulated under 3 sub-castes as cultivators. A great many of that persuasion follow trade and other distinct occupations. The Tigalás are parcelled into 7 minor divisions under different names. The Vakkaliga sub-divisions of *Gangaḍikára, Kunchitiga, Morasu* and *Reḍḍi* are more numerous than the *Haḷḷikára, Dása, Hálu, Musaku, Telugu Vakkaliga* and other septs. A small proportion of the Náyar and Piḷḷé castes of the Tamil country also figure as cultivators in Mysore.

About one-fourth of the entire Vakkaliga body is domiciled in the Mysore District, one-sixth in Bangalore, and one-eighth each in Kólár and Hassan, whilst Kaḍúr and Chitaldurg have barely a twentieth of the tribal strength.

The Gangaḍikárs seem to claim the topmost rung of their caste gradation, although each subordinate division is not backward in asserting its own pre-emi-

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nence. They are more largely represented in the Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore Districts than in others. In Kólár, however, they count only 519.

The Kunchiṭi Vakkaligás are more numerous in the Tumkúr District, which is followed by Chitaldurg, Shimoga, Hassan and Mysore at great distances. The *Morasu* and Reḍḍi Vakkaligás are the leading type in the Kólár and Bangalore Districts. The Lingáyet cultivators are crystallized under (1) *Gauḍamané*, (2) *Malava*, (3) *Panchachára gauḍa* (4) *Noṇaba* and (5) *Sáda*. The Lingáyets, like the Vakkaligás, are more numerous in Mysore than in the Hassan, Shimoga and Bangalore Districts put together. The Lingáyet *Sádás* abound most in Shimoga, Chitaldurg, Kaḍúr and Tumkúr. The Noṇabás are said to be all Lingáyets. But the Sádás are divided into 4 religious bodies; *viz*:—(1) Vaishṇavás, (2) S'aivás, (3) Lingáyets, and (4) Jains. It is said that there is intermarriage and social intercourse otherwise between the professors of the above different religious beliefs, but that the Sáda Lingáyets and Jains do not mix respectively with other Lingáyets and Jains. The women follow the religion of the husband after marriage. It is however doubtful if so much freedom exists.

The Tigaḷás, who are of Tamil origin, hail mostly from the Bangalore District. A little over a fourth of their total are found in Tumkúr and nearly one-sixth in Kólár. Only a sprinkling of them is observed in the other Districts, except Chitaldurg.

Forest and Hill tribes.

Another group of divisions under *Agricultural* is comprised of the *Koracha*, *Korama*, *Lambáni*, Iruliga, Uriya and similar wandering and nomadic tribes. To these may be added a few aboriginal sub-divisions of the Kurubás, characterized by their sylvan and primordial ways of life, who have in consequence been classed among the hill-tribes. These sections form a little more than 1 per cent of the whole population, and 4 per cent of the agricultural class.

Koracha and Korama.—Under this head, 10,770 persons have been returned, mostly from the Kólár, Shimoga and Kaḍúr Districts. They are likewise known as *Korava* and *Kaḷḷa*, in derisive allusion perhaps to their notorious predatory habits. They are dark in complexion, muscular and enduring, and of average stature, with low forehead and the back of the head high and prominent. Crime and vice are writ large on their physiognomy. Though their ostensible occupation is carrying and making mats and baskets, they are credited with kleptomania to a marked degree, and frequently develop their inherent predatory instincts, in league with the Lambánís, Earth-Vaddars and other migratory races. It is said that their dialects are largely spiced with thieves' Latin. There is a curious custom among them, *viz*., when their females are confined, the husbands take medicine for them. These people live in easily moveable wicker tents and move their encampment from place to place as the whim seizes them. They bury their dead by night in out-of-the-way places.

Káḍu Kuruba or Kurumba.—The tribal name of Kuruba has been traced to the primeval occupation of the race, *viz*., the tending of sheep, perhaps when pre-historic man rose to the pastoral stage. The civilized or U'ru Kurubás, who are genuine tillers of the soil and who are dotted over the country in populous and thriving communities, and many of whom have under the present 'Pax Britannia' further developed into enterprizing tradesmen and withal lettered Government officials, are the very antipodes of the Káḍu or wild Kurubás or Kurumbás. The latter, like the Iruligás and Sóligás, are the denizens of the south and south-western backwoods of the country, and have been correctly classed under the aboriginal population. They number in all 2,269 persons, and are confined chiefly to the Tumkúr and Mysore Districts. The *A'né*, the *Bévina*, the *Beṭṭada* and the *Koḷḷi* Kurubás are their sub-divisions.

The Tamilized name of Kurumba is applied to certain clans dwelling on the heights of the Nílgirís, who are doubtless the off-shoots of the aboriginal Káḍu Kuruba stock found in Mysore. They are a diminutive but hardy race, of dark complexion with broad face, low fore-head, dolicho-cephalous head, and woolly hair. (See Plate I). It is said that they are unrivalled as trackers of game, and that numbers of them found a safe sanctuary in this country about a

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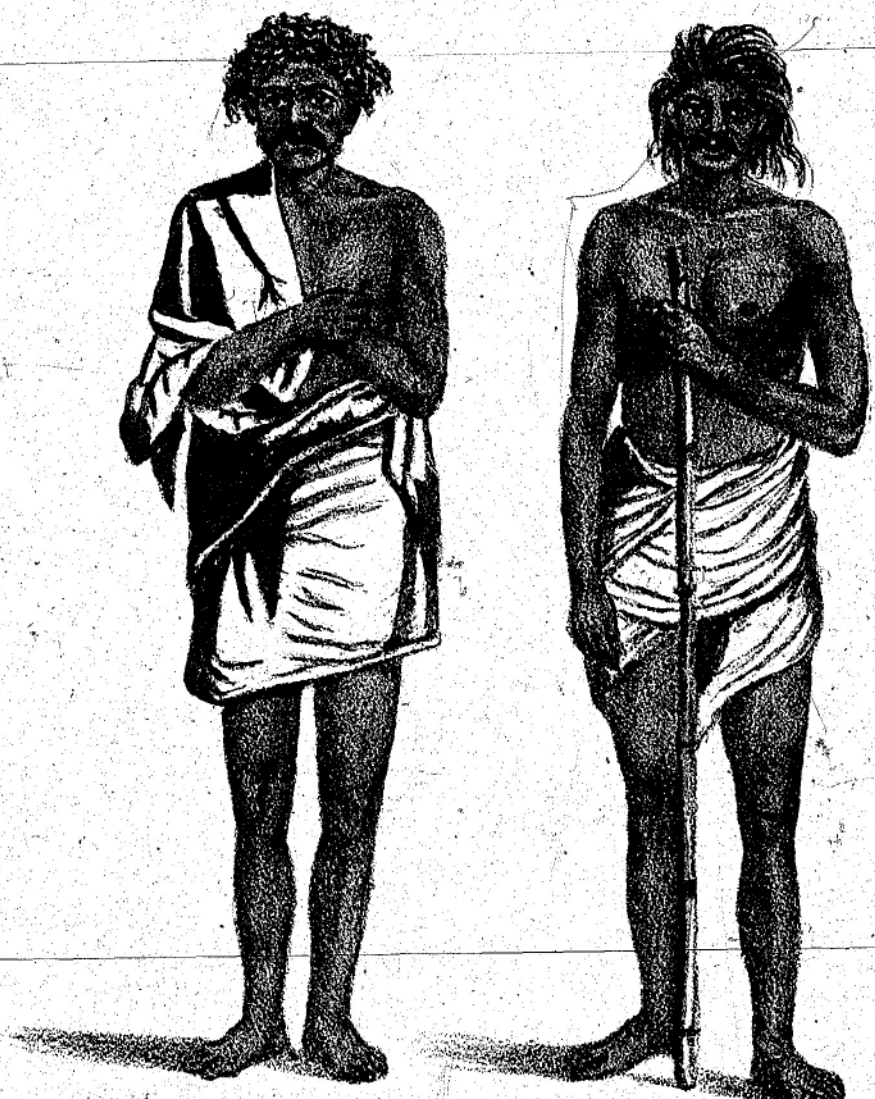
Plate I. & II



KURUMBA

SOLIGA

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century ago from the persecutions of the Coorgs and Malayális. Their present occupation is felling and working timber.

There are 2 clans among them, *viz.*, *Bettada Kuruba* and *Jénu Kuruba*. The former worship the forest deities, *Néráli* and *Mástamma*; eat flesh and drink liquor, a favorite beverage of theirs being prepared from ragi flour (elusine corocana). Some of their habits and customs are worth mentioning here, as indicating their plane of civilization. They have two forms of marriage: one is similar to the more elaborate ceremony in vogue among the Vakkaligás, while the other is the simple one of a formal exchange of betel leaves and areca-nuts, which concludes the nuptials.

Female incontinence *inter se* is less rigorously punished than when the co-respondent is a non-Hindu or outcaste, in which case the offence is inexpiable.

The Káḍu Kurubás can only eat meals prepared by members of the higher castes.

During the periodical illness, the females live outside the limits of the Háḍi (group of rude huts) for 3 days; and in cases of child-birth, none but the wet nurse or other attendant enters the room of the confined woman for ten days. In case of sickness, no medical treatment is resorted to; on the other hand exorcisms, charms, incantations and animal sacrifices are more generally in vogue.

The males' dress consists of either a bit of cloth to cover their nudity or a piece of coarse cloth, 3 cubits (1½ yard) long, tied round the waist and reaching to the knee. They wear ornaments of gold, silver or brass. They are their own barbers and use broken glasses for razors.

The females wear a coarse cloth, 8 cubits (4 yards) long, and have their foreheads tattooed in dots of 2 or 3 small horizontal lines and wear ear-rings and glass bangles, also necklaces of black beads.

Strangers are not allowed to enter their Háḍis or hamlets with shoes or slippers on.

In case of death, children are buried, whilst adults are burned; on the occurrence of any untoward event, the whole site is abandoned, and a new Háḍi is set up in the vicinity. The Káḍu Kurubás are very active and capable of enduring great fatigue. It is said that they are revengeful, but, if treated kindly, will do willing service.

The Jénu Kurubás live in small detached huts, known as Háḍis in the interior of thick jungles far away from inhabited places. Their habits are no less wild. The male dress consists of either a woolen kambli or coarse cloth and a skull cap. The female's sáḍi is white coarse cloth, valued at eight annas or a rupee, their wonted ornaments being a pair of brass ear-rings, strings of black beads tied to their neck and glass bangles worn at the wrist. These people do not allow access to outcastes and Musalmans to their premises, or permit shoes being brought into their houses or streets. They eat flesh and take meals from Vakkaligás, Lingáyets and other superior castes. They subsist on wild bambu seed, edible roots, &c., found in the jungle, often mixed with honey; they are said not unfrequently to make a dessert out of bees in preference to milk, ghee, &ca. They are engaged chiefly in felling timber in the forests and in similar other rude pursuits; but they never own or cultivate land for themselves, nor keep live-stock of their own. They are very expert in tracking wild animals, and very skilfully elude accidental pursuits of wild animals. Their children more than 2 years old move about freely in the jungle. They are said to be hospitable to travellers visiting their place at any unusual hour. They are Siváits and the Jangams are their gurús. They intermarry with people of their own tribe. The betrothal and wedding expenses do not usually exceed 30 Rupees and are borne by the bridegroom.

Widow-marriage is permitted among them. A woman in her periodical illness is not admitted inside the residential hut for 7 days. In case of death, children are buried, while adults, male or female, are cremated. The ceremonial pollution on account of death lasts for 10 days, as with the Brámhans, &ca.

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They do the shaving themselves, without requiring a professional barber. Another curious trait of this primitive race is that the unmarried females of the village or Hádí generally sleep at night in a hut or *Chávadi* set apart for them, whilst the adult bachelors and children have a separate building, both under the eye of the head tribesman. The hut for the latter is called "Pundugár chávadi," literally, the abode of vagabonds. The Jénu Kurubás are found in the south-western parts of the Mysore District.

Sóligás.—The Sóligás are another aboriginal forest tribe, inhabiting the depths of the forests clothing the foot and slopes of the Biligiri-rangan hills on the south-eastern frontier of the Mysore District. They are dark and plain featured, have generally a thick nose, narrow forehead and small head with curly hair. Most of the males wear locks of hair, but a few also shave their heads (see Plate No. II). They cultivate with the hoe small patches of jungle clearings, which are elsewhere known as *Kumri*. Their chief god is Biligiri Rangasvámi; but they also worship Káraiyya, their tribal tutelary deity. Their chief food is the rági they grow, supplemented by wild forest produce: they are partial to the flesh of deer, antelope, pigs, sheep and goats. A few of them have in later years come to own lands. Like the Jénu Kurubás, they are perfect trackers of wild animals. Three kinds of marriage usually prevail among them: the first is affected by the more well-to-do, who perform the ceremony with much *eclát* under a shed of 12 pillars (bamboo posts), accompanied by music and festivities, which continue for 3 days; the second is more common and seems to be a modified form of concubinage; the poorer members resort to the 3rd kind, which consists in the couple eloping to a distant jungle, and in their returning home only after the bride has become a mother. They speak a patois, allied to the old Kanarese or Halé Kannada.

Lambáni or Sukáli also known as *Banjára*.—The Lambánís or Lammánés may be classed among the gypsies of India and yield an interesting study in ethnology. They are also locally known as the Sukális, Sukáligás and Brinjáris (Banjára). 39,137 persons have been returned as of this race, spread all over the province, but congregated mostly in the Shimoga, Kadúr and Chitaldurg Districts. They are of good stature and fair complexioned. They are a brachy-cephalous stalwart race, with oval face, black or brown eyes, silky hair, and straight nose. The Marathi, Hindí, &c., form the preponderating ingredient in their dialect; which is also named Kutni. The women wear a peculiar dress, consisting of a lunga or gown of stout coarse print, a tartan petticoat and a mantle often elaborately embroidered, which also covers the head and upper part of the body. The hair is worn in ringlets or plaits hanging down each side of the face, and decorated with small shells and terminating in tassels; the arms and ankles are profusely covered with trinkets and rings made of bones, of brass and other rude materials.

The men's dress consists of a white or red turband and a pair of white breeches or knickerbockers, reaching a little below the knee, with a string of red silk tassels hanging by the right side from the waist band, the bust above the waist being uncovered, (*vide* Plate No. III). They live in detached clusters of rude huts, called T'hándá, which are mostly pitched away from villages, on high grounds affording them coigns of vantage for reconnaissance in their predatory excursions. Education is unknown among them, and their violations of the law are much stimulated and intensified by habitual intemperance. Their common occupation is the transport of grain and other produce by means of herds of pack-bullocks, especially in the more hilly and forest tracts difficult of access. A pleasant tradition is preserved among these people; according to which they did yeoman's service to the British and their allies in the Maráta and Mysore wars. With pardonable pride, the more respectable among them recount the quantities of supplies carried by them for long distances in those troublous times, and the almost fabulous sums of money earned by them as rewards. It is however notorious that the Lambánís have vastly degenerated since those days, and their name has become a bye-word for crimes of violence. They are desparate marauders, and their jealous isolation from the ordinary populations and the unintelligibility of their lingo enable them to carry out successfully many a campaign of dacoity and robbery.

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Plate III



LAMBANI

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Like the other more primitive peoples of India, the Lambáṇis trace the origin of their race to the twilight of history, and invest it with a miraculous halo. But some confirmation of the legend is obtained from the constituents of their language and from one of their branches still wearing the Brámhaṇic sacred thread. It appears that one Chaḍa, of whose origin no account exists, left 5 sons: *Múla*, *Móṭa*, *Nat'had*, *Jógḍa* and *Bhímḍa*. Chaván (Chauhán) one of the 3 sons of Múla had 6 sons, each of whom originated a clan. In the remote past, a Brámhaṇ from A'jmír and a Maráṭa from Jótpur, in the north of India, formed alliances with and settled among these people; the Maráṭa living with Rathól, a brother of Chaván. The Brámhaṇ married a girl of the latter's family and his offspring added a branch to the 6 distinct clans of Chaván. These clans still retain the names of their respective ancestors, and by reason of cousinship intermarriage between some of them is still prohibited. They do intermarry, however, with the Brámhaṇ offshoot, which was distinguished by the name of *Vaḍtyá*, from Chaván's family. Those belonging to the Vaḍtyá clan still wear the sacred thread. The Maráṭa, who joined the Rat'hól family, likewise founded an additional branch under the name of *Khamdat* to the 6 clans of the latter, who intermarry with none but the former. It is said that from the Khamdat clan of the Lámbaṇís are recruited most of the dacoits who have given the race such an ignoble notoriety

The clan, descended from *Móṭa*, the 2nd son of Cháḍa, is not found in this country.

The descendants of *Nat'had*, the 3rd son of Cháḍa, live by catching wild birds, and are known as *Mirasikat*, *Paradi* or *Vágri*.

The Jógḍás are people of the Jógí caste. Those belonging to the Bhímḍá family are the peripatetic blacksmiths, called "*Baila Kammára*". So that at present there are in all 26 different types (clans) of the race in this Province.

The Lambáṇís own the Gósáyís (Gósvámi) as their priests or gurús. The latter are the geneologists of Lambáṇís as the Helavás are of the S'iváchárs. The Lambáṇí outcastes compose a sub-division, called "Dhálya," who, like the Holayás, are drum-beaters and live in detached habitations. Their chief occupation is trade in bullocks, but latterly some of them have taken to agriculture.

Among the Lambáṇís, marriage takes place after the females attain puberty. The brides' party usually make a gift of Rs. 2 to the bridegrooms', who in their turn pay 21 or 41 Rs. to the bride as the marriage portion, together with 4 bullocks. The usual feasting of course takes place, and is characterized by the quantity of toddy and spirituous liquor imbibed by the parties. One unique custom distinguishing the Lambáṇí marriage ceremonial is that the Brámhaṇ Jóis (officiating priest) is the only individual of the masculine persuasion who is permitted to be present. Immediately after the betrothal, the females surround and pinch the priest on all sides repeating all the time songs in their mixed Kutní dialect. The vicarious punishment to which the solitary male Bráhman is thus subjected is said to be apt retribution for the cruel conduct, according to a mythological legend, of a Brámhaṇ parent, who in an age beyond living memory had heartlessly abandoned his two daughters in the jungle, as they had attained puberty before marriage. The pinching episode is notoriously a painful reality, as the local Brámhaṇ officiator knows to his cost. It is said, however, that he willingly undergoes the operation in consideration of the fees paid for the rite, which, from a Brámhaṇ's stand-point, marks the depth of the fall suffered by the Lambáṇís from their original caste heights.

Widow-marriage and poligamy freely prevail among these people; and it is customary for divorced women to marry again during the life time of the husband, under the "*S'íré Uḍiké*" form of re-marriage, which also obtains among the Vakkaligás and others. In such cases, the second husband, under the award of the caste arbitration, is made to pay a certain sum (*tera*), as amends to the first husband, accompanied by a caste dinner. The woman is then re-admitted into society. But certain disabilities are attached to widow-remarriage. Widows re-married are forbidden entry into a regular marriage party, whilst their offspring are disabled from legal marriage for 3 generations, though allowed to take wives from families similarly circumstanced

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The Lambánís are Vishnuvaits and their principal object of worship is Krishna. Bana S'ankari, the goddess of forests, is also worshipped: and they pay homage to Basava on grounds dissimilar to those professed by the Lingáyets. Basava is revered by the Lambánís, because Krishna had tended cattle in his incarnation.

The writer interviewed the chief Lambání priests, domiciled in the Holalkeré Taluk, from whose accounts the above summary is extracted. The priests belong to the same race, but are much less disreputable than the generality of their compatriots. It is said that they periodically offer sacrificial oblations in the *agni* or fire, at which the subjoined *mantram* is repeated:—

"*Múlé Bharmá, Dújé Vishnú,*
"*Sákhá Puti, Rúdr Mahádéo*
"*Putré Putré Dévánám,*
"*Yété Bharmá Namaskáram.*

which may be paraphrased thus —

I adore Bharma (Bramha) in the roots;
Vishnu who is the trunk;
Rudra (Mahádév) pervading the branches;
and the Dévás in every leaf.

The likening of the Creator's omnipotence to a tree among a people so far impervious to the traditions of Sanskrit lore may not appear very strange to those who will call to mind the Scandinavian tree of Igdrasil, so graphically described by Carlyle, and the all-pervading Asvat'tha (pipal) tree of the Bhagavatgíta.

An interesting description by Major K. Mackenzie, M. S. C., in the Report on the Census of Berár for 1881 regarding the Lambánís may also be profitably consulted.

Two more forest tribes deserve mention in this category. They are the *Hasalaru* and *Maléru*, confined to the wild regions of the Western Malnád. In the caste gradation, they are said to rank below the Halépaikás, but above the Holeyás and Mádigs. They are a diminutive but muscular race, with curly hair, and dolicho-cephalous head. Their mother-tongue is Tulu. Their numbers are so insignificantly small as not to be separately defined: they are immigrants from South Kanara and lead a life little elevated above that of primordial barbarism. They live in small isolated huts, which are however in the case of the Hasalás, provided not only with the usual principal entrance through which one has to crawl in, but also with a half-concealed hole in the rear, a kind of postern, through which the shy inmates steal out into the jungle at the merest suspicion of danger or on the approach of a stranger. They collect the wild jungle produce such as cardamoms, &c., for their customary employers, whose agrestic slaves they have virtually become. Their huts are annually or periodically shifted from place to place, usually the most inaccessible and thickest parts of the wilderness. They are said to be very partial to toddy and arrack. It is suspected that these savages smuggle across the frontier large quantities of wild pepper and cardamoms from the ghât-forests of the Province. Their marriage customs are characterized by the utmost simplicity, and the part played therein by the astrologer is not very edifying. Their religion does not seem to transcend devil-worship. They bury the dead. A very curious obsequial custom prevails among the Hasalás. When any one among them dies, somebody's devil is credited with the mishap, and the astrologer is consulted to ascertain its identity. The latter throws cowries or rice for divination, and mentions the name of some neighbour as the owner of the devil-thief. Thereupon the spirit of the dead is redeemed by the heir or relative by means of a pig, fowl or other guerdon. The spirit is then considered released, and is thenceforward domiciled in a pot, which is supplied periodically with water and nourishment. This may be looked upon as the elementary germ of the posthumous care-taking which finds articulation under the name of Srádddh in multifarious forms, accompanied more or less with much display, in the more civilized sections of the Hindú community. The Hasalaru and Maléru are confined to Tírt'hahalli and Múdigeré.

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274. The next grand division of the population, *viz.*, the "Professional" class, embraces 7 groups whose relative strength and proportions are indicated in the margin, and is represented by 19 castes, with an aggregate of 290,704 persons or 5·88 per cent of the gross population. The class is headed by the large sacerdotal order of the Hindu community. In this group, the Brámhans, representing 3·69 per cent of the gross population, yield nearly three-fourths of the class. The proportions in which the order is territorially allocated in the Province are:—

Class B. Professional.

Serial Number of Group.	Caste.	Population.	Ratio of caste to Total Population.	Ratio of caste to Group.	Ratio of caste to total of Class.
5. Priests ...	Brámhan	182,385	3·69	68·3	62·74
	Lingáyet	61,963	1·25	23·11	21·31
	Sátáni	19,087	0·40	7·46	6·88
	Others (3)	3,747	0·80	1·40	1·29
	Total Group 5.....	*268,081*	*5·42*	*100*	*92·22*
6. Devotees...	Bairági	222	0·00	2·83	0·08
	Digambara	5,477	0·11	69·78	1·88
	Gosáyi	424	0·01	5·40	0·15
	Lingáyet (Vadér)	956	0·02	12·18	0·33
	Others (3)	770	0·02	9·81	0·26
	Total Group 6.....	*7,849*	*0·16*	*100*	*2·70*
7. Temple Servants.	Brámhan	1,156	0·02	100	0·40
9. Writers ...	Kannakkan	108	0·00	94·74	0·04
	Káyast	6	0·00	5·26	0·00
	Total Group 9.....	*114*	*0·00*	*100*	*0·04*
11. Musicians, &c.	Bhatráju	1,388	0·03	100	0·48
12. Dancers, &c...	Natuva	7,476	0·15	100	2·57
12. (*a*) Chitári...	Chitragára (Rácheváar) ...	4,640	0·10	100	1·59
	Total Class B	**290,704**	**5·88**	...	**100**

	District.	Distribution of population.			Percentage on Total Brámhan population.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Bangalore	**15,246**	14,356	*29,602*	16·2
2	Kólár	**11,693**	11,632	*23,325*	12·8
3	Tumkúr	**8,570**	8,437	*17,007*	9·3
4	Mysore	**21,223**	21,775	*42,998*	23·6
5	Hassan	**8,499**	8,561	*17,060*	9·4
6	Shimoga	**15,728**	13,646	*29,374*	16·1
7	Kadúr	**8,795**	8,231	*17,026*	9·3
8	Chitaldurg	**3,077**	2,916	*5,993*	3·3
	Total.....	**92,831**	**89 554**	**182,385**	**100**

Taking the Brámhans as a whole, the sexes seem to be fairly proportioned among them, although among certain special sub-divisions the fair outnumbers the sterner sex. The Brámhans are arranged under 95 sub-castes, of which 51 are more numerous, while the remaining sections are less numerously represented. In general distribution, they are most numerous in the Mysore District. Bangalore and Shimoga contain about the same proportions; Kólár comes next; whilst in Tumkur, Hassan and Kadúr, their numbers are nearly identical, although fewer than in the firstnamed District. Chitaldurg seems to shelter the smallest number of the twice-born.

Under the arrangement of the several caste orders, as noticed above in para 272, this review deals with the occupation or profession of each section, which will account for the same being exhibited in more than one place. By way of parenthesis, it is expedient to remark here that, while in the enumeration under notice every endeavour has been made to differentiate between religion and caste, the enumerated persons did not in innumerable instances realize the distinction, but returned themselves under one or other of the main religions. For example, Smárta, Srívaishnava, and Vaishnava (Mádhva), under which large numbers have arrayed themselves, are the generic names of their respective religious beliefs; Drávida only indicates the grand Tamilian race, as Karnáṭaka does the

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Kannada descent. But in these cases, the particular clannish sub-sect or sept has not been stated. In some instances, the old conventional names are repudiated by certain sections, and in conformity with the instructions under which the enumerators performed their labours, it was not possible to push their inquiries further, lest they should savour of the inquisitorial.

The main Brámhan sub-divisions are enumerated in the following table, arranged according to their numerical strength.

Name of sub-division.	Population. Both sexes.	Percentage on total Brámhan population of the group.
Over 10,000.		
1. Smárta	23,374	12·82
2. Badagaṇádu	23,019	12·62
3. Des'ast'h	17,127	9·39
4. Srívaishṇava	16,817	9·22
5. Murikinádu	11,188	6·13
Total	**91,525**	**50·18**
Over 5,000		
1. Hoisaṇiga	8,328	4·57
2. Drávida	7,856	4·31
3. Halé Kannadiga	7,546	4·14
4. Vaishṇava (Mádhva)	7,280	3·99
5. Babbúrukaṇṇé	6,725	3·69
6. Prat'hamas'áklé	5,027	2·76
Total	**42,762**	**23·46**
Over 2,000.		
1. Aravattu Vakkalu	4,997	2·74
2. Ulachakaṇṇé	4,784	2·62
3. A'ruvélu	4,486	2·46
4. Sirnádu	3,490	1·91
5. Havika	3,246	1·78
6. Velnádu	3,181	1·74
7. Kannada Kaṇṇé	2,719	1·49
8. Saukéti	2,522	1·38
9. S'ivalli	2,397	1·31
10. Chitpávan	2,345	1·29
11. Gauda	2,045	1·12
Total	**36,212**	**19·84**
Over 1,000.		
1. Telaghánya	1,905	1·04
2. Srívaishṇava (Hobbár)	1,724	·95
3. Vadama	1,451	·80
4. Brihacheḥarana	1,293	·71
5. Nanda Vaidika	1,257	·69
Total	**7,633**	**4·19**
Below 1,000.		
1. Karnátáka	906	·50
2. Mandyattár	566	·31
3. Uttráji	425	·23
4. Panchagráma	358	·20
5. Konkapast'h	296	·16
6. Tirumaleyár	262	·14
7. Karádé	253	·14
8. Kandávára	213	·12
9. Vargipuram	193	·11
10. Kátyáyana	139	·08
11. S'is'uvarga	139	·08
12. Sárasvata	133	·07
13. Kambáltár	113	·06
14. Vijápúrada kaṇṇé	37	·02
15. Kásalnád	30	·02
16. Kóta	25	·01
17. Kánakubja	20	·01
18. Nambúri	14	·01
19. Kandáré	9	...
20. Kavarga	7	...
21. Tuluva	5	...
22. Guzráti	2	...
23. Prátivádi Bhayankarattár	2	...
24. Véginádu	1	...
Total	**4,143**	**2·27**
Other sub-divisions. (11)	105	·06
Total Brámhan Population of the Group	*182,385*	*100*

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The Smártás head the foregoing list, as by their number they are entitled to do. But there are likewise other Smártá minor sub-divisions, which are distinguished by separate tribal names. The same remark applies to the Srí-vaishnavás shown in the 1st part of the just-mentioned table. The people who did not supply their special tribal names have been so classified.

Taking the spoken language as the criterion of nationality, the following Brámhan communities are among those sometimes reckoned as ancient and purely indigenous:

1. Aravattu Vakkalu.
2. Babbúrukammé.
3. Badaganádu.
4. Hoisániga.
5. Halé Karnáṭaka.
6. Kannada Kammé.
7. Karnáṭaka.
8. S'írnádu.
9. Ulachakammé.

but, in determining ethnic questions, language is by no means an infallible guide; and modern philology holds that a great many causes, such as conquest, &c., tend to the assimilation of a foreign tongue by a people. As examples, bodies of immigrant Déśast'hs, Drávidians, &c., may be quoted among the Brámhans themselves, who although avowedly later settlers in the country, have totally lost the use of their original mother-tongues, and adopted the Kannada so universally spoken around them. And Kannada is by no means exclusively spoken in present Mysore. A complete account of each of these clans is beyond the scope and circumscribed limits of this official review. The more salient points connected with some of the prominent ones, however, will in passing be noted below :—

A'ruvélu.—Turning to the distribution of the more important sub-divisions of Brámhans, the A'ruvélús now number less than 5,000 in contrast to their traditional strength of 6,000. They are more numerous in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts than elsewhere. Bodies of them own Kannada as their mother-tongue, while others retain the Telugu. And numbers have become Mádhvás in religion.

Aravattu Vakkalu or the chosen 60 families, have now a population of 4997. They have been converted to the Mádhvá tenets, it is alleged, by Vyásaráya svámi, the sage to whom is ascribed the great inland lake of Vyásasamudra at Kundakúr in the Kadapa District. They are more numerous in the Eastern Division.

Babbúrukammé is a purely Smártá sub-division, with nearly 7,000 persons; a third of them are in Hassan, and are almost equally numerous in the Mysore District.

Badaganádu.—As the name of the clan indicates, they were men of the 'north country,' whatever may have been its *locale*. Originally Smártás, numbers of them have become Mádhvás. Their strength is 23,019 persons, distributed over all the Districts.

Brihachcharana, also called Pericharana. They are Tamilians and number 1,293. They are mostly found in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts, and it is probable that numbers of them have returned themselves as Drávidás.

Chitpávan is a Maráṭá sub-division of the Smártá persuasion. They are undoubtedly immigrants from the Maharáshtra country. They number 2,345 and are found only in Shimoga and Kadúr.

Déśast'h.—This sub-division numbers over 17,000 persons. They are undoubtedly immigrants from the Maráṭa country, and a very considerable proportion still retain their ancient mother-tongue. In belief, the majority of them are the disciples of Madhváchárya, but a strong minority remain Smártás. The difference of religions is however no bar among this community, as among certain other Mádhva-Smárta bodies, to inter-marriage and free social intercourse, and in this respect these bodies present a favorable contrast to the more rigidly exclusive Srívaishnavás. Bangalore, Kólár, Mysore and Shimoga Districts contain large numbers of them. About a third of the number have been returned

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as Vaidikás or the clergy. Originally, men employed on religious duties were revered under this name, but it has latterly been perverted into embracing mendicants and men of similar non-descript and less respectable avocations. In contradistinction to them are the Laukikás or the laity, who resort to Government service and similar secular walks of life.

Halé Kannadiga or Halenádu Karnátakas form an exclusive but an internally solid body. Most of them are Smártás, but numbers have embraced the tenets of Rámánujáchárya and Madhváchárya. The history of the position of this tribe in the caste gradation is illustrative on the one hand of Bráhmanical influence in Indian sociology, and on the other of the difficulty of obtaining recognition of an otherwise just claim in caste matters. All the other sects and sub-divisions admit *inter se* that they are Brámhans, despite religious, doctrinal and ceremonial disagreements and mutually disputed purities. But they all demurred till a few years ago to recognizing the Halékarnátakás as Brámhans, and used derisively to call them 'Marka or Máraka.' The origin and meaning of this soubriquet are somewhat obscure; one version is that given in the *Mysore Gazetteer*, Volume I, page 341.

"Márka.—A caste claiming to be Brámhans, but not recognized as such. They worship "the Hindu triad, but are chiefly Vishnuvites and wear the trident mark on their foreheads. "They are most numerous in the south of the Mysore District, which contains five-sixths "of the whole number. The great majority of the remainder are in Hassan District. "* * * There are none in Tumkúr and Chitaldurg. They "call themselves Halé Kannadiga or Halékarnáṭaka, the name Márka † being considered as "one of reproach, on which account also many have doubtless returned themselves as Brá-"mhans of one or other sect. They are said to be descendants of some disciples of S'ankará-"chárya, the original guru of Sringéri, and the following legend is related of the cause of "their expulsion from the Brámhan caste to which their ancestors belonged."

"One day S'ankaráchárya, wishing to test his disciples, drank some toddy in their "presence, and the latter thinking it could be no sin to follow their master's example indulged "freely in the same beverage. Soon after, when passing a butcher's shop, S'ankaráchárya asked "for alms; the butcher had nothing but meat to give, which the guru and his disciples ate. "According to the Hindú sastras, red-hot iron alone can purify a person who has eaten flesh "and drunk toddy. S'ankaráchárya went to blacksmith's furnace and begged from him some "red-hot iron, which he swallowed and was purified. The disciples were unable to imitate "their master in the matter of the red-hot iron, and besought him to forgive their presumption "in having dared to imitate him in partaking of forbidden food. S'ankaráchárya refused to "give absolution and cursed them as unfit to associate with the six sects of Brámhans.

"The caste is again making a strong effort to be re-admitted among Brámhans, and some "have recently become disciples of Parakálasvámi. Their chief occupations are agriculture, "and Government service as Shanbhógs or village accountants."

Some of the more intelligent and leading men in the clan however give another explanation. It is said that either in Dewan Púrnaiya's time, or sometime before, a member of this micro-caste rose to power and persecuted the people so mercilessly that with characteristic inaptitude, they gave him the nickname of Máraka or the slaughterer or destroyer, likening him to the planet Mars, which in certain constellations is astrologically dreaded as wielding a fatal influence on the fortunes of mortals. There is however no doubt that in their habits, customs, religion and cermonials, these people are wholly Bráhmanical, but still they remain entirely detached from the main body of the Brámhans. Since the Census of 1871, the Halé Kannadigás have been strenuously struggling to get themselves classified among the Brámhans. About 25 years ago, the Sringéri Math issued on behalf of the Smártá portion of the people a Srímukh (papal bull) acknowledging them to be Brámhans. A similar pronouncement was also obtained from the Parakál Math at Mysore about 3 years later on behalf of the Srívaishnavas among them. And the local Government directed a little after the previous census of 1881 that they should be entered as Brámhans in the Government accounts. The offensive word Máraka could not however be altogether tabooed from the census papers, as the enumerators had recklessly inserted it wherever members of the community were enumerated. But the necessary correction has been duly made at the present compilation. There are 7,546 persons in all of this class. More than three-fourths of them are confined to the Mysore District, and a large proportion find employment as village accountants. They have 2 branches known as the *Múgúr* and the *Sósalé*, and

† Said to be derived from ma, a negation, and arka, sun, in allusion to their not performing the adoration of that luminary which is customary among Brámhans.

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between them there is no inter-marriage. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that the other Brámhans have no social or religious intercourse with them.

Havíka or Haigás are immigrants from Haiga, the ancient name of North Kanara. There are 3,246 of them, all in the Malnád or hilly tracts of the Shimoga District, with but 11 souls in Kadúr. They are Smártás of the priestly order, and, it is said, they were imported from North Kanara by the ancient rulers centuries ago for the purpose of conducting sacrificial rituals (ಹವ್ಯ). This legend, confirmed doubtless by the still extant name of the clan, points to a time when there were no Brámhans in these wild regions. Havíka is said to be a corruption of Havyaka, or conductor of rituals. The common business of this people is the cultivation of Supári or arecanut gardens, with which the Nagar Malnád is so rich.

Hoisaniga, also Vaishaniga Karnátakás. They number 8,328 persons, found largely in Mysore and Hassan, and in smaller numbers in other districts.

Kandávara.—Population 213. Are immigrants from a place called Kandávara in South Kanara.

Kannada Kammé, a sub-division said to be allied to Babbúru Kammé and Ulacha Kammé,—probably belonging to the Kammé country, situated in the east of modern Mysore. They are 2,719 persons in all; mostly confined to the Mysore District.

Kavarga and *S'ishyavarga.*—Are Tulú Brámhans and immigrants from South Kanara, S'ishyavarga (class of disciples) has been corrupted into S'iśuvarga. Both are allied sub-divisions numbering 146 persons in all and confined to the Kadúr District. The name is said to have a reproachful allusion to a legend, according to which a brother and sister of this tribe deceitfully received a gift by representing themselves as husband and wife at a Brámhanical ceremony. By the patriarchal law of visiting the sins of the fathers on the children, the tribe is to this day distinguished by the name of Ka-varga, (of the Ka class) *Ka* being the initial syllable of the Kanarese word Kalla (=thief). They are rightly or not considered as somewhat inferior Brámhans, not entitled to perform all the 6 well-known peculiar functions of the caste.

Kóṭa.—They are only 25 in number, also immigrants from South Kanara and confined to the Kadúr District. Kóṭéśvara, a name derived from a dialect of that name, is a cognate sub-division. A peculiar legend is associated with this tribe. They were originally of the Kóṭa community, but their ancestors committed perjury in a land-case, and were cursed to lose their Brámhanhood for 700 years.

Saha-rási.—These are also said to be immigrants like the Chitpávanás. Saha-vási means co-tenant or associate, and the name is said to have been earned by this community in this way. In remote times, a certain Brámhan came upon a hidden treasure: but to his amazement, the contents appeared in his eyes to be all live scorpions. Out of curiosity, he hung one of them outside his house. A little while after, a woman of inferior caste, who was passing by the house, noticed it to be gold, and upon her questioning him about it, the Brámhan espoused her and, by her means, was able to enjoy the treasure. He gave a feast in honor of his acquisition of wealth; he was subsequently out-casted for his *mésalliance* with the low caste female, while those that ate with him were put under a ban, and thus acquired the nick-name.

Sárasvata.—There are only 133 persons in this sub-caste; they are immigrants from Konkan in the Bombay Presidency. The Brámhans impute to them, rightly or not, a fish diet and therefore hold no social intercourse with them. They are also styled Kuśast'halás and S'énvi.

Sankéti.—This clan number 2,522 persons in all, each sex being about a moiety. They are found chiefly in the Mysore and Hassan Districts. Their colonies are also found in Kadúr and Shimoga. Their number seems to have been somewhat understated, many of them have probably returned themselves as "Drávidás." So far as language is an indication of race, the Sankétis are Tamilians, although their dialect is more diluted with Kanarese than that of

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any other Kannada-ridden Tamil body. Theirs seem to have been among the earliest immigrations into Mysore from the neighbouring Tamil country. It is said that some 700 years ago, about 1,000 families of Smártá Brámhans emigrated from the vicinity of Kanchi (Kanjeveram), induced doubtless by contemporary politics. They set out in two batches towards Mysore. They were attacked by robbers on the road, but the larger party of about 700 families persevered in the march notwithstanding, and settled near the village of Kauśika near Hassan, whence they are distinguished as *Kauśika Sankétis*. Some 12 years afterwards, the other party of 300 families found a resting place at Bettadapura in the Hunsúr Taluk. This branch has been called *Bettadapura Sankétis*. Their religions and social customs are the same, but there is no intermarriage between them. The Kauśika Sankétís occasionally take wives from the Bettadapur division; but, when the married girl joins her husband, her connection with her parents and their relatives ceases altogether even in regard to meals.

During the Coorg disturbances about the end of the last century, many young women of the Sankétís were captured by the Kodagás (Coorgs), and some of the captives were subsequently recovered. Their descendants are to this day known as '*Sankétis of the West*' or Hiriangalis. But they and another sub-clan, called *Patnagere Sankétis*, do not in all exceed 20 families. The Sankétís are proverbially a hardy, intensely conservative and industrious Brámhan community. They are referred to as models for simultaneously securing the two-fold object of preserving the study of the Védás while securing a worldly competence by cultivating their gardens; and short of actually ploughing the land, they are pre-eminently the only fraction of the Brámhan brotherhood who turn their lands to the best advantage.

Drávida and *Vadama*.—The Drávida population is returned at 7,856 persons including the Vadamás numbering 1,454 souls, besides the Brihachcharanás described above. They are all Smártás. They are immigrants from the Tamil country and speak both Tamil and Telugu. The Drávidas chiefly inhabit the Kólár, Mysore and Shimoga Districts. And Vadamás appear also in Bangalore.

Karháde, numbering 253 persons, hail from Karhâd in the Bombay Presidency, and are Maharáshtra-speaking Brámhans. Some of them are employed in the service of the Darbár in connection with the Revenue Survey. They are found chiefly in the Shimoga District.

Konkanast'h.—Population 296. Are Smárta Brámhans from Konkan and Ratnágiri in the Bombay Presidency. They also speak Maharáshtra. The Konkanast'h and Karhádé do not intermarry, although they mix with one another in other respects. They are returned from Mysore and Shimoga.

Gauda.—Of this sub-division, 2,045 persons have been returned. More than a half of them are in Mysore. Their home-language is Hindi, and they have no social intercourse with local Brámhanism.

Kátyáyana.—One hundred and thrity nine persons have been returned under this name as a sub-division of Brámhans in the Kadúr District.

Prat'hamas'ákhé.—Population 5,027. Found chiefly in the Bangalore, Kólár and Tumkúr Districts. They are both Smártás and Mádhvás. S'uklayajus'ákhí and Mádyándina are also names by which their body is locally known. The more hide-bound orthodoxy rather looks down on them as Brámhans, on account of an alleged Puránic legend to the effect that their first ancestor Yájnyavalkya was under a curse; but this is considered by the more reasonable to be unfounded.

Telaghánya, as the name plainly indicates, are Telugu Smártás, their number being 1903 persons. Nearly three-fourths of them are in the Kadúr District; and numbers are found in Bangalore, Tumkúr and Mysore.

Mulikinádu or *Murikinádu*.—The Mulikinádu (corrupted into Murikinádu) number 11,188; and are Telugu-speaking Smártás, domiciled all over the Province. Nearly one-third of them are in the Bangalore District; about one-fourth in Kólár, more than one-fifth in Mysore, and nearly a tenth in the Tumkúr District. Their avocations are both priestly and secular, and the present chief priest of the Sringéri Math is of this clan.

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Velnádu.—Population 3,181. Are Telugu Smártás, found in all the Districts but Kadúr. Besides, almost a third of the population remain in the Bangalore District; they are also numerous in the Kólár, Tumkúr and Mysore Districts. Their general occupations are the same as those of the Murikinád Smártás.

Srívaishnavás.—The Srívaishnavás are the followers of the teachings of Rámánujáchárya, who is said to have been born in 1017 A. D. and died in 1137 A. D. Their religion is known as Vis'ishtádvaitam; they are the most exclusive Bráhmans in point of food and intermarriage: they are not only separated from the other Bráhmans, but do not coalesce *inter se*. Owing to divergences in rituals and dogmas, these people have bifurcated into two main divisions, *viz.*, the Tengalés and Vadaghalés, regarding which *vide* para 94 supra. The majority of the Srívaishnavás in this Province are Vadaghalés, who have been likened, with more or less exactness, to the Roman Catholics, while the Tengalé schismátists resemble the Protestants among the Christians. Their common language is Tamil, more or less pure and diluted with Kanarese and Telugu, but a few communities likewise wholly speak Telugu. Nearly all of them are colonists from the surrounding Tamil and Telugu regions, but their immigration is centuries old, and they are now merged in the general population of the country. The following are the chief sub-divisions marshalled under this main heading:—

1. Hebbár (Mélnátár.)
2. Hemmigeyár.
3. Kadámbiyár.
4. Kandádé.
5. Kilnátár.
6. Mandyattár.
7. Maradúrár.
8. Métukunteyár.
9. Munchóli.
10. Nallánchakravarti.
11. Prativádibhayankarattár.
12. Sómés'ándár or Attánkúttáttár.
13. Tirumaleyár.
14. Bhattráchárya.

In general appearance, rituals, religious concepts and traditions, these sub-divisions are all alike and typical of one another. It is however noteworthy that at the enumeration, certain communities took exception to the tribal name by which they had been distinguished in the previous Census Reports, and described themselves simply as Srívaishnavás. This could not be altered either at the scrutiny immediately after the final census, where the enumerators happened to be unacquainted with the bewildering ramifications of clans, or during the subsequent processes of digestion and condensation; for, only large figures were then dealt with without reference to individuals. Hence it will be found that while the numbers of certain specialized clans have somewhat shrunk since the penultimate counting, an expansion of the figures under the generic name of Srívaishnavás has been obtained. Nor can it be assumed that any sacrifice has thereby been made in accuracy. One example will suffice to illustrate the circumstance. The body of Srívaishnavás, returned on former occasions as Hebbárs, is shown in 1891 as containing only 1,724 individuals, against 3,467 of 1881. These apparently attenuated proportions do not, however, presage ultimate extinction; for, the leading men of the tribe repudiate the name attached to it. It is considered a misnomer, and it is alleged that although originating in honorable traditions, it has like the meaning of many a word in all civilized languages degenerated into a depreciatory value from a religio-ceremonial point of view. The tribes bracketted together as Hebbár appear to have originally been four in number, settled (1) in and near Gráma in Hassan, (2) in and around Kadab in Tumkúr, (3) in the neighbourhood of Molúr in Chennapatna, Bangalore District, and (4) about Hangala in Mysore. These were mutually independent at first, but were subsequently amalgamated into a whole for purposes of intermarriage, &c. Members of the Gráma section had by local influence attained to the headships of Government villages, and had earned the honorable titular distinction of Heb Hárava or the great Bráhman, of which Hebbár is a corruption or contraction. Even to this day, the honorific is held by other Bráhmans not belonging to the religion and sect of the so-called Srívaishnava Hebbárs: as Heggadé is of non-Bráhmanical village-headmen. In consequence of the ties of consanguinity, the peculiarly local title of Hebbár was, it is urged, misapplied to all the connected clans. And in the late census, most of the fraternity have returned themselves

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simply as Srívaishṇavás. The shrinkage under Hebbár has therefore resulted in the expansion of the Srívaishṇavás. Other instances of the same kind are not wanting in the inter-tribal statistics.

The non-Brámhaṇical castes, falling under Priests, are headed by the *Dâsa* or Dásari, a class of mendicants known also as Koṇḍikár. The non-Brámhaṇical followers of certain Vaishṇava cults turn Dásás or servants of God in fulfilment of vows made either by themselves or their kinsmen in times of illness, pain or distress. They are of various castes, and exhibit rather conspicuously certain of the externals of the Vaishṇavá faith, and are much honored by non-Brámhaṇical people on religious and festive occasions. The approach of the Vaishṇava Brámhaṇ gurús is heralded by them, and they head certain funeral and car processions, sounding their peculiar drums and trumpets. It is also stated that they are active in converting to the tenets of Rámánujáchárya the people of the inferior castes. Their number is 1,178 persons.

Sátáni.—This is another class of religious mendicants and non-Brámhaṇical followers of Rámánujáchárya. They are also styled the *Khádri Vaishṇavás*, *Sáttádarál*, *Chátáli*, *Kulasekhara*, and *Samérâya*. These names, however, seem to have pricked their *amour propre* in the late census, and they took considerable pains not only to cast them off, but also to enrol themselves as Prapanna Vaishṇavás, Nambi, Venkaṭapura Vaishṇavás, &c. The idea of being tabulated as S'údrás was so hateful to them that, in a few places, the numerators who had according to precedent so noted down their caste were prosecuted by them for defamation. The cases were of course thrown out. What the Brámhaṇ Gurús are to themselves, they are to the non-Brámhaṇs of their own persuasion. A certain number among them have taken to agriculture, but as a rule they are employed in the Vishṇu temples as Pújáris, flower-gatherers, torch-bearers, &c. There are 19,987 of this class, more numerous in Bangalore, Tumkúr, Mysore and Hassan than elsewhere.

Lingáyets.—The next large priestly order among the Hindús, after Brámhaṇs, is that of the Lingáyets, distinguished by three sub-orders, *viz.*, *A'rádhya*, *Gurust'haḷa* and *Jangama*. The Jangamás are priests chiefly of the Panchama Baṇajigás and are divided into 'Charantís' and 'Viraktás.' The priestly portions aggregate 61,962 persons, forming 1·25 per cent of the total population, and nearly a third of the Brámhaṇs. In their distribution, the Mysore District shows the highest strength—11,663 or more than a fifth of the total number; and Shimoga, Tumkúr and Chitaldurg follow it closely enough. Kólár, Kaḍúr and Bangalore contain fewer Lingáyet priests. The origin, &c., of the Lingáyets as a sect are described in the *Mysore Gazetteer*, Volume I, pages 341 and 345, and in the Provincial Census Report of 1881, page 65.

As a religious movement, the original conception of Lingáyetism was anti-Brámhaṇical. It is actively proselytizing, and throws its mantle on all castes, although the differentiating social barriers are not altogether thereby levelled. The most current account of it traces it to a renegade Brámhaṇ, who out of revenge for excommunication, started the new cult, in subversion of the Brámanical theogony and caste supremacy. But its independence seems to have been short-lived; for, while crowning S'iva as the supreme deity, and subordinating the inferior gods to Basava, Lingáyetism closely hugs the Brámhaṇical system of exclusivism, rituals and strictness of diet. As a community, the Lingáyets are intelligent, sober, industrious, thrifty and clannish. They have brought some departments of Kannaḍa literature to a high degree of culture, and as tradesmen their place is in the van of Hindu society. As a race some of their divisions are unmistakably A'ryan in descent, their women being as a rule object-lessons in female loveliness and grace. To them as a body also belongs the credit of maintaining the strictest sobriety and non-alcoholism. In the graduated scale of the caste system, the Lingáyets used to be classed up to 1881 among the S'údrás. This was the cause of much irritation to them, and subsequent to the census of 1881, there was much discontent smouldering in their breasts. As soon therefore as the instructions for the enumeration of 1891 were issued, a strong agitation was started, the head centre of which was in Mysore city, in which some of the caste are employed in the private service of His Highness the Maharája of Mysore, and radiated into the neighbouring provinces of Bellary, Dharwar, &c. It was contented by some that the Lingáyet religion embraced all the 4 puráṇic cardinal castes of Brámhaṇs, Kshatriyás, Vaiśyás and

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S'údrás, and that the Brámhaṇs among them should be termed and entered as such. The Lingáyet Mat'hs also entered into the movement with much zest, and threatened with excommunication any and every person who did not describe himself in the manner prescribed in a printed manifesto promulgated for the purpose. In this document, the entire community was divided into 4 gótrás, the followers of each Mat'h being assigned one of them, without regard to the prohibitory ties of consanguinity and matrimony, regarding which Brámhaṇism imposes certain disabilities and restrictions. The more rustic congregations of the sect, however, repudiated the proposition that the Lingáyets contained any other castes but *Víraśaiva Brámhaṇs*, and wanted every Linga-wearer to be returned as a Víraśaiva Brámhaṇ, in the teeth of the ruling of the Bomby High Court in Gópál Narhar *vs.* Hanumant Ganésh Safray, &c., I. L. R. Bom. III., p. 273, to the effect that the Lingáyets were S'údrás. Para 4 of the guide to the enumerators, prefixed to the schedule, seemed to them to justify their describing themselves in whatever way they liked, and they were not slow in sending petitions and telegrams to all the authorities likely to have a voice in the settlement of the question. They also interviewed His Highness the Maharája, and begged that their registration as Vîras'aiva Brámhaṇs may be directed.

At one time, the work of the census enumeration threatened to come to a dead stop, as the Lingáyets all over the Province,—and the element is a very ramified one,—refused to be censused altogether, except in their own way. The fear of prosecution under the Census Act had no effect on them: the utmost legal penalty thereby imposed did not weigh against the dire consequences of congregational ban and the anathema of their church. And the personal influence of the District and other officers did not succeed in moving them from their position. It is true that the more aged and thoughtful of the community viewed with dislike and suspicion an agitation which aimed not only at transforming them, if only on paper, into equivocal Brámhaṇs, but which would also destroy their recognized independence among the various religious Hindú communities in the land. These far-seeing people exclaimed with charming *naiveté* that it was not honourable to them to be descended from one set of parents and to own another. But the voice of such dissent was too feeble to be audible in the prevailing outcry. The semi-fanatical and factious attitude of the Lingáyets did not fail to set an evil example to certain other sub-divisions and sub-orders at the time of the late enumeration. The goldsmiths have long been fighting both in and out of season, and now and then in the translucent garb of legal actions against individuals, for the establishment of their right to be recognized as *Vis'akarma Brámhaṇs*. They alleged that, like their prototypes, they had their own Véda and Manús, and that their aboriginal descent was divine. To possible requisitions for scriptural authority, they were ready to oppose voluminous sacred literature more or less apocryphal. These artizans seized the opportunity, created by the Lingáyet faction, to urge their own claims, and to refuse to be censused otherwise. As if to intensify the difficulties of the situation, certain other castes usually constituting the Déśa factions petitioned against the concession claimed by the Lingáyets. The clamour of the Lingáyets was not quite devoid of a humorous side. The Bédars set themselves up as Válmíkì Brámhaṇs, claiming direct liṇéal descent from the celebrated author of the Rámáyaṇa; the potters described themselves as Gunḍu or round Brámhaṇs; and, piling on the agony, the Mádigás or chúklers as Mátanga Brámhaṇs, whipping out for the occasion a certain so-called Puráṇa as their charter.

The crisis was removed by His Highness the Maharaja's Government passing orders to the effect that the Lingáyets should not be classed as S'údrás any more than other non-Brámhaṇs, but should be separately designated by their own name, and that while they were at liberty to call themselves Víraśaiva Brámhaṇs, they should specify the name of the particular and well-known sub-division to which each censused unit belonged. In the spirit of this rule, each caste and sub-caste was allotted its appropriate niche in the Hindú caste edifice. As the name of S'údra seemed to be offensive to many of the sects hitherto tabulated under that category, it was altogether eliminated from the census literature.

It is further noteworthy that as soon as the clamour of the Lingáyets was set at rest, some of their leaders seem to have become ashamed of their own previous vehemence, while the movement seemed to have lost the spring imparted

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by sincerity. Their feelings were brought to the test when the question of permitting the wonted periodical procession of their religious flag-staff, the *Nandidhvaja*, came on for consideration by the Police Department. The Lingáyets' application for a license was opposed by the other castes on the ground that since they had become Brámhans and had ceased to belong to the right-hand faction, they had no right to parade the Nandidhvaja. The Lingáyets then showed themselves glad to regain their *status quo ante*.

The foregoing events indicate the unconscious homage these sectarians have thereby paid to the Brámhans. Indeed, it is a significant feature of the upheaval and ferment just now going on among the Hindús that while every fragmentary body is anxious to level down the caste heights above, it is most repugnant to the obliteration of the inequalities below. With the most charming inconsistency, every non-Brámhanical body wishes to wipe off the Brámhan from above, and to take his place in relation to the strata of society below its own. These symptoms cannot fail to recall to the thoughtful mind the profound observations of Sir C. Lyall, whose writings are characterized by so much correct observation of Hindú religions and customs :—

"The first of these modes is the gradual Brámhanizing of the aboriginal non-A'ryan, or "castless tribes. The clans and races which inhabit the hill tracts, the outlying uplands, "and the uncleared jungle districts of India, are melting into Hinduism all over India by a "process much more rapid and effective than individual conversions. Among all these "aboriginal or non-A'ryan communities, a continued social change is going on; they alter "their modes of life to suit improved conditions of existence; their languages decay, and "they gradually go over to the dominant A'ryan rituals. They pass into Brámhanists by a "natural upward transition, which leads them to adopt the religion of the castes immediately above them in the social scale of the composite population among which they settle "down. And we may reasonably guess that this process has been working for centuries; "though it is likely to have been much more rapid than ever under British rule. The "ethnical frontier" described in the Annals of Rural Bengal is an everbreaking shore of "primitive beliefs which tumble constantly into the ocean of Brámhanism."

Tírthankara and *Pítámbara*.—In the category of priests, the religious order of Tírthankara and Pítámbara of the Jain religion find a place, with a population of 2,569 persons in all, generally distributed over the Province, but more largely in the Bangalore, Tumkúr, Mysore and Hassan Districts. It is claimed by the Jains that their community is likewise graduated into Brámhans, Kshatriyás, Vaisyás and S'údrás. There may be some truth in this allegation, but they were hitherto classed as a separate religious body, without the quadrupled differentiation marking the Hindú people. No former census Report or other works on the subject mentions the distinctions, and the preparation of the present census tables was made without reference thereto. Many of the Jains have returned themselves simply as Jains. It is moreover a matter for consideration whether the recognition of other so-called Brámhans, besides the well-known caste of that name, is desirable from the stand-point of statistical accuracy and exactness.

Digambara, S'vétámbara, Bairágí, Gósáyí and *Vadér*.—These constitute the group of devotees among Hindús and Jains. Its total strength is 7,849 persons or '16 per cent of the gross population. The Jain *Digambarás* figure prominently therein; with them should be reckoned the S'vétámbarás; the two together form nearly three-fourths of the devotee population. The Digambarás are said to live absolutely separated from society and from all worldly ties.

Of the *Bairágís, Gósayís* and *Sanyásís*, who are Hindús and of whom there are in all 1,330 persons, the following descriptions by Shérring in his '*Hindu Tribes and Castes*' may be consulted with advantage.

"Pure Bairágí devotees are professedly followers of Rámánand, the founder of a famous "Hindu sect, and his celebrated disciple, Rámánuj. They are mostly taken from the S'údra "castes. * * * and are inordinate beggars. They do not intermarry. The word Bairágí "is very commonly applied as a generic term to many sects of devotees."

Many profess to be physicians and herbalists, while others pretend to be alchemists; all of them are beggars, and, as pilgrims, resort to holy places, especially to Tirupati. Many of them wear the triple cord, and profess themselves to be Gauda Brámhans from the North. The Bairágí order is confined to the Bangalore and Kadúr Districts.

The Gósáyís are all immigrants from Northern and Western India, and mostly belong to the Dandí sud-division. Their number is 424. The majority are in Mysore and Hassan.

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"The Gósáyí is no caste; commonly any devotee is called a Gósáyí, whether he lives a life "of celebacy or not, whether he roams about the country collecting alms or resides in a "house like the rest of the people, whether he leads an idle existence or employs himself in "trade. The mark, however, that distinguishes all who bear this name, is that they are de- "voted to a religious life. Some besmear their bodies with ashes, wear their hair dishevelled "and uncombed, and in some instances, coiled round the head like a snake or rope.

"They roam about the country in every direction visiting especially spots of reputed "sanctity and as a class are the pests of society and incorrigible rogues. Some of them can "read, and a few may be learned; but for the most part they are stolidly ignorant. Most "of them wear a yellowish cloth by which they make themselves conspicuous.

"The Gósáyís, although by profession belong to the religious class, apply themselves ne- "verthless to commerce and trade. As merchants, Bankers and tradesmen, they hold a very "respectable position. They never marry. One of the chief peculiarities of this caste is that, "Brámhans, Kshatriyás, Vaisyás and S'údrás, the two former especially, may if they choose, "become Gósáyís; but if they do so, and unite with the members of this fraternity in eating "and drinking, holding full and free intercourse with them, they are cut off for ever from "their own tribes. It is this circumstance that which constitutes Gósáyís a distinct and "legitimate caste and not merely a religious order."

"At death a horrible custom is observed, the origin of which I am unacquanted with. "A cocoanut is broken on the head of the deceased by a person specially appointed for the "purpose, until it is smashed to pieces. The body is then wrapped in a reddish cloth and "is thrown into the Ganges."

A partial explanation of this practice is furnished in Southern India. The final aim of Hindu religious life is Nirvána or Móksham in the next life, and this can only be attained by those rare holy men whose life escapes, after smashing the skull, through the *Sushumná Nádi*, a nerve so called and supposed to pervade the crown of the head. The dying or dead Sanyási is considered to have led such a holy life as to have expired in the orthodox manner, and the fiction is kept up by breaking the skull *post mortem* in mimicry of the guarantee of his passage to eternal bliss. Accordingly, the dead body of a Brámhan Sanyási in Southern India undergoes the same process and is buried, but never burned or thrown into the river.

The Sanyásís number 684 in the Province, and are found chiefly in the Kólár and Tumkúr Districts.

Vadér.—The Vadérs (a corruption of Vadeyar=master or lord) are, like the Jangamás, the priests and devotees of the Lingayet community. Of the 956 persons of this sub-order, nearly one-half are in Kadúr; and a little over one-third in Mysore. There is a very curious custom among the Lingáyets, illustrating the extent to which guru-worship, which informs the Hindú religious sentiment, may be carried in the intense yearning characteristic of the race for salvation in the life hereafter. The Vadérs are feasted by the laymen of the community on all important occassions. In these symposiums, the host places his own Linga on a metal tray on the ground, and the Vadér guest places thereon his feet which are washed by the host, and the water caught in the tray is swallowed by the latter as '*Tírt'ham*' or holy water. The practice of reverencing relics is perhaps common to most religions, as a mark of humility and devotion. The washings of the feet and clothes of holy men and religious preceptors are also partaken by the devout among the several Brámhanical sub-divisions, in metaphorical acknowledgment of submission and resignation to the Almighty and His servants. The Tengalé Srívaishnavá Brámhans perhaps attach to this rite more religious merit than any other creed. But the Lingáyets seem to outherod even them by deifying the Vadér gurú above the Linga, which is the exoteric manifestation of their object of worship. The Vadér is likewise the hero and revered guest of many a feast, especially on the *Mahá S'ivarátri* day. Every Lingáyet considers himself bound to invite a Vadér for that feast, and as the laymen always outnumber the clergy, the Vadér cannot do justice to the good cheer provided for him in so many places. The Vadér is moreover an epicure in his tastes and habits. It happens therefore that like the *Kulín* Brámhan of Bengal in another department, he can only taste a morsel or so in each house he visits. The practice has advanced to the region of proverbial philosophy, for it is a common saying that whenever a person in the country is a gourmand, he receives the soubriquet of "S'ivarátri Vadér."

Páncharátrás, S'ivadvija, S'thánika, Tamballá, Tammadi and *Vaikhánasa.*—A few minor sub-divisions of Brámhans such as the 'Páncharátrás' and 'Vaikhánasás' of the Srívaishnava sect, and S'ivadvijás and Tamballás of the Smárta sect have, from the nature of their occupation, been grouped as

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"temple servants." These sub-sects are not considered socially as on a par with the two main bodies, who hold no social intercourse with them. They are all engaged as Archiks or worshippers; the two first in Vishṇu and the latter in S'iva temples. The aggregate population of this group is but 1,156 persons, of whom the Sivadvijas outnumber the others put together. The S'ivadvijás and Vaikhánasás are found chiefly in the Bangalore and Kólár Districts. The only two Tamballás, returned from the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, appear to be immigrants from the Madras Presidency. The Tammadís are non-Brámhan Lingáyet Pújáris of the Lingáyet temples.

In connection with the various grades of temple servants, a unique community existing in the Malnád is deserving of notice. De-brámhanized women of the sacredotal class and their progeny are attached by the name of *Máléru* to the S'aiva temples in the hilly Taluks of the Western Division. Brámhan women outcasted for conjugal infidelity and certain communal offences become recruits to the ranks of the Máléru; the boundary line of caste being crossed by eating the sacrificial rice cast on the *bali pít'ham* or altar of S'aiva temples. It is also said that prurient women and termagant wives escape from lawful restraints by partaking of the aforesaid forbidden food: whereupon they become courtezans. They however conform to the diet and religious and social customs of the Brámhans; and perform menial services in the temples, but do not dance. A further downward step constitutes the Malé women into Gaudís. When the former cohabits with non-Brámhans, the issue degenerates into Gaudís. These persons too are attached to the Malnád temples, in which they perform menial services.

Kanakkan and *Káyasth.*—These belong to the group of "writers," with 114 persons censused in the Civil and Military Station. They are a professional writing class. The Kanakkan is in the South what the Káyasth is in the North of India. The Kanakkans appear to be allied to the Karnams or Shanbhógs of the Madras Presidency, while the Káyasth claims descent from the Kshátriya or Rájput.

Bhát or Bhaṭṭráju.—Under the group of "Musicians and BalladReciters," the only caste returned is that of Bhats or Bhaṭṭráju, with nearly 1,400 persons. They are found in large numbers in Bangalore, Kólár and Mysore. These people speak Telugu and are supposed to have come from the Northern Circars. They were originally attached to the courts of the Hindú princes as bards or professional troubadours, reciting ballads and poetry in glorification of the wondrous deeds of local princes and heroes. They have no livelihood under the Pax Brittannia, and have naturally degenerated into the Hindú edition of shabby genteel poverty in the form of mendicants.

Naṭuva.—The group of "*Dancers and Singers*" comprises the 2 subdivisions of *Naṭuvás* and *Kaikoḷás.* The word Naṭuva signifies a dancer from the Sanskrit *Náṭyam*—dancing. The men are musicians and stage managers, and the women, with their several aliases of *Súlé, Náyaksáni, Dévadási, Basavi, Lókabáliké,* &c., are prostitutes. The latter are also employed for dancing in large Hindu temples, whilst the males are their accompanists in music on all occasions of *nách* dancing. In the strict sense of the term, the Naṭuva is not a caste; the individuals in the category are in many cases either affiliated to or born in it. The majority of the women therein are adopted from other orders of the Hindu castes. Public women sometimes buy good-looking girls from their parents, who are too poor to maintain them. In some cases, girls are dedicated to idols, whereupon they become prostitutes.

The Naṭúvas who speak Telugu belong to the Telugu Banajigá caste, while the Kannada-speaking Kaikoḷás are said to be a sub-division of the Lingáyets. In point of numbers, the Kaikoḷás (5,672) far exceed the Naṭuvás (1,804); and in distribution, Kólár returns the highest number of Naṭuvás, whereas of Kaikoḷás, the Mysore District contains almost the whole population. The very low strength of the former in other Districts raises the presumption that, many of the Naṭuvás, who are almost ubiquitous, have returned themselves as Telugu Banajigás.

Chitragára.—The last group under the "Professional" class is designated *Chittáris.* To this belong the Chitragárás, also called Bannagára of the Ráchévár caste. Their united population is 4,640. They are painters, decorators and

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guilders and make trunks, palanquins, lacquer-work toys and wooden images for temples, cars, &c. Three-fourths of this group are contained in the Shimoga District; and of the rest, the Mysore District has a larger number than any other.

275. Between the 2 large classes of hereditary occupation, represented by the 'agricultural' and 'artizan' communities, and by the side of the professional body, already commented on, intervene the trade guilds under the generic designation of "*Commercial.*" The group is distinguished by 5 major and 8 minor castes, showing altogether a population of 470,570 persons denoting 9·52 per cent or nearly a tenth of the gross (Provincial) population, as summarized in the margin. In this class, the Banajiga and Lingáyet castes figure prominently.

Class C. Commercial.

Serial Number of group.	Caste.	Population.	Ratio of caste to Total population.	Ratio of caste to Group.	Ratio of caste to Total of Class.
14.—Traders.	Banajiga	114,735	2·32	24·38	24·38
	Kómati	29,054	0·59	6·17	6·17
	Lingáyet	292,073	5·91	62·07	62·07
	Nagarta	22,964	0·46	4·88	4·88
	Mudali	5,437	0·11	1·16	1·16
	Others (8)	6,307	0·13	1·34	1·34
		470,570	9·52	100	100

Telugu Banajiga and *Lingáyet Banajiga.*—The term Banajiga is derived from the Sanskrit *Vanik* signifying a tradesman.

The Lingáyet and Telugu Banajigás form 64 and 24 per cent respectively of the trading community. With these have been grouped the *Kómatis* and *Nagartás*, who together are a little more than 1 per cent of the gross population, but they form 11 per cent of that trade guild. The two latter castes are regarded as Vaiśyás, the last of the triad designated dvijás or twice-born.

Of the 4 communities described here, who are indegenous to the country, large numbers are found in all parts of the Province; but, in relative proportions, the trading Lingáyets, with their 8 sub-sects, greatly preponderate over the Telugu Banajigás (whose sub-divisions are 13) in all the Districts except Bangalore and Kólár. In the rural parts, however, both the classes are engaged more in agriculture than trade, and the Lingáyets are nearly all literate, which the majority of Telugu Banajigás are not.

In District distribution, the Telugu Banajigás are very numerous in the Kólár, Bangalore and Mysore Districts, being between 11 and 32 per cent of the caste population, while in the other Districts they are a long way behind in numbers. The Lingáyet Banajigás are found in larger numbers in Mysore, Shimoga, Chitaldurg and Hassan than elsewhere, *i. e.*, from 2 per cent in Kólár to 31 per cent in Mysore.

Kómatis and *Nagartás.*—Again, the similarly educated communities of Kómatis and Nagartás have, with rare exceptions, their homes in towns and in trade centres. The Kómatis are irregularly distributed over the country. Kólár contains nearly 31 per cent of the caste, and a large portion of the remainder is in Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore. Most of them follow the Smárta rituals, but a minority follow the teachings of the Srívaishnavás, although differences in religious concepts do not interfere with the freest social and matrimonial intercourse. The Nagartás, though comparatively small in their total strength, are a majority of them residing in Bangalore, Kólár, Shimoga and Kadúr, which contain from 13 to about 38 per cent of them. They are both Lingáyets and Srívaishnavás by creed. It is said that there is no inter-communication between them.

Mudali and *Others.*—To these trading communities may be added the immigrant Mudalis, with 5,437 persons, forming but 0·11 per cent of the whole population. A few other immigrant traders, shown under *Others*, include the *Márvádis*, *Baniyás*, &c.

The cities of Bangalore and Mysore alone contain almost 60 per cent of the Mudali caste, while the remaining Districts claim a sparse distribution.

The small communities shown as "*Others*" are more largely represented in Mysore and Shimoga than elsewhere.

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The Mudalis or Mudaliyárs and certain other allied sub-castes were hitherto regarded as of the *non-dvija* class; and they certainly do not wear the sacred Brámhanical thread, usually the badge of a higher caste origin. In enterprize, intellect and prosperity, they have in later times become conspicuous for the success they have achieved. They seemed, however, to be discontented with the position awarded to them by tradition in the caste gradation. When therefore the Lingâyets were agitating for Brámhanism, the Mudaliyárs and their allies took the cue from them, and attempted to describe themselves as *Bhú Vaišyás* or earth Vaišyás.

276. The "Artizan and Village Menial," representing 37·99 (or 38) per cent of the total population, calls for comment next. The several caste sections constituting the village corporation are embraced by this class, excepting the Shánbhóg (Village Accountant), the Panchángi (astrologer) and the Pat'el (headman) who, on account of their traditional occupations, are shewn under the heads of "Priests" and "Agricultural."

Class D. Artizan and Village Menial.

Serial Number of group.	Caste.	Population.	Ratio of caste to Total population.	Ratio of caste to total of Group.	Ratio of caste to total of Class.
17. Goldsmiths	Páncháļa ...	98,181	1·99	100·	5·23
18. Barbers	Náyinda ...	37,296	0·75	100·	1·99
19. Blacksmiths	Páncháļa ...	6,259	0·13	100·	0·33
20. Carpenters, &c. ...	Páncháļa ...	8,646	0·17	100·	0·46
21. Brass and Coppersmiths ...	Páncháļa	396	0·01	100.	0·02
22. Tailors	Darzi ...	10,664	0·22	100·	0·57
23. Weavers, &c... ...	Góniga ...	1,427	0·03	1·61	0·08
	Néyigé ..	86,986	1·76	98·39	4·63
	Total of Group 23.	*88,413*	*1·79*	*100·*	*4·71*
24. Washerman	Agasa ..	85,671	1·73	100·	4·56
26. Shepherds, &c....	Kuruba ...	346,768	7·01	100·	18·46
26. (*a*) Cowherds, &c. ...	Golla... ...	128,995	2·61	100·	6·87
27. Oil-pressers	Gáṇiga ...	35,808	0·73	100·	1·91
28. Potters	Kumbára ..	40,809	0·83	100·	2·17
30. Salt, &c., workers	Uppára ...	89,123	1·80	100·	4·75
32. Goldsmith's refuse collectors	Páncháļa ..	258	0·00	100·	0·01
33. (*a*) Gold lace-makers ...	Rá'chévár ..	15	0·00	100·	0·00
35. Fishermen, &c ...	Besta...	99,897	2·02	100·	5·32
36. Toddy drawers	P'diga ...	39,937	0·81	100·	2·13
38. Leather-workers	Mád'ga ...	230,575	4·85	99·69	12·76
	Mochi ..	746	0·01	0·31	0·04
	Total of Group 38.	*240,321*	*4·86*	*100·*	*12·80*
38. (*a*) Village Watchmen ...	Holaya ...	520,493	10·53	100·	27·71
	Total Class D	**1,877,941**	**37·99**	...	**100·**

Of the constituents of the village service, eight sub-divisions, *viz.*, the goldsmith, the ironsmith, the carpenter, the barber, the potter, the washerman, the chuckler, and the village watchman, bear a proportion of 20·99 (or 21) per cent to the total population and number over 55 per cent of the Class. The Nírganti (water regulator) is not included in this class, as that service is performed by persons of more than one caste, such as the Mádig (out-caste), Tigala (gardener) and Besta (fisherman), &c., his caste varying according to locality.

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Besides the village corporation, there are eleven other kinds of artizans, falling under the class.

First stands the Pánchála (or Panchávala), the term implies 'persons making up the number 5' and the tribe covers the five kinds of handicrafts, *viz.*, work (1) in gold and silver, (2) in brass and copper, (3) in iron, (4) carpentry and (5) sculpture; so that these artizans are all of the same race, known under the general name of Pánchála, although there are shades of difference between them according to locality and spoken language. The Pánchálás profess to be descended from the 5 sons of Viśvakarma, the architect of the Dévás, who severally embraced the professions above specified. They wear the triple cord, and consider themselves equal to the Brámhans, who however deny their pretensions.

Goldsmiths.—Accordingly the gold-smiths generally known as "Akkasála or (Arkasálé) Agasálé," show five sub-divisions differing only in names. With their aggregate of 98,181 persons they comprise 2 per cent of the gross population, and, as a whole, they are most numerous in the Mysore District, which contains nearly a third of the group; the Bangalore and Hassan Districts show larger proportions than either Shimoga, Kólár or Tumkúr; whilst Kadúr and Chitaldurg are much behind. The goldsmiths are recognized by the other Panchálás as the head of their clan and are given caste jurisdiction. The five just specified different crafts are not confined to particular clans, but may be followed according to individual idiosyncracies. There are both Vishnuváits and Śiváits amongst the Pánchálás, but, the difference of sect is no bar to intermarriage or social intercourse. The Śiváit or Linga-wearing goldsmiths do not however associate with the Panchama Banajigás, nor with any other section of the Linga-wearers. The advancing civilitization of the country has naturally precipitated the exodus of the goldsmith to the more urban parts; for, there most of the wealth is concentrated and well-to-do natives, especially the gentler sex, would be unhappy without jewels.

Kammára.—A cognate member with the goldsmith of the Panchálá caste is the Kammára, iron-smith, with the function of the carpenter combined; the iron-smith is an integral member in the village corporation. His services are in great demand by the cultivator, whose agricultural implements have to be made and mended constantly. The blacksmiths numbered 6,250 or 0·13 per cent in the provincial total, but it is probable that a good number of the fraternity is merged in the other clans of the collective caste. They are more numerously represented in the Tumkúr and Mysore Districts than elsewhere; and Shimoga and Kadúr shew the smallest numbers, *viz*, 180 and 175, respectively.

Badagi.—Next comes the Badagi, carpenter. This is another sub-divison of the Pánchálá genus, and counts 8,646 persons as belonging to it. The smallness of their strength in every part of the country, especially in Bangalore, Tumkúr and Kólár may be ascribed—(firstly) to the probability of many practising carpenters having returned themselves under some other allied profession, such as ironsmith, goldsmith, &c., since nearly all these artizans belong to the same race, and (secondly) to the notorious fact that, with the exception of the stereotyped village microcosm, the profession is followed according to taste by other castes also such as the Kunchitigás, Vakkaligás, &c.; some Musalmans also follow this occupation. By these encroachments the traditional Pánchála has been supplanted in several localities. In this class may be included the *Gudigárs*, who are turners and carvers, settled in the Shimoga District, and by whom is turned out that most exquisite sandalwood-carving for which the Mysore Province has become famous.

Gejjégára and *Kanchugára.*—Only 396 persons have been returned under these names, in subordination to the Pánchálás. The Gejjegárs are makers of *gungrús* (small round bells) used in decorating the heads or necks of bullocks. The dancing women also tie them round their ankles while dancing. The Kanchugára is the brass and coppersmith. Those returned as such are only found in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts in about equal numbers.

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Náyinda.—The next in order is the barber caste, known also as Náyinda, Kelsiga or Hajám. They are both Vishṇuváits and S'iváits. A sub-division of the latter is called S'ilavanta, composed of Lingáyets. Besides their tonsorial art, the barbers are largely employed as musicians and perform on varieties of the flageolet, accompanied by a dull kind of drum; these instruments are in great requisition in feasts, marriages, &c. Other sub-divisions, *viz*: *Uppina Hajám, Konda Mangala*, &c., are also returned; but appear to be immigrants from the Telugu districts of the Madras Presidency. The total population of the order is 37, 296, or ·75 per cent of the total, distributed in various ratios over all the Districts.

Darzi.—The Darzi, as a main caste, has returned 10,664 persons with nearly a moiety of each sex, forming but ·22 per cent in proportion to the total population. The order is divided into two sub-divisions, *viz.*, Darzi, Chippiga or Námdév and Rangáré. The first three, known by the collective name of Darzi, are professional tailors, whilst the Rangarés are also dyers. The Darzís are immigrants from the Marhátа country and worship Vitt'hóba or Krishna. They are more numerous in the Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

Gónigás.—The Gónigás number 1,427 persons in all, forming ·08 per cent. of the class. They are sack-weavers and makers of gunny bags. Most of them reside in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts. The known sub-divisions of the caste are the Janapás and Sádhu-vamśast'hás. Some of them are agriculturists; and many of the grain porters in Bangalore city are of this sub-caste.

Néyigé.—Like tailoring, the textile industry claims no recognized place in the village system; for, the former is by no means a *sine qua non* for raiyat existence; weaving on the other hand is co-extensive with conditions which are not universal. The local manufacture of cotton, silk and other fabrics in the hand looms support a large class of weavers in favorable localities, notwithstanding that their profession has been largely superseded by the extensive importation of cheaper goods, manufactured by machinery from Europe and other parts of the world.

Under the generic name of Néyigé (weaving), sixteen sub-castes appear with an aggregate population of 86,986 persons in almost equal numbers for the two sexes, bearing a ratio of 1·76 per cent to the total population and making 4·63 per cent of the class. The sixteen divisions may be condensed into 8 distinct sub-orders as below :—

	Population
Dévánga	49,006
Togata	13,300
Sálé or Száliga	10,255
Bilímagga	9,946
Séniga	105
Patvégár	3,174
Khatri	946
Saurásh traka	254
	86,986

These sub-divisions do not intermarry with one another or have any social intercourse. In numerical strength, the Dévángas, sub-divided into Kannada and Telugu Dévánga, hold the first place. The former are Lingáyets, but have no intercourse with the Lingáyet Banajigás; whereas Telugu Dévángás are both Vishṇuváits and S'iváits. There is no intermarriage however between this and the other clan.

The next in order of strength are the Togatás, who are S'iváit weavers, and produce the coarse kinds of cloth that are worn only by the poorer classes. Their language is Telugu.

Sálés or Száligás comprise two clans: the Padmasálé and the Sakunasálé. Between them there is no intermarriage. Like the Togatás, they are of Telugu origin. The former are S'iváits while the latter are worshippers of Vishṇu.

Then comes the Bilímagga sub-division, also called *Kuruvina* Banajigaru, the former term being considered a nickname. They are an indigenous caste like the Dévángás and speak Kannada.

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S'énigás.—Though a small number, they are a wealthy caste of weavers. They are immigrants from the Lower Karnátic, and manufacture female cloths of superior kind and high value. They are Lingáyets by religion, but are not friendly with the Lingáyet Banajigás, &c.

Patvégárs.—Are silk-weavers and speak a corrupt Maráṭ'hí conglomerate of the Guzaráti and Hindi. They worship all the Hindu deities, especially the female energy under the name of S'akti, to which a goat is sacrificed on the night of the Dasara festival, a Musalman slaughtering the animal. After the sacrifice, the family of the Patvégár partake of the flesh. Many of their females are naturally fair and handsome, but lose their beauty and health from early marriage and precocity. The caste are not considered cleanly in their habits.

The *Khatri* are also silk-weavers, and, in manners, customs and language, are akin to the Patvégárs, but do not intermarry with them, although the two castes eat together. The Khatrís claim to be Kshatriyás.

Khatrís are confined to the Bangalore District, whilst the Patvégárs, although most numerous in the Bangalore District, are sprinkled over certain other Districts. In the general distribution of the several classes of weavers above described, more than one-fourth of their total number is returned from the Bangalore District; and nearly one-seventh from Hassan.

Saurásḥṭraka.—The only other ingredient of the class of weavers deserving of special mention is the Saurásḥṭraka, commonly known as the Paṭnúlí or Jamkhánvála. They manufacture superior kinds of cotton and woollen carpets, and an imitation shawl of cotton and silk mixture, and of green colour called *Khés.*

These people were originally immigrants from Northern India, and settled in the Madras Presidency, where they are known as Paṭnúlís, *i. e.* weavers of silk and cotton. With silk, they manufacture a fine stuff called Kutni, which no other weavers are said to be able to prepare. It is largely used by Musalmans for trousers and lungás (gown). It is said that Haider Ali, while returning from his expeditions against Madras, forcibly brought with him some 25 families of these weavers who were living in the Tanjore District and established them at Ganjám near Seringapatam; and, in order to encourage silk and velvet weaving, exempted them from certain taxes. The industry flourished till the fall of Seringapatam, when most of the class fled from the country, a few only having survived those troublous times. At present there are only 254 souls returned of these people, employed in making carpets in Bangalore city. They speak a dialect peculiar to themselves; it is a mixture of Maháráshṭra, Guzaráti, Kannada and Tamil; their written language is Kannada. They are Vishṇuváits and wear trident marks. Their hereditary gurús are Srívaishṇava Bráhmans of the Tátáchár and Bhaṭṭráchár families. In Bangalore, the Smárta Bráhmans act as their *puróhits* for conducting marriage and other ceremonies. In religious observances, they imitate the Bráhmans and perform Upánayana (investiture of the sacred thread) on their boys before the 10th or 12th year. They do not intermarry with any other class of weavers. Marriage of girls before the age of puberty is binding among them and remarriage of widows is not permitted.

Agasa.—The *Agasa* or washerman is also known as *Maḍiváli.* This caste is 1·73 per cent of the provincial population and more than 4 per cent of the whole class. Five large sub-divisions are shown as belonging to it, grouped into two main divisions, *viz.*, *Kannada Agasa* and *Telugu Agasa*, who neither eat together nor intermarry. The Agasa is a member of the village hierarchy, his office being hereditary and his remuneration being grain fees from the raiyats. Besides washing, he occasionally ekes out his substance by carrying on his donkeys grain from place to place. He is likewise employed in bearing the torch in marriage and other public ceremonies. The Agasás are Vishṇuváits and their gurús are Sátánís. A unique custom is attached to the washerman's office. When a girl-wife attains puberty, it is the duty and privilege of the washerman to carry the news accompanied by certain presents to her husband's parents, for which the messenger is duly rewarded. The caste includes another small sub-division, who speak the Dakhni and claim Rájpút descent, and their names have the affix of "Singh." They are

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evidently immigrants, and were employed as washermen in the army. The caste is most numerous in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts. In Bangalore, Kólár, Tumkúr and Hassan, their numbers are nearly identical, being between ten and eleven thousand; whilst Chitaldurg and Kadúr show considerably smaller numbers.

Kuruba.—Most numerous of all castes, if the Vakkaligás and Holayás are excepted, are the Kurubás. With a population of over three hundred thousand, the caste stands in the ratio of 7 in a hundred to the gross population or 18·46 per cent of the artizan class. The Kurubás are scattered all over the Province; 15 sub-divisions are shown under this caste, arranged under two divisions called *Handé-Kuruba* and *Kuruba* proper, who have no intercourse with each other. The latter worship *Bíré Dévaru*, and are Sívaits. Their priests are Brámhans and Jógís. Of the sub-divisions returned, the *Hálu* Kurubás and Kurubás proper, numbering 321,207, represent nearly the whole of the caste strength, about a third of which is found in the Mysore District, the rest being generally distributed over the other Districts; Shimoga and Kadúr are much behind in numbers, whilst Chitaldurg supports the smallest number or a little over 25,000 souls. Their occupations are agriculture, herding and blanket-weaving. The Hálu and Handé Kurubás are mostly weavers of Kamblis (coarse woollen stuff). Parts of Chitaldurg and the town of Kólár are noted for the manufacture of a superior kind of Kamblis, of which the texture is so fine as to approach the English home-spun. The females spin wool. Regarding the Kádu Kurubás, who also form a sub-division of the caste, a brief account will be found in paragraph 273 supra.

Golla.—The next large caste is that of the Gollás, who are cowherds and dairymen, and are a numerous class, with 129,000 persons, forming a ratio of 2·61 per cent of the total, and nearly 7 in a hundred of the class. The 18 sub-divisions returned may further be arranged under the two large sub-orders of the *Úru* (village) Gollás and the *Kádu* (forest) Gollás, who neither eat together nor intermarry. They worship Krishna believed to have been incarnate or resided in the caste. This division of people are also called the Dhanapálas, meaning treasury watchers.

The Kádu Gollás, whose present population is about 22,000, are said to have originally immigrated from Northern India, and are still a nomadic tribe, living in thatched huts outside the villages. Some of their social customs are akin to those of the Kádu Kurubás. It is said that on the occurrence of a child-birth, the mother with the babe remains unattended in a small shed outside the village from 7 to 30 days, when she is taken back to her home. In the event of her illness, none of the caste will attend on her, but a Náyak (Béda) woman is engaged to do so. Marriages among them are likewise performed in a temporary shed erected outside the village, and the attendant festivities continue for 5 days, when the married couple are brought into the village.

An odd custom is reported to exist amongst these people in some parts of the Chitaldurg District. The wife of the eldest son in every family is not permitted to clean herself with water after attending to the calls of nature. It is an article of their belief that their flock will otherwise not prosper. By another custom among them, whoever carries a dead body to the burial ground should remain outside the village limits for 3 days.

Their females do not wear the boddice, usually put on by the women of the country, nor do they on the death of the husband remove or break the glass bangles worn at the wrists, as is done in other castes. In the general distribution of the Gollar caste, the Tumkúr and the Chitaldurg Districts, to which the Kádu Gollars are chiefly confined, shew the highest numbers, *viz.*, 38,000 and 31,000, respectively. The other Districts show gradually attenuated numbers.

Gánija.—The Gánigás or oil-pressers number 35,808 persons. They rank last among the already described artizan classes, and their proportion to the total

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is ·73 per cent. They are known by different names according to locality and special customs, such as *Heggáṇigás*, those who yoke pairs of oxen to their stone oil-mills; *Kirugáṇigás*, those who work with wooden mills; *Vanṭiyettu* Gáṇigás, who yoke only one bull to the mill, &c. But the majority of the oil-pressers go by the general name of Gáṇigás. About a third of them are confined to the Mysore District, where the *Kirugáṇigá* sub-division mostly abounds; whilst the other sub-orders are variously distributed in but small numbers over the other parts of the Province. The main caste of the Gáṇigás is also known collectively as *Jótiphaṇá* or *Jótinagara*, or the tribe of light.

The account locally obtained connects this caste with the Nagartás, as forming the leading communities of the *Left-hand Faction* in opposition to the Lingáyets and other castes composing the *Right-hand Faction*. This will be described later on.

Caste supremacy is ever associated in India with preternatural mythology. If the average Brámhaṇ traces his nobility literally to the face of Bramha, according to the Védic *Purusha Súkta*, every other castelet claims a patent of superiority in a similar miraculous origin.

The Gáṇigás allege that they immigrated from the north at a time beyond living memory.

A Mysore noble, named Mallarájé Ars, established and first peopled the Péṭe (market town) of Bangalore, when the Gáṇigás first came there, followed by the Nagartás, who too are said to be co-immigrants with the Gáṇigás. Mallaráj made S'aṭṭís and Yajamáns (headmen) of the principal members of the 2 castes and exempted them from the house-tax. The Gáṇigás are both Vishṇuváits and S'iváits. Their Gurú is known as Dharmaśiváchársvámi in the Madras Presidency; and certain gótrás (family names) are said to be common to the Gáṇigás and Nagartás, but they never eat together nor intermarry. The Gáṇigás claim the peculiar privilege of following the Vishnu image or car processions, throughout the Province, with flags exhibiting the figures of *Hanumán* and *Garuḍa* and torches. These insignias are alleged to have been aboriginally given to an ancestor, named S'iriyáḷá S'aṭṭi by Ráma, as a reward for a valuable gem presented by him. The Gáṇigás call themselves "*Dharmaśiváchár-Vaisyás*" like the Nagartás, and the feud between them used often to culminate in much bitter unpleasantness.

The order includes a small division of the Linga-wearing oil-mongers, known as *Sajjana*, whose population is a small fraction of the community. The Sajjanás however hold no social intercourse of any kind with the other sub-divisions.

Kumbára.—This caste is numerically larger than the Gáṇigás; the sub-divisions returned under it are, besides the Kumbára proper, the *S'álíváhana*, *Kulála*, *Náriye Kumbára*, the *Telugu* and the *Kannaḍa Kumbára*; all these can properly be reduced under the last 2 branches, which do not intermingle. Their hereditary occupation is the manufacture of earthen vessels and tiles; the potter is a recognized member of the village hierarchy. The *Kannaḍa* or *Karṇáṭaka* clan of the potters claims to be superior to the others. The strength of the caste is 40,809, bearing a ratio of ·83 per cent to the total. About a third of the population is in the Mysore District, whilst in the remaining Districts the distribution varies from two to four thousand persons.

Uppára.—These are a more numerous class than either the weavers or washermen, numbering 89,123 souls or 1·80 per cent of the total, and are nearly 5 in a hundred of the artizan guilds. The caste is called *Uppára* in the Eastern, *Uppaliga* in the Southern and *Melu-Sakkaré* in the Western Districts. Like the Kumbárs, this caste is divided into the Telugu and Karṇáṭaka sub-divisions. The latter make earth-salt, while the former work as bricklayers and builders. The well-to-do section of the caste further undertake public works on contract, and some of them are good architects of ordinary Hindu houses, which do not call for much scientific precision. There are also agriculturists and laborers among them. They are both Vishṇuváits and S'iváits. The caste is more largely found in Mysore and Tumkúr

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than in Bangalore and Kólár of the Eastern Division, and in fair proportions in the Western Districts.

Besta.—These are fishermen, boatmen and palanquin bearers. Their number is 99,897 or a little short of one hundred thousand persons, absorbing a little over two per cent of the total and are more than 5 per cent of the class. These are known by different names according to localities. In the Eastern Districts, they are called *Besta* (fishermen); in the Southern *Toraya*, *Ambiga* and *Parivára* (boatmen); while in the Western parts, their names are *Kabyára* and *Gangé-makkalu*. The Telugu-speaking population call themselves *Bhóis*. There are a few other sub-divisions returned, with insignificant numbers, under the names of *Bélli*, *Chammadi*, *Ráyarávuta* and *Sunnakallu*. These are acknowledged to be of a lower rank. Their chief occupations are fishing, palanquin-bearing and lime-burning. Some of them are employed by Government as peons, &c., whilst a large number is engaged in agricultural pursuits. More than a half of the caste are in the Mysore District; between 8 and 9 thousand in Bangalore, Hassan and Shimoga, and in much smaller numbers elsewhere, Tumkúr showing the smallest number.

I'diga or Toddy drawers.—Thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty seven persons have been returned of this caste, who are but ·81 per cent of the total population. The hereditary occupation of this caste is the extraction of the juice of palm and date trees. The sub-divisions under this caste are the *Billór* and *Dirar*. They worship all the Hindú deities, through the pots containing toddy. The sub-division following this occupation in the Malnad Taluks of Shimoga and Kadúr are called the *Halépaikás*, who number about 15,000 souls. They were formerly employed as soldiers under the local Pallégárs; and although they are positioned low in the caste ladder, they are now employed freely in domestic service. Most of them hold land and are therefore included in the agricultural class. The I'digás are more numerous in Mysore, Tumkúr and Shimoga than in the other Districts.

Holaya.—The Holayás number 520,493 persons, being 10·53 per cent of the total population and about 28 per cent of the class. The caste has returned no fewer than 60 sub-divisions, all of which may however be crystallized into 7 or 8 distinct clans, with varying numbers, such as, the *Kannada*, *Gangadikára*, *Maggada*, *Morasu*, *Telugu*, *Tigala* and *Tamil* Holayás or Pariyás.

The Holayás are chiefly employed as labourers in connection with agriculture, and manufacture with hand-looms, various kinds of coarse cloth or home-spun, which are worn extensively by the poorer classes, notwithstanding that they are being fast supplanted by foreign cheap fabrics. In some parts of the Mysore District, considerable numbers of the Holayás are specially engaged in betel-vine gardening.

As labourers, these classes are employed in innumerable pursuits, in which manual labour preponderates. The Alémán sub-division furnishes recruits as Barr Sepoys. The attention of the authorities and the interest of philanthropists have latterly been focussed on the condition of the out-castes, and various remedial measures have been suggested for their amelioration. Indiscriminate education, primary and high, have been recommended by one set of reformers as an infallible panacea; while another school of doctrinaire reformers fail to discern the least hope for these classes outside the pale of Christianity. An official report, with circumscribed limits, is scarcely the field for speculation in the wide realms of social reform. But it may not be amiss to quote here some interesting facts denoting the measure of material well-being achieved by, and the religious recognition accorded to, the out-castes at certain first class shrines in Mysore. At Mélkóté in the Mysore District, the out-castes, *i.e.*, the Holayás and Mádigs, are said to have been granted by the great Vishishtádvaita Reformer, Rámánujáchárya, the privilege of entering the Vishnu temple up to the *sanctum sanctorum*, along

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with Brámhans and others, to perform worship there for 3 days during the annual car procession. The following anecdote, recorded by Buchanan, supplies the *raison-détre* for the concession, which is said to have also been earned by their forebears having guarded the sacred Múrti or idol.

"On Rámánujáchárya going to Mélkóta to perform his devotions at that celebrated shrine, "he was informed that the place had been attacked by the Turk King of Delhi, who had "carried away the idol. The Brámhan immediately set out for that capital, and on arrival "found that the king had made a present of the image to his daughter; for, it is said to "be very handsome, and she asked for it as a plaything. All day the princess played with "the image, and at night the god assumed his own beautiful form and enjoyed her bed; "for, Krishna is addicted to such kinds of adventures. Rámánujáchárya by virtue of certain "mantrás obtained possession of the image and wished to carry it off. He asked the "Brámhans to assist him, but they refused; on which the Holayás volunteered, provided "the right of entering the temple were granted to them. Rámánujáchárya accepted their "proposal, and the Holayás having posted themselves between Delhi and Mélkóta, the image of "the god was carried down in 24 hours."

The service also won for the out-castes the envied title of Tiru-Kulam, or the sacred race. In 1799, however, when the late Dewan Púrnaiya visited the holy place, the right of the out-castes to enter the temple was stopped at the Dhvaja-stambham, the consecrated monolithic column, from which point alone can they now obtain a view of the god.

On the day of the car procession, the Tirukulam people, men, women and children, shave their heads and bathe with the higher castes in the Kalyáni or large reservoir, and carry on their head small earthern vessels filled with rice and oil, and enter the temple as far as the flag-staff above referred to, where they deliver their offerings, which are appropriated by the Dásayyás, who resort simultaneously as pilgrims to the shrine.

Besides the privilege of entering the temple, the Tirukula Holayás and Mádigs have the right to drag the car, for which service they are requited by getting from the temple 200 seers of rági, a quantity of jaggory and a few bits of the dyed cloth used for decorating the *pandal* (shed), which is erected for the procession. At the close of the procession, the representatives of the aforesaid castes receive each a flower garland at the hands of the *S'hánik* or chief worshipper, who manages synchronously to drop a garland into each plate held by the recipients, so as to avoid any suspicion of undue preference. In return for these privileges, the members of the Tirukulam used to render gratuitous services, such as sweeping the streets round the temple daily, and in the night, patrolling the whole place with drums during the continuance of the annual procession, &c. But these services are said to have become much abridged and nearly obsolete under the recent Police and Municipal *régime*.

The privilege of entering the temple during the annual car procession is enjoyed also by the out-castes in the Vishnu temple at Bélúr, Hassan District. It is however significant that in both the shrines as soon as the car festival is over, *i. e.*, on the 10th day, the concession ceases, and the temples are then ceremonially purified.

In distribution one-third of the total strength is found in the Mysore District; about a sixth in Bangalore and Kólár; and still smaller proportions in the other Districts. The sexes are almost equal in numbers.

The Holayás or Pariyás are known by different names in different parts of the province. In the maidán or the Eastern Division, they are more numerous, and enjoy a certain recognized prestige and status in the village autonomy. In the pre-survey period, the Holaya or Mádig Kulvádi was so closely identified with the soil that his oath, accompanied by certain formalities and awe-inspiring solemnities, was considered to give the *coup-de-grace* to long-existing and vexatious boundary fights. He had a potential voice in the internal economy of the village, and was often the *fidus Achatés* of the Patél. In the Malnád, however, the Holaya had degenerated into the agrestic slave, and till a few decades

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ago under the British rule, not only as regards his property but also with regard to his body, he was not his own master. The Vargdár or land-holder owned him as a hereditary slave. The genius of British rule has emancipated him, and his enfranchisement has been emphasized by the allurements of the coffee industry with its free labour and higher wages. It is however said that the improvement so far of the status of the out-castes in the Malnád has not been an unmixed good; inasmuch as it is likewise a measure of the decadence of the supári gardens. Be that as it may, the Holaya in the far west of the province still continues in many respects the bondsman of the local land-holder of influence ; and some of the social customs now prevailing among the Holayás there, as described hereunder, fully bear out this fact.

Huṭṭálu and *Maṇṇálu*.—In most of the purely Malnád or hilly Taluks, each Vargdár or proprietor of landed estate owns a set of servants styled

Huṭṭálu or Huṭṭu—A'lu
and
Maṇṇálu=Maṇṇu—A'lu.

The former is the hereditary servitor of the family, born in servitude, and performing agricultural work for the land-holder from father to son.

The Máṇṇálu is a serf attached to the soil, and changes hands with it. These are usually of the Holaya class ; but in some places, men of the Hasalar race have been entertained. To some estates or Vargs, only Huṭṭu-A'lús are attached, while Maṇṇu-A'lús work on others.

Notwithstanding the measure of personal freedom enjoyed by all men at the present time, and the unification of the land tenures in the province under the Revenue Survey and Settlement, the traditions of birth, immemorial custom, ignorance and never-to-be-paid-off loads of debt tend to preserve in greater or less integrity the conditions of semi-slavery under which these agrestic slaves live. It is locally considered the acme of unwisdom to loosen these immemorial relations between capital and labour, especially in the remote back-woods, in which free labour does not exist, and the rich supári cultivation whereof would be ruined otherwise.

In order furthermore to rivet the ties which bind these hereditary labourers to the soil, it is alleged that the local capitalists have improvised a kind of *Gretna Green* marriage among them.

A legal marriage of the orthodox type contains the risk of a female servant being lost to the family in case the husband happened not to be a Huṭṭálu or Maṇṇálu. So, in order to obviate the possible loss, a custom prevails, according to which a female Huṭṭálu or Maṇṇálu is espoused in what is locally known as the *Maṇikaṭṭu* form, which is neither more nor less than licensed concubinage. She may be given up after a time, subject to a small fine to the caste, and anybody else may then espouse her on like conditions. Not only does she then remain in the family, but her children will also become the land-lord's servants.

The average wages paid to these people are :—

Daily ... { 1 Kolaga of paddy for males.
4 Siddis or two-thirds Kolaga of paddy for females.
1 Meal of cooked food.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Annually ...	*For every male*—					
	1 Turban	valued	...	0	6	0
	1 Hachadi or chadar	„	...	2	0	0
	1 Kammarband or Datti	„	...	0	6	0
	1 Kambli	„	...	1	4	0
	1 Panché					
	For every female—					
	1 Sádi	„	...	2	8	0
	1 Boddice	„	...	0	4	0
	1 Valli	„	...	0	12	0
	1 Kambli	„	...	1	4	0

On special occasions and car feasts, they receive in addition small money allowances. The marriage ceremonies and expenses among these primitive

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people would be interesting, but would be somewhat out of place in this general summary.*

There is, however, no doubt that under the fostering care of a Government without any quasi-religious caste, the powerful influence of the Christian Missionaries guided by altruistic impulses, and the upward action of a universal and ennobling system of education, the out-castes of Hindúism have been slowly, but none the less certainly, rising in individuality and civilization. In the cities and urban centres, the Paraya metaphorically rubes shoulders with the highest and most exclusive of the land, and, as a citizen, the difference between him and those of the superior castes is one of degree but not of kind. It is further noteworthy that in rural circles, in which the Holayás and Mádigs are kept at arms' length by the Brámhanical bodies, and are not allowed to approach the sacerdotal classes beyond a fixed limit, the out-castes maintain a strict semi-religious rule, whereby no Brámhan can enter the Holayá's quarters without necessitating a purification thereof. They believe that the direst calamities will befall them and theirs if otherwise.

The ultra-conservative spirit of Hindu priestcraft casts into the far distance the realization of the hope that the lower castes will become socially equal even with the classes usually termed S'údrás. But the time is looming in the near distance in which they will be on a level in temporal prosperity with the social organisms above them. Unlike the land tenures said to prevail in Chingleput of Madras, the Mysore systems fully permit the Holayás and Mádigs to hold land in their own right, and as sub-tenants they are to be found almost everywhere. The following statistics, culled from the latest returns furnished by the District officers, afford ample corroboration of the above facts.

District.	Amount of Assessment paid by a Holaya.		Amount of Assessment paid by a Mádig.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bangalore	279 0 0	0 3 10	166 0 0	0 4 0
2. Kólár	151 0 0	0 0 6	66 0 0	0 1 0
3. Tumkúr	40 0 0	0 2 0	108 0 0	0 4 0
4. Mysore	124 0 0	0 0 6	161 0 0	0 0 11
5. Hassan	150 0 0	0 1 0	57 0 0	0 1 0
6. Shimoga	66 0 0	0 4 0	41 0 0	0 4 0
7. Kadúr	10 0 0	0 1 3	31 0 0	0 12 9
8. Chitaldurg	52 0 0	0 4 3	88 0 0	0 8 6

The highest amount of land assessment paid by a single Holeya is Rs. 279 in the Bangalore District, and the lowest, 6 pies in the Kólár and Mysore Districts.

Among the Mádigs, the maximum assessment paid by one individual is Rs. 166 in the Bangalore District, and 11 pies is the minimum amount in Mysore. And the quota paid by the out-castes towards the Land Revenue of the country aggregates no less than 3 lakhs of rupees, more than two-thirds being paid by the Holayás and the remainder by the Mádigs. These facts speak for themselves and afford a reliable index to the comparative well-being of these people. Instances may also be readily quoted in which individual Holayás, &c., have risen into money-lenders, and enjoy comparative affluence;

* I am indebted to Mr. V. P. Mádhava Ráo, Inspector General of Police in Mysore, for bringing this peculiar institution to notice.

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coffee cultivation and the allied industries have thrown much good fortune into their lap. Here and there, they have also established *bhajané* or prayer houses, in which theistic prayers and psalms are recited by periodical congregations. This sign of a religious revival is not confined alone to these communities.

A beginning has been made towards placing the facilities of education within easy reach of these depressed classes in this Province. From the latest returns there appear to be three Government and nine private schools, opened specially for the benefit of their youth. Of these, two are aided by Government. The number of pupils educated therein (exclusive of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) is :—

Boys.	Girls.	Total.
405	56	461

bearing respectively the ratios of ·01 and ·002 per 1,000 to the total male and female populations of these races, (*viz.*, 369,645 and 369,055—738,700). As compared with the aggregate of the school-going ages, the boys and girls now under instruction as above amount to a drop in the ocean, but even these beginnings are lacking among certain other communities socially less depressed, such as the Lambánís, Bédars, &c.

The Pariah school in the Civil and Military Station established by Rái-Bahadúr Náráyaṇasami Mudaliyár is said to be making good progress, but the statistics of attendance, &c., are not available. The writer of these notes also inspected some time ago the Wesleyan Mission School in the City for the Mádigás, and was struck with the great potentialities displayed by the students of both sexes taught in it. The figures of this school are included in the above statistics.

Mádigs.—The village self-government is incomplete without these indispensable elements. The Holaya is variously known as the Kulvádi, Tóṭi, Chakra &c., and the village policeman, when not of the Bédar caste, belongs to this order. The origin of the name of Chakra is involved in uncertainty, but it is surmised that it has reference to the initial syllable of the word *Chandála*, and Chakára became Chákara by vulgar handling. In some parts of the Malnád, the out-castes are also styled the black people (ಕಪ್ಪುಜನ). At what time and for what reason this distinguishing epithet was bestowed on these classes, it is not easy to ascertain. It may possibly point to an ethnical difference at a time when the indigenous lower castes were swallowed up by the advancing tide of A´ryan inroads; or their tawny complexion in contradistinction to the fair or olive colour of the inhabitants of the Malnád may have given rise to the name.

In the disintegration which the village autonomy has undergone by the lapse of time and under the advancing tide of civilization, the services of the Tóṭi and Nírganṭi or water-regulator not unoften devolve on persons of the Mádigá caste.

The Holayás' condition is low enough in all conscience, but *inter se* he considers himself of a superior caste to the Mádigs, upon whom he looks down from a social or racial stand-point. The caste inequalities even among these lowest levels are infinite, and there is no depth among them below which there is not a lower. The Holaya belongs to the right-handed faction, while the Mádig brings up the rear on the opposite side.

The Mádig is the village cobbler; he removes the carcases of the village cattle, skins them and is bound to supply the village community with agricultural articles made of skin or leather, such as the thongs of the bullocks, buckets for lifting water, &c., &c. The hypothesis has often been advanced, not without much plausibility, that the out-castes are the real aborigines, ethnically non-A´ryan. Their habits and customs, religious observances, the low position accorded to them in Hindú society and the by-no-means attractive environments amidst which they are usually found, seem to lend an air of probability to this theory. But beyond the broad margin which separates them from the castes

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above, the supposed A'ryan waves in pre-historic times did not drive them into the forests and inaccessible nature's fastnesses, as in the case of several other undoubtedly autochthonous races. The out-castes are with certain restrictions members of village and urban populations. The proposition is not therefore devoid of a large element of doubt for unquestioned acceptance. The out-castes present numerous minor divisions, mostly dependent on geographical and lingual differences, such as the *Kannada* and *Telugu Mádigs*. The Mádiga caste is 239,575 strong, being 4·85 per cent of the total population, and about 13 per cent of the class. As has been already remarked, the desire for ennobling each caste is not absent even in its lowest representatives. Mythology comes readily to the rescue of the people seeking for a hypernatural origin, and the Mádigs of Bangalore give the following legend of their own descent.

"At a remote period, Jámbava *Rishi*, a sage of that name, was one day questioned by I'śvara (S'iva) why the former was habitually late at the Divine Court. The *rishi* replied that he had personally to attend to the wants of his children every day, which consequently made his attendance late: whereupon I'śvara, pitying the children, gave the *rishi* a cow (Kámadhénu) which instantaneously supplied their every want. Once upon a time, while Jámbava was absent at I'śvara's Court, another *rishi*, named Sánkhya, visited Jámbava's hermitage, where he was hospitably entertained by his son Yugamuni. While taking his meals, the cream that had been served was so savoury that the guest tried to induce Jámbava's son, Yugamuni, to kill the cow and eat her flesh; and in spite of the latter's refusal, Sánkhya killed the animal and prevailed upon the others to partake of the meat. On his return from I'śvar's Court, Jámbava found the inmates of his hermitage eating the sacred cow's beef; and took both Sánkhya and Yugamuni over to I'śvará's Court for judgment. Instead of entering, the two offenders remained outside, Sánkhya *rishi* standing on the right side and Yugamuni on the left of the doorway. I'śvara seems to have cursed them to become *Chandálás* or out-castes. Hence, Sánkhya's descendants are, from his having stood on the right side, designated *Right-hand caste* or Holayás; whilst those who sprang from Yugamuni and his wife Mátangi are called *Left-hand* caste or Mádigs." The occupation of the latter is said also to be founded on the belief that by making shoes for people, the sin their ancestors had committed by cow-killing would be expiated. This mode of vicariously atoning for deliberate sin has passed into a facetious proverb, 'so and so has killed the cow in order to make shoes from the skin,' indicating the utter worthlessness and insufficiency of the reparation.

The Mádigs are by religion *Vishnuváits*, *S'iváits* and *S'áktéyás*, and have five different gurús or Maths at *Kadaré*, *Kódihalli*, *Kongarli*, *Nelamangala* and *Kankallu*, all within the Province. As per above legend, the tribe is sometimes called *Jámbavás* or *Mátangás*. The caste is divided into two independent subdivisions, the *Désábhága* and *Others*, between whom there is no intermarriage. The former, though respectively under the abovenamed maths, acknowledge Srívaishnava Bráhmans as their gurús, to whom they pay extraordinary homage on all ceremonial occasions. The Désábhága division has six sub-classes, *viz*:—

1. Billóru	4. Munigalu
2. Mallóru	5. Yanamalóru and
3. Amarávatíyavaru	6. Morabuvvadavaru.

Intermarriage exists only between these clans. They do not take food from barbers, washermen, Holayás and Musalmans; but only employ the washermen of the Musalmans to do their washing.

The Mádigs in the province are decidedly an indigenous class and are most numerous in the Tumkúr, Bangalore and Kólár Districts; but comparatively less so in Chitaldurg and Mysore, which again are ahead of the Western Division. They are mostly field-labourers, but some of them till land, either leased or their own. In urban localities, on account of the rise in the value of skins, the Mádigs have attained to considerable affluence both on account of the hides supplied by them and their work as tanners, shoe-makers, &ca.

Móchi.—To the leather-working caste may be added a small body of *Móchis*, shoemakers and saddlers. They are immigrant Maráthás. They profess to be Kshatriyás, a pretension which is not generally admitted. They are in all 746 persons, one half of whom are in Mysore; more than a fourth in the Bangalore District, and a sprinkling elsewhere. All are S'aivás by faith.

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277. In this group are comprised castes which are supposed to form the fringe of the Hindu community. With 344,055 persons, it bears a proportion of 6·96 (or 7) per cent. to the gross population; and, if the Vadda and the Béda are excluded, the thirteen minor sub-divisions, specified below, represent in the aggregate but the small fraction of ·4 in a hundred of the provincial population.

Class E. Vagrant Minor Artizans, Performers, &c.

Serial number of group.	Caste.	Population.	Ratio of caste to Total population.	Ratio of caste to total of Group.	Ratio of caste to total of Class.
41. Earth-workers and stone dressers.	Vadda	107,203	2·17	100·00	31·16
43. Mat-makers, &ca.	Méda	4,261	0·09	100·00	1·24
44. Hunters, Fowlers, &ca.	Béda	217,128	4·39	100·00	63·11
45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	Budabudiké	1,092	0·02	10·05	·32
	Jôgi.	9,410	0·19	86·46	2·73
	Others (7)	382	0·01	3·51	0·11
	Total Group 45	*10,884*	0·22	*100·00*	*3·16*
46. Tumblers and Acrobats.	Dombar	2,500	0·05	67·51	·73
	Ráchevár (Jatti)	1,203	0·02	32·49	0·35
	Total Group 46	*3,703*	0·07	*100·00*	*1·08*
47. Jugglers, &ca.	Gárudiga	876	0·02	100·00	0·25
	Total Class E...	**344,055**	**6·96**	...	**100·00**

Vaddas.—The Vaddás number 107,203 souls or 2·17 per cent of the total, whilst they are nearly a third in strength of the Class. The caste embraces 8 sub-divisions, and divides itself into two main branches, the Kallu Vaddás and Mannu Vaddás, between whom there is no social intercourse of any kind or intermarriage. The former are stone-workers and builders and more robust than the latter, and are very dexterous in moving large masses of stone by rude and elementary mechenical appliances. They are hardy and capable of exertion and endurance. The Kallu Vaddás consider themselves superior to the Mannu Vaddás, though both worship the same Hindú deities.

Unlike the Kallu Vaddás, the Mannu Vaddás (earth diggers) or Bailu Vaddás are a nomadic tribe, squatting wherever they can find any large earth-work, such as deepening and repairing the tanks, throwing embankments and the like. They are expert navvies, and turn out within a given time more hard work than any other labouring class (see Plate No. III.). But, the tribe is often found concerting with the Korachás, Koramás and other predatory classes in committing dacoities and robberies, and it has passed into a proverb that they would rather bear any amount of bodily torture than confess or disclose the truth regarding the crimes attributed to them. They are said to be originally immigrants from Orissa and Telugu country, and to be more thrifty than any other branch of Vaddars. Numbers of them are now permanently settled on the outskirts of large towns, where both the sexes find employment as sweepers, &c, in connection with sanitary conservancy. The caste as a whole is more numerous in Kólár, Bangalore and Chitaldurg than elsewhere.

Béda.—The next large caste, with more than twice the strength of the Vaddás, is that of the Bédás. They are hunters, are 217,128 persons or 4·39 per cent in the total population and more than 63 in a hundred of the Class. The caste is also called *Náyaka* or *Náyakamakkalu*. In the Tumkúr and Chitaldurg Districts, they speak a much diluted Telugu dialect. The caste has two distinct divisions,—the Kannada and Telugu, and owns some twenty sub-divisions, the chief of which are shewn under :—

1. Hálu
2. Máchi or Myása
3. Náyaka
4. Pallégár
5. Bárika
6. Kannaiyyanajáti
7. Kirátaka
8. Máchi

There is no intermarriage between the Telugu and Kannada Bédás. They were employed as soldiers under the former Pállégárs, and Haider Alí's celebra-

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BALU VADDAR

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ted peons were mostly of this caste. Since those stirring times in the history of Mysore, the Bédás have lost many of the hardy qualities which had befitted them for irregular warfare; they are now land-cultivators, and police and revenue peons in the Government service. The village watchmen in various parts of the province belong to this class, as also many of the Pállégárs in receipt of political pensions. They are Vishnuváits, but worship all the Hindú deities. The Bédás, as well as the Gollás, Kurubás, Mádigás, &ca., are in the habit of making Basavís or prostitutes of the eldest daughter in a family in which no sons are born. In case a girl falls ill, a vow is made to the effect that the girl would be left unmarried, whereupon she becomes a public woman. If a son is born to her, he is affiliated with his father's family. About a third of the caste is found in the Chitaldurg, Kólár and Tumkúr Districts. Shimoga too contains a goodly number; and Bangalore returns 15,000 persons. Their numbers are comparatively small elsewhere. The Bédás claim descent from *Válmíki Muni*, the celebrated author of the Hindú epic, Rámáyana, who is credited with having attained to Brámhanhood by the rigour and singleness of his devotions (tapas); and, in the universal desire for caste nobility, they are fond of styling themselves as of the Válmíki race.

The Máchi or Myása Bédás compose a distinct sub-division, also called the Chunchús. They present a strange and unique jumble of apparently antagonistic customs not usually found among any of the ordinary Hindú sub-divisions. They live mostly in hills and outside inhabited places in temporary huts. Portions of their community had, it is alleged, been coerced into living in villages, with whose descendants they have kept up social intercourse. They do not however, eat fowls or pork; but partake of beef. And the Myása Bédás are the only Hindú clan among whom the rite of circumcision is performed on boys of 10 or 12 years of age. These customs, so characteristic of the Musalmans, seem to have been imbibed when the members of this sub-caste were included in the hordes of Haider Ali. They also point to a possible conversion, more or less complete, into Islám in those periods of disorder, and a subsequent relapse to Hindúism. Simultaneously with the circumcision, other rites, such as the *panchagavyam*, the burning of the tongue with a Nim (margosa) stick, &c., pre-eminently Brámhanical, are likewise practised, prior to the youth being received into communion.

Among their other peculiar customs, the exclusion from their ordinary dwellings of women in child-bed and in periodical sickness may be noted.

"At the time of child-birth, a Golla woman is not allowed to remain in her house nor "within the precincts of their camp; as the time for delivery approaches, a small shed is "built at a distance of 100 yards from the village. To this shed, she is removed and "made to remain there till accouchement takes place and purification ceremonies performed. "The period for which the mother and child are made to stay in this shed varies from "7 to 30 days according to the usage prevalent among the several sub-divisions of this "caste, her relations keep themselves aloof for fear of pollution. Food and water are taken "every day and kept near the door of the hut, so that she may easily take them. If she "becomes ill, a Bédá woman is allowed to go into the temporary shed to help her. The "purification ceremony consists in bathing, putting on new clothes and offering up prayers "to their god. &c.

"In the case of a woman in menses, the same usuage is observed. She is made to live "outside the village from three to five days."

The Myása Bédás are said to scrupulously avoid liquor of every kind, and eat the flesh of only two kinds of birds, *viz*: Gauja (gray Partridge) and Lávga (Rockbush quail).

They cremate their dead and on the next day scatter the ashes on five Tangadi trees (*cassia auriculata*). Their aversion to everything connected with drink is so great that they never use date materials for building purposes, and do not even touch them.

Minor Castes.

With the exception of the Méda and Jatti, nearly all the sub-divisions in this category belong to "mendicants and disreputable livers."

Méda.—These are bamboo-basket and mat-makers and are only 4,261 in number. One-fourth are confined to Shimoga and the remainder are generally distributed.

Budabudiké.—Population 1,092. They are gypsy beggars and fortune-tellers from the Maráta country, and pretend to consult birds and reptiles to pre-

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dict future events. They are found in evey District, but only in small numbers. They use a small kind of double-headed drum, which is sounded by means of knotted threads. The operator turns it deftly and quickly from side to side, when a sharp and weird sound is emitted, having a rude semblance to the warbling of birds: this is done in the mornings, when the charlatan sooth-sayer pretends to have divined the future fate of the house-holder by means of the chirping of birds, &c., in the early dawn.

Jógi.—9,410 in number. This order of mendicants is composed of devotees recruited from all castes. They are also called *Sillékyáta, Helava, Jangáliga* and *Páknáti*. The two latter deal in medicinal drugs and wander about calling out the particular diseases which they profess to cure by means of their medicaments. These are found thinly scattered throughout the province, but are fewer in the Tumkúr, Hassan and Kadúr Districts.

Dombars.—Number 2,500 souls, and are tumblers and snake-charmers. They are supposed to be descendants of an original tribe from the North of India (Dombs probably). Excepting in Chitaldurg and Shimoga, they are generally distributed over the country.

Jaṭṭi.—One thousand two hundred and three persons have been returned as belonging to the caste. They are also called Mushtiga in the Western Division, and are professional athletes, gymnasts and wrestlers. Nearly a half of the number is in the Mysore District; of the rest, Bangalore and Shimoga contain more than the other Districts. It is said that some of this tribe use a jargon called Mallabásha, but the language of the country is most prevalent among them.

Gárudigás.—Are mendicant jugglers, 876 in number. They are snake-charmers also, and are magicians practising sleight of hand.

278. It is expedient next to turn to peoples of foreign descent, such as the Musalmans and certain classes affiliated thereto, as well as to the non-Asiatics and Christian converts. These have been separately grouped under the general head of "*Races and Nationalities.*"

Class F. Races and Nationalities.

Serial number of group.	Caste.	Population.	Ratio of caste to Total population.	Ratio of caste to total of Group.	Ratio of caste to total of Class.
48. Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin	Shékh	152,547	3·09	62·34	52·39
	Sayad	38,673	0·78	15·81	13·28
	Mogal	9,417	0·19	3·85	3·23
	Pat'hán	38,579	0·78	15·77	13·25
	Others (13) ...	5,464	0·11	2·23	1·88
	Total Group 48	*244,680*	*4·95*	*100*	*84·03*
49. Mixed Asiatic Races	Lubbé	3,717	0·08	44·40	1·28
	Pindári ...	2,048	0·04	24·46	0·70
	Pinjári	2,180	0·04	26·04	0·75
	Others (3)	427	0·01	5·10	0·15
	Total Group 49 ...	*8,372*	*0·17*	*100*	*2·88*
50. Non-Asiatic Races	European	6,230	0·13	100	2·14
	Australasian ...	1	0·00	...	0·00
	Total Group 50 ...	*6,231*	*0·13*	*100*	*2·14*
51. Eurasian ...	Eurasian	3,931	0·08	100	1·35
52. Christian converts	Native Christians ...	27,954	0·56	100	9·60
	Total Class F ...	**291,168**	**5·89**	...	**100**

In the group designated "Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin," the adherents of Islám claim notice first. This community has returned altogether 244,680 persons under the four large aggregates of *Shékh, Sayad, Mogal* and *Pat'hán*. The title of *Shékh* is stated strictly to belong to the lineal descendants of Muhammad through his successors Abu Bakr and Umar; while the *Sayads* are sprung from Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet. These surnames are, however, now promiscuously assumed by nearly

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every Musalman. The *Paṭháns* are believed to be of Afghán origin, and descendants of Kutbuddín, the founder of the Paṭhán dynasty and his followers. The *Mogals* are descended from the Tartar chiefs who followed Tamerlane into India. Again, these 4 divisions are divided into 2 grand religious sects of *Sunni* and *Shiya*. The difference between the tenets of the two sects is popularly described thus:—While the Shiyás reject the Sunnat (literally, heard) or collected body of traditions, the Sunnís reverence the same as having authority concurrently with and supplementary to the Korán; the former also maintain that the sovereign *Imámat* (temporal and spiritual headship over the faithful) was by divine right vested in Ali and his sons, Hassén and Hussén, who were the grand sons of the Prophet.

The Shiyá sect has an off-shoot known as the *Wahábis*,—a name derived from Muhammad-ibu-Abdul Waháb who rose about the beginning of the last century in the Province of Najd in Arabia. It likewise rejects the claims, admitted by the Sunnís, of the three Khálifás that succeeded the Prophet, and recognizes Ali, the fourth Khálif, as the true Imám. The Wahábis resemble the Christian Puritans in religion and condemn most of the customs and observances of the orthodox Musalmans. None have been returned in the census under review under this sectarian name. The bulk of the Musalmans in this Province belong to the Sunni persuasion, while the Shiyás form a respectable minority.

Shékhs.—The Shékhs are the largest of the four divisions, claiming foreign origin, being 152,547 persons, or a trifle over 3 per cent of the total population; they are more than 52 per cent of the Class. About one-fourth of the Shékhs are concentrated in the Bangalore District; Mysore has fewer of them; in Kólár and Shimoga the numbers are identical, though smaller still.

Sayads and *Paṭháns*.—The Sayads and Paṭháns, whose total population is under 39,000, do not come up to even one per cent each of the gross population. As in the case of the Shékhs, the Bangalore District shews the highest figures, followed in each case by Mysore and Kólár. In Tumkúr, Hassan and Kadúr, however, the Paṭháns outnumber the Sayads; whilst the latter preponderate in the remaining Districts.

Mogals.—The Mogals are represented by only 9,417 persons, or ·19 per cent in the provincial total. This sub-order is mostly found in the Shimoga District, and Bangalore comes next in number, and is followed by the Mysore, Kólár and Tumkúr Districts at shorter distances. The Muhammadan code does not prohibit intermarriages between true-believers; but, it is said that among the various racial sub-divisions, the consciousness of superior birth is not altogether absent in making matches. For instance, the Sayads and Shékhs can more easily marry Paṭhán and Mogal girls, than men of the latter tribes can obtain wives from the Sayads or Shékhs.

Combined with the above, a few minor sub-divisions have been returned, such as the *Dáyaré*, *Hanifi*, *Khádri* and *Sharífi*. A small number have not stated the particular branch of the race to which they belong.

Dáyarés or *Mahádaris*.—Are also Dakhan Musalmans, found only in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts, who form a peculiar sect. Its origin is thus described in the Mysore Gazetteer:—

"They differ from the general body of Muhammedans in a point of belief concerning the "advent of Imam Mahadi. The Dayarés maintain that he has visited this earth and de- "parted, while the orthodox Muhammadans believe the Prophet (Imám) has not yet ap- "peared and that his coming will be a sign of the end of the world. The following ac- "count of the origin of this body of dissenters has been related.

'A child was born among the Sayad sect of Muhammadans at Guzrat about 400 years 'ago, who was named Sayad Ahmed, and afterwards became distinguished by the title of 'A'lam (superior to Maulvi) in consequence of his great learning. Sayad Ahmed proclaimed 'himself the equal of Mahomet and superior to all other Paigambars or messengers of God. 'He succeeded in obtaining some followers who believed in him, and repaired to Jivanpur in 'the Nizam's Territories, where he took the name of Imám Mahadi. From thence, he with some 'disciples proceeded to Mecca, but did not visit Medina; after sometime he returned to 'Hyderabad, still retaining the name of Imám Mahadi. Such pretensions could not be 'tolerated by the great mass of Muhammadans, and Sayed Ahmed together with his disciples 'being worsted in a great religious controversy, were driven out of Hyderabad and came to

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'Chennapatna in the Bangalore District, where they settled. The descendants of these 'settlers believe that Syed Ahmed was the Prophet. Imám Mahadi, predicted in the 'Khorán. They offer prayers in a Masjid of their own separate from other Muhammadans, 'and do not intermarry with the rest.'"

Of the 2,500 Dáyarés returned, 2,419 are in the Bangalore District, and the rest in Mysore. They are an enterprizing body, and carry on a brisk trade in silk with the western coast, and are generally a well-to-do class. They are mostly domiciled at Channapatna.

Hanifi.—1,098 persons have been returned under this name. This is a priestly section of the Sunni sect, and the name is derived from Imámé A'zam, who was distinguished for his learning. He had 3 disciples—Sháffai, Málik and Hambili, who were rigid ritualists in the performance of the *namáz* or prayer. The minutiæ on which these sectarians dissent from one another refer more or less to the *modus operandi* of the *vazú* or ablution which precedes the namáz.* The Hanifi hold that a fresh *vazú* is inculcated after each ejection of waste matter of every kind from the body. These sectarians are plentiful in this country.

The Sháffai not only acknowledge the above proposition, but go further by contending that the ceremonial *vazú* is vitiated by even the touch of a woman's hand. The followers of this shade of dissent are stated to pursue tailoring, and to abound in Mangalore, Coimbatúr, Pálghát, &c., and have a mosque for themselves at Madras.

A further refinement of the ceremonial *vazú* is insisted on by the Máliki and Hambili sectarians, *viz.*, the devotee should bathe after responding to every call of nature. They are said to be confined to Arabia.

Sharíf.—Eight hundred and ninety two persons are returned as Sharíf Musalmans. Nearly the whole of them are in Tumkúr, with only a sprinkling in the Bangalore, Kólár and Mysore Districts.

Sub-divisions not returned.—Eight hundred and sixty one persons are described simply as Musalmans, but have not stated the division or divisions to which they belong.

Jamáyits.—A small body of Musalmans is known to exist in the Malnád parts of the Kadúr District under the name of Jamáyits. They are probably the descendants of the converts to Islám, from South Kanara, and are said to have been originally Patvégárs (Hindú silk-weavers). They speak Jamayiti, a conglomerate dialect made up of Maráti and Hindi or Dakhani.

Arab, Beluchi and *Kandhári.*—Of Foreigners, 28 Arabs, 2 Beluchis and 2 Kandháris have been censused in the province. They are itinerant tradesmen dealing in horse-flesh, cloth, &c.

The other foreigners returned are the Armenians, Burmese, Chinese and Singhalese; besides 21 Jews and 35 Pársis.

Under the group of "Mixed Asiatic Races," three sub-orders have been returned, *viz.*, the Labbé, Pindári and Pinjári, besides three others, of whom the strength is inconsiderable.

Labbés.—The Labbés, with whom may be combined the Maplés or Mapillés, are the offspring of intermarriages between foreign traders (Arabs and Persians) and Hindú women of Southern India. The Labbés speak Tamil, and the Maplés Malayalam. There are only 178 of the latter found chiefly in Hassan, Shimoga and Kadúr. The Labbés number 3,717 souls, and are settled in almost every town of importance in the province. They are an enterprizing community, turning their hand almost to every kind of lucrative business. As venders of hardware, and collectors of hides, their depôts are established in various centres; they also trade largely in coffee produce. It is also a note-

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worthy fact as denoting the perseverance and pushing character of the race that in the large village of Gargésvari in Tirumakúdlu-Narsípur Taluk, the Labbés have acquired by purchase or otherwise large extents of river-irrigated lands, and have secured to themselves the leadership among the villagers within a comparatively recent period.

Pindáris.—Two thousand and forty eight in number. They are said to have been formerly a gypsy tribe of Musalmans, and of Maráta descent. Their predatory habits being no longer practicable in the existing reign of law and order, they are pursuing the more peaceful occupations of husbandry and Government service. They are confined chiefly to the Mysore and Tumkúr Districts, though about 200 of them are in Bangalore.

Pinjáris.—The Pinjáris in the Province amount to 2,180 persons. They are regarded by the generality of Musalmans as of a distinct and inferior descent; their tribal name is derived from their trade, *viz.*, cleaning of cotton. Intermarriage is confined to members of their own tribe: other Musalmans have no social intercourse with the Pinjaris. They are found chiefly in Mysore, and in the cotton-growing District of Chitaldurg.

Non-Asiatic Races, &c.—Under "Races and Nationalities" are classed the *Non-Asiatic Races*, *Eurasians* and *Christian Converts*.

Under the first fall the *Europeans* from various European countries, represented by a little over 6,230 persons in the province, being 0·13 per cent of the provincial population. More than three-fourths of them are located in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Only one Australasian is returned from the same.

The *Eurasians* number 3,931 persons and are likewise mostly found in the Civil and Military Station, and are scattered in small numbers in other parts of the province.

The last in the group are the *Native Christians*. Although appearing under the head of "Races," they are by nationality and by birth mostly Hindús, but converted to the Christian faith. But they have not specified the caste or subdivision to which they belonged, and, although forming an aggregation of various castes, have been brought together into Christ's fold. They are therefore separately grouped together as a homogeneous body. Their strength is 27,954 souls, of whom over half or 56 per cent are in the Bangalore District. From 6 to 11 per cent are found in the other Districts but Tumkúr and Chitaldurg. In the District last named, they do not form even one in a hundred. The various sects of the Christian community have been exhibited in paras 86 and 87 supra. As Christianity seems to obliterate the differentiations of caste, the various sections of the community to which the individual components of the Christian population had belonged cannot be traced.

Caste in Relation to Marriage.

Proportional distribution of castes by groups according to civil condition.

279. In Chapter V, the statistics relating to the civil condition of the people in large aggregates have been reviewed. Following the outline sketched by the Census Commissioner for India, it is incumbent to describe here the same data as existing in each of the representative castes; although at the risk of going over trodden ground again. In the subjoined table are shown, besides the proportional distribution of the group totals by civil condition and sex, the average number of females to 1,000 males, and the ratios that the widowed bear to the married persons of each sex, in order to readily exhibit the difference in this respect between the several grand divisions according to hereditary or traditional occupations.

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Proportional Distribution of castes by Groups according to Civil Condition, for all ages.

Class.	Group.	Distribution of 1,000 of population by civil condition.						Average number of females to 1,000 males.			Average	
		Males.			Females.							
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Number of widowers to husbands.	Number of widows to wives.
A.—Agricultural.	1. Military and Dominant ...	528	408	64	356	440	204	639	1,024	3,024	158	466
	2. Other Agriculturists ...	547	417	36	342	426	232	430	1,036	9,700	86	544
	4. Forest and Hill tribes ...	555	396	49	397	449	154	664	1,052	2,959	122	344
	Total Class A	**547**	**416**	**37**	**344**	**428**	**228**	**635**	**1,036**	**6,137**	**90**	**533**
B.—Professional.	5. Priests (Brámhans) ...	505	421	74	319	451	230	616	1,045	3,023	175	507
	6. Devotees	551	379	70	349	394	257	597	980	3,492	183	652
	7. Temple Servants	461	425	114	225	511	264	472	1,160	2,238	268	517
	9. Writers	565	403	32	558	269	173	828	560	4,500	80	643
	11. Musicians and Ballad reciters.	517	411	72	320	465	215	569	1,040	2,750	175	463
	12. Dancers and Singers ...	614	341	45	678	297	25	1,211	956	617	133	87
	12. (*a*) Chittári, &c.	521	410	69	339	487	174	602	1,095	2,317	169	357
	Total Class B.....	**509**	**418**	**73**	**330**	**447**	**223**	**632**	**1,043**	**2,976**	**175**	**499**
C.—Commercial.	14. Traders. **Total Class C**.....	**535**	**406**	**59**	**360**	**427**	**213**	**660**	**1,031**	**3,511**	**146**	**498**
D.—Artizan and Village Menial.	17. Goldsmiths	529	411	60	359	438	203	650	1,026	3,243	146	465
	18. Barbers	524	421	55	349	449	202	642	1,027	3,534	131	451
	19. Blacksmiths	520	413	67	384	438	178	717	1,028	2,585	162	407
	20. Carpenters, &c.	527	415	58	356	430	214	648	1,000	3,563	139	498
	22. Tailors	510	435	55	344	487	169	627	104	2,858	126	346
	23. Weavers, Calenderers & dyers	505	435	60	352	456	192	699	1,050	3,214	137	420
	24. Washermen	525	417	58	364	433	203	692	1,036	3,493	139	469
	26. Shepherds and wool-weavers	530	422	48	364	429	207	686	1,027	4,330	115	484
	26. (*a*), Cowherds, &c. ...	533	409	58	351	429	220	643	1,027	3,693	150	513
	27. Oil-pressers	509	440	51	356	439	205	716	1,019	4,092	116	466
	28. Potters	515	428	57	349	455	196	627	981	3,488	133	431
	30. Salt, &c., workers	538	415	47	384	419	197	704	996	4,161	113	470
	32. Goldsmith's refuse collectors.	527	404	69	346	457	197	638	1,024	2,778	170	431
	35. Fishermen, boatmen, &c. ...	529	426	45	370	438	192	705	1,037	4,276	106	439
	36. Distillers and Toddy-drawers.	522	422	56	368	439	193	665	982	3,246	133	441
	38. Leather-workers	500	445	55	389	419	192	806	971	3,578	125	463
	38. (*a*) Village watchmen, &c. ...	544	415	41	391	402	207	729	973	5,014	100	513
	Total Class D.....	**528**	**419**	**53**	**407**	**395**	**198**	**770**	**941**	**3,709**	**129**	**501**
E.—Vagrant, Minor Artizans and Performers, &c.	41. Earth workers, &c. ...	538	411	51	391	441	168	694	1,027	3,151	124	380
	43. Mat-makers, &c.	530	411	59	363	452	185	565	907	2,599	143	409
	44. Hunters, Fowlers, &c. ...	557	387	56	391	403	206	698	1,037	3,661	145	511
	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	523	412	66	370	458	172	677	1,055	2,519	158	376
	46. Tumblers and Acrobats ...	525	410	65	446	415	139	888	1,059	2,229	159	335
	47. Jugglers, snake-charmers and animal exhibitors ...	482	462	56	359	475	166	843	1,163	3,348	121	348
	Total Class E.....	**549**	**396**	**55**	**391**	**418**	**191**	**696**	**1,033**	**3,423**	**138**	**458**

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Class.	Group.	Distribution of 1,000 of population by civil condition.						Average number of females to 1,000 males.			Average.	
		Males.			Females.							
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Number of widowers to husbands.	Number of widows to wives.
IV.—Races and Nationalities.	48. Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin ...	560	408	32	391	427	182	651	976	5,354	78	425
	49. Mixed Asiatic Races ...	539	418	43	383	458	159	503	774	2,587	104	347
	50. Non-Asiatic Races ...	780	201	19	560	336	104	390	905	3,000	94	311
	51. Eurasians	630	334	36	564	311	125	1,024	106	3,954	108	402
	52. Christian Converts ...	571	395	34	449	384	167	738	910	4,578	87	437
	Averages...	**568**	**400**	**32**	**402**	**420**	**178**	**651**	**963**	**5,097**	**80**	**593**
	Caste Not Stated ...	497	430	73	332	464	204	562	905	2,361	169	440
	Grand Total.....	**539**	**414**	**47**	**364**	**425**	**211**	**668**	**1,017**	**4,435**	**114**	**498**

The Unmarried.

280. A noticeable feature of the above table is the general uniformity in the proportions of the unmarried among all classes of Hindús, indicating a preponderance (being more than 50 per cent) of this condition over the married and widowed. As exceptions to this rule may be mentioned certain castes of the minor groups, such as the forest and hill tribes, devotees, writers, dancers and singers and a few sections of the artizan guild, not excluding the large body of earth-workers, hunters, &c., who show apparent divergences; this fact, combined with the comparatively low proportions of the married of either sex among them, supports the proposition that marriage at a young age is not usually resorted to among those communities.

The Married.

281. It has been shown in Chapter V, that the preponderance in numerical strength, as between the two sexes, of the married is in favour of the females, who represent an excess of 11 persons per mille of husbands. Among males, the ratios are more or less about the average, *viz.*, 41·4 per cent, with the exception of the Brámhans, barbers, tailors, weavers, shepherds, oil-pressers, potters, fishermen and the out-castes.

Again the provincial average ratio of wives of all classes is 42·5 per cent, above which almost every group or large caste shows a rise, and the excess of wives over husbands in every group may be ascribed not only to the emigration of married males, but also to the influx into the various parts of this province of numbers of adult married women, unaccompanied by an equal number of male adults, in search of livelihood as labourers, domestic employés, &c. The only two groups that disclose fewer wives than husbands are the writers, dancers and singers. The difference may be explained by the fact that, the former (Kanakkan and Káyasth), who are immigrants from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and number only 114, all in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, show but 14 wives and 11 widows; whilst the dancers and singers are composed chiefly of prostitutes and their descendants, and the bonds of matrimony are conspicuous by their absence among them. Attention is likewise directed to para 144 above, in which, in discussing the preponderance of the sexes, the castes in which the females exceed the males have been enumerated. It only corroborates the fact that early marriage of females is held a *sine qua non* of respectability in the higher sections of Hindú society.

The Widowed.

282. From the figures in the last column of the table given above, it will be clear that the provincial average number of widows to wives, *viz.*, 498 in a thousand, or nearly one-half of the strength of the latter, is exceeded not only by the agricultural class, but principally by the

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Brámhans, devotees (ascetics and Lingáyet Vadérs), cowherds (Gollás), hunters (Bédás), and by the out-caste Holayás too. The rigid prohibition of the remarriage of widows, which prevails in all the higher castes and sub-divisions, is likewise an exciting cause for the undue swelling of this branch of the population.

General Proportion of Hindus in the Districts.

283. Adopting the age of 15 years as the average marriageable period among the Hindús, the following abstract is appended showing the relative proportions of child and adult marriages among them in each District. The civil condition of all the more important castes can be easily gleaned therefrom.

District.	Ratio per 1,000 Hindús.								
	Under 15 years.			15 and upwards.		All Ages.			
							Widowed.		
	Husbands to total Hindu Males.	Wives to total Hindu Females.	Husbands to Wives.	Husbands to Wives.	Wives to Husbands.	Wives to Husbands.	Widowers to Husbands.	Widows to Wives	Widowers to Widows.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Bangalore	7	109	66	1,040	961	1,045	113	467	231
2 Kólár	7	116	60	1,075	930	1,019	140	550	249
3 Tumkúr	6	102	54	1,058	945	1,032	133	552	234
4 Mysore	10	116	80	1,041	961	1,053	78	458	161
5 Hassan	4	49	76	1,000	1,000	1,045	104	506	197
6 Shimoga	7	90	77	1,173	853	932	160	561	306
7 Kadúr	3	74	45	1,163	860	925	126	508	209
8 Chitaldurg	5	65	72	1,043	959	1,019	134	488	269
For the Province.....	**7**	**96**	**71**	**1,062**	**941**	**1,021**	**116**	**502**	**227**

Marriage statistics of certain selected castes.

284. These statistics shed further light on the conjugal condition of every main caste, at the 4 different age-periods, between which the line of distinction has been drawn for each sex. Accordingly, the annexed summary is culled from the more elaborate table of marriage statistics appended. In it some 30 Hindú main castes, with populations exceeding 10,000 each, have been selected with a view to showing their respective general differences in the matter in question.

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Summary exhibiting the Civil Condition, &c., of the selected main castes among Hindus whose population exceeds 10,000 persons.

Class.	Group.	Main Caste.	Distribution of 1,000 persons of all ages over each condition.						Distribution of each civil condition over each age-period.							
			Males.			Females.			Single.							
									Males.				Females.			
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.
A. Agricultural.	1.	Kshatriya	536	401	63	353	445	202	500	170	312	18	739	198	63	...
		Marâṭa	525	410	65	354	438	208	515	206	265	14	775	172	51	2
	2 (a.)	Lingâyet (Cultivator)	531	409	60	366	430	204	495	204	289	12	720	203	73	4
		Tigula	529	425	46	385	444	171	561	198	230	11	801	150	45	4
		Vakkaliga	549	418	33	338	425	237	482	140	366	12	813	119	51	11
	4.	Koracha	513	422	65	372	464	164	588	169	228	15	729	191	76	4
		Korama	535	414	51	374	441	185	585	175	228	12	786	158	55	1
		Lambâṇi	580	379	41	418	448	134	545	175	269	11	735	177	84	4
B. Professional.	5.	Brâmhan	493	428	79	297	460	243	535	171	275	19	857	143	...	...
		Lingâyet (Jangama, &c.)	534	405	61	378	431	191	513	183	288	16	743	200	54	3
		Sâṭâni	516	416	68	330	450	220	527	177	277	19	810	166	23	1
C. Traders.	14.	Baṇajiga	522	418	60	338	441	221	488	176	317	21	761	161	63	15
		Kômaṭi	490	432	78	306	467	227	524	185	271	20	885	114	1	...
		Lingâyet (Trader)	545	399	56	375	416	209	498	213	275	14	728	203	64	5
		Nagarta	530	397	73	361	442	197	494	216	265	25	728	209	61	2

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Summary exhibiting the Civil Condition, &c., of the selected main castes among Hindus whose population exceeds 10,000 persons.—Continued.

Class.	Group.	Main Caste.	Distribution of 1,000 persons of all ages over each condition.						Distribution of each civil condition over each age-period.							
									Single.							
			Males.			Females.			Males.				Females.			
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.
D. Artizan and Village Menial.	17.	Páuchálu (Goldsmith)	529	411	60	359	438	203	509	215	262	14	770	188	39	3
	18.	Náyinda (Barber)	524	421	55	349	449	202	544	171	271	14	785	167	46	2
	22.	Darzi (Tailor)	510	435	55	344	487	169	554	191	242	13	821	164	15	0
	23.	Neyigé (Weaver)	506	434	60	353	455	192	535	188	264	13	783	169	43	5
	24.	Agasa (Washerman)	525	417	58	364	433	203	542	166	277	15	762	169	65	4
	26.	Kuruba (Shepherd)	530	422	48	364	429	207	543	186	262	9	766	161	68	5
	26 (*a*).	Gólla (Cowherd)	533	409	58	351	429	220	510	162	311	71	801	143	53	3
	27.	Gániga (Oil-presser)	509	440	51	356	439	205	535	156	295	14	776	185	37	2
	28.	Uppára (Salt, &c., worker)	538	415	47	384	419	197	526	203	260	11	743	176	76	5
	35.	Besta (Fisherman)	529	426	45	370	438	197	518	171	300	11	730	175	85	10
	36.	I'diga (Toddy-drawer)	522	422	56	368	439	193	495	186	311	18	732	177	83	8
	38.	Mádiga (Leather-worker)	528	419	53	407	396	197	538	178	261	23	748	139	93	2
	38 (*c*).	Holaya (Village watchman)	544	415	41	391	402	207	524	164	298	14	765	152	67	16
E. Vagrant Minor Artizans &c.	41.	Vadda (Earth worker)	538	411	51	391	441	168	560	158	271	11	794	152	50	4
	44.	Bédа (Hunter and Fowler)	557	387	56	391	403	206	515	126	336	23	752	129	92	27

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Summary exhibiting the Civil Condition, &c., of the selected main castes among Hindus whose population exceeds 10,000 persons.—Continued.

Class.	Group.	Main Caste.	Distribution of each civil condition over each age-period.																Averages (All ages.)				
			Married.								Widowed.								Number of Females to 1,000 Males.			Number of widowers to 1,000 husbands.	Number of widows to 1,000 wives.
			Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.								
			0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.		
A. Agricultural.	1.	Kshatriya	...	7	626	367	9	69	712	210	...	...	244	756	...	2	303	695	631	1,062	3,072	157	457
		Maráṭa ...	...	12	604	334	14	68	714	204	...	1	265	734	...	...	308	692	631	999	2,991	158	474
	2 (a).	Lingáyet (cultivator)	1	8	592	399	11	60	726	203	...	...	251	749	...	2	279	719	698	1,064	3,417	147	474
		Tigaḷa	...	2	582	416	4	44	774	178	...	...	182	818	...	...	266	734	713	1,020	3,426	108	386
		Vakkaliga	...	6	527	467	31	68	785	116	...	1	167	832	...	4	301	695	624	1,035	7,346	79	558
	4.	Koracha	...	...	617	383	4	15	782	199	...	...	282	738	...	...	254	746	676	1,024	2,339	154	353
		Korama	...	3	635	362	8	46	726	220	...	...	276	724	...	...	256	744	699	1,084	3,607	124	419
		Lambáṇi	...	4	595	401	1	27	802	170	...	...	271	729	...	...	232	768	649	1,067	2,902	109	298
B. Professional.	5.	Bráhman	5	24	619	352	31	130	659	180	1	4	240	755	3	20	304	673	580	1,036	2,986	184	529
		Lingáyet (Jangama, &c.) ...	...	5	607	388	6	64	755	175	...	...	220	780	...	1	293	706	712	1,068	3,141	151	444
		Sáṭáni	..	4	601	395	15	86	685	214	...	...	239	761	...	...	292	708	627	1,062	3,154	164	467
C. Traders.	14.	Baṇajiga	...	4	594	402	16	67	732	185	...	...	227	773	...	2	295	703	641	1,045	3,664	143	500
		Kómaṭi	...	14	606	380	35	140	643	182	...	...	220	780	...	10	317	673	570	988	2,657	181	486
		Lingáyet (Trader)	...	3	604	393	12	75	746	167	...	...	239	761	...	1	291	708	683	1,036	3,724	140	502
		Nagarṭa	...	7	629	364	16	71	747	166	...	2	306	692	...	1	323	676	620	1,015	2,446	185	446

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Summary exhibiting the Civil Condition, &c., of the selected main castes among Hindus whose population exceeds 10,000 persons.—*Concluded.*

Class.	Group.	Main Caste.	Distribution of each civil condition over each age-period.																Averages (All ages.)				
			Married.								Widowed.								Number of Females to 1,000 Males.			Number of widowers to 1,000 husbands.	Number of widows to 1,000 wives.
			Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.								
			0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.		
D. Artizan and Village Manial.	17.	Pánchála (goldsmith) ...	...	8	599	393	13	70	709	208	...	...	250	750	...	2	292	706	650	1,020	3,243	146	465
	18.	Náyinda (barber)	...	4	594	402	8	61	741	190	...	...	216	784	...	...	298	702	642	1,027	3,534	131	451
	22.	Darzi (tailor)	1	8	609	382	16	69	729	186	3	...	258	739	...	2	233	765	627	1,040	2,858	126	346
	23.	Neyigé (weaver)	1	8	607	384	18	84	711	187	...	1	231	768	...	2	283	715	700	1,053	2,225	137	421
	24.	Agasa (washerman)	...	5	601	394	12	55	758	175	...	...	228	772	...	1	297	702	692	1,036	3,493	139	469
	26.	Kuruba (shepherd)	...	3	604	393	8	65	752	175	...	...	252	748	...	1	278	721	696	1,027	4,330	115	484
	26 (*a.*)	Golla (cowherd)	...	6	580	414	8	50	748	194	...	...	236	764	...	1	314	685	643	1,027	3,693	150	512
	27.	Gániga (oil-presser)	1	3	611	385	7	52	708	233	...	...	231	769	...	1	287	712	716	1,019	4,092	116	466
	28.	Uppára (salt, &c., worker) ...	...	3	610	387	8	45	748	199	...	...	247	753	...	1	298	703	704	996	4,161	113	470
	35.	Besta (fisherman)	...	4	612	384	16	64	739	181	...	...	256	744	...	...	273	727	705	1,037	4,276	106	439
	36.	I'diga (toddy drawer) ...	...	3	646	351	13	57	766	164	...	...	291	709	...	2	310	688	665	982	3,246	133	441
	38.	Mádiga (leather-worker) ...	1	4	600	395	16	53	778	153	...	1	255	744	...	3	329	668	770	941	3,726	127	501
	38 (*a.*)	Holaya (village watchman) ...	...	4	563	430	15	57	776	152	...	1	202	797	...	2	284	714	720	973	5,014	100	513
E. Vagrant minor Artizans, &c.	41.	Vadda (Earth worker) ...	...	3	536	431	4	38	771	187	...	...	248	752	...	...	248	752	694	1,027	3,151	124	380
	44.	Béda (hunter and fowler) ...	...	2	587	411	10	54	801	135	...	1	191	808	...	2	335	663	698	1,037	3,661	145	511

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Distributing every 1,000 persons of 'all ages' over each condition, all the castes named, except Brámhans and Kómatís, show a uniform proportion of the unmarried males of 50 to 60 per cent or more than a half of the total population; and of spinsters the smaller ratio of about 40 per cent, with the exception of the 2 castes aforementioned, which show still more reduced numbers for both sexes; but the wandering tribe of Lambánís has a somewhat larger strength of bachelors and spinsters than the others.

Among the married of both sexes, every caste seems to be on a par, yielding from 40 to near 50 per cent for each sex; but as between husbands and wives, the latter preponderate, thereby emphasizing the observations already made in regard to the civil condition of females in general.

The figures for the widowed are only a reflex of the conclusions recorded for each religion. The widowers seldom exceed 7 per cent in any caste, if the Brámhans, Kómatís and Nagartás are excluded, as they show slightly higher ratios; whilst the widows amount to about a moiety of the strength of wives. The reason is plain enough: in every caste and tribe, the enforcement of life-long widowhood against the females has become an article of religious faith. In the case of those castes and sections which allow a kind of re-marriage of widows, their numbers are not nearly so staggering as amongst the communities following the rigid Brámhanical rule.

Distribution of each civil condition over each age-period.

285. Descending into details, it may be premised that, the four large age-periods, *viz.*, '*up to 9 years*,' '*10 to 14*,' '*15 to 39*,' and '*40 years and upwards*' formulate the limits between which the incidents of marriage and its dissolution usually occur in individual castes.

The Married Males.

286. Thus among males, child marriage is perceptible, out of the 30 castes selected, among the Lingáyet cultivators, tailors, weavers, oil-pressers and even the out-caste Mádigs, to the extent of one in a thousand between persons not yet 10 years old; but the Brámhan married boys of this age are five-fold and figure conspicuously as object-lessons in early marriage.

In the period between 10 and 15 years, all the castes, except the Korachás, revel in the married condition, though in varying proportions; and it is remarkable that, only in the upper and the middle classes are high proportions of boy-marriages seen: *e. g.*, the Kshatriyás and Marátás, Lingáyet cultivators, Vakkaligás, goldsmiths and weavers. The Brámhans and Kómatís of course take the lead at this age-division with the higher ratios of 24 and 14, respectively, in a thousand boys. And among the former, the five-fold accretion to the married ranks in the five years following the earliest age-period is very sudden and almost phenomenal. The event is traceable in a measure to the over-solicitude and precipitancy on the part of the more wealthy parents to see their sons married in good times and at a lucky season, and to bestow their daughters on well-to-do and eligible bridegrooms before the hands of the latter are bespoken by other match-makers.

It is in the period between 15 and 40 years that adult bachelors are mostly admitted into the ranks of married life; and every caste shows the maximum of husbands; for, in no caste is their proportion below 53 per cent, a ratio claimed by the Vakkaligás who generally marry late and do not consider themselves under any religious restrictions as to the age of marriage, and among whom inequality of age between husband and wife is not therefore so common.

Seventeen castes bear the highest ratios of married men, *i. e.*, over 60 per cent; the chief of them are:—

Kshatriya ...	... 62·6	Kómati ...	... 60·6
Maráta ...	... 60·4	Nagarta ...	... 62·9
Koracha ...	... 61·7	Darzi ...	... 60·9
Korama ..	... 63·5	Neyigé ..	... 60·7
Brámhan ...	... 61·9	Gánига ...	... 61·1
Lingáyet ..	... 60·7	Idiga ...	... 64·6

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In the ranks of the married beyond the age of 40 and upwards, the proportions range from 38 to 47 per cent. This condition probably embraces a majority of cases of the remarriage of widowers in the upper and middle classes, and a large number of first marriages in communities in which the marriage of adult females is in vogue.

Married Females.

287. Turning to the other sex, girl-marriages yield tangible ratios at the earliest period of 9 years. The smallest ratio borne by any of the selected castes is one per cent, while the highest is claimed by the Kómatís, evidencing the prevalence of the early marriage custom in a greater degree than among the Brámhans, whose child-wives are fewer by four in a thousand. The nomadic Koracha, Lambáni and Vadda exhibit much lower proportions than even one per cent.

In the lustrum immediately succeeding the 1st decade, girl-wives increase from about four per cent among the lower castes to 14 in a hundred amongst the Kómatís, who in this too exceed the Brámhans by one per cent.

The 3rd or mid-division is the period between 15 and 40, the *ne plus ultra* limit, beyond which no female of whatever caste is usually suffered to remain a spinster, except when she is wholly consigned to a religious life, or becomes a prostitute. It is in this period that the conjugal condition is fully developed. Uniformly high ratios (70 to 80 per cent) are presented by the selected castes; the Brámhans and Kómatís alone falling as low as 66 and 64 per cent, respectively.

In the fourth period, *viz.*, '40 years and over,' which advances one end into fogeyism, cases of marriage seldom occur, and the strength of the married naturally declines, as proved by the comparatively low proportions indicated, ranging between 11 and 22 per cent.

Widowers.

288. Widowers at the earliest periods up to 14 years, are only exceptional cases occurring amongst the Brámhans, Darzís, Maráțás, Vakkaligás, Nagartás and Neiygés (weavers). But among people of the age of 15 and upwards, they come into prominence. Those of the age of 40 and over indicate uniformly higher proportions.

Widows.

289. This branch of statistics shows a few cases of child widowhood among the Brámhans before the age of 10. In the next higher age-period, 10 to 14 years, they increase seven-fold, or two in a hundred, followed by the Kómatís with but one per cent similarly bereaved. About 20 other castes, too, are not wanting in girl-widows, though in much smaller proportions.

The widows of over 40 years of age in every caste are more bountiful than those between 15 and 39 years, numbering from 66 per cent among the Bédás to 77 in the same number among the Lambánís.

Averages.

290. In the proportions borne by the females to 1,000 males in each civil condition, the spinsters are considerably fewer than the bachelors among all the selected castes in ratios varying from 58 to 77 per cent. The wives on the contrary outnumber the husbands at rates from 19 to 68 for every thousand of the latter, although the Maráțás, Kómatís and four lower castes including the Holayás and Mádigs have fewer wives than husbands.

Amongst the bereaved, the women far surpass the other sex in the average, culminating in the phenomenal ratio of 7,346 widows for every thousand widowers among the cultivating Vakkaligás.

The average of widowers to husbands call for little comment, seeing that the highest ratio presented by any caste is under 200 for every 1,000 husbands; the lowest rate of 80 being represented by the cultivating Vakkaligás.

While reviewing the general civil condition proportions in the country, it was noted in para 148 above that the widows of all ages formed 50 per cent of the wives. This conclusion is corroborated by the averages yielded by some of the large Hindú castes, such as the Brámhans, Vakkaligás, Lingáyets, Gollás, Bédás and the out-castes; in all of them the widows form more than a moiety of wives, whilst nearly all the selected castes approach the standard. A few of

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the lower castes may, however, be singled out as representing low averages, such as the Tigala, Koracha, Lambáṇi, Darzi and Vaḍḍa: among whom only 400 widows can be confronted with 1,000 wives.

Boy and girl marriages, &c.

291. In order to further elucidate the statistics of the Hindú boy and girl marriages, the general proportions of which have been exhibited in para 284 relating to certain selected castes, a summary is annexed, wherefrom the tendency and extent of early marriages among Hindús may be judged. The extreme ratios of the married boys and girls amongst a few castes are therein exhibited, together with the adults cross-wise for both sexes.

Proportion Table of statistics regarding marriage amongst Hindus, showing the ten main castes containing

(A.) Highest ratio of husbands under 15 years. Caste.	Number per 1000.	(B.) Highest ratio of wives under 15 years. Caste.	Number per 1000.	(C.) Highest ratio of husbands under 15 to wives of the same age. Caste.	Number per 1000.	Widows to wives. (D.) Highest ratio. Caste.	Number per 1000.	(E.) Lowest ratio. Caste.	Number per 1000.	Widowers to Husbands. (F.) Highest ratio. Caste.	Number per 1000.	(G.) Lowest ratio. Caste.	Number per 1000.
I. Brámhaṇ ...	37	I. Kómaṭi ...	210	I. Kammára ...	210	I. Kuruba (Forest tribes)	657	I. Lambáṇi ...	299	I. Nagarta ...	185	I. Vakkaliga ...	79
II. Kómaṭi ...	18	II. Brámhaṇ ...	197	II. Brámhaṇ ...	171	II. Vakkaliga ...	558	II. Darzi ...	346	II. Brámhaṇ ...	184	II. Holaya ...	100
III. Kammára ...	17	III. Sátáni ...	123	III. Maráṭa ...	146	III. Ládar ...	540	III. Dásari ...	353	III. Kómaṭi ...	181	III. Besta ...	106
IV. Maráṭa ...	13	IV. Néyigá ...	121	IV. Lambáṇi ...	140	IV. Brámhaṇ ...	529	IV. Ráchévár (Chitári)	357	IV. Ráchévár (Chitári)	169	IV. Tigaḷa ...	108
V. Néyigá ...	11	V. Vakkaliga ...	118	V. Jaṭṭi ...	125	V. Holaya ...	513	V. Vaḍḍa ...	380	V. Sátáni ...	164	V. Lambáṇi ...	109
VI. Lingáyet (Cultivator)	10	VI. Lingáyet (Devotees)	116	VI. Lingáyet (Cultivator)	120	VI. Golla ...	512	VI. Góṇiga ...	383	VI. Kammára ...	163	VI. Uppára ...	113
VI. Darzi ...													
VII. Pánchála ...	9	VII. Ládar ...	113	VII. Golla ...	104	VII. Béda ...	511	VII. Mudali ...	384	VII. Mudali ...	159	VII. Kuruba (Shepherd)	115
VIII. Kshatriya ...	7	VIII. Darzi ...	108	VIII. Pánchála ...	103	VIII. Lingáyet (Traders).	502	VIII. Pillé ...	386	VIII. Maráṭa ...	158	VIII. Gáṇiga ...	116
VIII. Vakkaliga ...		VIII. Dásari ...						VIII. Tigaḷa ...					
VIII. Golla ...													
IX. Baṇajiga ...	6	IX. Baṇajiga ...	104	IX. Darzi ...	99	IX. Mádiga ...	501	IX. Kammára ...	406	IX. Kshatriya ...	157	IX. Vaḍḍa ...	124
IX. Agasa ...													
IX. Mádiga ...													
X. Náyinda ...	5	X. Kshatriya ...		X. Dásari ...	91	X. Baṇajiga ...	500	X. Méda ...	409	X. Dásari ...	154	X. Darzi ...	126
X. Kumbára ...		X. Besta ...											
X. Besta ...													
X. Holaya ...													

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In boy-husbands under 15 years, the Brámhan heads the list with 37 per mille of the total number of boys of that age, or more than twice the number of the Kómati, who ranks next; and the Kammára is close upon the latter. The Maráta is nearer to the last than the cultivating Lingáyet, the tailyr and a few other large castes, who follow in serial order, the list ending with the minimum of 5 in a thousand. It is remarkable that in the case of the lower series, more than one caste bear the same ratios.

With respect to girl-wives, who far surpass the boy-husbands, the Kómati takes the lead, throwing the Brámhan behind. The large castes of the Nevigé and Vakkailga occupy a middling position, while the Kshatriya stands last; and apart from the Brámhans and Kómatis, all the castes on the list show, from their large proportions, that the early marriage of young girls does prevail among them more than their religious exigencies seem to demand.

But even in the ratio of boy-husbands to girl-wives under the age of 15, the Brámhan stands conspicuous, although the Kammára shows 84 wives more than the former; and the Maráțás and Lambánis are nearer the Brámhan average. The mendicant Dásari too appears with 91 boy-husbands among a thousand wives.

Looking at the proportions of widows and widowers, wives and husbands respectively, all the large castes named disclose the fact, which has been repeatedly pointed out in the foregoing pages, that the widows are no fewer than a half of the wives. The exceptionally heavy proportion claimed by the hill Kurubás shows that the re-marriage of widows is not very general with them.

292. The followers of Islám are exhibited in the Caste returns under the two great divisions of (1) *Asiatics of reputed foreign origin* and (2) *Mixed Asiatic Races*. Their racial subdivisions are commonly co-extensive with their religious sects. In para 152 *ante*, the civil condition of the Musalmáns at the different age-periods has been fully exhibited, together with the variation between them and the Hindús in respect of each branch of the civil condition. It will suffice, therefore, to show the territorial differences between them and the larger body of Hindús, in relation to the marriage both of children and adults of both sexes. For this purpose, the marginal table is inserted, containing the several proportions of the marriage condition by Districts.

Musalmans.

	District.	Average number per 1,000 Musalmans.						
		Under 15 years.			Of all ages.			
		Husbands to total boys.	Wives to total girls.	Husbands to wives.	Wives to husbands.	Widows to wives.	Widowers to husbands.	Widowers to widows.
1	Bangalore ...	3	59	51	1,020	309	73	183
2	Kólár ...	13	90	144	935	358	72	215
3	Tumkúr ...	2	57	35	1,024	408	81	193
4	Mysore ...	4	57	70	977	407	73	150
5	Hassan ...	4	52	77	907	444	71	177
6	Shimoga ...	5	57	88	978	467	108	237
7	Kadúr ...	3	50	60	767	486	74	199
8	Chitaldurg ...	2	52	135	962	366	89	253
	Average for the Province	5	60	83	963	423	77	188

In the averages of boy-husbands to total boys under 15 years, the Musalmáns are fewer than the Hindús in all the Districts but Kólár and Chitaldurg, in which they exceed the latter by 6 and 2 married boys, respectively. In regard to girl-wives also, all the Districts but Kólár show about the same averages; the figures are however uniformly lower than the Hindú averages in every District, though Hassan shows but 3 more wives in a thousand Musalman girls; and even the provincial Musalman average falls short of that of the Hindús by

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as much as 36 married girls. But, in the proportion of boy-husbands to girl-wives of the same age (under 15), the Hindús are outnumbered by the Musalmans in the Kólár, Shimoga and Chitaldurg Districts, which circumstance also raises the provincial average for Musalmans.

Regarding marriage for all ages, none of the Districts corresponds with or rises above the Hindú figures. Even the provincial averages show a similar depression in every particular.

Christians

293. As regards the races and sects of the non-Asiatics comprising the Europeans, Eurasians and also Christian converts, full details have already been tendered, *vide* para 87 *ante*.

Mean age by caste

294. The annexed summary exhibits the average age at which a male or female of every caste is married or widowed :—

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Married.				Widowed.			
				Of all ages.		Of 15 years and upwards.		Of all ages.		Of 15 years and upwards.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
				Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
A	1. Military and Dominant.	Kshatriya	Hindu.	39·36	33·07	39·53	34·89	52·07	50·07	52·07	50·16
		Maráta	,,	39·89	32·80	40·13	34·71	51·32	49·98	51·37	49·99
		Ráchevár	,,	39·79	34·33	39·79	35·82	54·72	51·78	54·72	51·78
	2. Chief agricultural Cultivators.	Lingáyet	,,	40·30	32·94	40·57	34·59	51·85	50·86	51·85	50·92
		Tigala	,,	40·99	32·59	41·04	33·61	54·05	51·37	54·08	51·38
		Vakkaliga	,,	42·57	29·55	42·76	31·69	54·55	50·01	54·61	50·19
		Iraliga	,,	40·35	30·13	40·35	30·89	52·78	50·52	52·78	50·52
		Koracha	,,	39·96	33·65	39·96	34·09	51·49	51·73	51·49	51·73
	4. Forest and Hill tribes.	Koruma	,,	39·22	33·78	39·30	35·05	51·02	51·68	51·02	51·68
		Karuba	,,	39·35	33·86	39·35	34·89	52·28	49·27	52·28	49·27
		Lambáni	,,	40·45	32·58	40·57	33·18	51·19	52·45	51·19	52·45
B	5. Priests.	Bráhman	,,	38·50	30·71	39·30	31·49	51·92	49·01	52·14	49·98
		Lingáyet	,,	40·05	31·72	40·18	33·22	52·84	50·44	52·84	50·47
		Tirthankara	Jain.	41·89	31·08	42·16	33·13	52·97	51·69	52·97	51·69
		Sátáni	Hindu.	40·29	32·72	40·34	35·11	52·24	50·51	52·24	50·51
	6. Devotees.	Digambara	Jain.	41·71	31·54	42·02	33·62	52·12	50·21	52·12	50·55
	12. Dancers and Singers.	Nattuva	Hindu.	40·39	33·96	40·39	34·82	49·37	53·50	49·37	53·50
	12 (a) Chitari, &c.	Ráchevár (Chitragára.)	,,	39·22	32·01	39·33	33·32	52·99	50·01	52·99	50·01
		Kómati	,,	39·51	30·51	39·60	64·66	52·80	49·22	52·80	49·60
		Banajiga	,,	40·18	32·77	40·60	34·06	52·63	50·33	52·64	50·41
		Ládar	,,	39·76	33·64	39·76	36·24	51·50	48·90	51·50	49·21
C	14. Traders.	Lingáyet	,,	40·21	31·54	40·30	33·41	52·24	50·51	52·25	50·55
		Mudali	,,	39·25	34·81	39·30	36·25	53·80	51·86	53·80	51·86
		Nagarta	,,	39·21	31·07	39·41	33·42	49·95	49·47	50·04	49·50
		Jain (unspecified)	Jain.	39·49	31·65	39·50	33·78	54·63	47·77	55·20	47·90
		S'rávaka	,,	42·26	27·39	42·56	29·97	49·39	46·05	49·39	46·19
D	17. Goldsmiths	Páncháls (Akkasále.)	Hindu.	39·92	32·94	40·17	33·15	51·87	50·39	51·88	50·50
	18. Barbers	Náyinda	,,	40·49	32·60	40·61	34·14	54·03	50·29	54·05	50·29
	19. Blacksmiths	Kammára (Pánchála)	,,	38·86	33·34	39·31	35·17	51·64	50·39	51·64	50·39
	20. Carpenters, &c.	Badagi (Pánchála)	,,	39·44	33·55	39·74	35·73	52·45	50·72	52·45	50·76

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Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Married.				Widowed.			
				Of all ages.		Of 15 years and upwards.		Of all ages.		Of 15 years and upwards	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
				Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
D—Artisan and Village menial.—(*Concluded.*)	22. Tailors	Darzi	Hindú	39·78	32·16	40·03	34·11	51·45	52·31	51·60	52·40
	23. Weavers, &c.	Neyige	..	39·82	31·94	40·09	34·20	52·41	50·70	52·47	50·77
	24. Washermen	Agasa	..	40·22	32·10	40·36	33·60	52·60	50·27	52·65	50·33
	26. Shepherds and Wool-weavers.	Kuruba	..	40·20	32·03	40·31	33·63	51·80	50·92	51·81	50·97
	26. (*b*) Cowherds, &c.	Golla	..	40·84	32·85	41·02	34·18	52·32	49·76	52·32	49·79
	27. Oil-pressers	Gánjiga	..	39·98	34·15	40·07	35·56	52·49	50·65	52·49	51·69
	28. Potters	Kumbára	..	39·84	33·67	39·96	35·13	51·28	50·93	51·28	50·95
	30. Salt, &c. workers.	Uppára	..	40·01	33·20	40·10	34·41	51·96	50·33	51·96	50·38
	35. Fishermen, &c.	Besta	..	38·99	32·05	39·10	33·89	51·68	51·11	51·68	51·12
	36. Distillers and Toddy drawers.	Idiga	..	38·86	31·68	38·95	33·24	50·55	49·84	50·55	49·91
	38. Leather-workers.	Mádiga	..	40·25	31·31	40·41	32·83	51·66	48·60	51·72	49·21
	38. (*a*) Village watchmen, &c.	Holaya	..	41·40	31·26	41·53	32·84	53·38	50·60	53·42	50·76
	41. Earth-workers and stone-dressers.	Vadda	..	41·46	32·91	41·53	33·83	51·93	51·94	51·93	51·94
	43. Mat-makers, &c.	Méda	..	38·46	33·41	38·55	34·45	54·07	51·51	54·07	51·51
E—Vagrant minor Artisans and performers, &c.	44. Hunters, Fowlers, &c.	Bédá	..	40·83	30·74	40·89	32·06	53·75	49·01	53·77	49·08
	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	Jógi	..	39·90	33·94	39·93	34·71	54·09	51·63	54·09	51·63
F—Races and Nationalities.	48. Non-Indian Asiatic Races.	Dáyaré	Musalmán.	45·24	34·00	45·32	34·53	57·83	53·29	57·83	53·29
		Mogal	..	40·47	33·97	40·60	34·08	52·70	52·14	52·70	52·14
		Pat'hán	..	41·87	33·03	42·01	34·14	52·58	52·61	52·68	52·63
		Sayad	..	49·57	34·05	40·86	35·04	49·82	52·85	49·82	52·99
		Shékh	..	43·03	31·43	43·15	32·79	52·68	52·38	52·76	52·54
	49. Mixed Asiatic Races.	Labbé	..	39·41	33·90	39·60	35·23	54·29	52·28	54·29	52·28
		Pindári	..	39·36	33·33	39·36	37·26	54·58	50·84	54·58	50·84
		Pinjári	..	39·58	34·25	39·69	34·64	52·26	52·42	52·26	52·42
	50. Non-Asiatic Races	Europeans	Christian	41·64	36·13	41·68	36·21	53·85	52·77	53·17	53·29
	51. Eurasians	Eurasians	..	41·91	36·25	41·91	36·33	52·27	52·16	52·00	52·16
	52. Christian Converts	Native Christians.	..	40·41	32·41	40·52	33·17	49·93	50·52	50·03	50·51

Of Husbands among Hindus.

295. Confining the review to the 2nd category of marriage as regards age, since the incidents occurring below the age of 15 are comparatively few, the mean-age results by castes, as arranged in the above table, do not appear to materially differ from those yielded for religions. Thus, among Hindú males, the highest average age of marriage, represented by the large caste of the cultivating Vakkaliga (42·76 years), falls short of the period shown as the average for that religion by less than 4 years; whilst between the extremes of the Hindú castes, the relative differences do not go far beyond the same interval, indicating that in the upper classes the averages are close on either side of 40 years.

Of Wives.

296. Of the married females, the average ages begin with the lowest period of 31·69 (or 32 years) among the Vakkaliga women and terminate with the Iraliga wives at the highest period *viz.*, 39·89 or 40 years; and the general difference between the averages of husbands and wives is about 10 years in favor of the latter, irresistably leading

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to the conclusion that the females are married at a younger age than the males in every section of Hindú society.

Of Widowers.

297. The mean age of widowers by caste generally accords with the average for the religion, *viz.*, 51·88 (or 52 years), though in the case of several individual castes it is more.

The averages for widows vary with every caste, and range from 49 to about 54 years; whilst the mean age of the sex for the Hindú race nearly corresponds with the lowest average.

With regard to the widowed, the observation elsewhere made may be repeated here that when a Hindú woman becomes a widow, she remains a widow to the end of her life; whereas a widower more frequently than not marries again and continues a married man for the rest of his life.

Musalmans.

298. The Musalmáns betray a somewhat greater difference between the average ages of husband and wife than the Hindús, as the intervals of marriage amongst the different clans and nationalities marshalled under Islám range from 2 to over 10 years; the difference however almost accords with the mean ages for the creed, *viz.*, 40·65 years for husbands and 30·76 years for wives.

As between widowers and widows, the variation is inconsiderable, except in the case of the Dáyarás, whose averages are higher by about 5 years for widowers and about one year for widows.

Christians.

299. The Christians, tabulated under "Races and Nationalities," embrace, as already explained, the three sections, *viz.*, (1) the Foreign or non-Asiatic races, such as Europeans, &c., (2) Eurasians and (3) Native Christians. The two former respectively show, for husbands, the average ages of 41·68 and 41·22 years, and for wives, 36·21 and 36·33 years. Again for the widowed, the Europeans have 55·17 years as the age of a widower and 53·20 of a widow. From these averages, however, the Eurasians show a divergence more in regard to widowers than widows.

The Native Christians, regarded as a distinct body, show a considerable variation from the two immediately preceding classes in respect of the married and widowed. Their average figures indicate that marriage and widowhood occur 2 to 3 years earlier with them than among the Europeans or Eurasians.

Jains.

300. The Jains, though counted as of an independent creed, file in with the generality of the Hindús as regards married males; but the S'rávaka females seem to marry at least five years earlier than the Hindús generally; whilst the mean ages of the reversed condition show among these people that their women also share the fate of their Hindú sisters some five or six years too soon.

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Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Distribution of 1,000 persons of all ages.					
				Males.			Females.		
				Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
A.—Agricultural.	1. Military and Dominant.	Kshatriya	Hindu	536	401	63	353	445	202
		Maráṭa	,,	525	410	65	354	438	208
		Rá'chévár	,,	530	409	61	391	423	186
		Total Group 1		*528*	*408*	*64*	*356*	*440*	*204*
	2. Other Agricultural. (a) Cultivators.	Lingáyet	Hindu	531	409	60	366	430	204
		Pillé	,,	503	440	57	355	465	180
		Tigala	,,	529	425	46	385	444	171
		Vakkaliga	,,	549	418	33	338	425	237
		,, Sáda	Jain	570	356	74	318	433	249
		Total Vakkaliga		*549*	*418*	*33*	*338*	*425*	*237*
		Total Group 2		*547*	*417*	*36*	*342*	*426*	*232*
	4. Forest and Hill tribes.	Iráliga	Hindu	485	453	62	498	361	131
		Koracha	,,	513	422	65	372	464	164
		Korama	,,	535	414	51	374	441	185
		Kuruba	,,	468	461	71	292	427	281
		Lambáni	,,	589	379	11	418	448	134
		Total Group 4		*555*	*396*	*49*	*396*	*449*	*154*
		Total Class A		**547**	**416**	**37**	**344**	**428**	**228**
B.—Professional.	5. Priests.	Bráhman	Hindu	493	428	79	297	460	243
		Dásari	,,	474	456	70	336	491	173
		Lingáyet	,,	534	405	61	378	431	191
		Sátáni	,,	516	416	68	330	450	220
		Tírt'hankara	Jain	531	387	82	322	424	254
		Total Group 5		*505*	*421*	*74*	*319*	*451*	*230*
	6. Devotees.	Digambara	Jain	549	381	70	330	398	272
		Gósáyi	Hindu	612	321	67	502	298	200
		Lingáyet, Vaḍér	,,	540	394	57	364	409	227
		Total Group 6		*551*	*379*	*70*	*349*	*391*	*257*
	7. Temple Servants.	Bráhman	Hindu	461	425	114	225	511	264
	9. Writers.	Kaṇakkan and Káyast'h	Hindu	563	463	32	558	269	173
	11. Musicians and Ballad reciters.	Bhát Rája	Hindu	517	411	72	320	465	215
	12. Dancers & Singers.	Naṭuva	Hindu	614	341	45	678	207	25
	12. (a) Chittári, &c.	Ráchévar	Hindu	521	410	69	339	487	174
		Total Class B		**509**	**418**	**73**	**330**	**447**	**223**

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BY AGE AND CASTE.

each age by civil condition.

0 to 9.						10 to 14.						15 to 39.					
Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
1,000	...	...	985	15	...	973	27	...	692	303	5	385	579	36	54	793	153
1,000	...	...	979	21	...	957	42	1	671	328	1	344	613	43	45	793	162
1,000	...	...	997	3	...	1,000	...	...	725	275	...	346	619	35	63	808	129
1,000	...	...	*982*	*18*	...	*961*	*36*	...	*681*	*317*	*2*	*350*	*602*	*48*	*49*	*794*	*157*
998	2	...	982	18	...	971	29	...	740	257	3	374	589	37	67	789	144
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	760	240	...	361	691	38	71	828	101
1,000	...	...	995	5	...	994	6	...	749	251	...	322	656	22	43	845	112
999	1	...	958	46	1	971	29	...	572	414	14	471	516	13	45	787	168
1,000	...	...	973	27	...	1,000	...	...	334	633	33	483	482	35	14	783	203
999	*1*	...	*954*	*46*	...	*970*	*29*	*1*	*572*	*414*	*14*	*471*	*516*	*13*	*46*	*786*	*168*
998	*1*	...	*957*	*42*	*1*	*972*	*28*	...	*599*	*389*	*12*	*458*	*527*	*15*	*47*	*789*	*164*
1,000	...	...	995	5	...	1,000	...	...	906	94	...	201	761	38	54	859	87
1,000	...	...	994	6	...	1,000	...	...	909	91	...	298	659	43	65	839	96
1,000	...	...	989	11	...	986	14	...	744	256	...	306	659	35	53	825	122
1,000	...	...	992	8	...	1,000	...	...	740	260	...	351	614	35	72	717	211
1,000	...	...	998	2	...	984	16	...	860	140	...	397	574	29	83	844	73
1,000	...	...	995	5	...	988	12	...	*841*	*159*	...	*358*	*609*	*33*	*73*	*836*	*91*
999	**1**		**960**	**40**	...	**872**	**28**	...	**614**	**375**	**11**	**450**	**533**	**17**	**48**	**791**	**161**
992	8	...	944	53	3	889	108	3	395	558	47	323	631	46	...	806	194
987	13	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	639	361	...	286	678	36	72	823	105
1,000	...	...	991	9	...	981	19	...	733	265	2	372	595	33	50	810	140
1,000	...	...	975	25	...	983	17	...	587	413	...	350	610	40	20	812	168
1,000	...	...	981	19	...	970	30	...	605	395	...	430	498	42	25	809	166
994	*6*	...	*958*	*40*	*2*	*918*	*79*	*3*	*488*	*478*	*34*	*338*	*620*	*42*	*15*	*806*	*179*
997	3	...	975	24	1	967	33	...	621	357	22	495	468	37	44	754	202
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	553	436	11	145	726	129
...	...	...	954	46	...	1,000	...	...	685	315	...	389	599	12	80	730	190
997	*3*	...	*974*	*25*	*1*	*971*	*29*	...	*673*	*311*	*16*	*486*	*481*	*33*	*64*	*745*	*191*
1,000	...	...	893	107	...	917	83	...	400	580	20	272	672	56	...	816	184
917	83	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	875	125	...	483	517	...	231	692	77
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	984	16	...	638	362	...	416	556	28	58	790	152
1,000	...	...	984	16	...	1,000	...	...	899	101	...	488	478	34	644	348	8
1,000	...	...	998	2	...	984	16	...	711	289	...	343	621	36	30	849	121
995	**5**	...	**959**	**39**	**2**	**923**	**75**	**2**	**506**	**462**	**32**	**346**	**613**	**41**	**44**	**786**	**170**

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Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	40 and over. Males. Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Females. Single.	Married.	Widowed.
A.—Agricultural.—*Continued.*	1. Military and Dominant.	Kshatriya	Hindu	11	723	233	1	399	606
		Maráṭa ...	,,	31	742	224	2	383	615
		Ráchevár ...	,,	15	744	221	...	422	578
		Total Group 1.....	...	*58*	*731*	*228*	*2*	*390*	*608*
	2. Other Agricultural. (a) Cultivators.	Lingáyet	Hindu	30	760	210	7	370	623
		Pillé ...	,,	35	751	211	...	433	567
		Tigula ...	,,	26	804	170	7	385	608
		Vakkaliga ...	,,	29	851	120	18	226	756
		,, Sáda ...	Jain	33	713	254	...	240	760
		Total Vakkaliga.....	...	*29*	*851*	*120*	*18*	*226*	*756*
		Total Group 2.....	...	*29*	*842*	*129*	*16*	*245*	*739*
	4. Forest and Hill tribes.	Uraliga ...	Hindu	29	765	206	10	453	537
		Koracha ...	,,	36	743	221	7	428	565
		Korama ...	,,	31	775	191	2	413	585
		Kuruba ...	,,	63	710	227	6	328	666
		Lambáni ...	,,	34	805	161	10	421	569
		Total Group 4.....	...	*35*	*784*	*181*	*7*	*446*	*577*
		Total Class A.....		**30**	**836**	**134**	**15**	**257**	**728**
B.—Professional.—*Continued.*	5. Priests.	Bráhman ...	Hindu	41	689	270	...	395	665
		Dásari ...	,,	70	744	249	7	458	535
		Lingáyet ...	,,	40	757	223	6	356	638
		Satáni ...	,,	43	728	229	2	382	616
		Trivalúkara ...	Jain	78	670	252	3	260	737
		Total Group 5.....	...	*11*	*702*	*257*	*1*	*344*	*655*
	6. Devotees.	Digambara ...	Jain	85	700	215	10	260	730
		Gósáyi ...	Hindu	466	356	178	53	353	614
		Lingáyet, Vaḍér ...	,,	69	690	241	...	356	644
		Total Group 6.....	...	*114*	*666*	*220*	*12*	*281*	*701*
	7 Temple Servants.	Bráhman ...	Hindu	30	575	395	...	200	701
	9a. Writers.	Kanakkan and Káyasth ...	Hindu	267	600	133	100	200	400
	11. Musicians and Ballad reciters.	Bhat Rája ...	Hindu	53	693	255	...	302	698
	12. Dancers and Singers.	Natuva ...	Hindu	53	772	175	121	440	139
	12 (a) Chittári, &c.	Ráchevár ...	Hindu	43	701	256	7	402	591
		Total Class B.....		**43**	**702**	**255**	**9**	**345**	**646**

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BY AGE AND CASTE.—*Continued.*

Distribution of each Civil Condition over each age-period.

Single.								Married.							
Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.
500	170	312	18	739	108	63	...	...	7	626	367	9	69	712	210
515	206	265	14	775	172	51	2	...	12	604	384	14	68	714	204
532	182	268	18	768	173	59	...	...	...	622	378	2	61	697	240
511	*194*	*280*	*15*	*764*	*180*	*55*	*1*	...	*9*	*612*	*379*	*12*	*68*	*713*	*207*
495	204	289	12	720	203	73	4	1	8	592	399	11	60	726	203
456	171	361	12	701	218	81	...	...	...	688	312	...	53	719	228
561	198	230	11	801	150	45	4	...	2	582	416	4	44	774	178
482	140	366	12	813	119	57	11	...	6	527	467	31	68	785	116
500	156	330	14	917	64	19	...	...	...	527	473	18	89	776	117
482	*140*	*366*	*12*	*813*	*119*	*57*	*11*	...	*6*	*527*	*467*	*31*	*68*	*785*	*116*
486	*147*	*355*	*12*	*804*	*127*	*58*	*11*	*1*	*6*	*534*	*459*	*28*	*66*	*780*	*126*
674	163	149	14	809	129	58	4	...	...	605	395	4	12	815	169
588	169	228	15	729	191	76	4	...	...	617	383	4	15	782	199
585	175	228	12	786	158	55	1	...	3	635	362	8	46	726	220
461	150	357	32	713	172	109	6	...	...	635	365	4	41	738	217
545	175	269	11	735	177	84	4	...	4	595	401	1	27	802	170
559	*173*	*255*	*13*	*745*	*174*	*78*	*3*	...	*3*	*609*	*388*	*4*	*29*	*781*	*186*
491	**150**	**347**	**12**	**799**	**132**	**59**	**10**	**1**	**6**	**541**	**452**	**27**	**65**	**777**	**131**
535	171	275	19	857	143	...	...	5	24	619	352	31	130	659	180
569	170	257	4	170	195	90	5	7	...	632	361	...	75	699	226
513	183	288	16	743	200	54	3	...	5	607	388	6	64	755	175
527	177	277	19	810	166	23	1	...	4	601	395	15	86	685	214
456	136	370	38	798	168	31	3	...	6	549	445	12	83	748	157
529	*174*	*279*	*18*	*810*	*171*	*18*	*1*	*3*	*18*	*614*	*365*	*24*	*111*	*683*	*182*
395	167	401	37	777	163	52	8	2	8	548	442	15	78	736	171
211	117	406	266	602	287	83	28	...	...	612	388	...	...	703	297
525	157	291	27	730	185	85	...	...	...	625	375	31	76	684	209
391	*166*	*393*	*50*	*742*	*178*	*71*	*9*	*1*	*7*	*506*	*426*	*17*	*73*	*724*	*186*
531	203	251	15	844	156	...	...	...	20	672	308	45	100	703	152
314	172	400	114	379	241	104	276	40	...	600	360	...	71	643	286
449	169	358	24	718	207	75	....	...	3	603	394	...	81	709	210
498	145	342	15	191	114	604	91	...	...	603	397	7	29	747	217
506	200	276	18	740	218	38	4	...	4	633	363	...	62	770	168
523	**173**	**285**	**19**	**781**	**160**	**52**	**7**	**3**	**17**	**614**	**366**	**23**	**108**	**637**	**182**

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Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Widowed. Males. 0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	Females. 0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.
A.—Agricultural.—*Continued.*	1. Military and Dominant.	Kshatriya	Hindu ...	...	...	244	756	...	2	303	695
		Maráta	,, ...	...	1	265	734	...	...	308	692
		Ráchévár	,, ...	...	...	239	761	...	...	253	747
		Total Group 1.....	... ...	...	...	*353*	*742*	...	*1*	*303*	*696*
	2. Other Agricultural. (a) Cultivators.	Lingáyet	Hindu ...	...	...	251	749	...	2	279	719
		Pillé	,, ...	...	...	333	667	...	...	227	773
		Tigala	,, ...	...	...	182	818	...	...	266	734
		Vakkaliga	,, ...	...	1	167	832	...	4	301	695
		,, Sáda ...	Jain ...	...	...	184	816	...	8	350	642
		Total Vakkaliga.....	... ...	...	*1*	*166*	*833*	*1*	*4*	*300*	*695*
		Total Group 2.....	....	...	*1*	*179*	*820*	...	*4*	*298*	*698*
	4. Forest and Hill tribes.	Iraliga	Hindu ...	...	...	222	778	...	...	220	780
		Korncha	,, ...	...	...	262	738	...	...	254	746
		Korama	,, ...	...	...	276	734	...	...	256	744
		Kuruba	,, ...	...	...	238	762	...	...	330	670
		Lambáni	,, ...	...	...	271	729	...	...	232	768
		Total Group 4.....	... ...	...	...	*267*	*733*	...	..	*250*	*750*
		Total Class A.....	... ...	...	**1**	**189**	**810**	**1**	**4**	**296**	**699**
B.—Professional.—*Continued.*	5. Priests.	Brámhan	Hindu ...	1	4	240	755	3	20	304	673
		Dásari	,, ...	...	...	220	780	...	...	252	748
		Lingáyet	,, ...	...	...	220	780	...	1	293	706
		Sátáni	,, ...	...	...	239	761	...	...	292	708
		Tirt'hankara	Jain ...	...	..	216	784	...	..	256	744
		Total Group 5.....	... ...	*1*	*3*	*236*	*760*	*3*	*15*	*293*	*684*
	6. Devotees.	Digambara ...	Jain ...	...	...	242	758	2	7	288	703
		Gósáyi	Hindu ...	...	...	71	929	...	...	186	814
		Lingáyet (Vaḍér) ...	,, ...	...	...	87	913	...	...	320	680
		Total Group 6.....	... ...	...	...	*218*	*782*	*1*	*6*	*284*	*709*
	7. Temple Servants. ...	Brámhan	Hindu ...	...	...	209	791	...	7	307	686
	9. Writers. ...	Kanakkan and Káyast'h...	Hindu ...	...	...	..	1,000	...	...	111	889
	11. Musicians and Ballad reciters.	Bhát Rájn ...	Hindu ...	...	...	173	827	...	...	294	706
	12. Dancers and Singers.	Naṭuva	Hindu ...	...	...	327	673	...	...	280	800
	12 (*a*). Chittári, &c. ...	Ráchévár	Hindu ...	...	...	216	784	...	...	307	693
			Total Class B.....	**1**	**3**	**236**	**760**	**3**	**15**	**297**	**685**

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BY AGE AND CASTE.—*Continued.*

Average number of females to 1,000 males.

Single.					Married.				
All Ages.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	All Ages.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.
631	932	736	124	30	1,062	...	11,714	1,209	605
631	950	376	121	73	999	64,500	8,809	1,182	531
729	1,139	750	173	...	1,108	...	...	1,242	703
639	*954*	*596*	*124*	*53*	*1,024*	*87,000*	*7,362*	*1,193*	*561*
698	1,021	696	175	275	1,064	9,152	8,207	1,304	541
551	847	704	123	...	826	...	...	863	605
713	1,018	539	141	230	1,020	21,000	30,167	1,356	439
624	1,052	530	98	577	1,035	50,525	12,700	1,541	250
534	980	217	31	...	1,163	...	...	1,711	287
624	*1,052*	*530*	*97*	*577*	*1,035*	*50,548*	*12,713*	*1,441*	*257*
430	*1,048*	*549*	*104*	*540*	*1,036*	*43,825*	*12,347*	*1,511*	*284*
798	958	630	310	250	966	...	...	1,302	413
676	838	766	223	181	1,024	...	...	1,299	532
699	939	631	170	66	1,064	...	15,555	1,218	646
622	963	712	189	117	904	...	....	1,072	549
649	876	653	203	232	1,067	...	6,727	1,437	452
664	*886*	*666*	*201*	*190*	*1,052*	...	*10,048*	*1,349*	*506*
635	**1,035**	**557**	**107**	**50**	**1,036**	**44,439**	**11,967**	**1,488**	**301**
580	929	487	...	...	1,036	7,006	5,630	1,102	530
725	904	830	254	1,000	1,098	...	...	1,214	688
712	1,032	781	132	151	1,068	...	14,672	1,328	482
627	964	585	52	51	1,062	...	23,812	1,211	575
549	960	680	45	27	192	...	14,333	1,353	349
616	*955*	*571*	*38*	*39*	*1,045*	*7,793*	*6,467*	*1,161*	*521*
536	1,055	524	69	118	935	8,000	8,888	1,257	361
843	2,407	2,066	173	88	955	...	...	1,097	730
896	1,247	1,057	261	...	1,406	...	...	1,540	783
597	*1,133*	*642*	*107*	*107*	*980*	*11,500*	*10,000*	*1,254*	*430*
472	750	363	...	...	1,160	..	5,800	1,214	571
828	1,000	1,166	214	2,000	560	...	...	600	444
569	910	698	119	...	1,040	...	25,000	1,223	555
1,211	464	950	2,142	7,303	956	...	...	1,184	523
602	879	657	83	136	1,095	...	16,750	1,330	507
632	**944**	**585**	**116**	**221**	**1,043**	**7,909**	**6,593**	**1,167**	**519**

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MARRIAGE STATISTICS BY AGE AND CASTE.—*Continued.*

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Average number of females to 1,000 males. (*Concluded*). Widowed. All Ages.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	All Ages. Number of widowers to 1,000 husbands.	All Ages. Number of widows to 1,000 wives.
A.—Agricultural.—*Continued.*	1. Military and Dominant...	Kshatriya ...	Hindu ...	3,072	...	...	3,789	2,817	157	457
		Maráta	,, ...	2,991	...	1,000	3,470	2,821	158	474
		Rácheyár ...	,, ...	3,266	...	...	347	3,204	149	440
		Total Group 1...	... ...	*3,024*	...	*3,500*	*356*	*2,837*	*158*	*466*
	2. Other Agricultural. (*a*) Cultivators.	Lingáyet ...	Hindu ...	3,417	...	...	3,801	3,285	147	474
		Pillé	,, ...	2,444	...	...	1,667	2,833	130	386
		Tigala	,, ...	3,426	...	...	5,327	329	108	386
		Vakkaliga ...	,, ...	7,346	14,714	28,261	13,321	6,128	79	558
		,, Sáda ...	Jain ...	3,237	...	...	6,143	2,548	206	575
		Total Vakkaliga...	... ...	*7,339*	*14,714*	*28,391*	*13,307*	*6,122*	*79*	*558*
		Total Group 2...	... ...	*9,700*	*13,125*	*29,347*	*11,001*	*5,615*	*86*	*544*
	4. Forest and Hill tribes...	Iraliga	Hindu ...	2,000	...	...	2,625	1,821	137	283
		Koracha ...	,, ...	2,339	...	...	2,274	654	154	353
		Korama ...	,, ...	3,607	...	...	3,340	3,709	124	419
		Kuruba... ...	,, ...	3,975	...	...	5,526	3,491	153	657
		Lambáni ...	,, ...	2,902	...	...	2,487	3,056	109	298
		Total Group 4...	... ...	*2,959*	...	..	*2,759*	*3,033*	*122*	*344*
		Total Class A...	... ...	**6,137**	**13,125**	**27,280**	**9,619**	**5,299**	**90**	**533**
B.—Professional.—*Continued.*	5. Priests ...	Brámhan ...	Hindu ...	2,986	8,000	16,429	3,791	2,671	184	529
		Dásari	,, ...	2,512	...	...	2,889	2,406	154	353
		Lingáyet ...	,, ...	3,141	...	...	4,175	2,845	151	444
		Sátáni	,, ...	3,154	...	...	3,872	2,933	164	487
		Tírt'hankara ...	Jain ...	2,783	...	...	3,292	2,643	213	598
		Total Group 5...	... ...	*3,023*	*8,000*	*16,607*	*3,812*	*2,720*	*175*	*507*
	6. Devotees ...	Digambara ...	Jain ...	3,485	...	...	4,229	3,300	183	683
		Gósáyi	Hindu ...	3,071	...	...	8,000	2,692	209	672
		Lingáyet (Vaḍér) ...	,, ...	5,434	...	...	...	4,047	144	556
		Total Group 6.....	... ...	*3,492*	...	...	*4,618*	*3,217*	*183*	*652*
	7. Temple Servants	Brámhan ...	Hindu ...	2,238	...	...	3,285	1,913	268	517
	9. Writers ...	Kankkan & Káyasth.	Hindu ...	4,500	...	...	...	4,000	80	643
	11. Musicians and ballad-reciters...	Bhat Ráju ...	Hindu ...	2,750	...	...	4,666	2,348	175	463
	12. Dancers and Singers	Naṭuva... ...	Hindu ...	617	...	...	377	734	133	87
	12 (*a*). Chittári, &c.	Rácheyár ...	Hindu ...	2,317	...	...	3,306	2,046	169	357
		Total Class B.....		**2,976**	**8,091**	**16,821**	**3,747**	**2,684**	**175**	**499**

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MARRIAGE STATISTICS BY AGE AND CASTE.—*Continued*

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each age by civil condition. All Ages. Males. Single.	Males. Married.	Males. Widowed.	Females. Single.	Females. Married.	Females. Widowed.
C—Commercial.	14. Traders ...	Banajiga	Hindu ...	522	418	60	338	441	221
		Kómati ...	,, ...	490	432	78	306	467	227
		Ládar ...	,, ...	502	434	64	345	425	230
		Lingáyet ...	,, ...	545	399	56	375	416	209
		Mudali ...	,, ...	525	410	65	354	467	179
		Nagarta ...	,, ...	530	397	73	361	442	197
		Jain (unspecified) ...	Jain ...	542	376	82	309	375	316
		S'rávaka ...	,, ...	635	292	73	403	330	267
		Total Group 14 ...	...	535	406	59	360	427	213
		Total Class C ...	...	**535**	**406**	**59**	**360**	**427**	**213**
D—Artisan and Village Menial.	17. Goldsmiths ...	Pánchála ...	Hindu ...	529	411	60	359	438	203
	18. Barbers ...	Náyinda ...	,, ...	524	421	55	319	449	202
	19. Blacksmiths ...	Kammára ...	,, ...	520	413	67	384	438	178
	20. Carpenters, &c. ...	Badagi ...	,, ...	527	415	58	356	430	214
	22. Tailors ...	Darzi ...	,, ...	510	435	55	344	467	189
	23. Weavers, Calenderers and dyers. ...	Góniga ...	,,	449	487	64	323	490	187
		Néyigé ...	,, ...	506	434	60	353	455	192
		Total Group 23 ...	...	505	435	60	352	456	192
	24. Washermen ...	Agasa ...	,, ...	525	417	58	364	433	203
	26. Shepherds and wool weavers ...	Kuruba ...	,, ...	530	422	48	364	429	207
	26. (*a*). Cowherds ...	Golla ...	,, ...	533	409	58	351	429	220
	27. Oil pressers ...	Gániga ...	,, ...	509	440	51	356	439	205
	28. Potters ...	Kumbára ...	,, ...	515	428	57	349	455	196
	30. Salt, &c, workers. ...	Uppára ...	,, ...	538	415	47	384	419	197
	32. Goldsmith's refuse collectors ...	Jalagára ...	,, ...	527	404	69	346	457	197
	35. Fishermen, boatmen, Pálki bearers ...	Besta ...	,, ...	529	426	45	370	438	192
	36. Distillers and toddy drawers ...	Idiga ...	,, ...	522	422	56	368	439	193
	38. Leather-workers ...	Mádiga ...	,, ...	528	419	53	407	396	197
		Móchi ...	,, ...	471	471	58	371	442	187
		Total Group 38 ...	...	500	445	55	389	419	192
	38. (*a*) Village watchmen, &c. ...	Hólaya ...	,, ...	544	415	41	391	402	207
		Total Class D ...	...	**528**	**419**	**53**	**407**	**395**	**198**

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Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Distribution of 1,000 persons of ages 0 to 9.					
				Males.			Females.		
				Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
C—Commercial—*Contd.*	14. Traders	Banajiga	Hindu ...	1,000	...	...	974	26	...
		Kómiti	,, ...	1,000	...	...	943	57	...
		Láder	,, ...	1,000	...	...	965	35	...
		Lingáyet	,, ...	999	1	...	982	18	...
		Mudali	,, ...	1,000	...	...	991	9	...
		Nagarta	,, ...	1,000	...	...	974	26	...
		Jain (unspecified) ...	Jain ...	991	5	4	990	10	...
		Srávaka	,, ...	1,000	...	...	968	28	4
		Total Group 14 ...		*999*	*1*	...	*978*	*22*	...
		Total Class C ...		**999**	**1**	...	**978**	**22**	...
D—Artisan and Village Menial—*Contd.*	17. Goldsmiths ...	Páncháļa	,, ...	999	1	...	980	20	...
	18. Barbers ...	Náyinda	,, ...	1,000	...	...	988	12	...
	19. Blacksmiths ...	Kammára	,, ...	1,000	...	...	988	12	...
	20. Carpenters, &c. ...	Badagi	,, ...	1,000	...	...	978	22	...
	22. Tailors	Darzi	,, ...	998	1	1	974	26	...
	23. Weavers, Calenderers and dyers ...	Góniga	,, ...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
		Sóyigo	,, ...	998	2	...	972	28	...
		Total Group 23 ...		*998*	*2*	...	*972*	*28*	...
	24. Washerman ...	Agasa	,, ...	1,000	...	...	981	19	...
	26. Shepherds and wool-weavers ...	Kuruba	,, ...	999	1	...	988	12	...
	26 (*a*). Cowherds ...	Golla	,, ...	1,000	...	...	988	12	...
	27. Oil-pressers ...	Gáṇiga	,, ...	999	1	...	989	11	...
	28. Potters ...	Kumbára	,, ...	1,000	...	...	983	17	...
	30. Salt &c., workers ...	Uppára	,, ...	1,000	...	...	988	12	...
	32. Goldsmith's refuse collectors ...	Jalagára	,, ...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
	35. Fishermen, boatmen, Pálakhi bearers ...	Besta	,, ...	1,000	...	...	974	25	1
	36. Distillers and toddy drawers ...	Idiga	,, ...	1,000	...	...	979	21	...
	38. Leather-workers ...	Mádiga	,, ...	998	2	...	980	20	...
		Mochi	,, ...	1,000	...	...	991	9	...
		Total Group 38 ...		*999*	*1*	...	*985*	*15*	...
	38 (*a*). Village watchmen, &c.	Holaya	,, ...	999	1	...	981	19	...
		Total Class D ...		**998**	**2**	...	**980**	**20**	...

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BY AGE AND CASTE.—*Continued*

each age by civil condition.

10 to 14						15 to 39						40 and over					
Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
982	18	...	645	351	4	337	581	32	52	789	159	50	745	205	21	318	641
937	63	....	340	638	22	322	636	42	1	806	193	42	699	259	...	337	643
1,000	...	....	684	294	17	366	597	37	11	778	211	38	748	216	...	403	597
991	9	....	708	290	2	371	596	33	61	786	153	38	757	205	8	317	675
993	7	....	745	255	....	366	605	29	62	823	115	60	693	247	3	467	530
977	21	2	704	294	2	340	605	55	53	794	153	65	692	243	4	354	642
992	8	...	663	326	11	455	519	26	40	672	288	85	611	304	...	249	751
974	26	...	738	248	14	626	324	50	60	664	276	108	653	239	30	120	850
985	*15*	....	*673*	*323*	*4*	*372*	*594*	*34*	*54*	*788*	*158*	*43*	*745*	*21*	*11*	*328*	*661*
985	**15**	**...**	**673**	**323**	**4**	**372**	**594**	**34**	**54**	**788**	**153**	**34**	**745**	**212**	**11**	**328**	**661**
971	29	...	683	309	5	347	615	38	36	809	155	35	755	210	4	387	609
982	18	...	681	319	...	351	619	30	40	813	147	33	771	196	4	374	622
940	60	...	727	273	...	324	635	41	36	824	140	38	718	244	1	431	568
986	14	...	700	298	2	369	600	31	48	788	164	38	747	215	....	393	607
964	36	...	624	372	4	306	659	35	13	888	99	31	779	190	....	413	587
986	14	...	641	359	..	206	752	42	42	860	98	6	787	207	...	417	583
966	34	...	607	390	3	325	641	34	38	824	138	30	761	209	7	381	612
966	*34*	...	*608*	*389*	*3*	*323*	*643*	*34*	*39*	*824*	*137*	*30*	*761*	*209*	*7*	*382*	*611*
978	22	...	719	278	3	355	613	32	57	796	147	36	757	207	8	344	648
986	14	..	676	322	2	342	628	30	61	797	142	23	802	175	8	331	661
972	28	..	697	301	2	398	569	33	46	785	169	41	759	200	5	353	642
985	15	...	742	257	1	348	625	27	35	812	153	33	785	182	3	411	586
981	19	...	716	282	2	347	617	35	53	812	135	31	773	196	5	413	582
988	12	...	783	214	3	346	626	28	72	782	146	29	796	175	9	373	618
1,000	...	...	526	474	..	321	643	36	64	808	128	40	680	280	...	367	633
983	17	...	698	301	1	368	605	27	77	794	129	29	805	166	17	356	627
986	14	...	720	276	4	360	604	36	71	788	141	47	751	202	13	347	640
980	19	1	725	268	7	343	623	34	93	748	159	67	753	180	39	301	660
964	36	...	628	372	...	333	642	25	28	824	148	...	798	202	..	414	586
972	*28*	....	*677*	*320*	*3*	*338*	*632*	*30*	*60*	*786*	*154*	*34*	*775*	*191*	*19*	*358*	*623*
983	17	...	717	278	5	400	579	21	66	786	148	35	815	150	23	286	686
980	**19**	**1**	**724**	**269**	**7**	**342**	**624**	**34**	**92**	**749**	**159**	**67**	**753**	**180**	**40**	**301**	**659**

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Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Distribution of each civil condition — Single. Males. 0 to 9.	Males. 10 to 14.	Males. 15 to 39.	Males. 40 and over.	Females. 0 to 9.	Females. 10 to 14.	Females. 15 to 39.	Females. 40 and over.
C—Commercial—*Continued.*	14. Traders ...	Banajiga	Hindu ...	486	176	317	21	761	161	66	15
		Kómati	,, ...	524	185	271	20	885	114	1	...
		Ládar	,, ...	497	157	330	16	764	235	11	...
		Lingáyet	,, ...	498	213	275	14	728	203	64	5
		Mudali	,, ...	487	188	301	24	721	208	69	2
		Nagarta	,, ...	494	216	265	25	728	209	61	2
		Jain (unspecified) ...	Jain ...	384	200	381	35	721	227	52	...
		Srávaka	,, ...	523	170	472	35	650	278	59	13
		Total Group 14 ...		*495*	*201*	*286*	*18*	*743*	*190*	*60*	*7*
		Total Class C ...		**495**	**201**	**286**	**18**	**743**	**190**	**60**	**7**
D—Artisan and Village Menial—*Continued.*	17. Goldsmiths ...	Pánchála	Hindu ...	509	215	262	14	770	188	39	3
	18. Barbers	Náyinda	,, ...	544	171	271	14	785	167	46	2
	19. Blacksmiths ...	Kummára	,, ...	523	209	253	15	753	211	35	1
	20. Carpenters, &c., ...	Badagi	,, ...	501	180	304	15	737	214	49	...
	22. Tailors	Darzi	,, ...	554	191	242	13	821	164	15	...
	23. Weavers, Calonderers, and dyers ...	Góniga	,, ...	596	212	189	3	830	115	55	...
		Neyigá	,, ...	535	188	264	13	783	169	43	5
		Total Group 23 ...		*536*	*188*	*263*	*13*	*784*	*168*	*43*	*5*
	24. Washermen ...	Agasa	Hindu ...	542	166	277	15	762	169	65	4
	26. Shepherds and wool-weavers ...	Kuruba ...	,, ...	543	186	262	9	766	161	68	5
	26 (*a*). Cowherds, &c., ...	Golla	,, ...	510	162	311	17	801	143	53	3
	27. Oil-pressers ...	Gániga	,, ...	535	156	295	14	776	185	37	2
	28. Potters	Kumbára	,, ...	523	178	287	12	767	169	60	4
	30. Salt, &c., workers ...	Uppára	,, ...	526	203	260	11	743	176	76	5
	32. Goldsmith's refuse collectors ...	Jalagára	,, ...	556	188	261	15	705	227	68	...
	35. Fishermen, boatmen, Pálakhi bearers ...	Besta	,, ...	518	171	300	11	730	175	85	10
	36. Distillers and Toddy drawers	Idiga	,, ...	485	186	311	18	732	177	83	8
	38. Leather-workers ...	Mádiga	,, ...	538	178	261	23	748	139	93	20
		Móchi	,, ...	529	159	312	...	783	189	28	...
		Total Group 38 ...		*531*	*169*	*286*	*14*	*765*	*164*	*61*	*10*
	38 (*a*). Village watchmen, &c.	Holaya	Hindu ...	524	164	298	14	765	152	67	16
		Total Class D ...		**533**	**178**	**261**	**23**	**748**	**139**	**93**	**20**

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BY AGE AND CASTE—*Continued.*

over each age period.

Married.								Widowed.							
Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 13.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.
...	4	594	402	16	67	732	185	...	...	227	773	...	2	295	705
...	14	606	380	35	140	643	182	...	...	220	780	...	10	317	672
...	...	623	377	23	80	656	241	...	...	262	738	...	8	329	663
...	3	604	394	12	75	746	167	...	...	239	761	...	1	291	705
...	2	636	362	5	54	688	253	...	...	191	809	...	...	251	749
...	7	629	364	16	71	747	166	...	2	306	692	...	1	323	676
2	5	627	366	6	92	726	174	11	...	146	843	...	4	371	625
...	10	581	409	23	115	797	65	...	...	329	671	4	8	411	577
...	*4*	*601*	*392*	*14*	*77*	*735*	*174*	...	...	*238*	*762*	...	*2*	*295*	*703*
...	**4**	**604**	**392**	**14**	**77**	**735**	**174**	...	...	**238**	**762**	...	**2**	**295**	**703**
...	8	599	393	13	70	709	208	...	...	250	750	...	2	292	706
...	4	594	402	8	61	741	190	...	...	216	784	...	...	298	702
...	17	626	357	8	70	705	217	...	...	250	750	...	...	296	704
...	3	628	369	14	75	680	231	...	...	232	768	...	1	284	715
1	8	609	382	16	69	729	186	3	...	258	739	...	2	233	765
...	3	635	362	...	42	745	213	...	...	271	729	...	...	222	778
1	8	607	384	18	84	711	187	...	1	231	768	...	2	283	715
1	*8*	*608*	*383*	*17*	*81*	*701*	*188*	...	*1*	*232*	*767*	...	*2*	*282*	*716*
...	5	601	394	12	55	758	175	...	...	228	772	...	1	297	702
...	3	604	393	8	65	752	175	...	...	252	748	...	1	278	721
...	6	580	414	8	50	748	194	...	...	236	764	...	1	314	685
1	8	611	380	7	52	708	233	...	...	231	769	...	1	287	712
...	4	614	382	10	51	718	221	...	...	268	732	...	1	278	721
...	5	610	387	8	45	748	199	...	...	247	753	...	1	296	703
...	...	679	321	...	155	655	190	...	...	222	778	...	...	240	760
...	4	612	384	16	84	739	161	...	...	256	744	...	...	273	727
...	3	646	351	13	57	766	164	...	...	291	709	...	2	310	688
...	4	600	395	16	53	778	153	...	1	255	744	...	3	329	668
...	6	600	394	6	94	688	212	...	...	190	810	...	...	292	708
...	*5*	*600*	*395*	*11*	*74*	*733*	*182*	...	...	*223*	*777*	...	*1*	*311*	*688*
...	4	566	430	15	57	776	152	...	1	202	797	...	2	284	714
1	**5**	**600**	**394**	**16**	**53**	**778**	**153**	...	**1**	**254**	**745**	...	**3**	**329**	**668**

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Class	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Average Number of females Single. All ages.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.
C.—Commercial—*Concluded.*	14. Traders ...	Banajiga	Hindu ...	641	1,004	586	128	433
		Komati	,, ...	570	962	353	2	...
		Ládar	,, ...	700	1,000	1,000	24	...
		Lingáyet	,, ...	683	908	653	161	235
		Mudali	,, ...	560	837	620	128	53
		Nagarta	,, ...	620	913	603	112	49
		Jain (unspecified) ...	Jain ...	455	855	517	62	...
		Srávaka	,, ...	566	1,136	929	71	217
		Total Group 14.....		*660*	*991*	*621*	*110*	*259*
		Total Class C.....		**660**	**991**	**621**	**140**	**259**
D.—Artisan and Village Menial—*Concluded.*	17. Goldsmiths ...	Panchála ...	,, ...	650	984	569	96	126
	18. Barbers ...	Náyinda ...	,, ...	642	925	624	110	124
	19. Blacksmiths ...	Kammára ...	,, ...	717	1,032	73	98	40
	20. Carpenters, &c., ...	Badagi ...	,, ...	648	952	767	106	...
	22. Tailors ...	Darzi ...	,, ...	627	930	537	40	...
	23. Weavers, Calenderers and dyers ...	Góniga	,, ...	640	831	347	187	...
		Néyige	,, ...	709	1,026	632	113	254
		Total Group 23.....		*699*	*1,021*	*627*	*114*	*253*
	24. Washermen ...	Agasa	,, ...	692	972	704	163	227
	26. Shepherds and wool-weavers ...	Kuruba	,, ...	686	981	665	180	377
	26. (*a*). Cowherds ...	Golla	,, ...	643	1,010	567	110	126
	27. Oil-pressers ...	Ganiga	,, ...	716	1,039	846	90	117
	28. Potters ...	Kumbára	,, ...	627	920	597	132	187
	30. Salt, &c., workers ...	Uppára	,, ...	704	994	612	201	322
	32. Goldsmith's refuse collectors ...	Jalagára	,, ...	698	848	769	167	...
	35. Fishermen, boatmen Pálakki bearers ...	Besta	,, ...	705	994	721	200	652
	36. Distillers and toddy drawers	Uliga	,, ...	665	1,005	635	177	283
	38. Leather-workers ...	Mádiga	,, ...	770	1,079	603	274	638
		Mochi	,, ...	811	1,244	1,000	75	...
		Total Group 38.....		*806*	*1,162*	*802*	*175*	*269*
	38 (*a*). Village watchmen &c. ...	Holaya	,, ...	720	1,051	668	162	799
		Total Class—D.....		**780**	**1,083**	**604**	**274**	**542**

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BY AGE AND CASTE—*Continued.*

to 1,000 males.

Married.					Widowed.					All Ages.	
All ages.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	All ages.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	Number of widowers to 1,000 husbands.	Number of widows to 1,000 wives.
1,015	78,000	17,440	12,880	482	3,664	...	21,000	4,767	3,332	145	599
998	227,000	9,789	1,049	573	2,857	...	...	3,874	2,293	181	446
998	...	...	1,051	639	3,646	...	...	4,988	3,221	148	540
1,033	22,125	30,086	128	441	3,724	...	47,000	4,543	3,406	140	502
947	...	31,000	1,025	662	2,284	...	...	3,000	2,115	159	384
1,015	75,000	11,535	1,205	463	2,446	...	1,000	2,581	2,391	185	446
737	2,000	30,000	926	377	3,090	...	...	7,846	2,293	217	842
1,006	...	11,666	1,509	144	3,237	...	...	4,040	2,784	251	807
1,031	*35,625*	*20,292*	*1,256*	*456*	*3,511*	*8,000*	*18,800*	*4,365*	*3,234*	*146*	*498*
1,031	**35,625**	**20,292**	**1,256**	**456**	**3,511**	**8,000**	**13,800**	**4,365**	**3,234**	**146**	**498**
1,020	29,556	8,651	1,309	541	3,243	...	24,000	3,786	3,052	146	465
1,027	61,000	15,594	1,281	487	3,554	...	...	4,881	3,162	131	451
1,028	...	4,273	1,157	626	2,585	...	...	3,057	2,428	162	407
1,000	...	22,833	1,074	520	3,563	...	...	4,356	3,318	139	498
1,040	39,000	8,650	1,146	507	2,858	...	...	2,590	2,955	126	346
876	...	14,000	1,051	526	2,625	...	...	2,154	2,890	131	383
1,053	14,583	11,510	1,232	545	3,225	...	7,000	3,940	3,006	137	421
1,050	*1,250*	*11,527*	*1,228*	*515*	*3,214*	...	*7,000*	*3,902*	*3,002*	*157*	*420*
1,036	37,503	12,071	1,304	461	3,493	...	...	4,557	3,172	139	460
1,027	17,495	20,612	1,279	457	4,330	...	16,000	4,769	4,176	115	484
1,027	22,500	8,345	1,323	480	3,693	...	...	494	3,313	150	513
1,019	18,666	19,666	1,179	616	4,092	...	...	5,662	3,784	116	446
981	45,000	12,000	1,148	556	3,188	...	...	3,507	3,141	133	431
996	15,200	13,197	1,221	515	4,161	...	...	4,973	3,886	113	470
1,094	...	...	1,053	617	2,778	...	...	3,000	2,714	170	431
1,037	120,333	17,525	1,252	488	4,276	...	...	4,553	4,375	106	439
982	...	16,655	1,165	460	3,246	...	...	3,461	3,161	133	441
941	14,347	11,423	1,221	364	3,726	2,000	10,333	4,806	3,328	127	502
1,000	...	16,000	1,147	537	3,429	...	...	5,250	3,000	128	423
971	*7,174*	*13,712*	*1,184*	*454*	*3,578*	*2,000*	*5,167*	*5,028*	*3,164*	*128*	*462*
973	25,197	15,018	1,333	345	5,014	4,250	23,800	7,030	4,491	100	513
941	**14,365**	**11,443**	**1,221**	**364**	**3,709**	**5,375**	**10,333**	**4,807**	**3,327**	**129**	**501**

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Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Distribution of 1,000 persons of All Ages. Males. Single.	Males. Married.	Males. Widowed.	Females. Single.	Females. Married.	Females. Widowed.
E.—Vagrant Minor Artisans and Performers.	41. Earth-workers & stone-dressers ...	Vaddar	Hindu ...	538	411	51	391	441	168
	43. Mat-makers, &c. ...	Méda ...	,, ...	530	411	59	363	452	185
	44. Hunters and Fowlers...	Béda	,, ...	557	387	56	391	403	206
	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	Budabudike	,, ...	512	412	76	421	451	128
		Jógi	,, ...	524	412	64	366	456	178
		Mondaru	,, ...	528	378	94	258	516	226
		Total Group 45.....	... ...	*522*	*412*	*66*	*370*	*458*	*172*
	46. Tumblers and Acrobats.	Dombar	,, ...	527	406	67	480	401	119
		Rácheváar (Jatti) ...	,, ...	521	418	61	374	444	182
		Total Group 46....	... ...	*525*	*410*	*65*	*446*	*415*	*139*
	47. Jugglers, Snake-charmers, and animal exhibitors.	Gáradiga	... ...	482	462	56	359	475	166
		Total Class E.....	... ...	**549**	**396**	**55**	**391**	**118**	**191**
F.—Races and Nationalities.	48. Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin.	Dáyaré	Musalman ...	512	374	14	381	381	238
		Hanifi	,, ...	513	402	85	335	471	194
		Mogal	,, ...	551	402	47	386	442	172
		Musalmán (unspecified) ...	,, ...	540	412	48	379	462	159
		Pat'hán	,, ...	556	406	38	385	433	182
		Sharifi	,, ...	523	402	75	421	426	153
		Sayad	,, ...	555	406	39	377	445	178
		Shékh	,, ...	564	410	26	398	420	182
		Total Group 48.....	... ...	*509*	*408*	*32*	*394*	*427*	*182*
	49. Mixed Asiatic Races.	Labbé	Musalman ...	539	430	31	369	470	161
		Máplé	,, ...	483	464	53	407	482	111
		Méman	,, ...	609	352	39	508	371	120
		Pindaré	,, ...	561	397	39	380	436	184
		Pinjári	,, ...	515	415	70	391	473	136
		Total Group 49.....	... ...	*539*	*418*	*43*	*383*	*458*	*159*
	50. Non-Asiatic Races ...	European	Christian ...	780	201	19	560	336	104
	51. Eurasians ...	Eurasian	,, ...	630	334	36	564	311	125
	52. Christian Converts ...	Native-Christian ...	,, ...	571	394	34	449	384	167
		Total Class F.....		**568**	**400**	**32**	**402**	**420**	**178**
		Caste not stated		497	430	73	332	464	204
		Grand Total.....		**539**	**414**	**47**	**364**	**425**	**211**

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BY AGE AND CASTE.—*Continued.*

each age by civil condition.

0 to 9.						10 to 14.						15 to 39.					
Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
1,000	...	...	995	5	...	987	13	...	778	222	...	373	595	32	49	848	103
1,000	...	...	996	4	...	986	14	...	806	194	...	338	636	26	81	804	115
1,000	...	...	986	14	...	990	9	1	692	303	5	441	534	25	84	755	161
1,000	...	...	994	6	...	984	16	...	867	133	...	355	616	29	64	857	79
1,000	...	...	992	8	...	995	5	...	832	168	...	316	654	30	56	832	112
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	400	527	73	...	839	161
1,000	...	...	*993*	*7*	...	*992*	*8*	...	*839*	*161*	...	*321*	*649*	*30*	*55*	*836*	*109*
997	3	...	992	8	...	1,000	...	...	918	82	...	359	606	35	225	715	60
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	984	16	...	818	182	...	359	645	16	26	839	135
998	*2*	...	*994*	*6*	...	*991*	*6*	...	*890*	*110*	...	*352*	*619*	*29*	*165*	*752*	*83*
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	913	87	...	217	735	50	76	803	121
1,000	...	...	**989**	**11**	...	**989**	**11**	...	**729**	**268**	**3**	**414**	**558**	**28**	**74**	**785**	**141**
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	991	9	1	883	117	...	471	526	3	83	784	133
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	708	292	...	394	567	39	61	778	161
1,000	...	...	995	5	...	981	19	...	800	200	...	368	605	27	54	840	106
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	982	18	...	690	310	...	378	600	23	33	868	99
999	1	...	987	13	...	984	16	...	801	198	1	395	582	23	54	840	106
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	970	30	...	132	818	50	52	839	109
997	3	...	983	10	1	971	29	...	821	176	3	400	579	21	45	855	100
998	2	...	990	9	1	989	11	...	714	280	6	457	528	15	46	847	107
998	*2*	...	*999*	*10*	...	*985*	*15*	...	*752*	*244*	*4*	*434*	*549*	*17*	*48*	*846*	*106*
1,000	...	...	997	3	...	976	24	...	937	263	...	443	546	11	81	825	94
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	667	333	...	526	465	9	200	800	...
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	941	59	...	1,000	...	...	459	514	27	51	923	26
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	768	232	...	323	660	17	48	810	142
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	982	18	...	911	89	...	333	628	41	58	867	75
1,000	...	...	*993*	*1*	...	*983*	*17*	...	*808*	*192*	...	*402*	*580*	*18*	*66*	*836*	*98*
1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	830	166	4	405	547	48
998	...	2	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	996	4	...	542	440	18	400	529	71
999	1	...	996	4	...	987	13	...	878	121	1	428	548	24	153	730	117
998	**2**	...	**991**	**9**	...	**986**	**14**	...	**778**	**219**	**3**	**450**	**532**	**18**	**71**	**823**	**106**
1,000	...	...	992	8	...	1,000	...	...	848	152	...	353	609	38	57	832	111
999	**1**	...	**974**	**26**	...	**976**	**24**	...	**664**	**328**	**8**	**402**	**573**	**25**	**57**	**791**	**152**

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Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	40 and over. Males. Single.	Males. Married.	Males. Widowed.	Females. Single.	Females. Married.	Females. Widowed.
E.—Vagrant Minor Artisans and Performers.—(*Contd.*)	41. Earth-workers & stone-dressers ...	Vaddar ...	Hindu ...	26	801	173	7	393	690
	43. Mat-makers, &c. ...	Méda	,, ...	45	718	239	5	400	595
	44. Hunters and Fowlers...	Béda	,, ...	59	733	208	52	270	678
	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	Bulubúdiké	,, ...	42	708	250	26	525	449
		Jógi	,, ...	37	721	242	6	424	570
		Mondaru	,, ...	69	655	276	...	460	600
		Total Group 45		*39*	*719*	*242*	*7*	*434*	*539*
	46. Tumblers and Acrobats.	Dombar	,, ...	63	717	220	140	439	421
		Ráchévár (Jatti) ...	,, ...	39	711	250	7	467	526
		Total Group 46...		*56*	*715*	*220*	*94*	*448*	*458*
	47. Jugglers, Snake-charmers, and animalexhibitors.	Gárudiga	,, ...	94	750	156	...	432	568
		Total Class E.....		**48**	**754**	**198**	**36**	**319**	**645**
F.—Races and Nationalities.—(*Continued.*)	48. Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	Dáyaré	Musalmán ...	17	925	58	...	298	702
		Hanifi	,, ...	40	637	323	...	475	525
		Mogal	,, ...	40	784	176	4	423	571
		Musalmán (unspecified) ...	,, ...	37	787	176	...	439	561
		Pat'hán	,, ...	56	810	134	10	371	619
		Shariff	,, ...	82	612	306	...	333	667
		Sayad	,, ...	38	811	151	7	413	580
		Shékh	,, ...	35	874	91	11	311	678
		Total Group 48...		*39*	*849*	*112*	*10*	*344*	*646*
	49. Mixed Asiatic Races.	Labbé	Musalmán ...	82	789	129	3	460	537
		Máplé	,, ..	8	640	280	...	571	429
		Méman	,, ...	...	862	138	...	333	667
		Pindáré	,, ...	5	811	184	...	488	512
		Pinjári	,, ...	64	696	240	5	493	502
		Total Group 49...		*60*	*767*	*173*	*3*	*475*	*522*
	50. Non-Asiatic Races ...	European	Christian ...	107	758	135	136	452	412
	51. Eurasians... ...	Eurasian	,, ...	45	803	152	31	456	513
	52. Christian Converts ...	Native Christian ...	,, ...	53	824	123	23	344	633
			Total Class F.....	**42**	**843**	**115**	**13**	**351**	**636**
		Caste not stated		60	682	258	20	388	592
			Grand Total.....	**37**	**795**	**168**	**16**	**308**	**676**

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BY AGE AND CASTE.—*Continued.*

Distribution of each civil condition over each age-period.

Single.								Married.							
Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.
560	158	271	11	794	152	50	4	...	3	566	431	4	38	771	187
541	177	236	16	677	226	94	3	...	3	647	350	2	44	751	203
515	126	336	23	752	129	92	27	...	2	567	411	10	54	801	135
512	212	255	21	758	172	57	13	...	5	548	447	4	25	716	255
582	168	235	15	777	175	64	4	...	1	617	582	5	28	753	214
508	134	328	30	813	187	...	..	...	...	604	398	...	..	812	188
523	*171*	*239*	*17*	*759*	*175*	*61*	*5*	...	*2*	*613*	*385*	*5*	*27*	*751*	*217*
584	145	257	30	578	164	193	65	2	...	561	435	6	17	734	243
521	198	265	16	812	155	26	4	...	4	623	367	...	30	708	262
553	*162*	*260*	*25*	*641*	*162*	*148*	*49*	*1*	*2*	*585*	*412*	*4*	*22*	*725*	*249*
535	252	177	46	647	251	102		...	...	621	379	...	18	810	172
531	**138**	**312**	**19**	**763**	**139**	**79**	**19**	**...**	**2**	**582**	**416**	**3**	**48**	**788**	**156**
573	175	246	6	737	185	82	...	...	2	451	547	...	24	765	211
412	206	366	16	720	203	77	...	...	...	671	329	...	59	619	242
544	178	263	15	755	189	54	2	..	5	594	401	3	41	738	220
492	221	271	16	827	139	34	...	...	5	563	432	...	51	746	203
525	182	275	22	762	177	55	6	1	4	551	444	9	39	758	194
721	156	89	29	595	351	54	...	...	...	714	286	...	11	866	123
517	175	294	14	759	191	46	4	2	7	583	408	7	35	736	222
489	172	325	14	795	155	45	5	1	3	516	480	7	37	783	153
532	*174*	*309*	*15*	*781*	*168*	*48*	*5*	...	*4*	*537*	*459*	*7*	*30*	*769*	*174*
492	162	405	31	706	202	90	2	...	5	627	368	2	16	718	224
55	82	836	27	636	182	182	...	...	...	771	229	...	77	615	308
577	205	218	...	638	328	34	...	...	22	422	551	...	...	837	163
553	227	218	2	813	142	45	...	...	...	635	365	...	37	674	289
524	181	267	28	721	214	62	3	...	4	622	374	...	17	767	216
480	*180*	*338*	*22*	*737*	*193*	*68*	*2*	...	*4*	*627*	*369*	...	*39*	*723*	*238*
191	68	725	16	437	191	323	49	...	...	564	436	...	...	773	267
471	193	383	13	466	221	303	10	...	...	537	443	...	1	724	271
479	181	322	18	646	202	142	10	....	4	597	393	3	33	706	168
486	**171**	**327**	**16**	**751**	**172**	**70**	**7**	**1**	**4**	**546**	**409**	**6**	**47**	**769**	**178**
463	178	338	21	665	248	71	16	...	...	664	336	4	32	741	223
509	**167**	**309**	**15**	**773**	**153**	**64**	**10**	**1**	**5**	**574**	**420**	**17**	**65**	**759**	**159**

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Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Widowed. Males. 0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	Females. 0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.
E.—Vagrant Minor Artisans and Performers.—(*Concld.*)	41. Earth-workers & stone-dressers ...	Vaḍḍar ...	Hindu ...	...	...	248	752	...	...	248	752
	43. Mat-makers, &c. ...	Méda ...	,, ...	...	..	182	818	...	...	261	739
	44. Hunters and Fowlers ...	Béda ...	,, ...	...	1	191	808	...	2	335	663
	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	Budabuḍiké ...	,, ...	...	...	143	857	...	...	232	768
		Jôgi ...	,, ...	...	...	182	818	...	...	260	740
		Monḍaru ...	,, ...	...	...	333	667	...	...	357	643
		Total Group 45....	... ...	...	...	*181*	*819*	...	...	*258*	*742*
	46. Tumblers and Acrobats.	Dombar ...	,, ...	..	...	195	805	...	...	211	789
		Ráchévár (Jatti) ...	,, ...	...	...	111	889	...	...	279	721
		Total Group 46.....	... ...	...	..	*169*	*831*	...	...	*240*	*760*
	47. Jugglers, Snake-charmers and animal exhibitors.	Gáruḍiga ...	,, ...	..	...	348	652	...	...	351	649
		Total Class E.....	... ...	...	...	**208**	**792**	...	**1**	**308**	**691**
F.—Races and Nationalities.—(*Concluded.*)	48. Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin.	Dáyaŕé ...	Musalmán...	...	...	67	933	...	...	206	794
		Hanifi ...	,, ...	...	...	216	784	...	...	351	649
		Mogal ...	,, ...	...	...	226	774	...	...	238	762
		Musalmán (unspecified) ...	,, ...	...	...	174	826	...	...	246	754
		Paṭhán ...	,, ...	...	...	225	775	...	...	227	773
		Shariff ...	,, ...	...	...	235	765	...	...	313	687
		Sayad ...	,, ...	...	...	216	784	1	1	215	783
		Shékh ...	,, ...	1	1	222	776	1	3	229	767
		Total Group 48.....	... ...	...	*1*	*221*	*778*	...	*2*	*228*	*770*
	49. Mixed Asiatic Races	Labbé ...	Musalmán...	...	...	176	824	...	...	237	763
		Máplé ...	,, ...	...	...	125	875	...	...	...	1,000
		Méman ...	,, ...	...	...	200	800	...	..	67	933
		Pinḍáré ...	,, ...	...	...	167	833	...	...	282	718
		Pinjári ...	,, ...	...	...	238	762	...	...	233	767
		Total Group 49.....	... ...	...	...	*197*	*803*	...	...	*245*	*755*
	50. Non-Asiatic Races ...	European ...	Christian ...	...	..	171	829	...	...	215	785
	51. Eurasians...	Eurasian ...	,, ...	1	...	226	773	...	...	241	759
	52. Christian Converts ...	Native Christian ...	,, ...	2	...	306	692	...	...	291	709
		Total Class F....		**1**	...	**227**	**772**	...	**2**	**234**	**764**
		Caste not stated ...	...	...	...	225	775	...	..	225	775
		Grand Total.....		...	**1**	**222**	**777**	**1**	**3**	**292**	**704**

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BY AGE AND CASTE.—*Continued.*

Average number of females to 1,000 males.

Single.					Married.				
All Ages.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	All Ages.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.
694	994	667	128	254	1,027	...	1,4783	1,394	445
565	707	721	200	160	907	...	12,667	1,053	527
698	1,020	714	190	820	1,037	29,400	33,577	1,415	340
802	1,186	650	181	500	1,066	...	6,000	1,390	608
676	880	707	184	154	1,073	...	30,000	1,309	602
239	382	333	...	...	667	...	...	897	316
677	*897*	*691*	*174*	*187*	*1,055*	...	*16,500*	*1,290*	*597*
961	978	1,086	721	2,105	1,043	3,000	...	1,360	581
738	1,149	574	73	200	1,093	...	8,001	1,23	780
888	*1,030*	*890*	*506*	*1,708*	*1,059*	*3,000*	*17,000*	*1,313*	*641*
843	1,038	840	486	...	1,163	...	...	1,517	526
696	**1,000**	**700**	**176**	**703**	**1,033**	**33,875**	**24,431**	**1,399**	**389**
819	1,050	845	270	...	1,337	....	13,000	2,269	516
549	960	540	116	...	983	...	...	1,025	722
657	916	696	135	75	1,035	914	9,222	1,282	568
562	915	351	71	...	898	...	9,000	1,189	423
646	942	631	130	174	997	14,000	9,802	1	436
781	640	1,757	476	...	1,027	...	...	1,246	442
620	911	678	96	...	1,004	3,235	4,847	1,267	...
658	1,068	692	91	279	956	5,789	21,131	1,550	304
651	*1,013*	*512*	*101*	*230*	*976*	*5,900*	*13,419*	*1,399*	*371*
304	693	490	87	25	620	...	7,200	721	381
151	1,750	333	33	..	186	...	...	148	250
744	822	1,187	54	...	1,156	...	...	1,195	280
623	796	990	130	...	1,017	...	...	1,078	895
622	857	732	148	59	931	....	4,000	1,149	538
503	*804*	*540*	*101*	*31*	*774*	...	*7,625*	*802*	*500*
390	890	1,098	174	1,108	905	...	...	1,173	555
1,024	1,107	1,171	856	800	106	...	...	139	652
738	994	824	52	405	910	5,000	8,450	1,212	384
651	**1,004**	**654**	**131**	**282**	**963**	**5,813**	**21,748**	**1,357**	**379**
562	809	782	119	346	905	...	...	1,010	61
668	**1,051**	**612**	**139**	**447**	**1,017**	**25,271**	**12,361**	**1,344**	**386**

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MARRIAGE STATISTICS BY AGE AND CASTE.—*Concluded.*

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Average number of females to 1,000 males. (*Concluded*). Widowed. All Ages.	0 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 39.	40 and over.	All Ages. Number of widowers to 1,000 husbands.	Number of widows to 1,000 wives.
E.—Vagrant Minor Artisans and Performers.—*Concluded.*	41. Earth-workers & stone-dressers.	Vadḍdar ...	Hindu ...	3,151	...	...	3,146	3,157	124	380
	43. Mat-makers, &c.	Méda ...	,, ...	2,589	...	...	3,720	2,348	143	409
	44. Hunters and Fowlers ...	Béḍa ...	,, ...	3,661	...	10,000	6,413	3,403	145	511
	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	Buḍabudiké ...	,, ...	1,643	...	...	2,667	1,472	184	284
		Jógi ...	,, ...	2,675	...	...	3,821	2,420	156	390
		Moudaru ...	,, ...	1,167	...	...	1,250	1,125	250	438
		Total Group 45 ...	...	*2,519*	...	...	*3,591*	*2,274*	*158*	*376*
	46. Tumblers and Acrobats.	Dombar ...	,, ...	1,854	...	...	2,000	1,818	166	295
		Ráchévár (Jaṭṭi) ...	,, ...	3,083	...	...	7,750	2,500	145	410
		Total Group 46 ...		*2,229*	...	...	*3,150*	*2,041*	*159*	*335*
	47. Jugglers, Snake-charmers, and animal exhibitors.	Gáruḍiga ...	,, ...	3,348	...	...	3,375	3,333	121	348
		Total Class E ...	... ...	**3,423**	...	**10,500**	**5,096**	**3,993**	**138**	**458**
F.—Races and Nationalities.—*Concluded.*	48. Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	Dáyaré ...	Musalmán	22,600	...	...	70,000	19,214	37	628
		Hanifi ...	,, ...	1,902	...	...	1,391	1,575	213	417
		Mogal ...	,, ...	3,473	...	...	3,667	3,417	116	389
		Musalmán (unspecified) ...	,, ...	2,652	...	...	3,750	2,421	117	345
		Paṭhán ...	,, ...	4,418	...	...	4,445	4,407	91	421
		Shariff ...	,, ...	1,971	...	...	2,675	1,763	187	358
		Sayad ...	,, ...	4,130	...	...	4,110	...	419	389
		Shékh ...	,, ...	6,426	10,000	12,667	6,621	6,357	65	434
		Total Group 48 ...		*5,354*	*14,000*	*1,4333*	*5,502*	*5,301*	*78*	*425*
	49. Mixed Asiatic Races.	Labbé ...	Musalmán	2,959	...	...	4,000	2,738	73	343
		Máplé ...	,, ...	375	...	...	...	429	114	231
		Méman ...	,, ...	3,000	...	...	1,000	3,500	111	349
		Pindári ...	,, ...	4,309	...	...	7,286	3,714	100	422
		Pinjári ...	,, ...	1,583	...	...	1,550	1,594	169	386
		Total Group 49 ...	... ...	*2,587*	...	...	*3,214*	*243*	*104*	*347*
	50. Non-Asiatic Races.	European ...	Christian	3,000	...	...	4,273	2,841	94	311
	51. Eurasians ...	Eurasian ...	Christian	3,054	...	...	4,500	3,882	108	402
	52. Christian Converts.	Native Christian ...	Christian	4,578	...	...	4,357	4,701	87	437
		Total Class F ...		**5,097**	**3,200**	**14,666**	**5,234**	**5,054**	**80**	**593**
		Caste not stated		2,361	...	...	2,167	2,423	169	440
		Grand Total ...		**4,435**	**8,000**	**20,160**	**5,854**	**4,016**	**114**	**498**

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SPECIAL STATISTICS FOR THE PROVINCE.

In paras 170 to 181 above, certain additional information regarding the incidents of marriage, which has been specially gathered for this province, has been reviewed at length. At the same time, under instructions from the local Government, sundry other statistics were also obtained, *viz* :—

(*a*). The *gótram* and the *śákha* of every Brámhan returned,

and

(*b*). The *Phanja* or the caste faction to which the censused population belonged.

Gotrams.

301. By *gótram* is meant the geneology of the various Brámhanical tribes; according to the Hindú scriptures and traditions, seven *Rishís* or sages, held universally in profound veneration for their great sanctity and wisdom, were the original progenitors of the Brámhan world, *viz* :—

1. Bhrigu.	5. Kasyapa.
2. Aṅgiras.	6. Vasishṭ'ha.
3. Atri.	7. Agastya.
4. Vis'vámitra.	

Each of these Rishís stands at the head of a great stem, from which lineal ramifications have branched out into various sub-divisions and allied gótrams. These however, when traced back, converge into the principal divisions, dominated by its rishí-founder. The identity of the geneology is preserved by the *pravaram* or pedigree, in which the names of the founder's principal descendants are specified: so that even at the present day the prohibition of marital consanguinity is rigorously enforced against families owning the same *pravaram*. Marriage between persons sprung from the same *pravaram* stock is not only illegal and sinful, but the issue thereof becomes illegitimate, de-Brámhanized and tainted alike for social and religious purposes.

Among non-Brámhanical *dvijás*, it is customary to assign to each family the gótram of the officiating priest or *puróhit*, who is of course a Brámhan. This will materially explain the assertion now and again hazarded that gótrams are invented for communities not having any. As an instance, the proceedings of the Lingáyets in the census under consideration may be quoted. They have not the convergent and divergent gótrams, which pervade the Brámhan bodies. And when the rule was promulgated that the Brámhan population should describe the gótram, sákha, &c., of each censused person, the Lingáyets averred, in order to bolster up their claim to be ranked with the Brámhans, that they too had four gótrams for their communities, one for each Mat'h, and that as they were Víraśaiva Brámhans, they insisted on their own gótrams being also recorded, *viz*: —

1. Rénuka.	3. Ghaṇṭákarna.
2. Dáruka.	4. Gajakarna.

As however the information was desiderated for the usually recognized Brámhans alone, the entries made by the Lingáyets were treated as surplusage. It should be noted at the same time that the above 4 gótrams are not derived from any of the known *Rishís* of Hindúism.

Distribution by Gotrams.

302. This province is pervaded by 69 Brámhanical gótrams or direct lines of descent from the seven rishís referred to, to which the existing Brámhan communities respectively belong. They (gótrams) are shewn in the detailed statement appended to this chapter, together with the population claimed by each. About eighteen gótrams, which show numbers exceeding 1,000, are specified in the subjoined summary. The other gótrams contain such minute fractions of the Brámhan aggregate as not to demand special comment.

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Abstract showing the Bramhan Population of certain selected Gotras by Sects, arranged in order of strength.

	Gôtra.	Distribution by Sects and Sex.															
		Provincial Total.			Smárta.		Bhágavata-Sampradáya.		Mádhva.		Srivaishnavás.				Sect not stated.	
											Tengalé.		Vadagalé.			
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Bháradvája	*25,950*	13,081	12,869	7,612	7,717	1,040	864	2,735	2,731	768	803	874	691	52	63
2	Kaçyapa	*24,151*	12,074	12,077	8,259	8,258	1,037	963	2,062	2,138	334	301	421	498	11	10
3	Vis'vámitra	*11,771*	6,020	5,751	4,172	4,144	727	638	1,010	876	62	49	45	37	4	7
4	Vasishth'a	*11,592*	6,053	5,539	3,960	3,479	481	464	1,508	1,396	40	38	47	157	17	5
5	Srivatsa	*10,480*	5,480	5,000	2,874	2,444	384	323	891	986	404	360	918	876	9	11
6	A'treya	*10,307*	5,277	5,030	2,897	2,595	422	475	1,067	1,005	201	188	689	763	1	4
7	Kausika	*9,893*	4,909	4,984	2,521	2,644	293	224	741	779	274	302	1,020	1,010	60	25
8	Kaundinya	*9,074*	4,833	4,241	3,003	2,655	208	240	745	773	292	273	285	293	2	7
9	Harita	*8,471*	4,408	4,063	2,793	2,489	311	342	998	895	185	176	115	156	6	14
10	Gautama	*5,897*	3,063	2,834	1,945	1,880	399	304	695	562	38	12	76	75	...	1
11	Jamadagni	*3,291*	1,790	1,501	1,029	834	122	114	602	552	11	2	25	2	1	...
12	A'ngirasa	*2,929*	1,497	1,432	841	1,189	279	172	65	69	11	...	...	2	1	...
13	Vátsula	*2,788*	1,670	1,118	1,045	580	62	53	39	34	168	102	336	368	12	1
14	Sándilya	*2,495*	1,127	1,368	737	933	29	74	211	195	6	10	137	154	7	2
15	Maudgalya	*2,252*	1,111	1,141	484	548	101	60	338	310	42	44	146	146	...	3
16	Maunabhárgáva	*1,920*	1,061	859	579	513	129	68	299	218	15	7	32	27	7	0
17	Gárgyáyana	*1,162*	614	548	158	322	36	52	131	120	23	10	66	44	...	...
18	S'at'hamarshana	*1,050*	554	496	87	59	5	3	25	30	24	40	407	352	6	12

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It is manifest from the above details that the large majority of Brámhans belong to the first ten selected gótrams. The Bháradvája and Kás'yapa gótrams are owned by every sect. The general correspondence or equality of the sex numbers may be explained by the fact that for the male sex, the fathers and sons, whatever their number, the gótram never changes; whilst the daughters retain the parental gótram only during their unmarried condition, and were naturally so returned; but they become affiliated to their husbands' gótram on betrothal, hence the number of females in each gótram sometimes approaches and sometimes exceeds the strength of the other sex. Another circumstance also accounts for the general equality of the sexes: it is that a large number of life-long widows, young and old, with whom the Brámhan world is so bountifully provided, generally remain with the relatives of their deceased husbands; and even in the cases in which the unfortunate widows revert to their parental abodes, who are becoming more and more numerous, no change takes place in their gótrams.

Running the eye over the columns in the table above, it will be noticed that every one of the selected gótrams owns more adherents among the Smártás than any other sect. With the Bhágavat-sampradáya sect, only the first three gótrams, *viz.*, Bháradvája, Kás'yapa and Viśvámitra, have populations exceeding 1,000 each. The Mádhvás too, while more numerous under the first two gótrams on the list, have large numbers belonging to the others. Whilst the Srívaishnavás, whose population is comparatively small, show themselves in somewhat appreciable numbers in only six gótrams: the Tengalé sub-divisions are mostly of the Bháradvája, Kásyapa, Srívatsa, Kaus'ika and Kaundinya septs; whereas the Vadaghalés are mostly arrayed not only under the same, but also under A'treya, Vádhúla and S'at'hamarshana.

Sakhas.

303. It was also simultaneously ascertained to which Sákha or Véda each of the Brámhans enumerated belonged. From the hazy past, when the Rishi founders flourished, every Brámhan was the student of one of the four Védás, *viz.*, *Rig*, *Yajus*, *Sáma* and *Adharvana*; and, in his sacrifices and rites, followed the peculiarities inculcated thereby; for, although the essentials were the same, each Véda set up its own ceremonial peculiarities. The Adharvana is not followed by many in southern India. Indeed, the Véda itself is reported to be extinct in that part of the peninsula. But the well-known sects of Brámhans are adherents of the 3 other Védás.

Distribution by Sakhas.

304. Accordingly, the subjoined table distributes the Brámhans, with ascertained proportions under their respective Védás or S'ákhás, as found in the province, exclusive of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

	Percentage. (both sexes).
Smárta	64·3
Bhágavat-sampradáya	7·0
Mádhva	17·4
Srívaishnava	11·3
	100

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Provincial Summary exhibiting the population of Bramhans by Sects and Sakhas and the proportion per 1,000 borne by each Sakha to the total.

Sect of Brámhans.	Distribution by Sákhás. RigVédis. Total. Number.	Total. Proportion per 1,000.	Males. Number.	Males. Proportion per 1,000.	Females. Number.	Females. Proportion per 1,000.
1. *Smártás.*						
(*a*) Smártás proper	117,323	643	59,819	644	57,504	642
(*b*) Bhágavat-sampradáyam ...	12,780	70	6,669	72	6,111	68
Total Smártás.....	*130,103*	*713*	*66,488*	*716*	63,615	*710*
2. *Mádhvás*	*31,787*	*174*	*16,041*	*173*	*15,773*	*176*
3. *Srívaishnavás.*						
(*a*) Tengalé	7,061	344	3,621	355	3,440	338
(*b*) Vadagalé	12,745	622	6,340	613	6,405	630
Sect not stated	690	34	368	32	322	32
Total Srívaishnavás.....	*20,496*	*113*	*10,329*	*111*	*10,167*	*114*
Total Bramhans.....	**182,386**	**1,000**	**92,831**	**1,000**	**89,555**	**1,000**

Sect of Brámhans.	Distribution by Sákhás. RigVédis. Total. Number.	Total. Proportion per 1,000.	Males. Number.	Males. Proportion per 1,000.	Females. Number.	Females. Proportion per 1,000.
1. *Smártás.*						
(*a*) Smártás proper	59,082	645	30,086	646	28,996	644
(*b*) Bhágavat-samparadáyam ...	7,476	81	3,882	83	3,594	80
Total Smártás.....	*66,558*	*726*	*33,968*	*729*	*32,590*	*724*
2. *Mádhvás*	*21,344*	*233*	*10,746*	*231*	*10,598*	*235*
3. *Srívaishnavás.*						
(*a*) Tengalé...	1,502	402	865	461	637	342
(*b*) Vadagalé	2,234	598	1,011	539	1,223	658
Sect not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Srívaishnavás.....	*3,736*	*41*	*1,876*	*40*	*1,860*	*41*
Total Bramhans.....	**91,638**	**1,000**	**46,590**	**1,000**	**45,048**	**1,000**

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Sect of Bráhmans.	Distribution by Sákhás. Yajur-Védis. Total. Number.	Total. Proportion per 1,000.	Males. Number.	Males. Proportion per 1,000.	Females. Number.	Females. Proportion per 1,000.
1. *Smártás.*						
(*a*) Smártás proper	47,044	603	24,515	609	22,529	597
(*b*) Bhágavat-sampradáyam ...	5,304	68	2,787	69	2,517	66
Total Smártás.....	*52,348*	*671*	*27,302*	*678*	*25,046*	*663*
2. *Mádhvás*	*9,554*	*123*	*4,858*	*121*	*4,696*	*125*
3. *Srívaishnavás.*						
(*a*) Tengalé	5,559	346	2,756	341	2,803	351
(*b*) Vadaghalé	10,511	654	5,329	659	5,182	649
Sect not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Srívaishnavás.....	*16,070*	*206*	*8,085*	*201*	*7,985*	*212*
Total Bramhans.....	**77,972**	**1,000**	**40,245**	**1,000**	**37,727**	**1,000**

Sect of Bráhmans.	Distribution by Sákhas. Sáma-Védis. Total. Number.	Total. Proportion per 1,000.	Males. Number.	Males. Proportion per 1,000.	Females. Number.	Females. Proportion per 1,000.
1. *Smártás.*						
(*a*) Smártás proper	11,197	877	5,218	870	5,979	882
(*b*) Bhágavat-sampradáyam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Smártás.....	*11,197*	*877*	*5,218*	*870*	*5,979*	*882*
2. *Mádhvás*	*889*	*69*	*410*	*69*	*479*	*71*
3. *Srívaishnavás.*						
(*a*) Tengalé	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Vadaghalé	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sect not stated ...	690	1,000	368	1,000	322	1,000
Total Srívaishnavás.....	*690*	*54*	*368*	*61*	*322*	*47*
Total Bramhans.....	**12,776**	**1,000**	**5,996**	**1,000**	**6,780**	**1,000**

The Smártás thus are the most numerous, being 64·3 of the total strength of the Bráhmans (182,000 of both sexes). Behind them come in successive order the Mádhvás with 17·4 per cent; the Srívaishnavás with 11·3 per cent; whilst the Bhágavat-Sampradáya section is but 7 per cent of the total. Among the Srívaishnavás also, the Vadaghalé sub-division is numerically twice as many as the Tengalés.

Considered separately under each S'ákha or Véda, the Smártás preponderate in every S'ákha. The Mádhvás come next in order with proportionally reduced ratios in respect of each S'ákhá; but among the Srívaishnavás, the Yajuśśákhís or followers of the Yajurvéda are five times as numerous as those of the Rig-

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Statement shewing the distribution of Bramhans by Sakhas and Gotras as specially reckoned at the Census of 1891.

	Names of Gótras.	Total.			RigVédís.											
					Smárta.		Bhágavat-sampradáya.		Mádhva.		Srivaishnava.					
											Tengalé.		Vadaghalé.		Total.	
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Bháradvája	25,950	13,081	12,869	4,311	4,292	710	642	1,891	1,923	91	134	217	121	308	255
2	Kásyapa	24,151	12,074	12,077	4,654	4,982	538	505	1,365	1,483	37	30	80	180	117	210
3	Vis'vámitra	11,771	6,020	5,751	2,608	2,675	538	491	849	729	13	23	5	15	18	38
4	Vas'ishṭ'a	11,592	6,053	5,539	2,765	2,552	375	318	1,343	1,243	9	18	13	67	22	105
5	Srívatsa	10,480	5,480	5,000	1,506	907	133	132	419	535	37	26	56	62	93	88
6	A'treya	10,307	5,277	5,030	1,790	1,607	279	313	731	665	9	14	42	52	51	66
7	Kaus'ika	9,893	4,909	4,984	908	941	114	80	397	419	20	16	218	251	238	267
8	Kaundinya	9,074	4,833	4,241	1,062	874	63	68	336	298	431	26	51	26	482	52
9	Harita	8,471	4,408	4,063	1,305	1,100	187	197	641	547	11	25	23	28	34	53
10	Gautama	5,897	3,063	2,834	557	518	81	88	342	333	2	2	10	12	12	14
11	Jamadagni	3,234	1,790	1,504	674	559	88	82	508	467	7	...	5	...	12	...
12	A'ngirasa	2,929	1,497	1,432	856	850	187	138	53	57	11	...	...	...	11	...
13	Vádhúla	2,788	1,670	1,118	390	61	7	2	17	6	3	1	16	11	19	12
14	S'ándilya	2,495	1,127	1,368	251	227	14	28	117	118	1	8	4	21	5	39
15	Maudgalya	2,252	1,111	1,141	422	476	72	31	317	317	6	5	8	...	14	5
16	Maunabhárgava	1,920	1,061	859	537	493	115	61	274	198	...	1	...	5	...	6
17	Gárgyáyana	1,162	614	548	100	92	30	29	57	51	3	7	33	4	36	11
18	Sat hamarshana	1,050	554	496	21	17	...	...	4	7	...	...	17	8	17	8
19	Agastya	824	418	406	129	117	15	10	155	134	3	...	11	5	14	5
20	Bádaráyana	699	365	334	133	100	4	11	30	32	...	...	2	5	2	5
21	Kutsa	518	282	236	42	38	2	...	3	...	4	...	3	1	7	1
22	Paráśara	462	256	226	23	18	...	...	13	12	5	4	3	...	8	4

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	Name of Gótra.	Total.			RigVédis.—*Continued.*											
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Smárta.		Bhágavat-sampradáya.		Mádhva.		Srívaishṇava.					
											Tengalé.		Vadagalé.		Total.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
51	Maitraya	26	20	6	3	2	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Vyása	25	16	9	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Dhanañjaya	24	10	14	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Sánkalika	22	6	16	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	3	...	3
55	Paulastya	21	14	7	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
56	Rájéndra	19	11	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Sankarshana	17	8	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Vaikhánasa	15	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Ghritas'ams'a	11	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
60	Maunjáyana	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Achichyuta	8	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Kálakausika	7	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Vais'ampáyana	6	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Santasa	6	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Mándavya	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
66	Mitravasu	4	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
67	Ambarísha	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Móhana	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Bárhaspatya	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gótrás not stated.....	*28,969*	*14,067*	*14,902*	*4,459*	*4,983*	*289*	*257*	*613*	*785*	*107*	*250*	*153*	*302*	*260*	*552*
	Grand Total:....	**188,386**	**92,833**	**89,555**	**30,086**	**18,996**	**3,881**	**3,594**	**10,746**	**10,598**	**865**	**637**	**1,011**	**1,223**	**1,876**	**1,860**

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	Name of Gótra.	Yejur Védis.												Sáma Védis.					
		Smárta.		Bhágavat-sampradáya.		Mádhva.		Srivaishnava.						Smárta.		Mádhva.		Srivaishnava.	
								Tengalé.		Vadaghalé.		Total.							
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Bháradvája	3,107	3,242	310	222	824	787	677	669	657	570	1,334	1,239	194	183	20	21	52	63
2	Kás'yapa	3,450	3,138	509	458	631	641	297	171	341	318	638	489	155	138	16	14	11	19
3	Vis'vámitra	1,537	1,455	189	147	148	144	49	26	40	22	89	48	27	14	13	3	4	7
4	Vas'ishta	1,089	834	106	146	158	130	31	20	34	70	65	90	106	93	7	23	17	5
5	Srivatsa	1,302	1,484	241	174	472	451	367	334	862	814	1,229	1,148	66	53	10	17	9	11
6	A'tréya	930	846	143	162	313	299	192	174	647	711	839	885	177	142	23	41	1	4
7	Kaus'ika	1,498	1,621	179	144	314	329	254	286	802	759	1,056	1,045	115	82	30	31	66	25
8	Kaundinya	1,919	1,767	145	172	405	466	161	247	234	267	395	514	22	14	2	9	2	7
9	Háríta	1,433	1,355	124	145	373	345	174	151	92	128	266	279	55	25	14	3	6	14
10	Gautama	1,379	1,339	318	216	255	218	36	10	66	63	102	73	9	23	8	11	...	1
11	Jamadagni	351	269	34	32	87	83	4	2	20	2	24	4	4	6	...	2	1	...
12	A'ngiras	282	334	92	34	12	12	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	5	...	...	1	...
13	Vádhúla	654	478	55	51	17	25	165	101	320	357	485	458	1	21	5	3	12	1
14	S'ándilya	455	689	15	46	64	55	5	2	133	133	138	135	31	17	30	22	...	2
15	Maudgalya	58	49	29	29	20	17	36	39	138	146	174	185	4	23	1	6	..	3
16	Maunabhárgava	43	37	14	7	25	20	15	6	32	22	47	28	3	3	..	...	...	...
17	Gárgyáyana	42	219	6	23	72	65	20	3	33	40	53	43	16	11	2	4	...	...
18	S'at'hamarshana	56	40	5	3	21	23	24	40	390	344	414	388	10	2	..	...	6	12
19	Agasty	72	104	2	16	28	17	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
20	Bádaráyana	54	60	9	10	92	76	25	25	15	15	40	40	1	...	...	...	...	...
21	Kutsa	95	82	4	3	33	22	32	9	59	80	91	89	5	1	...	...	...	...
22	Parás'ara	154	143	46	17	9	21	2	11	1	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Name of Gótra.	YejurVédis.—*Continued.*												SámaVedis.—*Continued.*					
	Smárta.		Bhágavat-Sampardáya.		Mádhva.		Srívaishṇava.						Smárta.		Mádhva.		Srívaishṇava.	
							Tengalé.		Vadaghalé.		Total.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
23 Śaunaka	162	128	2	31	49	25	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Lóhita	104	138	19	11	2	...	15	17	9	7	24	24	...	...	...	8	...	1
25 Nistudhana	177	168	17	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Várdhisya	123	98	19	2	13	24	2	...	...	8	2	8	11	3	3	7	1	...
27 Pútamánasa	9	4	...	1	31	25	...	2	1	...	1	2	5	...	...	7	...	1
28 Vishṇuvardhana	16	17	3	4	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Panrakutsa	4	5	...	1	19	16	32	34	45	24	77	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Kapi	61	47	...	2	17	23	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Sankṛiti	110	64	22	31	2	1	19	13	...	...	19	13	7	2	...	...	1	...
32 Kaṇva	32	19	4	1	15	18	10	4	11	10	21	14	3	1	...	...	4	1
33 Svatantrakapi	72	56	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Dévarája	61	56	6	6	5	12	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Rátisa	12	16	...	1	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Śálávatsa	21	30	3	10	10	13	2	6	1	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	1
37 Sánkhyáyana	41	32	2	1	6	5	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Kundali	52	53	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
39 Párthiva	8	7	...	...	35	32	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	6	...	...
40 Upamanyu	18	12	...	5	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...
41 Kámakáyana	13	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Sálankáyana	22	35	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Vámana	17	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44 Kósala	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...

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45	Gaudasárasvata ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Kátyáyana ...	6	9	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
47	Chópagáyana ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Gálava ...	9	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
49	Havikarma ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Aśvaláyana ...	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Maitrya ...	11	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Vyása ...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Dhananjaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Sánkrilya ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Paulastya ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Rájéndra ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Sankarshana ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Vaikhánasa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
59	Ghritsamsa ...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Maunjáyana ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Achchyuta ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
62	Kálakanśika ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Vaiśampáyana ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Santasa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Mándavya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
66	Mitrávasu ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Ambarísha ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Móhana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Bárhaspatya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gótrás not stated	*3,243*	*1,376*	*85*	*133*	*240*	*212*	*98*	*391*	*327*	*240*	*425*	*621*	*4,181*	*5,100*	*210*	*230*	*162*	*133*		
	Grand Total ...	**24,515**	**22,529**	**2,787**	**2,517**	**4,858**	**4,696**	**2,756**	**2803**	**5,329**	**5,182**	**8,085**	**7,935**	**5,218**	**5,979**	**410**	**479**	**369**	**322**		

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305. The last division of the special statistics gathered in the late census relates to the Phánas. Various descriptions have been laid down of this institution so peculiar to this part of Hindustán. The *Mysore Gazetteer* gives the following:—

Phanas.

"The Banajigás and Linga Banajigás are the foremen of the right hand faction. They say "that all the 18 Phanás or professions enumerated above belong to them, and that the 9 Phanás of "the left hand are separate. The Pánchálás and Nagartás who are at the head of the left "hand faction contend that the 18 Phanás are equally divided between the two factions and that "the nine above enumerated belong to them

"74. The origin of the distinction between the two divisions are founded on fable, and "is said to have taken place at Conjivaram, where the goddess Káli "placed certain castes on her right hand and others on her left. The "two parties have ever since disputed as to the relative honor accorded to each side. Each party "insists on its exclusive rights to certain privileges on all public festivals and ceremonies, and "it not unfrequently happens that one side usurps the supposed and jealously guarded rights "of the other. On such occasions a faction fight is almost sure to ensue. Cases are recorded "where the carrying of an umbrella or wearing particular coloured flowers in the turban has "given rise to severe outbreaks, accompanied by bloodshed. The opposition between the two "divisions is still kept up, but apparently not with the same bitterness as in former times.

Origin of the two factions.

"75. The two factions are also styled Dêsa and Pété (in some places Nádu). The reason "given is that Lingáyet Banajigás who are at the head of the right-"hand division, not being original natives of the place, were called "Désaválás or outsiders, and others Pété or Naduválás."

Desa and Pete.

There seems, however, to be little doubt that it relates to a dim and hoary past, in which one set of indigenous or previously settled trades and professions were over-ridden and supplanted by a larger and more powerful wave of immigration, and the jealousies and chagrin caused by conscious inferiority and non-success on the one hand and successful rivalry and numerical superiority on the other conspired to fan the two bodies into opposing and irreconcileable factions. The terms *Dêsa*, claimed by the stronger side, and *Pété* or Nádu by the other lend much strength to this attempt at a correct definition. Whatever may have been the initial conception of the disturbing forces, the two factions are now permanently stereotyped, and used to break out periodically into serious breaches of the peace. Latterly, their differences do not advance to that length, although the various sub-castes marshalled on each side are very sensitive of their respective honors and privileges.

The more primitive side is called the Yadagai or left-handed, consisting of the 9 Phanás detailed below:—

1. Pánchála, comprising carpenters, copper or brasssmiths, iron-smiths, stone-masons and goldsmiths.
2. Bhéri or class of traders belonging to the Nagarat caste or race.
3. Dévánga or a class of weavers.
4. Heggániga or oilman who yokes a pair of bullocks to the mill.
5. Golla or Dhanapála.
6. Béda or a class of hunters.
7. Yákula or cultivator.
8. Palli or Tigalar.
9. Mádiga or lowest left hand caste.

while its antagonist is the Balagai or right-handed, embracing in its fold the castes of

1. Banajiga or trader.
2. Vakkaliga or cultivator.
3. Gániga or oilman who yokes only one bullock to the mill.
4. Rangáré or dyer.
5. Láda or Maráta trader.
6. Guzaráti or Guzarat merchant.
7. Kámáti or labourer.
8. Jaina or Buddhist.
9. Kuruba or shepherd.
10. Kumbára or potter.

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11. Agasa or washerman.
12. Besta or fisherman or palanquin bearer.
13. Padmasálé or a class of weavers.
14. Náyinda or barber.
15. Uppára or salt-maker.
16. Chitriga or painter.
17. Golla or cowherd.
18. Holaya or lowest right-hand caste.

In this manner, the cultivating, agricultural, trading, artizan and labouring interests are split up into the two opposing factions.

The Brámhans, Kshatriyás, Musalmáns, Christians, &c., are however considered neutral, although it is said that in certain parts of the Madras Presidency, the Brámhans too take one or the other side.

It is a sign of the times that the epithet of right or left handed is indignantly repudiated by all the superior castes on either side: and much probable irritation and friction were averted by the substitution of the phrases "**18** or **9** Phanás" respectively. In many instances, the people refused to say to which faction they belonged, although there was no doubt that the caste of which they were units was enrolled on one side or the other. In one instance, a petetion was received from a certain individual finding fault with the Department for reviving a barbarous distinction, which had been well-nigh forgotten, and which was environed by many unpleasant reminiscences. And to cap the whole, the Lingáyets denied that they were of either faction, although traditionally they headed the 18 Phana or Balagai section, and contended that they were the controllers of the phanas. Their action in this matter may be traced to their anxiety to wipe out all the peculiarities which differentiated them from the Brámhans, into whose caste it was their ambition in this census to be counted.

The numerical results of the castes, returned under each of the Phaná sides, are exhibited in the attached table, in which they are also distributed by Districts. The following is a brief summary thereof :—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Returned under **18** Phanás ...	829,348	864,113	1,693,461
Do **9** „ ...	255,590	247,849	503,439
Number who have not returned either Phaná	49,484	51,792	101,276
Total.....	1,134,422	1,163,754	2,298,176

Out of 2,298,176 persons, attached to the Phanás, only 2,196,900 persons or no less than a half of the total population in the province have returned themselves as members of the Phanás; whilst a little over a hundred thousand persons have stated 'no distinction.' For the reasons mentioned above, the Phaná population here recorded cannot be regarded as exhaustive, and does not correspond with the known totals of the castes and sub-divisions, which are admittedly united with the Phaná groups. The enumerators were bound to take down the answers of the censused population, and in the subsequent manipulation of the figures, it was impossible to re-arrange them. Moreover, a considerable number belonging to castes such as the Arasu or Rájapindé, which had been outside the pale of the Phanás, and the Darzi and Pdiga, &c, have now been exhibited under the category. Hence the correctness of the numbers under this head can only be taken *cum grano salis*.

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Statement showing the distribution of the non-Bramhanic Hindus who have returned Phanas or Sections.

A.—18 Phanas.

Castes returned under "18 Phanas."	Provincial Total.			Bangalore District.		Kólár District.		Tumkur District.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1 Arasu or Rájapinjé ...	1,218	613	635	10	7	25	34	41	38
2 Kómati	21,050	10,809	10,241	2,000	2,065	4,342	3,947	492	429
3 Lingáyet	250,997	125,069	125,928	21,201	21,847	21,555	21,996	16,407	14,237
4 Négigé	20,195	9,752	10,443	3,344	4,506	2,706	2,623	648	489
5 Agasa	63,526	31,136	32,390	4,550	5,117	4,982	4,897	3,970	3,437
6 Hajám	28,052	14,078	13,974	3,050	2,806	3,985	4 070	1,217	1,235
7 Gániga	8,452	4,141	4,311	701	580	934	917	1,192	1,421
8 Golla	27,031	13,723	13,308	444	525	804	1,032	9,398	8,368
9 Idiga	13,323	6,233	7,090	1,123	1,097	710	716	1,423	2,342
10 Kuruba	184,150	89,862	94,288	15,376	16,523	13,428	13,014	14,488	14,425
11 Kumbára... ...	32,882	16,822	16,060	1,800	1,580	2,020	1,884	1,103	1,270
12 Darzi	5,821	2,885	2,936	760	670	252	200	177	191
13 Besta	75,624	37,854	37,770	3,442	3,753	1,864	1,918	2,025	1,589
14 Uppára	53,671	25,354	28,317	620	603	1,507	1,403	4,738	4,871
15 Gangadikár Vakkaliga ...	230,167	109,652	120,515	22,099	22,599	10,285	20,097	47,293	46,859
16 Kunchitiga „ ...	25,852	12,656	13,196	2,099	2,098	1,530	1,599	3,416	3,003
17 Lálagonda „ ...	4,097	2,084	2,013	901	812	250	262	...	...
18 Morasu „ ...	55,927	28,474	27,453	7,000	7,055	12,369	11,312	181	...
19 Reddi „ ...	97,869	51,513	46,356	25,250	22,569	5,280	2,281	217	654
20 Nonaba „ ...	4,235	2,169	2,066	720	723	525	456	1	4
21 Sáda „ ...	23,327	8,767	14,560	4,006	4,559	1,002	405	...	...
22 Hallikára „ ...	55,434	31,461	23,973	9,994	5,628	5,875	4,232	...	47
23 Holaya ...	482,281	234,836	247,544	31,649	31,235	28,643	29,160	11,544	11,552
24 Others ...	101,276	49,484	51,792	14,472	13,579	14,186	14,172	12,350	15,067
Total.....	**1,866,487**	**919,427**	**947,060**	**176,571**	**172,377**	**139,075**	**142,647**	**132,321**	**131,530**

Castes returned under "18 Phanas."	Mysore District.		Hassan District.		Shimoga District.		Kadur District.		Chitaldurg District.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1 Arasu or Rajápinjé ...	486	509	...	...	8	13	43	34	...	...
2 Kómati	1,282	1,300	711	546	507	444	563	504	912	1,005
3 Lingáyet	30,984	32,694	13,707	13,347	7,292	8,422	5,400	6,332	8,523	7,053
4 Négigé	1,762	1,318	622	985	...	...	102	133	568	409
5 Agasa	7,752	8,271	2,192	2,383	4,312	4733	1,624	1,900	1,674	1,652
6 Hajám	3,495	3,347	760	796	920	866	211	306	449	548
7 Gániga	599	750	700	700	...	3	31	32	24	6
8 Golla	1,357	1,552	409	511	18	2	9	4	1,292	1,314
9 Idiga	2,282	2,810	561	...	...	...	27	18	127	107
10 Kuruba	35,931	39,677	8,880	8,931	10	9	609	584	1,140	1,095
11 Kumbára... ...	6,117	6,138	1,551	1,400	1,300	1,044	1,940	1,846	991	928
12 Darzi	335	428	90	100	746	870	312	207	213	270
13 Besta	24,396	23,920	649	1,553	2,368	2,763	1,039	1,128	1,131	1,148
14 Uppára	15,897	19,018	1,821	1,719	45	15	468	433	358	255
15 Gangadikár Vakkaliga...	22,098	22,593	6,143	6,215	24	47	150	160	1,560	2,032
16 Kúnchitiga „ ...	1,899	2,899	3,150	3,050	25	22	55	61	432	464
17 Lálagonda „ ...	898	896	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	43
18 Morasu „ ...	6,554	6,658	2,060	2,092	30	32	20	15	260	281
19 Reddi „ ...	20,250	20,246	340	425	46	87	0	15	70	79
20 Nonaba „ ...	679	686	200	195	...	...	...	...	44	22
21 Sáda „ ...	3,357	9,088	150	352	2	3	...	2	50	51
22 Hallikára „ ...	14,950	13,556	100	420	22	20	...	...	520	...
23 Holaya	86,604	101,626	41,950	42,171	13,789	12,942	17,518	15,216	3,153	3,543
24 Others	5,468	6,507	1,791	1,444	312	208	427	275	513	540
Total.....	**295,562**	**326,488**	**89,628**	**89,485**	**31,709**	**32,535**	**30,603**	**29,205**	**23,960**	**22,843**

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Statement showing the distribution of the non-Brahmanic Hindus who have returned Phanas or Sections.—(Continued.)

B.—9 Phanas.

	Castes returned under "9 Phanas."	Provincial Total.			Bangalore District.		Kolar District.		Tumkur District.	
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Panchâla	69,575	34,789	34,786	6,213	6,900	4,391	4,241	2,759	3,566
2	Bhéri (Nagarta) ...	212	113	99	4	7	105	86	2	2
3	Néyigé (Dévânga) ...	24,393	12,088	12,305	4,414	4,227	641	710	643	952
4	Ganiga	19,245	9,404	9,841	2,000	2,000	1,355	1,614	67	99
5	Golla	38,233	20,937	17,346	7,000	4,898	8,456	7,968	3,523	3,355
6	Béda	104,797	51,297	53,500	6,763	7,382	23,852	25,684	16,178	16,033
7	Palli or Tigala ...	33,138	17,317	15,821	7,753	7,152	1,941	1,794	7,451	6,609
8	Máliga	229,497	112,928	116,569	20,628	21,569	18,928	19,527	22,112	23,971
	Total.....	518,090	258,823	259,267	54,775	54,135	59,429	61,603	52,735	54,572

	Castes returned under "9 Phanas."	Mysore District.		Hassan District.		Shimoga District.		Kadur District.		Chitaldrug District.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Panchâla	14,880	13,121	2,329	2,240	1,928	2,310	1,153	1,079	1,336	1,335
2	Bhéri (Nagarta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...
3	Néyigé (Dévânga) ...	1,672	1,823	1,783	1,822	1,124	986	1,146	1,190	655	593
4	Ganiga	5,980	5,007	83	26	...	9	13	23	...	66
5	Golla	900	394	504	319	3	9	31	24	470	379
6	Béda	1,072	928	770	738	14	8	93	110	2,550	2,637
7	Palli or Tigala ...	171	259	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...
8	Máliga	11,692	12,032	5,060	5,218	10,033	10,032	6,908	6,129	17,752	18,091
	Total.....	36,067	33,564	10,545	10,363	13,157	13,354	9,332	8,573	22,783	23,103

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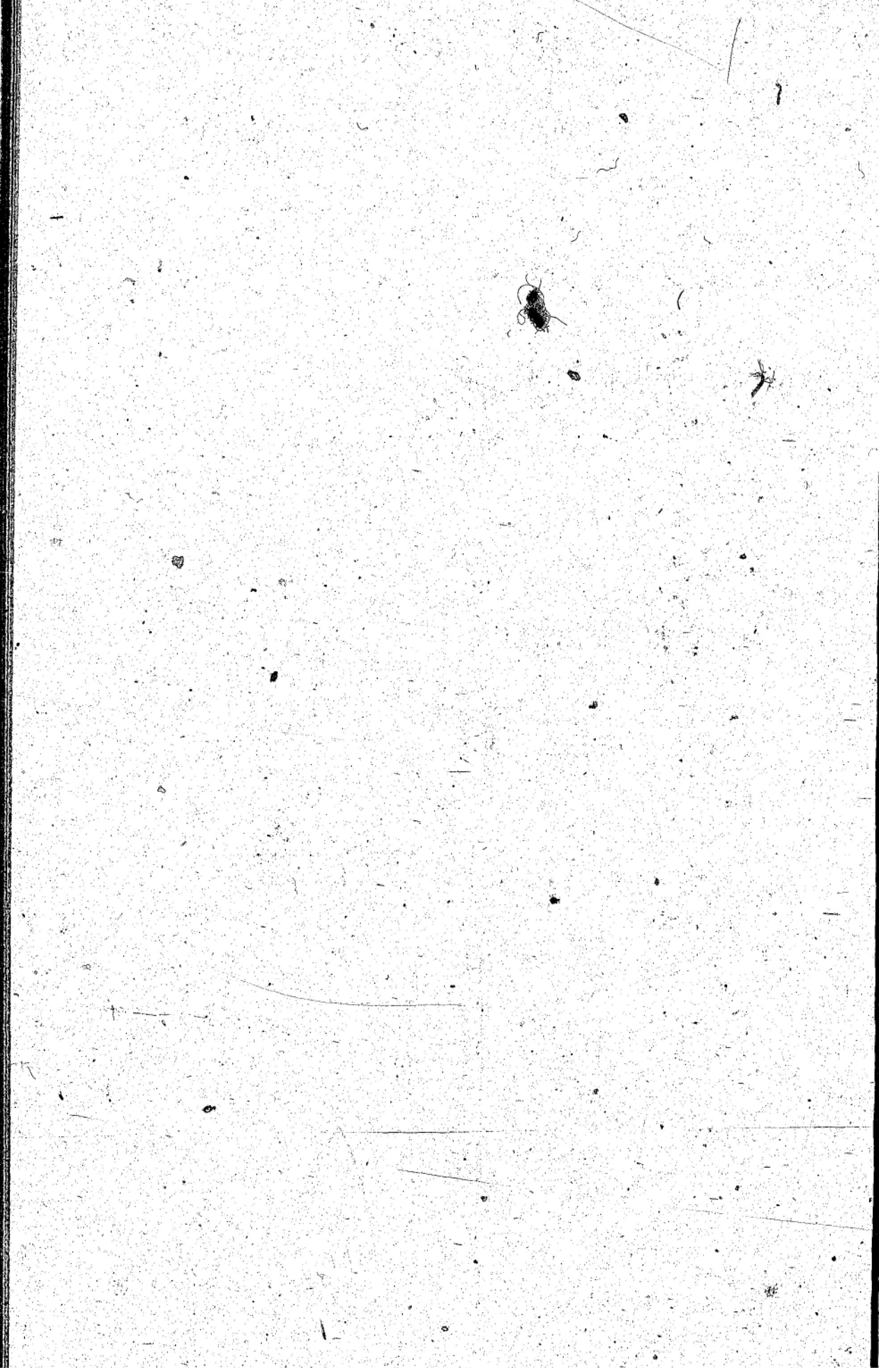

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CHAPTER XI.

OCCUPATION.

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COMPARATIVE TABLE

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	A. Proportions to the					
			Ratio to the total population.			Ratio to the total population of each Class.		
			Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.
A.—Government.	I. Administration.	1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments ...	22	88	12	452	653	340
		2. Service of Local and Municipal Bodies	...	2	...	5	16	...
		3. Village Service	21	8	23	448	65	660
		Total Order I...	*43*	*98*	*35*	*905*	*734*	*1,000*
	II. Defence.	4. Army	5	36	...	94	264	...
		5. Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order II...	*5*	*36*	...	*94*	*264*	...
	III. Foreign and Feudatory State Service.	6. Administrative Service ...	...	...	...	1	2	...
		7. Army and Marine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order III...	...	...	...	*1*	*2*	...
		Total Class A...	**48**	**134**	**35**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
B.—Pasture and Agriculture.	IV. Live Stock.	8. Stock breeding and dealing—						
		(*a*) Horses and horned cattle...	3	2	3	5	10	5
		(*b*) Other draught animals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*c*) Small Stock	1	...	2	2	1	2
		Total Sub-order 8...	*4*	*2*	*5*	*7*	*11*	*7*
		9. Subsidiary services to Stock—						
		(*a*) Training and doctoring live stock	1	1	...	...	7	...
		(*b*) Vermine destroying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Sub-order 9...	*1*	*1*	...	...	*7*	...
		Total Order IV.	*5*	*3*	*5*	*7*	*18*	*7*
	V. Agriculture.	10. Interest in Land... ...	648	163	719	967	863	971
		11. Agricultural Labourers ...	11	8	11	16	45	15
		12. Growers of special products and trees	7	14	6	10	74	7
		Total Order V...	*666*	*186*	*736*	*993*	*982*	*993*
		Total Class B...	**671**	**189**	**741**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
C.—Personal Service.	VI. Personal and Household services.	14. Personal and Domestic services	21	61	14	926	904	941
		15. Non-domestic establishment.	...	1	...	4	10	...
		16. Sanitation	1	5	1	70	86	59
		Total Order VI...	*22*	*67*	*15*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*
		Total Class C...	**22**	**67**	**15**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**

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OF OCCUPATIONS.

Total Population.

Ratio to the total population of each Order.			Average number of females to 1,000 males.			Distribution of 1,000 persons over the different age-periods.								
						Total.			Urban.			Country.		
Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.	0 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 and over.	0 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 and over.	0 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 and over.
499	890	340	930	915	946	145	235	620	146	232	622	144	238	618
6	22	...	881	881	...	174	245	581	174	245	581	...	...	...
495	88	660	978	1,091	972	152	220	628	141	221	635	152	220	628
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*953*	*929*	*963*	*149*	*227*	*624*	*147*	*231*	*622*	*150*	*226*	*624*
1,000	1,000	...	738	738	...	161	199	640	161	199	640	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	*1,000*	...	*738*	*738*	...	*161*	*199*	*640*	*161*	*199*	*640*	...	...	...
972	972	...	814	814	...	85	279	636	85	279	636	...	...	...
28	28	...	1,500	1,500	...	...	200	800	...	200	800	...	200	800
1,000	*1,000*	...	*828*	*828*	...	*83*	*276*	*641*	*83*	*276*	*641*	...	...	...
...	...	...	**930**	**874**	**963**	**150**	**225**	**625**	**150**	**223**	**627**	**150**	**226**	**624**
691	552	710	777	2,673	708	122	311	567	126	274	600	121	314	565
33	...	36	465	...	465	131	180	689	...	...	...	131	180	689
228	88	242	816	372	837	127	195	678	106	293	601	127	191	682
955	*630*	*988*	*737*	*1,976*	*728*	*123*	*279*	*598*	*123*	*277*	*600*	*123*	*279*	*598*
42	369	9	1,000	1,031	885	152	233	615	156	220	624	138	286	576
3	1	3	2,238	2,000	2,250	191	162	647	...	...	1,000	200	169	631
45	*370*	*12*	*1,051*	*1,033*	*1,105*	*155*	*228*	*617*	*155*	*219*	*626*	*153*	*257*	*590*
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*784*	*1,540*	*731*	*125*	*276*	*599*	*135*	*255*	*610*	*194*	*278*	*598*
973	878	977	978	1,182	972	145	232	623	225	241	534	142	232	626
17	46	16	620	553	628	114	208	678	104	188	708	115	210	675
10	76	7	773	914	728	157	235	608	170	222	608	152	240	608
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*969*	*1,120*	*963*	*144*	*232*	*624*	*215*	*237*	*548*	*142*	*232*	*626*
...	...	...	**961**	**1,127**	**962**	**145**	**232**	**623**	**214**	**237**	**549**	**142**	**232**	**626**
926	904	941	1,030	784	1,214	140	221	630	135	205	660	157	232	611
4	10	...	824	824	...	129	222	649	129	222	649	...	...	...
70	86	59	508	526	493	109	149	742	120	171	709	99	130	771
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*981*	*759*	*1,152*	*146*	*217*	*637*	*134*	*202*	*664*	*151*	*226*	*620*
1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**	**981**	**759**	**1,152**	**146**	**217**	**637**	**134**	**202**	**664**	**154**	**226**	**620**

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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	A. Proportions to the Total Population.—*Continued.* Distribution of 1,000 persons — Eastern Division. Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Chitaldrug.	Total Eastern Da.
A.—Government.—*Continued.*	I. Administration.	1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments ...	198	123	83	284	54	743
		2. Service of Local and Municipal Bodies	462	67	50	132	52	763
		3. Village Service	174	202	177	161	82	796
		Total Order I...	*188*	*161*	*130*	*222*	*68*	*769*
	II. Defence.	4. Army	732	11	19	168	12	942
		5. Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order II...	*732*	*11*	*19*	*168*	*12*	*942*
	III. Foreign and Feudatory State Service.	6. Administrative Service ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
		7. Army and Marine	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
		Total Order III...	*1,000*	...	...	...	...	*1,000*
		Total Class A...	**240**	**147**	**119**	**217**	**63**	**786**
B.—Pasture and Agriculture.—*Continued.*	IV. Live-Stock.	8. Stock breeding and dealing—						
		(*a*) Horses and horned cattle.	158	112	83	233	193	779
		(*b*) Other draught animals ...	12	11	57	919	1	1,000
		(*c*) Small stock	353	87	129	112	147	778
		Total Sub-order 8...	*200*	*91*	*103*	*228*	*175*	*797*
		9. Subsidiary services to Stock—						
		(*a*) Training and doctoring live stock.	307	62	150	330	47	896
		(*b*) Vermine destroying ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
		Total Sub-order 9...	*351*	*58*	*141*	*309*	*44*	*903*
		Total Order IV...	*207*	*89*	*95*	*232*	*169*	*792*
	V. Agriculture.	10. Interest in Land	131	123	117	251	83	705
		11. Agricultural Labourers ...	150	80	128	248	82	688
		12. Growers of special products and trees ...	363	19	110	172	16	680
		Total Order V...	*132*	*122*	*117*	*251*	*82*	*705*
		Total Class B...	**134**	**121**	**117**	**251**	**83**	**706**
C.—Personal Service.—*Continued.*	VI. Personal and Household services.	14. Personal and Domestic services	277	110	104	235	69	795
		15. Non-domestic establishment ...	492	68	9	302	35	906
		16. Sanitation	379	53	63	205	63	763
		Total Order VI...	*285*	*106*	*101*	*233*	*68*	*793*
		Total Class C...	**285**	**106**	**101**	**233**	**68**	**793**

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OCCUPATIONS.—(*Continued.*)

over the Districts.				B.—Proportions to the total Working population.											
Western Division.				Ratio to the total Working Population.			Ratio to the total working population of each Class.			Ratio to the total working population of each Order.			Average number of working females to 1,000 working males.		
Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kádur.	*Total Western Dn.*	Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.
62	110	85	257	19	88	11	469	748	347	493	902	347	90	49	131
93	84	90	267	...	1	...	4	11	...	3	14	...	...	...	...
126	58	20	204	20	8	21	475	70	653	502	84	653	75	51	72
94	*81*	*53*	*231*	*39*	*97*	*32*	*948*	*829*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*80*	*49*	*91*
12	24	22	58	2	20	...	52	171	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	*24*	*22*	*58*	*2*	*20*	...	*52*	*171*	...	*1,000*	*1,000*	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1,000*	*1,000*	...	...	...	...
86	**78**	**50**	**214**	**41**	**117**	**32**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	....	...	...	**76**	**40**	**91**
72	77	72	221	4	1	5	7	8	7	714	467	727	253	333	253
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	30	...	31	160	...	160
73	134	15	222	2	1	2	3	2	3	229	126	234	183	33	187
69	*88*	*56*	*218*	*6*	*2*	*7*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*973*	*593*	*992*	*230*	*198*	*231*
36	38	30	104	...	1	...	...	7	...	25	467	6	15	5	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	105	...	105
33	*35*	*29*	*17*	...	*1*	...	...	*7*	...	*27*	*467*	*8*	*22*	*5*	*15*
68	*83*	*54*	*208*	*6*	*3*	*7*	*10*	*17*	*10*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*224*	*111*	*230*
119	115	61	295	598	131	653	951	811	955	961	825	995	85	205	83
95	176	41	312	17	13	18	27	79	26	27	81	26	155	118	158
75	122	123	320	7	15	6	12	93	9	12	94	9	140	182	140
119	*115*	*61*	*295*	*622*	*159*	*677*	*999*	*983*	*990*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*85*	*105*	*85*
118	**115**	**61**	**294**	**628**	**162**	**684**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	...	...	...	**156**	**153**	**158**
66	95	44	205	19	57	14	882	853	897	882	853	897	207	188	164
42	...	52	94	...	1	...	4	12	...	4	12	...	280	280	...
53	77	107	237	2	9	1	114	135	103	114	135	103	155	50	202
65	*94*	*48*	*207*	*21*	*67*	*15*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*201*	*211*	*196*
65	**94**	**48**	**207**	**21**	**67**	**15**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**201**	**211**	**196**

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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF

B. Proportions to the

Distribution of 1,000 Working Males over the Districts.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Eastern Division.						Western Division.			
			Bangalore.	Kolár.	Tumkúr.	Mysore.	Chitaldurg.	Total Eastern Dn.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kádur.	Total Western Dn.
A.—Government.—*Concluded.*	I. Administration.	1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments ...	168	104	84	295	65	716	63	121	109	284
		2. Service of Local and Municipal Bodies	246	91	77	267	73	754	82	108	56	246
		3. Village Service	173	156	186	170	84	769	132	76	23	231
		Total Order I...	*171*	*130*	*135*	*232*	*75*	*743*	*98*	*98*	*61*	*257*
	II. Defence.	4. Army	288	26	34	512	27	887	36	36	41	113
		5. Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order II.	*288*	*26*	*34*	*512*	*27*	*887*	*36*	*36*	*41*	*113*
	III. Foreign and Feudatory State Service.	6. Administrative service ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
		7. Army and Marine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order III...	*1,000*	...	...	...	...	*1,000*	...	...	...	...
		Total Class A..	**177**	**124**	**130**	**248**	**72**	**751**	**94**	**95**	**60**	**249**
B.—Pasture and Agriculture.—*Concluded.*	IV. Live Stock.	8. Stock breeding and dealing—										
		(*a*) Horses and horned cattle...	160	157	124	200	160	801	57	69	73	199
		(*b*) Other draught animals ...	21	14	90	872	3	1,000	...	...	...	...
		(*c*) Small stock	295	35	132	131	163	756	64	162	18	244
		Total Sub-order 8...	*188*	*92*	*125*	*200*	*155*	*796*	*57*	*89*	*58*	*204*
		9. Subsidiary Services to stock—										
		(*a*) Training and doctoring live stock	235	85	119	381	27	847	46	69	38	153
		(*b*) Vermine destroying ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
		Total Sub-order 9...	*287*	*79*	*111*	*355*	*25*	*857*	*43*	*64*	*36*	*143*
		Total Order IV..	*191*	*121*	*125*	*211*	*151*	*799*	*56*	*88*	*57*	*201*
	V. Agriculture.	10. Interest in Land... ...	133	117	109	245	88	692	115	125	68	308
		11. Agricultural Labourers ...	147	99	137	266	86	735	96	140	29	265
		12. Growers of special products and trees	346	21	94	193	17	671	72	135	122	329
		Total Order V...	*135*	*116*	*110*	*245*	*87*	*693*	*114*	*125*	*68*	*307*
		Total Class B..	**136**	**116**	**110**	**245**	**87**	**694**	**114**	**125**	**67**	**306**
C.—Personal Service. *Concluded.*	VI. Personal and Household services.	14. Personal and Domestic services	182	116	118	282	80	778	86	87	49	232
		15. Non-domestic establishment.	193	114	35	535	35	912	62	...	26	88
		16. Sanitation	328	34	70	378	38	848	29	33	90	152
		Total Order VI...	*199*	*106*	*112*	*294*	*75*	*786*	*79*	*81*	*54*	*214*
		Total Class C...	**199**	**106**	**112**	**294**	**75**	**786**	**79**	**81**	**54**	**214**

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OCCUPATIONS.—(*Continued*)

total Working Population.—*Concluded.*										C.—Workers and Dependants.							
Distribution of 1,000 Working Females over the Districts.										Ratio of Workers and Dependants.							
Eastern Division.						*Western Division.*				All Ages.		0 to 4.		5 to 14.		15 and over.	
Bangalore.	Kólár.	Tumkúr.	Mysore.	Chitaldurg	*Total Eastern Dn.*	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadúr.	*Total Western Dn.*	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.
55	27	38	657	39	816	19	143	22	184	305	695	...	1,000	31	969	480	520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	755	...	1,000	13	987	425	575
176	172	198	180	164	839	132	18	...	170	304	696	...	1,000	52	948	466	534
110	*93*	*110*	*442*	*68*	*823*	*79*	*86*	*12*	*177*	*301*	*699*	...	*1,000*	*41*	*959*	*473*	*527*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	680	...	1,000	25	975	532	468
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*320*	*680*	...	*1,000*	*25*	*975*	*532*	*468*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	500	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*500*	*500*	...	...	...	...	*500*	*500*
110	**93**	**110**	**442**	**68**	**823**	**79**	**86**	**12**	**177**	**305**	**695**	...	**1,000**	**41**	**959**	**476**	**524**
152	131	33	413	155	884	88	27	1	116	476	524	...	1,000	362	638	641	359
...	...	...	100	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	421	579	...	1,000	97	903	601	399
133	48	77	94	168	520	77	403	...	480	466	534	...	1000	224	776	622	378
147	*113*	*42*	*360*	*155*	*817*	*84*	*99*	...	*183*	*472*	*528*	...	*1,000*	*333*	*667*	*634*	*366*
750	...	250	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	298	702	...	1,000	24	976	481	519
1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	323	677	...	1,000	273	727	439	561
833	...	*167*	...	...	*1,000*	...	...	...	...	*300*	*700*	...	*1,000*	*36*	*964*	*478*	*522*
149	*112*	*42*	*359*	*155*	*817*	*84*	*99*	...	*183*	*465*	*535*	...	*1,000*	*322*	*678*	*628*	*372*
145	80	158	360	143	826	109	51	14	174	309	691	...	1,000	56	944	476	524
118	86	141	206	55	606	203	131	60	394	526	474	...	1,000	236	764	703	297
428	14	212	119	3	776	135	89	...	224	376	624	...	1,000	135	865	567	433
148	*79*	*158*	*348*	*81*	*814*	*114*	*56*	*16*	*186*	*312*	*688*	...	*1,000*	*61*	*939*	*481*	*519*
148	**80**	**156**	**348**	**83**	**815**	**114**	**56**	**15**	**185**	**315**	**685**	...	**1,000**	**63**	**937**	**432**	**518**
168	96	119	388	105	826	70	93	5	174	365	635	...	1,000	100	900	541	459
242	30	...	546	61	879	121	...	...	121	519	481	...	1,000	250	750	701	299
149	271	250	90	96	856	144	...	...	144	629	371	...	1,000	124	876	795	205
167	*111*	*130*	*317*	*104*	*829*	*82*	*84*	*5*	*171*	*384*	*616*	...	*1,000*	*102*	*898*	*562*	*438*
167	**111**	**130**	**317**	**104**	**829**	**82**	**84**	**5**	**171**	**384**	**616**	...	**1,000**	**102**	**898**	**562**	**438**

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A. Proportions to the

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Ratio to the Total Population.			Ratio to the total population of each Class.		
			Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	VII. Food and Drink.	17. Animal food	3	11	1	30	41	23
		18. Vegetable food	4	22	1	43	84	18
		19. Drink, condiments and narcotics	6	16	5	72	63	77
		Total Order VII...	*13*	*49*	*7*	*145*	*188*	*118*
	VIII. Light, Firing and Forage.	20. Lighting	3	7	2	34	28	37
		21. Fuel and Forage	1	8	1	19	30	13
		Total Order VIII...	*4*	*15*	*3*	*53*	*58*	*50*
	IX. Buildings.	22. Building materials	1	2	1	11	7	13
		23. Artificers in building ...	5	25	2	59	98	36
		Total Order IX...	*6*	*27*	*3*	*70*	*105*	*49*
	X. Vehicles and Vessels.	24. Railway Plant	...	...	...	1	2	...
		25. Carts, Carriages, &c. ...	...	1	...	1	2	1
		Total Order X...	...	*1*	...	*2*	*4*	*1*
	XI. Supplementary Requirements.	27. Paper, &c.	...	..	...	...	...	...
		28. Books and Prints, &c. ...	...	2	...	3	7	..
		29. Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments, &c. ...	...	...	...	1	1	...
		30. Carving, Engraving, &c. ...	...	1	...	1	3	...
		31. Toys, curiosities &c. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		32. Music and musical Instruments...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		33. Necklaces, bracelets, beads, sacred threads, &c. ...	2	9	1	17	31	8
		34. Furniture	...	...	...	...	1	...
		35. Harness	...	...	...	...	...	...
		36. Tools and Machinery ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		37. Arms and ammunition ...	...	...	...	1	2	...
		Total Order XI...	*2*	*12*	*1*	*23*	*47*	*8*
	XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress.	38. Wool and Fur	5	7	4	51	28	65
		39. Silk	1	4	1	15	16	16
		40. Cotton...	18	45	14	207	174	226
		41. Jute, Flax, coir, &c. ...	...	1	...	4	3	4
		42. Dress	5	26	2	58	102	32
		Total Order XII...	29	*83*	*21*	*335*	*323*	*333*
	XIII. Metals and Precious stones.	43. Gold, silver and precious stones...	11	16	10	122	94	158
		44 Brass, copper, and bell metal ...	1	5	...	11	21	6
		45. Tin, zinc, mercury and lead ...	...	2	...	3	6	1
		46. Iron and steel	3	12	3	33	44	26
		Total Order XIII...	15	*35*	*13*	*169*	*165*	*191*
	XIV. Glass, Pottery and stoneware.	47. Glass and Chinaware ...	...	1	...	1	3	...
		48. Earthen and stoneware ...	5	6	5	62	22	85
		Total Order XIV...	*5*	*7*	*5*	*63*	*25*	*85*

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OCCUPATIONS—(*Continued.*)

Total Population.

Ratio to the total population of each Order.			Average number of females to 1,000 males.			Distribution of 1,000 persons over the age-periods.								
						Total.			Urban.			Country.		
Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.	0 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 and over.	0 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 and over.	0 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 and over.
256	217	196	1,016	949	1,092	138	230	632	140	239	621	135	220	645
295	445	154	923	1,087	582	134	223	643	117	219	664	180	235	585
499	338	650	968	1,029	940	147	219	634	147	235	618	147	211	642
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*964*	*1,036*	*901*	*141*	*222*	*637*	*132*	*229*	*639*	*149*	*217*	*634*
634	490	753	934	1,063	880	146	222	632	154	235	611	142	216	642
366	510	267	2,732	3,063	2,372	113	206	681	109	229	662	118	176	706
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,318*	*1,751*	*1,132*	*131*	*216*	*650*	*151*	*232*	*637*	*126*	*205*	*659*
159	70	273	1,305	1,259	1,321	146	215	639	136	225	639	149	211	640
841	930	727	878	1,013	694	164	226	610	167	190	643	160	283	557
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*925*	*1,038*	*829*	*161*	*221*	*615*	*165*	*192*	*643*	*157*	*264*	*579*
320	391	...	930	930	...	192	257	551	193	257	551	...	...	...
680	609	1,000	619	619	618	137	215	648	121	198	681	178	261	561
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*707*	*728*	*618*	*154*	*229*	*617*	*149*	*221*	*630*	*178*	*261*	*561*
...	...	...	200	200	...	...	333	667	...	333	667	...	...	...
119	153	...	809	809	...	156	224	620	156	224	620	...	...	...
...	21	28	...	946	946	157	264	579	157	264	579	...	...	...
56	71	...	783	783	...	163	240	597	163	240	597	...	...	...
12	12	9	1,000	1,087	667	138	215	647	125	208	667	250	200	550
...	4	...	...	...	...	129	355	516	129	355	516	...	...	...
730	643	991	810	825	776	119	204	677	100	188	712	161	240	599
18	21	...	845	845	...	195	235	570	195	235	570	...	...	...
...	10	...	453	453	...	101	208	689	103	208	689	...	...	...
18	23	...	978	978	...	192	203	605	192	203	605	...	...	...
26	33	...	977	977	...	182	266	552	182	266	552	...	...	...
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*817*	*830*	*775*	*131*	*212*	*657*	*122*	*205*	*673*	*161*	*240*	*599*
153	87	194	1,167	1,023	1,207	169	219	612	184	219	597	165	219	616
46	50	45	1,286	1,244	1,358	144	240	636	126	201	673	155	233	612
617	538	661	812	840	951	154	222	624	134	214	652	162	226	612
11	9	12	982	683	1,164	142	235	623	144	263	593	141	222	637
173	316	93	1,005	860	1,347	139	234	627	133	231	636	153	240	610
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*981*	*874*	*1,046*	*158*	*224*	*622*	*138*	*219*	*643*	*161*	*226*	*613*
720	463	827	884	896	881	137	220	643	135	226	639	137	219	644
67	153	31	815	673	1,186	144	229	627	96	219	685	240	250	511
18	49	5	1,026	1,035	992	175	232	593	179	246	575	156	175	669
195	335	137	926	847	1,025	145	231	622	178	271	551	111	194	695
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*890*	*845*	*909*	*140*	*223*	*637*	*146*	*241*	*613*	*137*	*216*	*647*
18	120	...	1,556	1,536	...	135	259	606	135	259	606	...	...	...
982	880	1,000	939	1,102	915	149	235	616	143	232	625	150	235	615
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*947*	*1,146*	*915*	*149*	*235*	*616*	*141*	*236*	*623*	*150*	*235*	*615*

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D—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.—*Continued.*

A.—Proportion to the

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Distribution of 1,000 persons — Eastern Division.					
			Bangalore.	Kolár.	Tumkúr.	Mysore.	Chitaldrug.	Total Eastern Di.
	VII. Food and Drink.	17. Animal food	351	51	52	234	42	730
		18. Vegetable food	436	50	89	185	39	709
		19. Drink, condiments and narcotics.	233	76	154	286	160	849
		Total Order VII ..	*317*	*63*	*111*	*245*	*70*	*809*
	VIII. Light, Firing and Forage.	20. Lighting	215	138	124	351	37	865
		21. Fuel and Forage	594	105	45	165	27	936
		Total Order VIII...	*353*	*126*	*95*	*283*	*33*	*890*
	IX. Buildings.	22. Building materials	328	123	96	234	74	855
		23. Artificers in building ...	208	142	155	153	147	805
		Total Order IX...	*227*	*139*	*146*	*166*	*135*	*813*
	X. Vehicles and Vessels.	24. Railway Plant	695	3	25	215	149	997
		25. Carts, Carriages, &c. ...	266	65	9	423	63	831
		Total Order X...	*375*	*45*	*14*	*360*	*90*	*884*
	XI. Supplementary Requirements.	27. Paper, &c.	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
		28. Books and Prints, &c. ...	932	3	....	40	12	987
		29. Watches, Clocks and Scientific instruments	806	9	...	162	...	977
		30. Carving, Engraving, &c. ...	84	222	...	249	...	555
		31. Toys, Curiosities, &c. ...	379	95	362	147	...	983
		32. Music and musical instruments.	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
		33. Necklaces, bracelets beads, sacred threads, &c. ..	244	124	154	142	61	725
		34. Furniture	704	22	95	179	...	1,000
		35. Harness	312	26	...	662	...	1,000
		36. Tools and Machinery ...	747	...	44	154	...	945
		37. Arms and ammunition ...	394	...	46	224	69	733
		Total Order XI ..	*355*	*104*	*119*	*145*	*48*	*769*
	XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress.	38. Wool and Fur	94	99	227	172	340	932
		39. Silk	365	225	99	130	55	865
		40. Cotton...	320	114	111	180	122	847
		41. Jute, Flax, Coir, &c. ...	249	215	179	232	56	931
		42. Dress	352	74	122	176	77	801
		Total Order XII...	*292*	*111*	*131*	*176*	*144*	*854*
	XIII. Metals and Precious stones.	43. Gold, silver and precious stones..	175	128	112	265	65	745
		44. Brass, copper and bellmetal ...	205	89	168	224	80	766
		45. Tin, Zinc, mercury and lead ..	324	99	157	288	50	918
		46. Iron and steel	194	79	116	284	84	757
		Total Order XIII..	*184*	*115*	*118*	*266*	*69*	*752*
	XIV. Glass, Pottery and stoneware	47. Glass and Chinaware ...	366	40	181	272	26	885
		48. Earthen and stoneware ..	133	93	113	303	97	739
		Total Order XIV..	*138*	*92*	*115*	*302*	*95*	*742*

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OCCUPATIONS.—(*Continued.*)

Total Population—*contd.* over the Districts. *Western Division.*				B.—Proportions to the total Working Population.											
				Ratio to the total Working Population.			Ratio to the total working population of each Class.			Ratio to the total working population of each Order.			Average number of working females to 1,000 working males.		
Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Total Western Div.	Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.
82	52	136	270	2	8	2	29	29	29	201	173	219	491	296	615
33	43	125	201	4	24	1	42	87	20	295	513	155	380	497	182
60	49	42	151	6	14	5	72	53	82	504	314	626	242	392	209
56	*49*	*86*	*191*	*12*	*46*	*8*	*143*	*169*	*131*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*320*	*425*	*270*
92	17	26	135	3	8	3	36	30	40	650	643	652	202	274	181
27	18	19	64	2	5	1	20	16	21	350	357	348	2,183	2,409	210
69	*17*	*21*	*110*	*5*	*13*	*4*	*56*	*46*	*61*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*536*	*640*	*501*
71	50	24	145	1	2	1	12	8	14	130	77	274	398	310	424
69	55	71	195	5	25	2	56	91	38	820	923	726	5	11	106
69	*54*	*64*	*187*	*6*	*27*	*3*	*68*	*99*	*52*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*100*	*28*	*177*
2	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	93	116	1,000	...	...	...
49	53	67	169	...	1	...	1	3	...	907	884	...	...	...	...
31	*36*	*16*	*116*	*...*	*1*	*...*	*2*	*4*	*...*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*...*	*...*	*...*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	9	13	..	1	...	1	3	...	48	67	...	...	...	...
14	...	9	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...
58	187	...	445	...	1	...	1	3	...	43	59	...	...	...	...
...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	4	80	...	...
...	...	...	..	2	...	...	20	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
67	166	42	275	...	11	1	...	41	10	858	807	996	243	224	288
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	11	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	8	...	...	...	...
...	...	55	55	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	7	...	...	...	...
8	23	236	267	...	...	...	1	1	...	19	26	...	...	...	...
42	*113*	*33*	*231*	*2*	*14*	*1*	*23*	*51*	*10*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*203*	*174*	*206*
41	16	11	68	4	7	3	46	27	56	137	72	176	160	84	180
104	20	11	135	1	6	1	15	22	12	45	58	37	426	746	214
72	42	39	151	19	59	14	216	216	215	642	574	682	109	99	114
13	18	38	69	...	1	...	5	4	6	15	10	18	659	471	734
75	76	48	199	5	30	2	55	109	27	161	236	87	194	163	260
60	*42*	*35*	*143*	*24*	*103*	*29*	*337*	*378*	*316*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*146*	*143*	*149*
113	82	60	255	11	17	10	125	63	157	746	466	846	44	48	43
176	45	13	234	1	7	...	12	27	4	69	206	19	5	4	6
47	11	24	82	...	1	...	2	4	1	11	29	6	...	...	...
95	85	63	243	3	11	2	29	39	24	174	297	129	...	...	...
113	*78*	*57*	*248*	*15*	*36*	*12*	*168*	*152*	*186*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*35*	*22*	*36*
30	...	85	115	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	58	..	...	...	...
113	75	73	261	6	7	6	66	24	87	993	942	1,000	156	209	149
111	*74*	*73*	*258*	*6*	*7*	*6*	*66*	*26*	*87*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*154*	*101*	*149*

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D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.—Continued.

B.—Proportions to the

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Distribution of 1,000 Working Males over the Districts.									
			Eastern Division.						Western Division.			
			Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Chitaldurg.	Total Eastern Dn.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Total Western Dn.
	VII. Food and Drink.	17. Animal food	130	67	61	371	43	672	133	61	114	328
		18. Vegetable food	314	94	152	209	43	812	33	72	83	188
		19. Drink, condiments and narcotics	146	95	184	279	107	811	75	63	51	189
		Total Order VII...	*191*	*90*	*153*	*275*	*77*	*786*	*74*	*69*	*71*	*214*
	VIII. Light, Firing and Forage.	20. Lighting	189	157	101	381	31	862	85	24	29	138
		21. Fuel and Forage	311	84	92	289	56	835	28	48	89	165
		Total Order VIII...	*240*	*145*	*102*	*365*	*35*	*857*	*76*	*28*	*39*	*143*
	IX. Buildings.	22. Building materials... ...	260	138	111	278	92	882	68	27	23	118
		23. Artificers in building ...	133	141	175	184	139	772	93	51	84	228
		Total Order IX...	*148*	*143*	*167*	*197*	*133*	*788*	*90*	*47*	*75*	*212*
	X. Vehicles and Vessels.	24. Railway Plant	450	...	50	250	250	1,000	...	...	...	...
		25. Carts, Carriages, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order X...	*117*	*75*	*19*	*486*	*93*	*790*	*28*	*42*	*140*	*210*
	XI. Supplementary Requirements.	27. Paper, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		28. Books and Prints, &c.	805	12	6	104	18	945	...	6	49	55
		29. Watches, Clocks and Scientific instruments	500	83	...	167	...	750	167	...	83	250
		30. Carving, engraving, &c. ...	48	226	...	226	...	480	27	493	...	520
		31. Toys, curiosities &c. ...	200	200	400	100	...	900	...	40	...	40
		32. Music and musical instrument.	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
		33. Necklaces, bracelets, beads, sacred threads, &c. ...	224	110	163	127	83	707	67	162	64	293
		34. Furniture	222	...	185	593	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
		35. Harness	52	53	...	895	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
		36. Tools and Machinery ...	529	...	59	294	...	882	...	...	118	118
		37. Arms and ammunition ...	406	...	16	359	16	797	16	31	156	203
		Total Order XI...	*256*	*106*	*141*	*115*	*71*	*709*	*58*	*162*	*61*	*281*
	XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress.	38. Wool and Fur	99	195	191	178	333	936	58	14	18	70
		39. Silk	391	196	93	177	30	887	70	31	12	113
		40. Cotton...	329	115	107	175	125	851	74	43	32	149
		41. Jute, Flax, coir, &c. ...	193	310	203	184	54	944	12	16	28	56
		42. Dress	215	71	124	254	85	749	101	87	63	251
		Total Order XII...	*284*	*112*	*121*	*188*	*145*	*847*	*73*	*45*	*35*	*153*
	XIII. Metal and Precious stones.	43 Gold, silver and precious stones.	119	174	104	251	96	744	107	82	67	256
		44. Brass, copper and bellmetal ...	168	94	147	325	92	826	128	27	19	174
		45. Tin, Zinc, mercury and lead ...	172	194	108	261	101	836	86	7	71	164
		46. Iron and steel	131	72	123	290	89	705	114	105	76	295
		Total Order XIII...	*118*	*150*	*110*	*264*	*72*	*711*	*109*	*82*	*65*	*256*
	XIV. Glass, Pottery and stoneware.	47. Glass and Chinaware ...	42	99	169	437	70	817	14	...	169	183
		48. Earth and stoneware ...	125	98	114	293	103	733	114	75	78	267
		Total Order XIV...	*125*	*98*	*114*	*294*	*102*	*733*	*113*	*75*	*79*	*267*

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OCCUPATIONS.—(*Continued.*)

Total Working Population.										C.—Workers and Dependants.							
Distribution of 1,000 Working females over the Districts.										Ratio of Workers and Dependants.							
Eastern Division.						*Western Division.*				All Ages.		0 to 4.		5 to 14.		15 and over.	
Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Chitaldrug.	*Total Eastern Dn.*	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	*Total Western Dn.*	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.
138	80	45	312	35	610	99	122	169	390	430	570	...	1,000	153	847	617	383
281	30	62	280	54	712	26	113	149	288	423	577	...	1,000	122	878	617	383
123	53	105	408	69	818	16	136	30	182	371	629	...	1,000	73	927	560	440
181	*53*	*75*	*364*	*55*	*728*	*42*	*124*	*106*	*272*	*397*	*603*	...	*1,000*	*102*	*898*	*586*	*414*
238	84	140	387	37	886	109	2	3	114	371	629	...	1,000	90	910	556	444
461	139	68	235	25	928	52	12	8	72	530	470	...	1,000	196	804	713	287
391	*122*	*90*	*282*	*29*	*914*	*70*	*3*	*7*	*86*	*415*	*585*	...	*1,000*	*115*	*885*	*602*	*398*
440	97	73	190	79	879	83	38	...	121	373	627	...	1,000	114	886	545	455
56	175	395	38	296	960	40	...	...	40	343	657	...	1,000	97	903	526	474
270	*131*	*246*	*123*	*175*	*945*	*64*	*21*	...	*85*	*348*	*652*	...	*1,000*	*100*	*900*	*530*	*470*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	862	...	1,000	...	1,000	267	733
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	608	...	1,000	30	970	582	418
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*334*	*666*	...	*1,000*	*22*	*978*	*524*	*476*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	723	...	1,000	9	991	444	556
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	838	...	1,000	...	1,000	316	684
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	728	...	1,000	63	937	433	567
...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	290	710	...	1,000	95	905	417	583
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	833	...	1,000	...	1,000	300	700
176	155	168	281	68	848	61	91	...	152	413	587	...	1,000	94	906	580	420
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	630	...	1,000	375	625	500	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	678	...	1,000	...	1,000	487	513
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	767	...	1,000	...	1,000	362	638
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	724	...	1,000	63	937	465	535
176	*154*	*172*	*281*	*68*	*848*	*61*	*91*	...	*152*	*385*	*615*	...	*1,000*	*85*	*915*	*554*	*446*
147	79	318	83	297	924	15	61	...	76	299	701	...	1,000	63	937	466	534
541	60	37	154	154	946	2	52	...	54	332	668	...	1,000	84	916	492	508
471	54	103	293	93	924	49	23	4	76	348	652	...	1,000	84	916	527	473
326	107	222	254	10	919	4	7	70	81	459	541	...	1,000	193	807	687	313
164	85	119	317	108	793	147	38	22	207	363	637	...	1,000	79	921	545	455
302	*67*	*137*	*296*	*126*	*898*	*67*	*35*	*10*	*102*	*343*	*657*	...	*1,000*	*81*	*919*	*520*	*480*
184	80	123	364	58	809	94	89	8	191	349	651	...	1,000	69	931	519	481
...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	342	658	...	1,000	94	906	511	489
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	744	...	1,000	82	918	396	604
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	688	...	1,000	60	940	480	520
182	*77*	*122*	*370*	*59*	*810*	*93*	*89*	*8*	*190*	*340*	*660*	...	*1,000*	*70*	*930*	*509*	*491*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	786	...	1,000	53	947	338	662
191	73	109	371	97	841	85	67	7	159	357	643	...	1,000	88	912	545	455
191	*73*	*109*	*371*	*97*	*841*	*85*	*67*	*7*	*159*	*355*	*645*	...	*1,000*	*87*	*913*	*543*	*457*

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Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	A. Proportions to the: Ratio to the Total Population. Total.	Urban.	Country.	Ratio to the total population of each Class. Total.	Urban.	Country.
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	XV. Wood, cane and leaves, &c.	49. Timber and wood ...	5	12	4	52	45	56
		50. Cane-work, matting and leaves, &c.	2	3	2	24	13	31
		Total Order XV.....	*7*	*15*	*6*	*76*	*58*	*87*
	XVI. Drugs, gums, dyes, &c.	51. Gums, wax and similar forest produce ...	...	...	...	1	1	1
		52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c...	1	3	...	7	10	3
		Total Order XVI...	*1*	*3*	*...*	*8*	*11*	*4*
	XVII. Leather, horns, bone and grease.	53. Leather &c., and *Total Order XVII...*	*5*	*11*	*4*	*56*	*16*	*64*
		Total Class D	**88**	**258**	**63**	...	...	...
E.—Commerce, Transport and Storage.	XVIII. Commerce.	54. Dealers in money and securities	1	5	...	19	39	5
		55. General Merchandise ...	30	85	21	823	704	909
		56. Dealing unspecified ...	1	7	...	29	61	6
		57. Middlemen, &c.:—						
		(*a*) Brokers, &c. ...	...	1	...	6	11	1
		(*b*) Contractors and Farmers..	1	5	1	31	42	24
		Total Sub-order 57...	*1*	*6*	*1*	*37*	*53*	*25*
		Total Order XVIII...	*33*	*103*	*22*	*908*	*857*	*945*
	XIX. Transport and Storage.	58. Railway :—						
		(*a*) Administration ...	...	1	...	2	5	...
		(*b*) Working Staff... ...	1	2	...	17	23	12
		Total Sub-order 58...	*1*	*3*	*...*	*19*	*28*	*12*
		59. Road :—						
		(*a*) Cart, carriage and tramway owners and drivers ...	2	10	2	58	86	37
		(*b*) Carriers by pack animals..	...	1	...	2	3	1
		Total Sub-order 59...	*2*	*11*	*2*	*60*	*89*	*38*
		60. (*b*) Working staff of vessels...	...	...	...	1	2	1
		61. Messages :—						
		(*a*) Post, &c.	...	2	..	10	19	3
		(*b*) Telegraph and Telephone...	...	1	...	1	2	1
		Total Sub-order 61...	...	*3*	...	*11*	*21*	*4*
		62. Storage and Weighing ...	...	...	...	1	3	...
		Total Order XIX...	*3*	*17*	*2*	*92*	*143*	*55*
		Total Class E...	**36**	**120**	**24**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**

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OCCUPATIONS.—(*Continued.*)

Total Population.

Ratio to the total population of each Order.			Average number of females to 1,000 males.			Distribution of 1,000 persons over age-periods.								
						Total.			Urban.			Country.		
Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.	0 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 and over.	0 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 and over.	0 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 and over.
679	783	638	824	910	785	138	228	634	142	236	622	136	224	640
321	217	362	1,017	1,349	952	145	217	638	132	214	654	148	218	634
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*882*	*991*	*842*	*140*	*224*	*636*	*140*	*231*	*629*	*140*	*222*	*638*
117	84	179	1,455	949	2,158	186	221	593	182	214	604	189	228	583
883	916	821	1,058	1,070	1,031	148	220	632	140	228	632	164	207	629
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,099*	*1,059*	*1,172*	*152*	*221*	*627*	*143*	*226*	*631*	*169*	*219*	*621*
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*8,127*	*921*	*929*	*181*	*257*	*582*	*169*	*210*	*591*	*186*	*236*	*578*
...	...	...	**959**	**966**	**954**	**149**	**224**	**627**	**141**	**223**	**636**	**153**	**225**	**622**
21	45	5	1,194	1,076	2,285	127	210	663	121	230	666	161	262	577
966	822	962	990	1,121	922	132	210	658	137	236	627	135	195	670
32	71	6	981	927	1,566	133	223	644	127	228	645	180	187	633
6	13	2	883	828	1,323	133	229	638	136	232	632	121	212	667
35	49	25	904	1,162	650	151	223	626	142	240	618	116	202	682
41	*62*	*27*	*902*	*1,081*	*681*	*131*	*221*	*645*	*140*	*228*	*622*	*117*	*202*	*681*
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*900*	*1,102*	*921*	*132*	*211*	*657*	*127*	*235*	*638*	*135*	*196*	*669*
23	35	...	1,042	1,042	...	136	277	587	166	277	557	...	...	...
183	161	225	997	1,119	849	156	193	651	160	221	619	149	155	696
236	*196*	*225*	*1,003*	*1,105*	*849*	*157*	*202*	*641*	*161*	*231*	*608*	*149*	*155*	*696*
327	599	680	682	807	505	128	191	681	134	198	668	118	179	703
19	22	14	1,496	825	1,633	151	259	590	155	282	563	139	190	671
646	*621*	*694*	*698*	*825*	*518*	*129*	*193*	*678*	*135*	*201*	*664*	*118*	*179*	*703*
13	12	16	1,086	1,169	978	129	304	567	140	313	547	112	292	596
108	133	60	853	878	755	146	209	645	141	196	663	166	267	567
13	17	5	1,151	1,140	1,239	188	225	587	185	245	570	207	103	690
121	*150*	*65*	*881*	*905*	*785*	*150*	*211*	*639*	*146*	*202*	*652*	*169*	*254*	*577*
14	21	...	1,101	1,101	...	144	236	620	144	236	620	...	...	...
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*781*	*895*	*604*	*137*	*199*	*664*	*142*	*209*	*649*	*129*	*180*	*691*
...	...	...	**968**	**1,069**	**901**	**133**	**210**	**657**	**129**	**231**	**640**	**135**	**195**	**670**

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Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	A. Proportions to the Distributions of 1,000 persons — Eastern Division. Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Chitaldrug.	Total Eastern Dn.
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.—*Concluded.*	XV. Wood, cane and leaves, &c.	49. Timber and wood ...	175	30	42	400	84	731
		50. Cane-work, matting and leaves, &c.	232	106	115	212	102	767
		Total Order XV.....	*193*	*55*	*65*	*340*	*90*	*743*
	XVI. Drugs, gums, dyes, &c.	51. Gums, wax and similar forest produce	105	476	...	51	33	665
		52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c. ..	414	111	151	189	90	884
		Total Order XVI.....	*378*	*154*	*134*	*172*	*20*	*858*
	XVII. Leather, horns, bone and grease.	53. Leather, &c., and *Total Order XVII.....*	*210*	*61*	*110*	*139*	*326*	*848*
		Total Class D.....	**256**	**99**	**118**	**224**	**114**	**811**
E.—Commerce, Transport and Storage.—*(Continued.)*	XVIII. Commerce.	54. Dealers in money and securities ...	503	107	64	176	37	887
		55. General Merchandise ...	148	113	188	195	86	730
		56. Dealing unspecified ...	683	9	137	129	21	979
		57. Middlemen, &c. :—						
		(*a*) Brokers, &c.	399	56	39	398	55	947
		(*b*) Contractors and Farmers..	276	141	54	206	62	739
		Total Sub-order 57... ..	*295*	*128*	*52*	*235*	*61*	*771*
		Total Order XVIII.....	*178*	*110*	*170*	*194*	*82*	*743*
	XIX. Transport and Storage.	58. Railway :—						
		(*a*) Administration . ..	779	18	42	45	...	884
		(*b*) Working Staff... ...	411	52	108	170	73	814
		Total Sub-order 58.....	*452*	*48*	*101*	*156*	*65*	*822*
		59. Road :—						
		(*a*) Cart, carriage and tramway-owners and drivers ...	373	85	71	232	79	840
		(*b*) Carriers by pack animals	751	...	...	91	...	842
		Total Sub-order 59.....	*384*	*83*	*69*	*228*	*76*	*840*
		60. (*b*) Working staff of vessels...	249	...	...	700	...	949
		61. Messages :—						
		(*a*) Post, &c.	435	120	103	127	32	817
		(*b*) Telegraph and Telephone.	662	24	14	225	9	934
		Total Sub-order 61.....	*459*	*109*	*93*	*137*	*30*	*828*
		62. Storage and Weighing ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
		Total Order XIX.....	*414*	*77*	*77*	*205*	*66*	*839*
		Total Class E.....	**200**	**107**	**169**	**195**	**80**	**751**

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OCCUPATIONS.—(*Continued.*)

Total Population.				B. Proportions to the total Working Population.											
over the Districts.				Ratio to the total Working Population.			Ratio to the total working Population of each Class.			Ratio to the total Working Population of each Order.			Average number of working females to 1,000 working males.		
Western Division.															
Hasan.	Shimoga.	Kádúr.	*Total Western Div.*	Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.
98	103	63	269	5	12	4	53	43	58	626	749	592	2	4	1
86	83	64	233	3	4	2	31	15	40	374	260	408	443	802	391
94	*100*	*63*	*257*	*8*	*16*	*6*	*81*	*58*	*98*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*152*	*135*	*131*
51	284	...	335	...	...	...	1	1	1	113	114	112	302	250	303
53	51	12	116	...	3	...	5	9	3	887	886	888	203	209	197
53	*78*	*11*	*142*	*...*	*3*	*...*	*6*	*10*	*4*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*214*	*212*	*216*
19	*87*	*48*	*154*	*4*	*8*	*4*	*47*	*27*	*56*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*71*	*83*	*68*
76	**60**	**53**	**189**	**37**	**274**	**64**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	...	...	...	**158**	**168**	**152**
24	73	16	113	...	4	...	13	28	4	11	32	5	437	348	978
52	156	62	270	33	102	25	861	787	903	935	886	961	253	231	264
4	16	1	21	1	4	..	16	35	6	18	39	6	131	14	791
5	10	38	53	...	1	...	5	10	2	5	11	2	17	60	...
61	76	121	261	1	4	1	26	28	25	28	32	26	50	66	40
55	*66*	*108*	*229*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*31*	*38*	*27*	*33*	*43*	*28*	*49*	*64*	*38*
50	*116*	*61*	*257*	*35*	*115*	*26*	*924*	*888*	*940*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*245*	*216*	*261*
116	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	10	...	...	...	...
81	39	66	186	1	2	...	13	14	11	157	127	191	48	73	31
85	*35*	*58*	*178*	*1*	*2*	*...*	*13*	*15*	*11*	*163*	*137*	*191*	*46*	*67*	*31*
61	61	35	169	2	11	1	58	82	45	734	729	739	41	54	29
13	145	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	47	...	47
62	*64*	*34*	*160*	*2*	*11*	*1*	*58*	*82*	*45*	*738*	*729*	*748*	*41*	*54*	*29*
51	...	...	51	...	...	...	1	1	1	11	8	13	30	...	158
39	71	73	183	...	2	...	6	13	3	81	117	44	2	3	...
10	18	38	66	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	9	4	...	...	...
36	*66*	*70*	*172*	*...*	*2*	*...*	*7*	*14*	*3*	*88*	*126*	*48*	*2*	*3*	*...*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	*57*	*42*	*161*	*3*	*15*	*1*	*79*	*112*	*60*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*2..*	*194*	*211*
51	**138**	**60**	**249**	**38**	**130**	**27**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	...	...	...	**236**	**205**	**253**

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B. Proportions to the

Class	Order.	Sub-order and Group	Distribution of 1,000 Working Males over the Districts.									
			Eastern Division.						Western Division.			
			Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Chitaldurg.	Total Eastern Dn.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Total Western Dn.
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.—*Concluded*	XV. Wood, cane and leaves, &c.	49. Timber and wood ...	130	31	40	379	89	669	122	130	79	331
		50. Cane-work, matting and leaves, &c.	194	88	122	208	107	719	112	81	88	281
		Total Order XV.....	*149*	*48*	*63*	*329*	*94*	*683*	*119*	*117*	*81*	*317*
	XVI. Drugs, gums, dyes, &c.	51. Gums, wax and similar forest produce	115	224	...	66	39	474	158	368	...	526
		52. Drugs, dyes, pigments &c...	399	106	120	293	12	930	40	16	14	70
		Total Order XVI.....	*372*	*121*	*107*	*269*	*15*	*884*	*53*	*62*	*12*	*116*
	XVII. Leather, horns, bone and grease.	53. Leather, &c., and *Total Order XVII*.....	*114*	*77*	*125*	*138*	*373*	*821*	*29*	*108*	*48*	*179*
		Total Class D.....	**201**	**111**	**121**	**239**	**119**	**791**	**85**	**68**	**56**	**209**
E.—Commerce, Transport and Storage.—*Concluded.*	XVIII. Commerce.	54. Dealers in money and securities	320	149	105	259	44	877	39	35	49	123
		55. General Merchandise ...	128	109	139	227	90	693	53	194	60	307
		56. Dealing unspecified ...	360	16	254	268	51	949	14	35	2	51
		57. Middlemen, &c.:—										
		(*a*) Brokers, &c.	247	50	29	337	43	907	3	18	72	93
		(*b*) Contractors and farmers—	125	130	70	223	52	660	106	118	176	400
		Total Sub-order 57.....	*144*	*118*	*64*	*271*	*50*	*647*	*93*	*130*	*160*	*353*
		Total Order XVIII.....	*136*	*108*	*137*	*230*	*87*	*698*	*54*	*185*	*63*	*302*
	XIX. Transport and Storage.	58. Railway:—										
		(*a*) Administration ...	577	...	115	116	...	808	192	...	...	192
		(*b*) Working Staff ...	200	61	130	201	71	663	156	63	108	337
		Total Sub-order 58.....	*212*	*59*	*129*	*198*	*60*	*667*	*177*	*61*	*105*	*333*
		59. Road:—										
		(*a*) Cart, Carriage and tramway owners and drivers ..	178	109	102	282	88	759	99	88	54	241
		(*b*) Carriers by pack animals...	...	...	...	333	...	333	95	572	...	667
		Total Sub-order 59.....	*177*	*109*	*101*	*283*	*88*	*758*	*98*	*91*	*53*	*242*
		60. (*b*) Working staff of vessels ...	...	...	...	880	....	880	...	120	...	120
		61. Messages:—										
		(*a*) Post, &c.	106	209	218	168	49	650	101	123	126	350
		(*b*) Telegraph and Telephone.	394	31	30	364	30	849	30	91	30	151
		Total Sub-order 61.....	*127*	*196*	*112*	*182*	*48*	*665*	*96*	*116*	*123*	*335*
		62. Storage and Weighing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order XIX.....	*176*	*107*	*106*	*266*	*80*	*737*	*108*	*89*	*68*	*265*
		Total Class E.....	**140**	**108**	**134**	**233**	**87**	**702**	**59**	**176**	**63**	**298**

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OCCUPATIONS.—(*Continued.*)

Total Working Population.—(*Concluded.*)										C. Workers and Dependants.							
Distribution of 1,000 Working Females over the Districts.										Ratio of Workers and Dependants.							
Eastern Division.						*Western Division.*				All Ages.		0 to 4.		5 to 14.		15 and over.	
Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Chitaldurg.	*Total Eastern Dn.*	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kanara.	*Total Western Dn.*	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.
...	63	62	750	...	875	125	...	...	125	358	642	...	1,000	90	910	533	467
217	126	74	283	129	829	69	84	18	171	445	555	...	1,000	155	845	645	355
215	*125*	*75*	*288*	*126*	*829*	*70*	*83*	*18*	*171*	*386*	*611*	...	*1,000*	*110*	*890*	*569*	*431*
...	261	...	...	...	261	...	739	...	739	300	700	...	1,000	40	960	490	510
160	54	367	252	61	894	15	91	...	106	353	647	...	1,000	126	874	511	489
136	*84*	*312*	*214*	*52*	*798*	*13*	*199*	...	*202*	*346*	*654*	...	*1,000*	*114*	*886*	*509*	*491*
199	*48*	*70*	*209*	*397*	*922*	*2*	*61*	*5*	*68*	*310*	*690*	...	*1,000*	*61*	*939*	*510*	*490*
274	**81**	**111**	**283**	**95**	**844**	**57**	**65**	**34**	**156**	**356**	**644**	...	**1,000**	**86**	**914**	**537**	**463**
112	68	112	224	...	516	92	392	...	484	370	630	...	1,000	85	915	538	462
191	110	220	261	56	847	43	98	12	153	376	624	...	1,000	69	931	550	450
922	8	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	358	642	...	1,000	148	852	508	492
538	...	...	462	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	354	646	...	1,000	31	969	540	460
99	167	13	282	102	654	64	282	...	346	339	661	...	1,000	49	951	503	497
155	*142*	*11*	*307*	*88*	*703*	*56*	*243*	....	*298*	*341*	*659*	...	*1,000*	*46*	*954*	*508*	*492*
197	*108*	*222*	*258*	*55*	*840*	*44*	*104*	*12*	*160*	*374*	*626*	...	*1,000*	*70*	*930*	*547*	*453*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	819	...	1,000	...	1,000	325	675
776	...	28	166	28	1,000	...	...	...	...	348	652	...	1,000	48	952	505	495
778	...	*28*	*166*	*28*	*1,000*	...	...	...	...	*358*	*662*	...	*1,000*	*43*	*957*	*496*	*504*
459	75	75	178	96	883	14	103	...	117	459	541	...	1,000	87	913	634	366
...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	278	722	...	1,000	...	1,000	415	585
455	*75*	*74*	*184*	*95*	*883*	*14*	*103*	...	*117*	*457*	*543*	...	*1,000*	*86*	*914*	*632*	*368*
...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	331	669	...	1,000	85	916	510	490
1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	365	635	...	1,000	83	917	540	460
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	660	...	1,000	...	1,000	532	468
1,000	...	...	...	...	*1,000*	...	...	...	...	*363*	*637*	...	*1,000*	*78*	*922*	*539*	*461*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
510	*59*	*61*	*197*	*80*	*910*	*10*	*80*	...	*90*	*372*	*628*	...	*1,000*	*73*	*927*	*544*	*456*
202	**107**	**220**	**257**	**55**	**841**	**43**	**104**	**12**	**159**	**373**	**627**	...	**1,000**	**71**	**929**	**546**	**454**

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Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	A. Proportions to the Ratio to the Total Population. Total.	Urban.	Country.	Ratio to the total population of each Class. Total.	Urban.	Country.
F.—Professions.	XX. Learned and Artistic professions.	63. Religion :—						
		(a) Priests, Ministers, &c. ...	3	11	2	182	195	172
		(b) Subsidiary religious services	7	10	6	412	188	579
		Total Sub-order 63.....	*10*	*21*	*8*	*594*	*383*	*751*
		64. Education	1	5	1	86	90	85
		65. Literature	1	2	...	21	37	9
		66. Law	1	3	1	23	54	1
		67. Medicine :—						
		(a) Practitioners	1	4	...	60	81	44
		(b) Subsidiary medical services	...	2	...	14	32	...
		Total Sub-order 67.....	*1*	*6*	...	*74*	*113*	*44*
		68. Engineering and Surveying						
		(a) Engineers, architects and surveyors	...	1	...	6	13	...
		(b) Subsidiary staff	...	2	...	17	37	2
		Total Sub-order 68.....	...	*3*	...	*23*	*50*	*2*
		69. Other Sciences :—						
		(a) Astronomy, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b) Minor sciences	...	...	...	6	5	7
		Total Sub-order 69.....	...	...	...	*6*	*5*	*7*
		70. Pictorial art and sculpture...	...	2	...	20	38	7
		71. Music, acting and dancing ...	1	9	1	115	168	76
		Total Order XX....	*15*	*51*	*11*	*962*	*938*	*980*
	XXI. Sport and Amusements.	72. Sport...	...	1	...	4	2	5
		73. Exhibition and games—						
		(a) Catching, training and exhibiting animals ...	...	1	...	8	14	4
		(b) Conjuring, fortune-telling and other exhibitions ...	1	2	...	14	24	7
		(c) Acrobatics and athletics ...	...	1	...	11	20	4
		(d) Service of places of entertainment	...	...	...	1	2	...
		Total Sub-order 73.....	*1*	*4*	...	*34*	*60*	*15*
		Total Order XXI.....	*1*	*4*	...	*38*	*62*	*20*
		Total Class F.....	**16**	**55**	**11**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
G.—Indefinite and Independent.	XXIII. Indefinite.	74. Unskilled labor :—						
		(a) Special branches ...	1	5	1	9	27	5
		(b) General	99	105	98	827	596	880
		Total Sub-order 74.....	*100*	*110*	*99*	*836*	*623*	*885*
		75. Undefined, &c.	...	2	...	5	11	4
		Total Order XXIII.....	*100*	*112*	*99*	*841*	*634*	*889*
	XXIV. Independent of work.	76. Property and alms ...						
		(a) Property and allowances ...	4	19	1	28	106	10
		(b) Charity and endowments ...	12	24	10	102	139	93
		Total Sub-order 76.....	*16*	*43*	*11*	*130*	*245*	*103*
		77. Supported at the public charge						
		(a) Pension	3	19	1	27	110	8
		(b) Prisoners	...	2	...	2	11	...
		Total Sub-order 77.....	*3*	*21*	*1*	*29*	*121*	*8*
		Total Order XXIV.....	*19*	*64*	*12*	*159*	*366*	*111*
		Total Class G.....	**119**	**176**	**111**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		Grand Total.....	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	...	...	...

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OF OCCUPATIONS.—(*Continued.*)

Total Population.

Ratio to the total population of each Order.			Average number of females to 1,000 males.			Distribution of 1,000 persons over the age-periods.								
						Total.			Urban.			Country.		
Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.	0 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 and over.	0 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 and over.	0 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 and over.
189	208	175	905	1,012	823	127	214	659	118	249	633	134	184	682
428	290	591	1,012	1,093	992	128	210	662	129	216	655	128	208	664
617	*498*	*766*	*978*	*1,051*	*951*	*128*	*211*	*661*	*123*	*233*	*644*	*129*	*203*	*668*
89	96	85	714	1,018	528	126	212	662	129	221	650	124	204	672
23	49	9	1,493	1,467	739	151	226	623	149	234	617	158	201	641
24	55	4	872	870	1,091	127	245	628	127	244	629	174	261	565
63	87	45	838	822	860	130	222	648	121	235	644	143	202	655
14	33	...	827	847	...	155	235	610	155	235	610	...	...	...
77	*120*	*45*	*836*	*823*	*860*	*135*	*224*	*641*	*131*	*235*	*634*	*143*	*202*	*655*
6	14	...	1,088	1,088	...	170	329	501	170	329	501	...	...	...
18	39	2	807	835	522	164	230	606	162	237	601	181	152	667
24	*53*	*2*	*870*	*836*	*522*	*165*	*255*	*580*	*165*	*261*	*574*	*181*	*152*	*667*
...	...	...	667	667	...	200	...	800	200	...	800	...	...	...
7	5	8	1,287	1,051	1,417	125	273	602	99	241	660	138	287	575
7	*5*	*8*	*1,279*	*1,037*	*1,417*	*126*	*270*	*604*	*101*	*234*	*665*	*138*	*287*	*575*
20	41	7	872	930	657	156	227	617	145	242	613	207	160	633
119	179	77	1,501	1,593	1,702	149	213	638	158	173	669	135	279	586
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*989*	*1,058*	*942*	*133*	*215*	*652*	*135*	*224*	*641*	*131*	*209*	*660*
93	34	230	751	1,080	661	167	262	571	183	296	521	161	251	588
224	232	206	1,305	1,800	583	130	191	679	110	157	733	179	279	542
377	379	371	995	1,045	893	150	203	647	156	177	667	138	264	598
286	327	193	1,033	1,132	718	167	230	603	175	172	653	135	458	407
20	28	...	1,565	1,565	...	136	237	627	136	237	627	...	...	...
907	*936*	*770*	*1,086*	*1,234*	*752*	*141*	*209*	*650*	*151*	*172*	*677*	*148*	*317*	*535*
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,050*	*1,228*	*730*	*152*	*214*	*634*	*152*	*177*	*671*	*151*	*302*	*547*
...	...	...	**990**	**1,067**	**937**	**133**	**215**	**652**	**136**	**221**	**643**	**13**	**212**	**657**
11	43	6	2,110	2,717	1,603	118	216	666	110	218	672	126	214	660
983	959	990	1,273	1 337	1,263	131	206	663	335	192	473	100	208	692
994	*982*	*996*	*1,280*	*1,375*	*1,245*	*131*	*206*	*663*	*326*	*193*	*481*	*100*	*208*	*692*
6	18	4	1,016	1,383	793	158	252	590	143	304	553	170	209	621
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,278*	*1,375*	*1,263*	*131*	*206*	*663*	*322*	*195*	*483*	*100*	*208*	*692*
176	292	89	1,128	1,068	1,284	112	209	679	106	208	686	128	213	659
643	379	841	844	682	935	127	209	664	122	232	646	128	202	670
819	*671*	*930*	*897*	*831*	*935*	*124*	*209*	*667*	*115*	*221*	*664*	*128*	*203*	*669*
168	299	70	752	832	538	111	231	658	96	220	684	160	266	574
13	30	...	282	282	...	17	34	949	17	34	949	...	...	...
181	*329*	*70*	*706*	*760*	*538*	*105*	*217*	*678*	*89*	*203*	*708*	*160*	*266*	*574*
1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*859*	*807*	*9,001*	*120*	*211*	*669*	*107*	*215*	*678*	*131*	*207*	*662*
...	...	...	**1,199**	**1,130**	**1,216**	**129**	**207**	**664**	**243**	**203**	**554**	**103**	**208**	**689**
...	..	...	**991**	**1,010**	**988**	**143**	**227**	**630**	**172**	**221**	**607**	**138**	**228**	**634**

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A. Proportions to the Total Population.—*Continued.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Eastern Division. Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Chitaldurg.	Total Eastern Div.
F.—Professions.—*Continued.*	XX. Learned and Artistic professions.	63. Religion :—						
		(*a*) Priests, ministers, &c. ...	252	153	176	143	24	748
		(*b*) Subsidiary religious services	184	91	150	309	31	765
		Total Sub-order 63.....	*205*	*110*	*158*	*259*	*28*	*760*
		64. Education	342	79	99	305	68	893
		65. Literature	475	16	42	290	44	867
		66. Law	322	124	97	236	15	794
		67. Medicine :—						
		(*a*) Practitioners	317	107	145	313	42	924
		(*b*) Subsidiary medical services.	385	88	124	183	64	844
		Total Sub-order 67.....	*330*	*103*	*141*	*289*	*46*	*909*
		68. Engineering and surveying :—						
		(*a*) Engineers, architects and surveyors	601	88	68	62	11	830
		(*b*) Subsidiary staff... ...	306	191	120	182	38	837
		Total Sub-order 68.....	*370*	*165*	*107*	*152*	*32*	*835*
		69. Other sciences :—						
		(*a*) Astronomy, &c. ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
		(*b*) Minor sciences	208	16	222	86	145	677
		Total Sub-order 69.....	*216*	*16*	*219*	*85*	*144*	*680*
		70. Pictorial art and sculpture...	380	97	68	210	147	802
		71. Music, acting and dancing ...	166	95	212	194	93	760
		Total Order XX.....	*239*	*105*	*151*	*251*	*45*	*789*
	XXI. Sport and Amusements.	72. Sport	294	34	14	90	4	436
		73. Exhibition and games :—						
		(*a*) Catching, training and exhibiting animals ...	478	146	34	272	48	978
		(*b*) Conjuring, fortune-telling and other exhibitions ...	155	79	211	152	195	792
		(*c*) Acrobatics and athletics ...	168	197	237	166	82	850
		(*d*) Service of places of entertainment ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
		Total Sub-order 73.....	*257*	*131*	*171*	*183*	*119*	*861*
		Total Order XXI.....	*260*	*122*	*156*	*174*	*111*	*823*
		Total Class F.....	**247**	**107**	**127**	**255**	**48**	**784**
G.—Indefinite and Independent.—*Continued.*	XXIII. Indefinite.	74. Unskilled labor—						
		(*a*) Special branches ...	81	159	141	443	7	951
		(*b*) General	163	125	102	200	86	677
		Total Sub-order 74.....	*163*	*127*	*102*	*263*	*85*	*680*
		75. Undefined, &c	428	22	168	...	131	747
		Total Order XXIII.....	*165*	*126*	*102*	*202*	*86*	*681*
	XXIV. Independent of work.	76. Property and alms ...						
		(*a*) Property and allowances ...	281	75	84	200	69	709
		(*b*) Charity and endowments ...	159	123	105	278	105	770
		Total Sub-order 76.....	*186*	*113*	*100*	*261*	*97*	*757*
		77. Supported at the public charge						
		(*a*) Pension	525	63	68	180	9	845
		(*b*) Prisoners	540	3	...	176	...	769
		Total Sub-order 77.....	*530*	*58*	*63*	*180*	*9*	*840*
		Total Order XXIV.....	*248*	*103*	*94*	*246*	*81*	*772*
		Total Class G.....	**178**	**122**	**101**	**209**	**85**	**695**
		Grand Total.....	**163**	**118**	**118**	**239**	**84**	**722**

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OCCUPATIONS.—(Continued.)

over the Districts.				B.—Proportions to the total Working Population.											
				Ratio to the total Working Population.			Ratio to the total working population of each Class.			Ratio to the total working population of each Order.			Average number of working females to 1,000 working males.		
Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kádúr.	Total Western Dn.	Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.	Total.	Urban.	Country.
Western Division.															
81	101	71	252	3	9	2	171	166	175	178	179	178	62	89	48
135	53	47	235	7	11	7	429	196	563	446	210	575	1,571	182	164
118	*68*	*54*	*240*	*10*	*20*	*9*	*600*	*362*	*758*	*624*	*389*	*753*	*135*	*138*	*134*
67	30	10	107	1	4	1	87	67	98	90	72	100	57	81	45
24	63	46	133	...	1	...	11	17	8	12	18	8	47	61	30
57	81	68	206	...	3	...	16	44	...	17	48	...	...	...	...
29	13	34	76	2	4	1	56	68	48	58	74	49	178	111	235
68	46	42	156	...	1	...	9	26	...	9	28	...	57	62	...
36	*19*	*36*	*91*	*2*	*5*	*1*	*65*	*94*	*48*	*67*	*102*	*49*	*159*	*98*	*235*
119	27	24	170	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
50	70	43	163	...	2	...	13	31	2	13	33	2	...	...	...
68	*59*	*38*	*165*	...	*2*	...	*14*	*35*	*2*	*14*	*37*	*2*	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141	182	...	323	...	...	...	5	4	6	6	5	6	14	...	19
140	*180*	...	*320*	...	...	...	*5*	*4*	*6*	*6*	*5*	*6*	*14*	...	*19*
97	65	36	198	...	2	...	18	54	7	19	40	7	125	156	40
53	125	62	240	3	15	1	145	269	74	151	289	75	1,060	1,012	1,168
94	*68*	*49*	*211*	*16*	*52*	*12*	*961*	*926*	*981*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*312*	*272*	*167*
168	53	223	564	...	...	...	3	...	4	74	7	227	...	...	...
18	4	...	22	...	1	...	8	17	3	269	224	176	345	...	163
198	...	10	208	...	2	...	16	31	8	415	421	501	275	422	379
126	...	24	150	...	1	...	12	25	4	302	348	196	168	285	306
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	*1*	*11*	*139*	...	*4*	...	*36*	*73*	*15*	*926*	*803*	*773*	*252*	*158*	*309*
132	*5*	*40*	*177*	...	*4*	...	*33*	*74*	*19*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*229*	*235*	*221*
98	**68**	**50**	**216**	**16**	**56**	**12**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	...	...	...	**204**	**233**	**167**
50	10	9	69	1	8	1	9	42	4	11	79	5	2,125	3,765	1,142
83	107	133	323	141	92	146	837	476	888	985	905	992	761	282	963
83	*105*	*132*	*320*	*142*	*100*	*147*	*846*	*518*	*892*	*996*	*984*	*997*	*769*	*2,878*	*695*
33	188	32	253	1	2	1	4	8	3	4	16	3	755	1,621	551
82	*106*	*131*	*319*	*143*	*102*	*148*	*850*	*526*	*895*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*769*	*2,848*	*691*
62	119	110	291	4	30	1	24	155	6	162	326	60	511	106	256
69	109	54	230	18	40	16	109	207	95	723	458	901	441	343	472
67	*111*	*65*	*243*	*22*	*70*	*17*	*133*	*362*	*101*	*885*	*764*	*961*	*454*	*448*	*456*
22	11	122	155	2	16	1	14	82	4	91	174	89	74	77	63
4	13	114	231	1	6	...	3	29	...	24	62	...	53	53	...
21	*18*	*121*	*162*	*3*	*22*	*1*	*17*	*111*	*4*	*115*	*236*	*89*	*69*	*71*	*62*
59	*94*	*75*	*228*	*25*	*92*	*18*	*150*	*473*	*105*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*396*	*334*	*436*
78	**104**	**123**	**305**	**168**	**194**	**166**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	...	...	...	**701**	**1,037**	**663**
104	**107**	**67**	**278**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**247**	**292**	**240**

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B. Proportions to the

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Distribution of 1,000 Working Males over the Districts.									
			Eastern Division.						*Western Division.*			
			Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Chitaldrg.	*Total Eastern Dn.*	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	*Total Western Dn.*
F.—Professions.—*Concluded.*	XX. Learned and Artistic professions.	63. Religion :—										
		(*a*) Priests, ministers, &c. ...	231	176	160	114	25	706	68	133	93	294
		(*b*) Subsidiary religious services	154	84	145	336	38	757	132	61	50	243
		Total Sub-order 63.....	*177*	*112*	*150*	*268*	*34*	*741*	*112*	*83*	*61*	*259*
		64. Education	217	75	149	376	93	890	56	38	16	110
		65. Literature	282	17	54	349	50	752	30	80	138	248
		66. Law	256	108	101	202	9	676	83	144	97	324
		67. Medicine :—										
		(*a*) Practitioners	194	152	125	379	43	913	34	15	39	87
		(*b*) Subsidiary medical services	255	111	95	255	82	798	66	63	70	202
		Total Sub-order 67.....	*203*	*145*	*120*	*375*	*51*	*894*	*38*	*21*	*41*	*106*
		68. Engineering and surveying:—										
		(*a*) Engineers, architects and surveyors	205	128	154	128	26	641	231	77	51	359
		(*b*) Subsidiary staff ...	110	208	170	214	61	763	58	116	61	237
		Total Sub-order 68.....	*120*	*200*	*169*	*205*	*57*	*751*	*75*	*114*	*60*	*249*
		69. Other sciences :—										
		(*a*) Astronomy, &c. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*) Minor sciences	177	20	272	123	34	626	34	340	...	374
		Total Sub-order 69.....	*177*	*20*	*272*	*123*	*34*	*626*	*34*	*340*	...	*374*
		70. Pictorial art and sculpture .	196	137	94	145	155	727	109	72	92	273
		71. Music, acting and dancing ...	130	158	286	212	48	834	54	53	53	166
		Total Order XX.....	*182*	*115*	*155*	*277*	*45*	*774*	*93*	*75*	*58*	*226*
	XXI. Sport and Amusements	72. Sport	63	63	25	241	13	405	127	63	405	595
		73. Exhibition and games :—										
		(*a*) Catching, training and exhibiting animals ...	539	43	61	242	97	932	12	6	...	18
		(*b*) Conjuring, fortune-telling and other exhibitions ...	127	64	208	165	211	775	225	...	...	225
		(*c*) Acrobatics and athletics ...	139	157	241	223	95	858	124	...	18	142
		(*d*) Service of places of entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Sub-order 73.....	*218*	*92*	*190*	*201*	*147*	*848*	*145*	*1*	*6*	*152*
		Total Order XXI.....	*204*	*89*	*175*	*205*	*131*	*807*	*143*	*7*	*43*	*193*
		Total Class F.....	**182**	**114**	**156**	**274**	**59**	**776**	**95**	**72**	**57**	**224**
G.—Indefinite and Independent.—*Concluded.*	XXIII. Indefinite.	74. Unskilled labor :—										
		(*a*) Special branches ...	150	304	108	394	...	956	21	23	...	44
		(*b*) General	147	133	70	156	73	579	91	131	199	421
		Total Sub-order 74.....	*147*	*134*	*70*	*157*	*73*	*581*	*91*	*130*	*198*	*419*
		75. Undefined, &c.	281	2	423	...	26	732	12	170	86	268
		Total Order XXIII.....	*148*	*134*	*71*	*157*	*72*	*582*	*90*	*131*	*197*	*418*
	XXIV. Independant of work.	76. Property and alms :—										
		(*a*) Property and allowances ...	250	47	56	173	41	567	38	213	182	433
		(*b*) Charity and endowments ...	133	101	111	324	93	762	76	105	57	238
		Total Sub-order 76.....	*154*	*91*	*102*	*297*	*84*	*728*	*69*	*121*	*79*	*272*
		77. Supported at the public charg :										
		(*a*) Pension	188	62	83	309	11	653	29	5	313	347
		(*b*) Prisoners	631	...	...	218	...	849	...	142	9	151
		Total Sub-order 77.....	*280*	*49*	*66*	*290*	*9*	*694*	*33*	*34*	*249*	*306*
		Total Order XXIV.....	*173*	*85*	*96*	*296*	*73*	*723*	*62*	*111*	*104*	*277*
		Total Class G.....	**153**	**125**	**76**	**182**	**73**	**609**	**85**	**126**	**180**	**391**
		Grand Total.....	**147**	**116**	**109**	**238**	**87**	**697**	**104**	**120**	**79**	**303**

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OCCUPATIONS.—(*Continued*)

Total Working Population.—*Concluded.*										C.—Workers and Dependants.							
Distribution of 1,000 Working Females over the Districts.										Ratio of Workers and Dependants.							
Eastern Division.						*Western Division.*				All Ages.		0 to 4.		5 to 14.		15 and over.	
Bangalore.	Kólár.	Tumkúr.	Mysore.	Chitaldurg	*Total Eastern Dn.*	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadúr.	*Total Western Dn.*	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.
229	124	207	324	14	898	84	18	...	102	338	662	...	1,000	56	944	492	508
277	77	190	238	12	794	158	49	4	206	367	633	...	1,000	90	910	526	474
270	*83*	*202*	*250*	*13*	*803*	*143*	*45*	*4*	*192*	*359*	*641*	...	*1,000*	*80*	*920*	*516*	*484*
367	94	135	312	16	922	62	16	...	78	409	591	...	1,000	98	902	582	418
...	71	...	72	...	143	...	857	...	857	265	735	...	1,000	31	969	412	588
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	736	...	1,000	5	995	421	579
122	47	348	274	78	869	35	35	61	131	374	626	...	1,000	80	920	551	449
145	...	...	214	...	357	572	...	71	643	344	666	...	1,000	12	988	520	480
123	*45*	*328*	*270*	*74*	*840*	*66*	*33*	*61*	*160*	*368*	*632*	...	*1,000*	*69*	*931*	*546*	*454*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	827	...	1,000	...	1,000	300	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	666	...	1,000	23	977	521	479
..	....	...	..	..	....	...	...	...	...	*305*	*695*	...	*1,000*	*18*	*982*	*484*	*516*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	302	698	...	1,000	51	949	481	519
...	...	...	...	...	...	*1,000*	...	...		*302*	*698*	...	*1,000*	*51*	*949*	*481*	*519*
403	18	175	...	351	947	...	53	..	53	369	631	...	1,000	82	918	562	438
187	48	203	171	104	695	81	182	42	305	437	563	4	996	157	843	632	368
280	*64*	*141*	*213*	*63*	*761*	*106*	*109*	*24*	*239*	*368*	*632*	*1*	*999*	*86*	*914*	*534*	*466*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	639	...	1,000	37	963	597	403
...	702	...	193	...	895	105	...	...	105	327	673	...	1,000	100	900	454	546
253	128	210	232	53	874	126	...	...	126	387	613	...	1,000	103	897	567	433
544	304	87	...	43	978	22	...	...	22	369	631	...	1,000	150	850	554	446
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
218	*333*	*121*	*167*	*35*	*904*	*96*	...	...	*96*	*366*	*634*	...	*1,000*	*119*	*881*	*533*	*467*
248	*333*	*121*	*167*	*35*	*904*	*96*	...	...	*96*	*366*	*634*	...	*1,000*	*112*	*888*	*537*	*463*
219	**76**	**200**	**211**	**61**	**767**	**106**	**104**	**23**	**233**	**368**	**632**	**1**	**999**	**87**	**913**	**534**	**466**
68	100	127	599	7	901	80	12	7	99	501	499	...	1,000	162	838	701	299
169	133	117	308	102	829	99	55	17	171	487	513	...	1,000	155	845	686	314
167	*133*	*117*	*313*	*100*	*830*	*99*	*54*	*17*	*170*	*487*	*513*	...	*1,000*	*155*	*845*	*686*	*314*
252	32	120	...	380	784	134	82	...	216	488	512	..	1,000	233	771	720	280
168	*132*	*117*	*312*	*101*	*830*	*99*	*54*	*17*	*170*	*487*	*513*	...	*1,000*	*155*	*845*	*686*	*314*
294	138	101	247	109	889	90	10	11	111	426	574	...	1,000	98	902	597	403
181	176	94	271	143	865	70	58	7	135	511	489	...	1,000	190	810	710	290
203	*168*	*95*	*267*	*136*	*869*	*74*	*49*	*8*	*131*	*493*	*507*	...	*1,000*	*179*	*830*	*685*	*315*
305	88	57	355	4	809	27	156	8	191	376	624	...	1,000	69	931	542	458
920	...	...	80	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	834	166	...	1,000	...	1,000	880	120
404	*74*	*48*	*311*	*3*	*840*	*23*	*131*	*6*	*160*	*424*	*576*	...	*1,000*	*68*	*932*	*590*	*410*
209	*166*	*94*	*267*	*133*	*869*	*72*	*51*	*8*	*131*	*484*	*516*	...	*1,000*	*157*	*843*	*672*	*328*
172	**135**	**115**	**307**	**105**	**834**	**96**	**54**	**16**	**166**	**487**	**513**	...	**1,000**	**156**	**844**	**684**	**316**
173	**108**	**135**	**318**	**92**	**826**	**96**	**61**	**17**	**174**	**370**	**630**	...	**1,000**	**87**	**913**	**546**	**454**

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CHAPTER XI.

OCCUPATION.

Preliminary Remarks; GENERAL DISTRIBUTION—*Class* A. *Government*:—Administration—Defence—Foreign and Feudatory State Services;—*Class* B. *Pasture and Agriculture*:—Live Stock—Agriculture;—*Class* C. *Personal Service*:—Personal and Household services;—*Class* D. *Preparation and Supply of Material Substances*:—Food and Drink—Light, Firing and Forage—Buildings—Vehicles and Vessels—Supplementary Requirements—Textile Fabrics and Dress—Metals and Precious stones—Glass, Pottery and Stoneware—Wood, Cane and Leaves, &c.—Drugs, Gums and Dyes, &c.—Leather, Bones and Grease; *Class* E. *Commerce, Transport and Storage*:—Commerce—Transport and Storage; *Class* F. *Professions*:—Learned and Artistic Professions—Sport and Amusements—*Class* G., *Indefinite, &c*:—Indefinite—Independent of work; *Combined Occupations*. TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.

Preliminary Remarks.

306. The preparation of the statistics under this head in the manner prescribed by the Census Commissioner was not unattended with a certain amount of difficulty; for the methodical classification of the various descriptions of occupation recorded had not been decided upon prior to the enumeration, and there was in consequence much vague uncertainty and mis-statement of the various employments returned by the enumerated populations and recorded by the censusing agencies. It became necessary therefore to allow a small margin for inevitable errors, in order to render the statistics gathered and served up fairly approximate. In the comparative statement prefixed to this chapter are shown:—1stly, the general distribution of every 1,000 persons over the Districts; the ratio borne by each sub-order or group of occupations to the total population; and age-periods distinguished between urban and rural areas; 2ndly, the distribution of working people by sex; and, 3rdly, the ratios of workers and dependants by age-periods. The two latter sets of figures do not however include the statistics for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; for, the returns therefor do not distinguish the working from the non-working people. The omission does not however affect, to any perceptible extent, the general conclusions enunciated.

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GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.

GOVERNMENT.

307. The class headed "*Government*," with which this portion of the review opens, combines in itself the three distinct orders of (I) *Administration*, (II) *Defence*, (III) *Foreign and Feudatory State Service*, as exhibited in the marginal abstract of the aforesaid table.

CLASS A.—Government.

Proportion Per 1,000 persons.

Order.	Sub-order and Group.	To Total Population			To total of each Order.			To total Working Population of each Order.			Workers and Dependants.					
		Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total. Workers.	Total. Dependants.	Males. W.	Males. D.	Females. W.	Females. D.
I. Administration.	1 Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments	22	88	12	490	890	340	495	902	347	305	695	541	459	52	948
	2 Service of Local and Municipal Bodies	...	2	...	6	22	...	3	14	...	244	756	458	514	...	1,000
	3 Village Service	21	8	23	495	88	660	502	84	653	304	696	581	439	41	959
	Total Order I.	43	98	35	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	304	696	550	450	46	954
II. Defence.	4 & 5 Army and Navy. Order II.	5	36	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	320	680	591	409	...	1,000
III. Foreign and Feudatory State Service.	6 Administrative Service	...	...	...	972	972	...	1,000	1,000	...	500	500	500	500	...	...
	7 Army and Marine	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Order III.	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	500	500	500	500	...	...
Total Class A.—(Government)		**43**	**134**	**35**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**305**	**695**	**552**	**448**	**44**	**956**

The class amounts to nearly 5 per cent of the total population, distributed over town and country in the ratios of 1·7 and 3·1 per cent, respectively.

Order I.—Administration. The first group consists of the salaried civil officers of all grades and ranks, and the various establishments engaged in work of an administrative character, both under the Imperial and the Local (Mysore) Governments; together with their dependants, &c. Its total strength is a little over one hundred thousand persons, including children of all ages, who represent almost 50 per cent of the total. Viewed in the light of active employment, only 30·5 per cent of them are workers, whilst 69·5 depend on them for livelihood. The undue preponderance of dependants under this head arises from the nature of Government service, which does not admit of females taking part in its execution.

Service in connection with the semi-private Local and Municipal bodies is next noticed, showing a small population of less than 1,400 persons, or ·2 per

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cent of the total. The group consists of the Municipal and Sanitary Establishments and Conservancy staff—all employed in urban centres, in which a measure of local self-government has been organized.

The group bears the proportion of 1·4 to the total working strength of the order, and shows that the workers amount to 24 per cent, the rest being supported by them.

Under another head of this order come the headmen (Patéls), accountants, (Shanbhógs), and watchmen and other menials constituting the village autonomy. They form 2·1 per cent of the gross population. And very naturally more than 2 per cent of that proportion are located in rural parts and less than 1 per cent can be traced in towns. Their total number is 106,000, of whom nearly 20,000 (of all ages) have returned themselves as headmen, who are not agriculturists, and a little over 5,000 persons as connected with tilling the land. More than 16,000 persons are entered under the item of village Accountants, and the remainder as minor servants. If those headmen who are not agriculturists are excepted, the others, notwithstanding the special emoluments they derive from Government, may be reckoned as purely agriculturists, since the main source of their livelihood is land.

Village servants of all descriptions include a large number of male minors and also some widows, who are registered in Government records as headmen and accountants, &c., but whose functions are vicariously performed by relatives or other proxy.

Opportunity has been taken to ascertain the castes or sub-divisions which contribute to the manning of the Village headships in the province. This information is not directly derived from the census papers, but it has been acquired in order to illustrate the extent to which the struggle for existence has driven the classes concerned outside the beaten tracks of their respective callings, as sanctioned by tradition and heredity. It will also be useful to trace the prevalence in the village microcosms of divergent class interests. The annexed summary accordingly shows the territorial distribution of Patéls by caste, distinguished between Government and Inam (alienated) villages in the province.



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Statement showing the Territorial Distribution of Patéls by Caste.

Name of District.	Brámhan.	Kshatriya.		Vaisya.	Others.									
	Brámhan.	Arasu.	Rájpút.	Vaisya.	Nagarta.	Maráta.	Lingáyet.	Vakkaliga or Reddi.	Telugu Banajiga.	Panchála.	Gánjiga.	Béda.	Golla.	Kuruba.	Kumbára.
1 Bangaloro ...	235	8	7	6	...	14	296	1,313	...	3	3	23	73	...	44
2 Kólár ...	576	3	6	3	4	10	63	1,486	80	7	6	102	116	16	2
3 Tumkúr ...	185	...	...	1	...	3	598	1,261	3	9	2	75	32	45	...
4 Mysoro ...	75	23	3	...	...	14	888	1,592	4	2	1	5	3	147	2
5 Hassan. ...	128	11	1	...	...	4	1,987	1,078	2	3	...	18	5	...	102
6 Shimoga ...	399	...	2	...	...	9	967	185	9	1	...	16	3	12	...
7 Kadúr. ...	130	...	...	1	...	...	356	367	26	2	...	11	1	49	...
8 Chitaldurg. ...	70	...	...	...	...	4	576	356	8	...	2	169	36	40	...
Total.....	**1,798**	**45**	**19**	**11**	**4**	**58**	**4,831**	**7,638**	**132**	**27**	**14**	**419**	**269**	**309**	**150**

Name of District.	Others.—(*Continued.*)														
	Uppára.	Ládar.	Rácheréd, (Jatti, &c.)	Besta.	Vadda.	Dévánga.	Madaliyár.	Palli or Tigula.	Bhatréju.	Sóliga.	Domba.	Móchi.	Bairégi.	Gósáyi.	Lambáni.
1 Bangaloro ...	...	...	2	5	2	5	1	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kólár. ...	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
3 Tumkúr ...	7	...	2	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Mysoro ...	18	...	1	28	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Hassan ...	12	...	5	15	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Shimoga ...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	2
7 Kadúr ...	24	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Chitaldurg ...	6	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total.....	**69**	**1**	**17**	**53**	**12**	**27**	**3**	**24**	**6**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**2**

Name of District.	Others.—(*Concluded.*)													
	Halépaika.	Sáléni.	Nonabia.	Kunchitiga.	Natuva.	Jógi.	Gudigára.	Sáda.	Holaya and Mádiga.	Total Hindu.	Jain.	Musalmán.	Christian (European.)	Christian (Native.)	Grand Total under all Religions.
1 Bangaloro ...	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	10	2	2,088	1	60	...	...	**2,149**
2 Kólár ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,495	4	57	...	...	**2,556**
3 Tumkúr ...	...	5	93	22	...	...	...	19	...	2,369	2	12	...	...	**2,383**
4 Mysoro ...	4	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	2,829	7	15	1	...	**2,852**
5 Hassan ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,480	3	7	...	3	**2,493**
6 Shimoga ...	7	22	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,647	18	14	1	1	**1,681**
7 Kadúr ...	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	991	7	7	4	...	**1,009**
8 Chitaldurg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,282	2	22	...	...	**1,306**
Total.....	**11**	**59**	**93**	**23**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**29**	**10**	**16,181**	**44**	**194**	**6**	**4**	**16,429**

Abstract of the foregoing Table.

District.	No. of Patéls in Government Villages.	No. of Patéls in Inám and other Villages.	Total No. of Patéls.	Remarks.
1 Bangaloro ...	1,684	465	2,149	Of these, 4 are registered female Patéls, whose duties are performed by male officiators.
2 Kólár ...	2,082	474	2,556	Do 21 do do do
3 Tumkúr ...	2,288	95	2,383	Do 8 do do do
4 Mysoro ...	2,565	287	2,852	Do 1 do do do
5 Hassan ...	2,352	141	2,493	Do 1 do do do
6 Shimoga ...	1,618	63	1,681	Do 15 do do do
7 Kadúr ...	989	20	1,009	Do 24 do do do
8 Chitaldurg ...	1,279	27	1,303	Do 3 do do do
Total.....	**14,857**	**1,572**	**16,429**	77

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Order II.—Defence. In the 2nd Order, designated "*Defence*," the two items 4 and 5 represent the army, navy and marine, and are composed of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates and the administrative establishments maintained by the British and the local Governments, together with their families and followings. Its total strength is a little more than 22,000 persons or ·5 per cent of the provincial population, located only in towns. 32 per cent of this branch of the population are workers and 68 per cent dependants.

Order III.—Foreign and Feudatory State Services. The 3rd main division under the title of "*Foreign and Feudatory State Service*" comprises the administrative service and Army, &c., consisting in all of 181 persons, returned for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Pasture and Agriculture.

308. This class is divided into (1) *Live-Stock* and (2) *Agriculture*.

CLASS B.—Pasture and Agriculture.

Order.	Sub-order and group.	No.	Proportion per 1,000 persons.	To Total Population.			To total of each Order.			To total Working Population to each Order.			Workers and Dependants.									
													Total.				Males.			Females.		
				Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Workers.	Dependants.		Workers.	Dependants.		Workers.	Dependants.	
IV.—Live-Stock.	Stock-breeding and dealing.	8																				
	(a) Horses and horned cattle			3	2	3	694	542	710	714	467	727	476	524		675	325		220	199		
				...	...	...	33	...	33	30	...	30	421	579		560	440		121	139		
	(b) Other draught animals			...	...	...	228	88	242	229	126	254	466	534		716	284		160	250		
	(c) Small stock			1	...	2	955	630	988	973	593	992	472	528		680	320		203	208		
	Total Sub-order No. 8.			4	2	5																
	Subsidiary services to stock.	9																				
	(a) Training and doctoring live-stock			1	1	...	42	369	9	25	407	2	288	702		585	415		9	287		
				...	...	...	3	1	8	2	...	2	323	677		950	50		44	627		
	(b) Vermin destroying			...	...	...	45	370	12	27	407	8	300	700		601	399		12	73		
	Total Sub-order No. 9.			1	1	...																
	Total Order No. IV...			5	3	5	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	465	535		667	333		193	807		
V.—Agriculture.	Interest in Land	10		643	161	719	973	878	977	961	825	965	309	691		565	435		49	951		
	Agricultural labourers	11		11	8	11	17	46	16	27	81	26	526	474		737	263		155	815		
	Growers of special products and trees	12		7	14	6	10	76	7	12	94	9	376	624		580	420		112	888		
	Total Order No. V...			666	186	736	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	312	688		568	432		51	949		
	Total Class B ..		**671**	**189**	**741**	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	**685**		**506**	**494**		**52**	**948**		

Order IV.—Live-Stock. This order, embracing 'stock-breeding and dealing' and 'subsidiary services to stock,' is represented by 23,106 persons or ·5 per cent of the total population. They are dealers of horned cattle, herdsmen, ass and mule breeders and dealers, sellers in small live-stock, such as sheep, goat and pigs, forming more than 95 per cent of the total of the order. To these may be added the subsidiary services of training and doctoring live-stock, performed by veterinaries, farriers, gelders, horse-breakers, trainers, &c. These contribute 4·5 per cent to the whole order.

With regard to the breeders and dealers of horned cattle, sheep, goats, &c., it may be observed that most of them belong to the agricultural classes; for, when the cultivation is over and in the slack season, they occupy their time in either selling or exchanging their horned live-stock to the best

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advantage, or in transporting produce to the market, and in similar employments.

Those shown as herdsmen are tenders of the stock of breeding-cattle known as the Amrit Mahál, maintained by Government at several points in the province for breeding and supplying bullocks to the British Military Department.

A little over 1,000 persons are represented by veterinaries, farriers, horse-breakers, &c., as also by a few persons engaged in destroying vermin, snakes, &c.

In the group of persons engaged with cattle, &c., 47 per cent are workers and 53 per cent dependants of both sexes.

Order V.—Agriculture. The largest section of the people in the province is the agricultural. There is no necessity in this place to descant on the beneficial nature of the operations performed thereby: it is the very back-bone of the economic prosperity of the country. This population numbers in all 3,292,897 souls of all ages and of both sexes, wellnigh absorbing 67 per cent of the provincial aggregate. It is more than double that shown by the enumeration of 1881. It may not be quite correct to put down all this increase to the credit of additional land cultivated. Doubtless, within the last decade, an impetus has been given to the reclamation of much immemorial waste and of much garden land abandoned before for manifold reasons: these items can only account for a good proportion of the excess. The general increase of the population in the period under review will also explain a certain percentage of the augmented numbers under agriculture. The balance can only be accepted as forming the margin for error which cannot altogether be divorced from a general and synchronous counting of entire populations. The agricultural order is sub-divided into —

(1) Those having interest in land,

(2) Agricultural labourers, and

(3) Growers of special products and trees.

The first of these groups may be further split up into proprietors of the soil and mere cultivators. The former do not cultivate the land themselves, and number only 50,750 of both sexes. But those who own as well as cultivate the land represent a total of 2,955,364 persons of both sexes and all ages. If to these two classes of owners of the soil, the growers of special products and trees be added, numbering about 33,000 persons (or 7 per cent of the total), the aggregate makes up 61·6 per cent of the gross population. Besides the people following agriculture, pure and simple, 33,834 persons or ·007 per cent of the total population are shown to be connected with or to have interest in land in one way or another, such for instance as Government servants, barbers, washermen, and followers of numberless other non-agricultural occupations. A proportional statement of such occupations will be found inserted at the end of the chapter.

Again, no fewer than 195,000 persons have been returned as having an *indirect* interest in land, such as the lessees of villages, and cultivating and non-cultivating tenants and sharers. These form about four per cent of the total population.

Under the group of 'Agricultural Labor' are shown farm servants and field labourers and crop-watchers, who are but one per cent of the total population. Like farm servants, the field labourers are often the cultivating raiyats and their female relatives, who, when off their own land, are hired for work elsewhere.

A glance at the subjoined table will show that 90 per cent of the people belonging to the order are *cultivating occupants*, with almost equal proportions for each sex; whilst the *non-cultivating* land owners form only two per cent. The cultivating tenants, &c., contribute 6 per cent; the farm servants and market gardeners, with but one per cent respectively, go to make up the total aforesaid.

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Table showing the relative strength and distribution of the agricultural population by occupation and sex.

Sub-order.	Description.	Population. Males.	Population. Females.	Distribution per cent of each sex by occupation. Males.	Females.	Total.	Distribution per cent of occupation by sex. Males.	Females.
Interest in Land.	Land occupants, not cultivating	34,476	20,898	2	1	2	62·3	37·7
	Do cultivating	1,489,476	1,465,888	89	91	90	50·4	49·6
	Total.....	...	...	**91**	**92**	**92**	**50·6**	**49·4**
	Lessees of villages	3,407	2,539	...	...	...	57·3	42·7
	Tenants, not cultivating	1	5	...	...	...	16·7	83·3
	Do and sharers, cultivating	93,004	95,916	6	6	6	49·2	50·8
Agricultural Labourers.	Farm servants	31,257	18,727	2	1	1	62·5	37·5
	Field-Labourers	2,449	2,181	...	...	...	52·9	47·1
Growers of Special products and trees.	Tea, coffee, &c., planters...	2,491	2,165	...	...	...	53·5	46·5
	Cocoanut growers	1,779	688	...	...	...	72·1	27·9
	Betel-vine and arecanut growers	1,193	1,272	...	...	...	48·4	51·6
	Cardamom and pepper growers	1,642	972	...	...	...	62·8	37·2
	Indigo planters, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fruit growers	767	568	...	...	...	57·5	42·5
	Market gardeners and vegetable growers ...	6,172	4,449	1	1	1	58·1	41·9
	Gardeners and seedsmen	3,822	3,612	...	...	...	51·4	48·6
	Forest officers	3	7	...	...	...	30·	70·
	Do Rangers, guards, peons, &c	554	519	...	...	...	51·6	48·4
	Total.....	...	...	**100·**	**100·**	**100·**	**50·8**	**49·2**

As regards the working population, it will be observed that those having interest in land represent 96 per cent of the order. Agricultural labourers amount to about 3 per cent of the total, and a little over 1 per cent thereof is claimed by the growers of special products, &c.

Amongst occupants of land and tenants, 56 per cent are male workers with only 5 females in a hundred to take part with them. The other two sub-orders show larger percentages of workers of either sex.

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Personal Service.

309. This class, claiming 109,339 persons or 2·2 per cent of the total population, consists of a single item, *viz.*, *Order VI.—Personal and Household Services*, embracing (1) Personal and domestic service proper, (2) Non-domestic establishment, and (3) Sanitation. Nearly the whole population, represented by the class, has been returned against the first item, the chief being barbers and washermen in a preponderating number, in-door servants, grooms and coachmen. Under non-domestic establishments come keepers of Hotels, &c., Rest-house managers, and Club secretaries, stewards, &c. The Hotel keepers, of whom there are 410 persons (the adults being only 263) in the province, are, with the exception of the owners of English hotels catering to the wants of Europeans, the proprietors of caste hotels, which accommodate not only native travellers, but also the students attracted to the Colleges and High schools in towns.

Under Sanitation, 150 persons are shown in all as sanitary officers and local and municipal Inspectors, &c., but only 65 male adults of 15 years and over may be regarded as properly belonging to the class. Besides these, 7,474 persons have been returned under this head as sweepers and scavengers employed in the Municipal towns for conservancy purposes.

CLASS C.—Personal Service.

Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Proportion per 1,000 persons.	To Total Population.			To total of each Order.			To total Working Population of each Order.			Workers and Dependants.											
												Total.				Males.				Females.			
			Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Workers	Dependants.	Total.	Workers	Dependants.	Total.	Workers	Dependants.	Total.	Workers	Dependants.	Total.
14	Personal and Domestic services ...	21	14	61	14	926	904	941	882	853	897	365	636	1,001	619	881	1,500	123	877	1,000	123	877	1,000
15	Non-domestic establishment ...	...	...	1	...	4	10	...	4	12	...	519	481	1,000	651	349	1,000	306	694	1,000	306	694	1,000
16	Sanitation ...	...	1	5	1	70	86	59	114	135	103	629	371	1,000	795	205	1,000	272	728	1,000	272	728	1,000
Order VI...	Total Order VI...	22	22	67	15	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	384	616	1,000	636	364	1,000	129	871	1,000	129	871	1,000
	Total Class C ...		22	67	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	616	...	636	364	...	129	871	...	129	871	...

This order or rather class has 88 per cent of workers amongst personal and domestic servants, and 11 per cent in connection with sanitation; and in the latter, a larger proportion of workers is shown than in the former.

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310. *Order VII.—Food and Drink.* The large body of people engaged in the "Preparation and supply of material substances" under various heads and amounting to nearly 9 per cent of the gross population next calls for notice. The first subdivision thereof is headed "Food and Drink," embracing occupations connected with the preparation of articles of animal and vegetable food, with which is combined also another group, *viz.*, the providers of 'Drink, Condiments and Narcotics, &c.' The population categoried under these divisions represent 1·3 per cent of the total.

Class D. Preparation and supply of material substances.

Order.		Sub-order and Group.	Proportion per 1,000 persons.				To total population of each Order.				To total Working Population of each Order.				Workers and Dependants.									
			To Total Population.												Total.				Males.				Females.	
			Total.	Urban.	Rural.		Total.	Urban.	Rural.		Total.	Urban.	Rural.		Workers.		Dependants.		Workers.		Dependants.		Workers.	Dependants.
Order VII	17	Animal food	3	11	1		206	217	196		201	173	219		430		570		584		416		281	719
	18	Vegetable food	4	22	1		295	445	154		295	513	155		423		577		564		436		255	745
	19	Drink, condiments and narcotics ...	6	16	5		499	338	650		504	314	626		371		629		569		411		147	853
		Total Order VII.....	13	49	7		1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000		327		603		581		419		201	720
Order VIII	20	Lighting	5	7	2		634	490	733		650	643	652		371		629		592		408		130	870
	21	Fuel and forage	1	8	1		366	510	267		350	357	348		530		470		598		402		505	495
		Total Order VIII...	4	15	3		1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000		415		585		593		407		266	734
Order IX	22	Building materials	1	2	1		159	70	273		180	77	274		373		627		616		384		187	813
	23	Artificers in building ...	5	25	2		841	930	727		820	923	726		343		657		610		390		56	964
		Total Order IX...	6	27	...		320	391	...		83	116	1,000		138		862		203		737		...	1,000
Order X	24	Railway plant	...	...	...		680	609	1,000		907	884	...		392		608		608		392		...	1,000
	25	Carts, carriages, &c. ...	...	1	...																			
		Total Order X....	...	1	...		1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000		354		866		542		458		...	1,000

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Order.		Sub-order and Group.	Proportion per 1,000 persons.															
			To Total Population.			To total population of each Order.			To total Working Population of each order.			Workers and Dependants.					
												Total.		Males.		Females.	
			Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.
	27	Paper, &c., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28	Books and Prints, &c., ...	...	2	...	119	153	...	48	67	...	277	723	506	494	...	1,000
	29	Watches, clocks and cientific instruments	...	...	...	21	28	...	4	5	...	162	838	522	478	...	1,000
	30	Carving, engraving, &c.	...	1	...	56	71	...	43	59	...	272	728	483	517	...	1,000
	31	Toys, curiosities, &c., ...	...	...	...	12	12	9	8	9	4	290	710	556	444	42	958
Order XI	32	Music and Musical instruments	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	167	833	390	760	...	1,000
	33	Necklaces, bracelets, beads, sacred threads, &c., ...	2	9	1	730	643	991	858	807	996	413	587	601	399	181	819
	34	Furniture	...	...	...	18	23	...	8	11	...	370	630	628	372	...	1,000
	35	Harness	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	8	...	322	678	442	558	...	1,000
	36	Tools and Machinery	...	...	...	18	23	...	5	7	...	233	767	515	485	...	1,000
	37	Arms and Ammunition	...	...	...	26	33	...	19	26	...	276	724	561	439	...	1,000
		Total Order XI...	2	12	1	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*385*	*615*	*583*	*417*	*144*	*856*
	38	Wool and fur	5	7	4	153	87	191	137	72	178	299	701	559	441	76	924
	39	Silk	1	4	1	46	50	43	45	58	37	332	668	532	468	176	824
Order XII	40	Cotton	18	45	14	617	538	661	642	574	682	348	652	600	400	72	928
	41	Jute, flax, coir, &c., ...	...	1	...	11	9	12	15	10	18	459	541	547	453	369	631
	42	Dress	5	26	2	173	316	93	161	286	87	363	637	613	387	117	883
		Total Order XII...	*29*	*83*	*21*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*343*	*657*	*593*	*407*	*88*	*912*

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Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Proportion per 1,000 Persons.															
		To Total Population.			To total population of each Order.			To total Working Population of each Order.			Workers and Dependants.					
											Total.		Males.		Females.	
		Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.
Order XIII	43 Gold, silver and precious stones	11	16	10	720	463	827	746	463	846	349	651	629	371	31	969
	44 Brass, copper and bell-metal	1	5	...	67	153	31	69	206	19	342	658	615	385	4	996
	45 Tin, zinc, mercury and lead	...	2	...	18	49	5	11	29	6	256	744	534	466	...	1,000
	46 Iron and steel	3	12	3	195	335	137	174	297	129	312	688	604	396	...	1,000
	Total Order XIII	*15*	*35*	*13*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*340*	*660*	*622*	*378*	*23*	*977*
Order XIV	47 Glass, Chinaware, &c	...	...	...	18	120	...	7	58	...	214	786	670	330	...	1,000
	48 Earthen and stone ware	5	6	5	982	880	1,000	993	942	1,000	357	643	599	401	99	901
	Total Order XIV	*5*	*7*	*5*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*355*	*645*	*599*	*401*	*97*	*903*
Order XV	49 Timber and wood	5	12	4	679	783	638	623	740	592	358	642	650	350	2	998
	50 Cane-work, matting and leaves, &c.	2	3	2	321	217	362	374	260	408	445	555	623	377	270	730
	Total Order XV	*7*	*15*	*6*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*388*	*614*	*642*	*353*	*96*	*904*
Order XVI	51 Gums, wax and similar forest produce	...	...	...	117	84	179	113	114	112	300	700	563	437	117	883
	52 Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c.	1	3	...	883	916	821	887	886	888	353	647	601	399	116	884
	Total Order XVI	*1*	*3*	*...*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*346*	*654*	*597*	*403*	*116*	*884*
Order XVII	53 Leather, &c.	5	11	4	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	310	690	560	440	42	958
	Total Order XVII	*5*	*11*	*4*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*310*	*690*	*560*	*440*	*42*	*958*
	Total Class D	**88**	**258**	**63**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**356**	**644**	**600**	**400**	**100**	**900**

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In the group headed "Animal food," whose total strength is nearly 13,000 souls, the dairy-men take the first place with a little over 5,000 persons, and include cow and buffalo keepers and milk and curd sellers, together with the preparers and sellers of the allied products of butter and ghee. The dairy-men belong chiefly to the Gauliga or Kavádiga caste, who congregate in large numbers about cities and towns, where their trade flourishes most. In some parts, the Gollars are their rivals in trade, but sell milk alone. It may be noted here that this item excludes a by no means small number of women of the Raiyat class, who add to their proper avocations the vend of dairy produce, whereby they eke out their means of livelihood. Their numbers are, however, lost to this branch of labour, being legitimately classed under agricultural.

Next to the dairy-keepers are the butchers, fowl and egg dealers and fish-sellers. These occupations have returned from 1,000 to over 3,000 persons: the butchers are prominent in this item, and, curiously enough, the female sex shows a preponderance. The large military cantonment in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the increase throughout the province of the people living upon animal food will account for the goodly show made by these occupations.

Amongst the suppliers of vegetable food, who muster more than 18,000 persons, the most numerous classes among the Hindús and Jains are the grain dealers and vegetable sellers; the former are mere distributors, whilst the latter are both producers or growers and distributors, and numerically occupy the highest places in the group. On the other hand the grain parchers, pulse and flour preparers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers and sellers, who are far less numerous than the two classes mentioned immediately above, are suppliers of the articles in a dressed or altered condition. Baking and confectionery are almost entirely male occupations.

Under the head of 'drink, stimulants, &c.,' which represents a ratio of 6 per cent of the total, toddy-drawing and betel-leaf and arecanut selling hold the highest places. The former is numerically stronger than the latter. In the one case, the Idigás have the monopoly of the occupation, while the other is the pursuit of the Telugu Banajigá and a few other Hindú castes.

Next to these come the pretty large classes of county-spirit vendors, foreign wine and spirit dealers, tobacconists, and manufacturers and sellers of salt and various other articles, such as tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, &c. With these may be combined the preparers of narcotics, *viz.*, bháng, opium and other drugs. In none of these occupations do females appear to take part, though a few of the softer sex workers can be traced to the manufacture of earth-salt and betel-leaf vending.

The order swallows up 50 per cent of workers concerned with drink, condiments, &c., whilst the first two sub-heads together do not fully reach the remaining proportion; and in respect of workers and dependants, the males show somewhat identical proportions; whereas the females connected with drink, condiments, &c., are fewer than either of the others.

Order VIII.—Light, Fuel and Forage. This is a small order affecting not more than 23,000 persons, bearing the insignificant proportion of ·4 per cent to the total. It comprises the two groups of lighting and fuel and forage. The only branches returning the largest numbers are the oil-pressers and sellers under the one and firewood and grass sellers under the other; with the former about 300 oil-cake dealers may also be combined. Thus the aggregate of this sub-division absorbs more than 50 per cent of the order.

The people engaged in this industry are of the Gániga caste, who are arrayed in the two rival phanás or factions of the Hindú mercantile community.

Oil is expressed in stone and wooden mills of rude construction, worked by a single or pairs of bullocks according to the custom hereditarily peculiar to the various sub-divisions of the oil-mongers' tribe. The materials most used in this country for the purpose are—

(*a*) Vallé Yallu or Achchellu (*Sesamum orientale*).
(*b*) Huchchellu (*Guizotea oleifera*).

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(*c*) Haralu (*Recinus communis*) Castor-oil seed.
(*d*) Hongé nut. (*Pongamia glabra*).
(*e*) Groundnut.

It is a sign of the times that these primitive mills are being superseded by the refined machinery imported from Europe for squeezing oil from the home-grown oil seeds. The owners have already to contend against odds, and, to the political economist, the day is looming in the near distance when the indigenous clumsy and rude mill, although relatively cheap, will be relegated to the realms of ancient history.

In the sub-order, headed 'Fuel and Forage,' are included the allied occupations of (1) firewood and grass sellers, (2) firewood contractors and dealers, (3) charcoal burners and sellers, and (4) cowdung-fuel preparers and sellers. The first of these is numerically the largest item returning over 4,000 persons, more than a half being adults. Both the sexes equally take part in the work; indeed, a large percentage of the agricultural people find it worth their while to cart firewood to townships for sale in their slack seasons; whilst the females furnish their quota by making cowdung cakes and carrying head-loads of them to the nearest markets for sale.

The preparing and selling of cowdung-fuel (bruttis) absorbs about 1,365 females, with an infinitesimal spice of the sterner sex. Grass gatherers and sellers are included among firewood sellers, but most of them are probably the wives and relatives of agricultural people, who add the gathering and selling of grass to dealing in firewood. In Cantonments and Depôts, the wives of the cavalry grooms are usually employed as grass-cutters.

Order IX.—Buildings. Though with but two branches, this order is a comprehensive one, embracing as it does a variety of main occupations connected with the materials, and the artizans most generally required for buildings and attached works of various descriptions. It absorbs a population of under 31,000 persons in all, or ·6 per cent of the gross population; but the relative proportions of the 2 sub-divisions to its total are 16 and 84 per cent, respectively. The only item numerically important amongst the purveyors of building materials are the lime (chunam) and shell burners and sellers, who are about a sixth of the population represented by the order; the brick and tile burners and stone-quarry contractors, &c., number a little over 1,000 souls; the former occupation is generally monopolized by the Bestás, many of whom are also palanquin bearers. Those concerned with brick and tile burning show less than 700 souls in all, exclusive of the potters, whose profession is treated of elsewhere.

Amongst the artificers in building, the stone and marble workers, not excluding the masons, are more prominent than the others, and are followed, in numercial order, by mud-wall and roof builders.

The stone workers mostly belong to the Vaddar caste. The stone masons include a good number of Musalmáns, who follow the occupation. Mud wall and roof building falls to the lot of a class of labourers known as Kámátis. Artizans engaged in building comprehend a large body of skilled workers of various denominations in the architectural branch, except carpenters, who find a place in the order relating to "Timber and Wood," though under the present heading about a hundred persons have been shown as builders and joiners.

The handicrafts embodied in the second group, "Artificers in building," pertain almost exclusively to males, though about 4 per cent of females are included; but this is probably the case with the mud wall and roof builders, who are also assisted by female coolies.

Order X.—Vehicles and Vessels. This order represents 862 persons, of whom about 300 are employed in connection with Railways as mechanics and permanent way foremen, &c., whilst the remainder are concerned with the manufacture of carts and carriages and their sale. The latter class is confined to urban centres and the business is wholly a male one.

Order XI.—Supplementary Requirements. Multifarious articles, both of local manufacture and foreign importation, go towards the formation of this order,

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which contains no fewer than 35 occupations; but only 10,057 persons or ·2 per cent are returned thereunder, represented mostly by 'necklaces, beads and sacred thread sellers.' A considerable number are supported as printers, &c., wood and ebony carvers, bangle makers and sellers, bead sellers, flower-garland makers and sellers; whilst stationers, book-sellers, toy makers, imitation jewellery makers, furniture and frame makers, including makers and sellers of saddlery, and mechanics show very inappreciable dimensions. With the exception of (1) the lac-bangle makers and fitters, who are called Balé Banajigás; (2) the flower sellers known as Huvvádigás, belonging to the Telugu Banajigá caste; and (3) a few Brámhans who prepare the sacred thread for the twice-born or dvija castes, all the occupations catalogued under this order are confined to urban areas; and in only two of the said professions are the males aided by females, *viz.*, bangle and toy-making. In bead selling, however, both the sexes are engaged equally.

Proprietors of presses and printers of newspapers, &c., are confined to the metropolitan cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the former including the Civil and Military Station.

Under the head of carving, some 400 persons are entered, including the few families of the Gudigár tribe, found only in the Sorab and Ságar Taluks of the Shimoga District. The excellence of the sandal-carving made by the latter has already been referred to in para 276 and has earned a place for it in the artware of civilized countries. With this art may be amalgamated ivory-carving and mosaic work, which return about 40 male adults: the occupation is almost confined to the city of Mysore, where may be witnessed fine specimens of the art in ancient buildings, articles of furniture, musical instruments, &c.

Toys and other kinds of lacquerware have been for many years past the peculiar product of Chennapatna in the Bangalore District; but not more than 100 persons are returned as employed in the art, in which 4 per cent of females appear to assist.

Furniture and frame makers come next with about 200 persons, followed by saddle and harness makers and sellers with less than half the strength of the immediately preceding item. Passing on to the next sub-order dealing with tools and machinery, the item worth noticing is that of machanics, who show a very poor number (93) consisting of blacksmiths of the Hindú and other religions. Under 'Arms and Ammunition,' only two occupations appear, (1) Gun makers, amongst whom Muhammadans form the majority, and (2) Firework makers and sellers, who are also chiefly Muhammadans. The two professions together return 259 persons of all ages.

Order XII.—Textile Fabrics and Dress. This branch of industry has five sub-divisions, which together yield a ratio of almost 3 per cent on the provincial population. Of the groups therein comprised, that dealing with cotton manufacture is most numerous, and the proportions borne by the sub-divisions, connected with woollen fabrics and dress, though identical *inter se*, are each less than a third of those working in cotton. Beginning with the group relating to wool, &c, the numbers concerned with blanket weaving and selling are the largest. The allied workers in yarn spinning and carding are more largely spread over the rural than urban areas; one of the chief reasons being that they are nearer to the flock-owners, and assisted by females in various kinds of subsidiary work, the country weaver manufactures coarse Kamblís (blankets) at his simple if rude loom. Woollens of very superior texture are turned out in parts of the Kólár, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldurg Districts. But a factory, recently established in the Bangalore city, takes up much of the manufacture of coarse blankets, jhúls for horses, &c. The weavers of these goods are Kurubás by caste, numbering about 20,000 souls. The proportion of workers is one female to every six males.

Carpet-weaving is an independent occupation, and returns a little over 2,000 persons, most of whom belong to the Saurásḥtra or Paṭnúli caste, vulgarly known as Jamkhánválás. Their occupation in this province is confined to weaving rugs and woollen and cotton carpets of various patterns and sizes. They also make a male upper garment in green cotton called *Khés*. Their females are without exception employed in dyeing wool and thread for carpets. From the circumstance that this class often employ in their work Pinjárís and other Muhammadans, some of the latter have taken to this industry independently.

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The next sub-order deals with the manufacture of silk and silk-cloth. In addition to the 2,078 persons, mostly Muhammadans, concerned with silk-worm rearing and cocoon gathering, some 3,000 persons are returned as engaged in manufacturing silk cloths, generally worn by well-to-do Hindú males, for which there is always a considerable demand. The making of these goods has been monopalized by the *Khatri* and Patvégár castes, who weave also sádis of yellow cotton and silk mixture. The industry and the two castes subsisting thereupon are confined to the city of Bangalore. Besides the above, some 1,300 persons, mostly females, appear in the returns as silk carders and spinners.

Under the head of cotton manufacture, the weavers absorb nearly the whole strength of that branch of textile industry. This sub-division amounts almost to 2 per cent of the total population, and nearly two-thirds thereof are found in rural parts, where workers are more by 11 per cent; but between the sexes, the men workers are 60 per cent to 7 and odd per cent of females.

About 2,000 persons are shown as 'Cotton Factory hands,' being chiefly the employés of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the vicinity of the Bangalore city, which manufacture coarse cloth, and provides yarn for local consumption. The weavers belong chiefly to the Dévánga, Bilé magga, Séniga and Sáliga clans; but latterly, with the importation of cheap foreign goods, the demand for the locally manufactured cloths has much fallen off. The cloths for female wear, however, continue in as great a demand as ever. Some 1,200 persons are shown as cotton cleaners, and include a number of Pinjáris, whose sole employment is cleaning and ginning cotton.

The 2,000 persons, tabulated as cotton spinners, yarn beaters, cotton dyers, &c, appear to belong either to the agricultural and labouring classes, and employed for a time by cotton growers, or are dealers in cotton.

The manufacture of articles from fibrous materials constitutes the other branch of the textile industry. The only items are hemp-rope and gunny makers and sellers, occupations which are carried on both in towns and in the country, and in which females share largely.

The last sub-division of the order deals with the workers in dress; and in this the tailors and piece goods sellers (numerically equal) are most prominent, showing a little over 25,000 persons or a ratio of ·5 per cent to the total population. The former, as workers on silk and cotton piece goods, include a number of outfitters, hosiers, hat, cap and umbrella makers, embroiderers, &c; whilst the latter are merely sellers of manufactured piecegoods, either as owners of large firms or petty shopkeepers, and are confined almost to the towns.

Order XIII.—Metals and Precious Stones. The workers and dealers in these substances are divided into four sub-orders. In the first are included those concerned with the working, &c., of precious metals and precious stones, returning a population of 50,000 or 1·1 per cent to the provincial total. The goldsmiths occupy the van in this class. The next important, although numerically small, item (2,113 souls), is formed by those employed in goldmining, which although of recent origin, gives every promise of rapid expansion and profitable returns.

The gold and silver smith is a member of the village corporation and often combines in himself the offices of iron-smith and carpentry, but is unaided in his work by the softer sex; and, although the towns are on account of the greater accumulation of wealth therein gradually magnetizing and drawing into themselves the more skilful artizans, nearly four-fifths of the goldsmith population are scattered in the rural parts of the province. None of the occupations composing this group are of such a nature as to allow females to take part therein, except perhaps the sale of false pearls and corals.

Turning to gold and silver dealers, whose strength is returned at 609 persons in all, their number appears to have been understated; for, it is not unlikely that a large number of this class have been enumerated and tabulated under a separate heading in the commercial class.

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The next sub-division relates to persons dealing with brass and copper, amongst whom braziers and sellers head the group with a little over 3,000 souls. With these persons rank about 1,000 brass vessel makers and sellers, as also brass image casters. Copper workers and sellers have been returned under 400 persons; and the disproportion between the two industries leads to the inference that the latter belong to a distinct caste, specially dealing in copper, *i. e.*, the Goanese smiths and others who prepare and sell copper-ware in the city of Bangalore and one or two other parts of the province.

About 400 person have been recorded as bell-metal workers. This minor occupation is purely urban, with 61·5 per cent of workers, and the very small proportion of females therein appears to be made up of those employed in the unskilled portion of smithery work.

The 1,300 souls, recorded as concerned with tin, lead, zinc, &c., are mostly tinkers, makers of leaden vessels and of leaden ornaments for the poorer classes.

The last place in the order is taken by the iron-smiths and iron-ware dealers, who contribute not more than ·3 per cent to the total; the strength of the former is distributed in moiéties over the urban and rural areas. The male workers in this business are shown to be 60 per cent.

Order XIV.—Glass, Pottery and Stone-work. Two groups *viz.*, 'glass and china-ware' and 'earthen and stone-ware' build up this order. The former comprises the sale of bottles and chinaware, employing 6,000 persons, all confined to towns. The other sub-order is represented by a little over 26,000 potters and about 300 grind-stone and mill-stone makers, &c. About five-sixths of the former are found in the rural tracts, the remainder being returned for the urban localities. In this occupation, 60 per cent are males, assisted by 10 per cent of females.

Order XV.—Wood, Cane and Leaves, &c. The individuals tabulated under this order are concerned with the manufacture and vend of articles of timber, wood, bamboos, cane, leaves, pith, bark, &c. The items most prominent under this head are the carpenters, basket, &c., makers and bark collectors, making up a proportion of ·7 per cent of the total. The carpenters and timber agents and wood cutters, &c., amount to five-sevenths of the item. Those concerned with timber and wood are distributed between town and country in the ratios of 12 and 4 respectively in every thousand people. With the daily increasing demand in every large village in the province for skilled labour in connection with buildings of improved design, the pursuit has been taken up by different classes of people. Although the profession of carpenters (Badagi) belongs hereditarily to the Pánchála genus, the spread of utilitarian ideas has tended to level down the barriers, within which hereditary professions were wont to be confined in India. The demand for skilled labour, inseparable from the increase of wealth and well-to-do-ness in the country, the ruling of high wages in towns and cities for artizans of the superior kind, the gradual development of enlarged notions regarding the dignity of manual labour, and the glut in the market of merely lettered members of the so-called leisure classes have all conspired to loosen the shackles which had restrained so long the members of one guild or caste from embarking on the pursuits of another; and it is not rare in these days to find not only Musalmáns, Hindús of the agricultural strata, and others earning a livelihood from carpentry, but even Brámhan young men do not fear that the world is turned topsyturvy because they have to wield the chisel and the hammer for the sake of livelihood.

Next after this come Basket-weavers,—a profession followed by the Médar, Koracha and Korama castes. The two latter are wild and wandering tribes, and from their habits and abode in and about jungles, they have acquired great facilities and skill in manufacturing articles from bamboos. In this occupation the female workers contribute a larger proportion than in any other in the class.

Order XVI.—Drugs, Gums, &c. This item is sub-divided into the two groups of (1) Gums, wax and other jungle products, and (2) Chemical substances and dyes; and the proportion of the population engaged therein is infinitesimal.

The collectors, &c., of jungle produce, such as gums, honey and wax, number but 300 persons, whilst the other group is represented by 1,000 chemists and druggists, English and Native, and some 500 dyers of cotton yarn in indigo for local manufacture of cloths.

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The group includes also a small number of *kunkum* (red powder for Hindu females) preparers and sellers; and makers of native perfumes. In the collection or manufacture of the articles enumerated above, between 54 and 60 per cent of males are actually employed, assisted by about 12 per cent of the other sex.

Order XVII.—Leather, Horns, Bones, Grease, &c. The workers and dealers in animal substances, such as leather, horn, bones and grease, &c., are compressed into this order, showing nearly 25,000 souls or ·5 per cent of the total population. They are tanners, curriers of hides, shoe and boot-makers, as also water-cask and well-bag makers and sellers, who are nearly all Mádigs and are also known as chucklers. They include also English boot makers and sellers, and a number of Móchís, another order of Hindus, who are engaged in the same occupation. 56 per cent of males and 4 per cent of females are actually employed in this profession.

CLASS E.

Commerce, Transport and Storage.

311. The large class of purveyors of animal, vegetable and mineral products is followed by the distributors thereof in various modes of transport and by the agencies employed for their custody, &c., which are amalgamated under the head designated 'Commerce,' Transport and Storage.' Divided into two orders, this branch is numerically less than a half of that of the makers, growers and suppliers of the articles detailed under the preceding class.

Order.		Sub-order and Group.	Proportion per 1,000 persons.								
			To Total Population.			To total population of each Order.			To total Working Population of each Order.		
			Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
Order XVIII.	54	Dealers in money and securities ...	1	5	...	21	45	5	14	32	5
	55	General Merchandise	30	85	21	906	822	962	935	886	961
	56	Dealing (unspecified)	1	7	...	32	71	6	18	39	6
	57	Middlemen, &c.,—									
		(a) Brokers &c., ...	...	1	...	6	13	2	5	11	2
		(b) Contractors and Farmers...	1	5	1	35	49	25	28	32	26
		Total Sub-order No. 57.....	1	6	1	41	62	27	33	43	28
		Total Order XVIII.....	33	103	22	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Order XIX.	58	*Railway*—									
		(a) Administration ...	...	1	...	23	35	...	5	10	...
		(b) Working staff ...	1	2	...	183	161	225	158	127	191
		Total Sub-order No. 58.....	1	3	...	206	196	225	163	137	191
	59	*Road*—									
		(a) Cart, Carriage and Tramway owners and drivers...	2	10	1	627	599	680	734	729	739
		(b) Carriers by pack-animals...	...	1	...	19	22	14	4	...	9
		Total Sub-order No. 59.....	2	11	1	646	621	694	738	729	748
	60	*Water*—									
		(b) Working staff of vessels ...	...	...	...	13	12	16	11	8	13
		Total Sub-order No. 60.....	...	...	...	13	12	16	11	8	13
	61	*Messages*—									
		(a) Post, &c., ...	...	2	...	108	133	60	81	117	44
		(b) Telegraph and Telephone...	...	1	...	13	17	5	7	9	4
		Total Sub-order No. 61.....	...	3	...	121	150	65	88	126	48
	62	Storage and weighing ...	...	...	...	14	21	...	...	...	...
		Total Order XIX.....	3	17	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		Total Class E.....	**36**	**120**	**24**	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Order.		Sub-order and Group.	Proportion per 1,000 persons. Workers and Dependants. Total. Workers.	Total. Dependants.	Males. Workers.	Males. Dependants.	Females. Workers.	Females. Dependants.
Order XVIII.	54	Dealers in money securities	370	630	623	377	192	808
	55	General Merchandise	376	624	597	403	153	847
	56	Dealing (unspecified)	358	642	653	347	80	920
	57	Middlemen, &c.—,						
		(*a*) Brokers, &c., ...	354	646	631	369	34	966
		(*b*) Contractors and Farmers ...	339	661	611	389	34	966
		Total Sub-order No. 57.....	341	659	614	386	34	966
		Total Order XVIII	374	626	599	401	148	852
Order XIX.	58	*Railway*—						
		(*a*) Administration	181	819	329	671	...	1,000
		(*b*) Working staff	348	652	664	336	32	968
		Total Sub-order No. 58.....	338	662	642	358	30	970
	59	*Road*—						
		(*a*) Cart, Carriage and Tramway owners and drivers	459	541	710	290	48	952
		(*b*) Carriers by pack-animals ...	278	722	700	300	20	980
		Total Sub-order No. 59.....	457	543	710	290	48	952
	60	*Water*—						
		(*a*) Working staff of vessels ..	331	669	633	367	48	952
		Total Sub-order No. 60.....	331	669	633	367	48	952
	61	*Messages*—						
		(*a*) Post, &c., ...	365	635	668	332	2	998
		(*b*) Telegraph and Telephone ...	340	660	673	327	....	1,000
		Total Sub-order No. 61.....	363	637	668	332	2	998
	62	Storage and weighing	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order XIX.....	372	628	694	306	38	962
		Total Class E.....	**373**	**627**	**607**	**393**	**141**	**859**

Order XVIII.—Commerce. Sub-dividing the head of "Commerce" into the prescribed four groups of 'Dealing in money,' 'General merchandize,' 'Brokerage' and 'Dealings unspecified,' the first of them embodies occupations which are either auxiliary to merchandize or afford facilities for custody to investors of capital. It therefore includes bankers (population 174) and nearly 3,000 money-lenders and pawn-brokers, a large body of general merchants returning about 146,000 persons or 3 per cent of the total population. It is the only sub-order showing the highest proportion in the class, and has moreover 6,000 souls engaged in one way or another in the subsidiary and menial services in connection with general merchandize.

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A step below the general merchants are the middle-men, either brokers and auctioneers or contractors and lessees: they bear the lowest proportion of ·1 per cent to the total. The chief items in this sub-order are Brokers (976), Liquor Farmers (384) and Contractors in general, some 5,000 of all ages.

Order XIX.—Transport and Storage. The indispensable adjunct of commerce, 'Transport and Storage,' is represented by the occupations composing this order; its total strength does not even reach half per cent of the gross population. The means of transport of material substances are indicated by (1) Railway, (2) Road and water, and the non-material by *(a)* Post, &c., and *(b)* Telegraph.

Under 'Railway,' a number under 400 is returned as belonging to the administrative branch, *i.e.* the Traffic Superintendent and Engineering officers and clerical establishments; whilst the working staff shows 3,000 souls in all, such as Station Masters, Guards and menials. With a few exceptions, the majority of employés of the Railway service are engaged by the month, and the locomotive work is carried on entirely by a private company.

The second mode of Transport is by vehicles along the roads, and by carriers on pack animals, and represents a little over 10,000 persons, consisting chiefly of owners and drivers of carts plying for hire, &c., and including a small number of Livery Stable keepers. About 200 palanquin and dhóli bearers of the fishermen caste are merged in this body.

The only noticeable occupation returned in connection with 'Water' is that of nearly 200 ferrymen, belonging to the Besta and Toraya castes, not employed by Government.

The sub-order, designated 'Messages,' is composed solely of officers and subordinate officials and messengers with their followings of the Postal and Telegraph Department under Government. Nearly 2,000 souls in all come under those heads; showing 67 per cent of workers, including a couple of English ladies employed as clerks in the Postal Department.

The group headed 'Storage and Weighing' calls for little comment, as the few persons returned thereunder are porters and watchmen in the employ of merchants and others. 60·7 per cent of the male populationand 14·1 of the other sex are shewn to have been actually employed in the occupations tabulated under this class.

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312. Owing to the new classification of the means of livelihood adopted for the census under review, it is not practicable to distinguish the occupations by religion. About 2 per cent of the total population, classed as professional is divided into two heads: (1) "Learned and Artistic Professions" and (2) "Sports and Amusements."

Class P. Profession.

Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Proportion per 1,000 persons. To Total Population. Total.	Urban.	Rural.	To total population of each Order. Total.	Urban.	Rural.	To total Working Population of each Order. Total.	Urban.	Rural.
	63 *Religion*—									
	(a) Priests, Ministers, &c. ...	3	11	2	189	208	175	178	179	178
	(b) Subsidiary religious services.	7	10	6	428	200	591	446	210	575
	Total Sub-order 63.....	10	21	8	617	408	766	624	389	753
	64 Education	1	5	1	89	96	85	90	72	100
	65 Literature	1	2	...	23	40	9	12	18	8
	66 Law	1	3	1	24	58	1	17	43	...
	67 *Medicine*—									
	(a) Practitioners	1	4	...	63	87	45	58	74	49
	(b) Subsidiary medical services.	...	2	...	14	33	...	9	28	...
	Total Sub-order 67.....	1	6	...	77	120	45	67	102	49
Order XX.	68 *Engineering and Surveying*—									
	(a) Engineers, Architects and Surveyors	...	1	...	6	14	...	1	4	...
	(b) Subsidiary staff ...	...	2	...	18	39	2	13	33	2
	Total Sub-order 68.....	...	3	...	24	53	2	14	37	2
	69 *Other Sciences*—									
	(a) Astronomy &c., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Minor Sciences ...	...	...	...	7	5	8	6	5	6
	Total Sub-order 69.....	...	...	...	7	5	8	6	5	6
	70 *Pictorial Art and Sculpture* ...	...	2	...	20	41	7	19	40	7
	71 *Music Acting and Dancing* ...	1	9	1	119	179	77	151	289	75
	Total Order XX.....	*15*	*51*	*11*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*
	72 *Sport*	...	1	...	93	34	230	4	74	7
	73 *Exhibition and Game*—									
	(a) Catching, training and exhibiting animals ...	...	1	...	224	232	206	209	224	176
Order XXI.	(b) Conjuring, fortune-telling and other exhibitions ...	1	2	...	377	379	371	415	421	501
	(c) Acrobats and Athletics ...	...	1	...	286	327	193	302	348	196
	(d) Service of places of entertainment	...	...	...	20	28	...	...	...	...
	Total Sub-order 73.....	1	4	...	907	966	770	926	993	773
	Total Order XXI.....	1	4	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Total Class P.....	**16**	**55**	**11**	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Order.		Sub-order and Group.	Proportion per 1,000 persons. Workers and Dependants. Total. Workers.	Total. Dependants.	Males. Workers.	Males. Dependants.	Females. Workers.	Females. Dependants.
	63	*Religion*—						
		(*a*) Priests, Ministers, &c., ...	338	662	607	393	42	958
		(*b*) Subsidiary religious services ...	367	633	628	372	105	895
		Total Sub-order 63.....	359	641	621	379	87	913
	64	Education	409	591	644	356	55	945
	65	Literature	265	735	595	405	21	979
	66	Law	264	736	493	507	...	1,000
	67	*Medicine*—						
		(*a*) Practitioners	374	626	593	407	122	878
		(*b*) Subsidiary medical services ...	334	666	538	462	44	956
		Total Sub-order 67.....	368	632	584	416	111	889
Order XX.	68	*Engineering and Surveying*—						
		(*a*) Engineers, Architects and Surveyrs	173	827	317	683	...	1,000
		(*b*) Subsidiary staff	334	666	565	435	...	1,000
		Total Sub-order 68.....	305	695	524	476	...	1,000
	69	*Other Sciences*—						
		(*a*) Astronomy, &c., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*) Minor sciences	302	698	687	313	7	993
		Tota Sub-order 69.....	302	698	687	313	7	993
	70	*Pictoral Art and Sculpture* ...	369	631	599	401	97	903
	71	*Music, Acting and Dancing*	437	563	561	469	374	626
		Total Order XX.	368	632	606	394	125	875
	72	Sport	361	639	598	402	...	1,000
	73	*Exhibition and Games*—						
		(*a*) Catching training and exhibiting animals	327	673	561	438	148	852
		(*b*) Conjuring, fortune-telling and other exhibitions	387	613	605	395	168	832
		(*c*) Acrobats and Athletics ...	369	631	642	358	105	895
Order XXI.		(*d*) Service of places of entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Sub-order 73.....	366	634	607	393	142	858
		Total Order XXI.	366	634	606	394	134	866
		Total Class F.....	**368**	**632**	**606**	**394**	**126**	**874**

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Order XX.—Learned and Artistic Professions. The first division comprehends the groups of occupations connected with edification and applied sciences, such as Religion, Education, Literature, Law, Medicine and Engineering, &c. Those returned under 'Religion' are the large body of priests, ministers, &c., (foreign and native), devoted to exhortation and ministration and confined mostly to urban centres; and also the most numerous and semi-secular class attached to church and temple services, &c.,—the latter forming a larger fragment of the total than any other section. It includes more than 8,000 religious mendicants,—an almost eleemosynary limb of the body politic, not at all self-supporting. The males occupy 62 per cent of the item, while the females living by mendicancy contribute no small quota towards swelling the total.

'Education' comes next, supporting nearly 7,000 souls through the various educational institutions, public and private, in the several capacities of Principals, Professors, Teachers, Clerks, Menials, &c., and including 5·5 per cent of female workers, employed as female teachers in the several caste girls' and zenana schools in the province and otherwise connected with education.

Under 'Literature,' are tabulated a few editors and journalists, and some 800 souls returned as private secretaries and clerks, who derive support from Libraries and Literary Institutes, and a like number of public scribes and copyists.

The next liberal profession is that of Law. It supports in all about 2,000 persons connected with that profession under various titles, such as diplomæd Barristers, Advocates, Pleaders, Lawyers' clerks and stamp vendors. 49 per cent represented by the sub-order "Law" are actually engaged in conducting law suits, &c.

Under 'Medicine,' nearly 6,900 persons appear in the return, of whom $\frac{2}{3}$rds are practitioners without diploma; those *with* it are only 88; the working adults in both sub-divisions being but a half of their respective numbers. The former class includes a number of Hindú and Musalmán medicoes. About 3,000 persons are shown as concerned with vaccination, and over 1,000 as Apothecaries, Hospital Assistants, Compounders, &c. More than a half of this strength is employed under Government and comprises adult males. This group has in it 11 per cent of female workers as against 58 per cent of the other sex.

Engineering and surveying are set down as branches of applied science, and are represented by 1,800 souls, of whom over 400 persons are shown against the administrative and inspecting staff including Civil Engineers and Architects; the rest belong to the Surveying Branch (Revenue and Public Works). Except architects, the whole body of people tabulated under this head is supported by Government. To this class may be added some 500 souls returned as astrologers, horoscope casters, &c. They are Brámhan calendar readers belonging to the priestly section. Most of them have a rudimentary knowledge of astrology: but the surrounding darkness converts most of them into local Sir Oracles in matters of vital importance to peasant life, such as marriages, propitious days for ceremonies, for commencing the agricultural labours, &c., &c.

The next group claiming attention is that of painters, photographers and sculptors, with a strength of less than 1,700 people, consisting chiefly of native painters belonging the to Chittári (Chitragára) class, besides nearly 600 sculptors of more than one caste. Amongst the painters, about 10 per cent of females take part in the work of about 60 per cent males.

Under 'Music,' some 10,000 souls are tabulated, with the titles of music teachers (226), band-masters and players (2,085) and singers and dancers (7,000). The first and last items consists of the Natuva caste, the female population of which furnishes the notorious dancing girls and public women. This occupation necessarily shows the highest proportion of working females in the class, *viz.*, 37 per cent as against 53 per cent of males.

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The band-masters and players include a number of native musicians of the Hajám caste, though the latter figure also as barbers under the head "Personal Service."

Order XXI.—Sports and Amusements. This order is divided into two sub-heads of 'Sports' and 'Exhibition and Game.' The most noticeable item under the former is that of Shikáris (hunters), who are Bédars, Kurumbás and Sóligás of the forest tribes, and bird-catchers; followed in the next group by cock and pigeon fanciers, exhibitors of puppets, conjurers; fortune tellers, &c., who are generally Korachás, Budabudikés and Musalmáns; tumblers acrobats, called Pailváns, and wrestlers (Jattis). All these do not together exceed 3,000 persons of both sexes. In this order 13 per cent of females take part in the occupations of their lords and masters, who absorb 60 per cent of the population thereof.

313. This class comprehends, besides the combinations of two or more occupations to be noticed further on, 2 distinct orders embodying indefinite and independant professions: the one relates to general and undefined departments of labor, whilst the other indicates means of livelihood derived by the unoccupied from property or other permanent resources, and also from charity and endowments, public and private, including the people supported at the public expense, such as pensioners, prisoners, inmates of Asylums, Hospitals, &c.

CLASS G. Indefinite and Independent.

Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Proportion per 1000 persons.																					
		Ratio to Total Population.			Ratio to total population of each Order.			Ratio to total Workers in Population of each Order.			Workers and Dependants.											
		Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.			Males.				Females.			
											Workers.		Dependants.		Workers.		Dependants.		Workers.		Dependants.	
Order XXIII.	74. Unskilled labor—																						
	(a) Special branches	1	5	1	11	43	6	11	29	5	501	487	499	513	508	628	492	372	498	376	502	624
	(b) General	99	105	98	989	939	990	985	965	992	487		513		623		357		377		623	
	Total Sub-Order 74	100	110	99	994	982	996	996	994	997	487		513		623		357		377		623	
	75. Undefined, &c.	...	2	...	6	18	4	4	16	3	488		512		529		471		444		556	
	Total Order XXIII.	100	112	99	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	487		513		627		373		327		628	
Order XXIV.	76. Property and Alms—																						
	(a) Property and allowances	4	19	1	170	292	89	162	296	60	426		574		594		406		274		726	
	(b) Charity and endowments	12	24	10	643	379	841	723	438	901	511		469		652		848		843		657	
	Total Sub-Order 76	16	43	11	819	671	930	885	734	961	493		547		641		359		326		674	
	77. Supported at the public charge—																						
	Pension	3	19	1	168	299	70	91	174	39	376	834	624	166	567	1,000	433	...	67	202	933	798
	(b) Prisoners	...	2	...	13	30	...	24	62	...													
	Total Sub-Order 77	3	21	1	181	329	70	115	236	39	424		576		624		325		75		925	
	Total Order XXIV.	19	64	12	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	494		576		639		361		300		700	
	Total Class G	119	176	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	487		513		629		371		368		632	
	Grand Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	370		630		581		419		102		898	

Order XXIII.—Indefinite. This division bears a ratio of 12 per cent to the gross population, and more than three-fourths of it is swallowed up by 'unskilled labor,' which is not susceptible of any classification. The 'undefined' group shows about 3,000 persons dependent on disreputable means of livelihood, prostitution

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in particular. The order has nearly 63 per cent of male workers, aided by a little over 37 per cent of the other sex,—a proportion seldom attained by females engaging in any other field of labour.

Order XXIV—Independent of Work.—Under this head are tabulated those who are *wholly unoccupied* and who, from the conditions of their life, cannot otherwise be grouped, though a few persons shown as living on educational and other endowments as also prisoners may be included in its purviews.

Property supports about 17,000 persons, such as house rent, shares in joint stock companies and other investments. In this group appear, along with a few recipients of endowments, as many as 60,000 souls of the mendicant class (receivers of alms, &c.), who alone form a little over one per cent of the provincial aggregate. The other group supported at the public charge returns about 16,000 persons, young and old, who are dependent on pensions, Civil and Military, and includes some 400 inmates of asylums, &c., besides 823 persons in Jails.

COMBINED OCCUPATIONS.

Before taking leave of the subject of occupations, it will be interesting briefly to review the statistics relating to complex occupations returned by the enumerated, combining them with or adding them to agriculture, as an independent means of livelihood.

In the following statement are exhibited by the side of the several principal occupations, (1) the ratio of the population of each *combined* occupation to the total of *each* separate occupation; and (2), the proportion of each occupation, *increased by agriculture*, to the total population of all such combined occupations.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.		Occupation.	Proportion of the population of each combined occupation to the total of each occupation, &c.	Proportion of the population of each occupation combined with agriculture to the total population of all such combined occupations.
1	2	3		4	5	6
			No.		P. 1,000.	P. 1,000.
A.—Government.	I.		3	Office Superintendents and clerical establishments, &c.	2	1
			4	Messengers, Constable, &c.	...	...
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 1.....		... ...	...	*1*
			6	Clerical Establishment	7	...
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 2.....		... ...	*1*	...
			8	Headmen who are not agriculturists ...	...	...
			9	Village Accountants	40	19
			11	Village watchmen, &c.	11	227
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 3.....		... ...	*79*	*246*
		Total Order I.....		... ...	*39*	*247*
		Total Class A.....		... ...	**39**	**247**
B.—Pasture and Agriculture.	IV.		25	Cattle breeders and dealers, &c. ...	35	4
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 8.....		... ...	*5*	*4*
		Total Order IV.....		... ...	*5*	*4*
	V.		46	Betel-vine and arecanut growers ...	9	...
			51	Market gardeners, &c. (Vegetable growers)	16	6
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 12		... ...	*6*	*6*
		Total Order V.....		... ...	*6*	*6*
		Total Class B.....		... ...	**6**	**10**

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Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupation.	Proportion of the population of each combined occupation to the total of each occupation, &c.	Proportion of the population of each occupation combined with agriculture to the total population of all such combined occupations.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			No.	P. 1,000.	P. 1,000.
C.—Personal Service.	VI.		59 Barbers	44	32
			63 Washermen	54	68
			66 In-door servants	10	6
			Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 14.....	... ...	*35*	*106*
			69 Hotel keepers, &c...	22	...
			Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 15.....	... ...	*21*	...
		Total Order VI.....	... ...	*35*	*106*
		Total Class C.....	... ...	**35**	**106**
D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	VII.		76 Cow and buffalo keepers and sellers ...	3	...
			81 Fishermen	18	2
			2 Fish dealers	4	...
			Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 17.....	... ...	*4*	*2*
			83 Grain dealers	...	...
			89 Vegetable sellers	3	1
			93 Sweetmeat pedlars	3	...
			Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 18.....	... ...	*1*	*1*
			98 Toddy drawers and sellers	36	14
			99 Foreign wine and spirit dealers ...	41	1
			109 Groacers and general condiment dealers...	8	...
			111 Betel leaf and arecanut sellers ...	5	1
			112 Tobacco and snuff manufacturers and sellers	8	1
			Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 19.....	... ...	*17*	*17*
		Total Order VII...	... ...	*7*	*20*
	VIII.		116 Oil pressers and sellers	76	28
			Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 20.....	... ...	*64*	*28*
			130 Cowdung fuel sellers	52	2
			Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 21.....	... ...	*8*	*2*
		Total Order VIII.....	... ...	*36*	*30*

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Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupation.		Proportion of the population of each combined occupation to the total of each occupation, &c.	Proportion of the population of each occupation combined with agriculture to the total population of all such combined occupations
1	2	3	4		5	6
			No.		P. 1,000.	P. 1,000.
			132	Brick and tile burners and sellers ...	12	...
			133	Chunam sellers	78	9
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 22.....		... ...	*61*	*9*
	IX.		136	Building contractors	40	1
			137	Stone and marble workers	32	12
			138	Masons	34	7
			141	Mudwall and roof builders	9	1
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 23.....		... ...	*2*	*21*
		Total Order IX.....		... ...	32	*30*
			185	Bangle makers and sellers	33	4
			194	Flower garland makers ...	23	1
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 33.....		... ...	*25*	*5*
	XI.		198	Furniture makers	19	...
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 34.....		... ...	*17*	...
		Total Order XI.....		... ...	22	*5*
			217	Weavers (carpet), &c.	919	55
			220	Blanket weavers, &c., ...	234	128
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 38.....		... ...	*278*	*183*
			237(a)	Cotton dealers	40	1
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 40.....		... ...	...	*1*
	XII.		241	Hemp rope makers, &c.	7	...
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 41.....		... ...	*4*	...
			247	Tailors	4	1
			257	Piecegoods dealers	11	4
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 42.....		... ...	*7*	*5*
		Total Order XII.....		... ...	*96*	*189*

D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.—*Continued.*

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Class.	Order.	Sub-order.		Occupation.	Proportion of the population of each combined occupation to the total of each occupation, &c.	Proportion of the population of each occupation combined with agriculture to the total population of all such combined occupations.
1	2	3		4	5	6
			No.		P. 1,000.	P. 1,000.
			260	Goldsmiths (gold and silver workers) ...	30	41
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 43.....		... ...	*28*	*41*
	XIII.		290	Blacksmiths	59	24
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 46.....		... ...	*57*	*24*
		Total Order XIII.....		... ...	*43*	*68*
			298	Potters, &c.	28	22
	XIV.			Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 48.....		... ...	*27*	*22*
		Total Order XIV.....		... ...	*27*	*22*
			302	Timber and Bamboo agents	2	...
			304	Carpenters	26	16
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 49.....		... ...	*24*	*26*
	XV.		307	Basket makers	13	3
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 50.....		... ...	*10*	*3*
		Total Order XV.....		... ...	*17*	*19*
			338	Tanners, curriers and hide sellers ...	2	...
			339	Shoemakers	10	6
	XVII.			Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 53.....		... ...	*7*	*6*
		Total Order XVII.....		... ...	*7*	*6*
		Total Class D.....		... ...	**32**	**389**
			347	Money lenders, &c	33	2
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 54.....		... ...	*26*	*2*
			352	General merchants	12	50
				Others	...	...
	XVIII.	*Total Sub-order 55*.....		... ...	*12*	*50*
			374	Shopkeepers' clerks, &c.	2	...
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 56.....		... .	...	...
			358	Brokers, &c.	3	...
			363	Contractors (unspecified)	16	2
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 57.....		... ...	*13*	*2*
		Total Order XVIII.....		... ...	*17*	*54*

D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.—*Concluded.*

E.—Commerce, Transport and Storage.

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Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupation.		Proportion of the population of each combined occupation to the total of each occupation, &c.	Proportion of the population of each occupation combined with agriculture to the total population of all such combined occupations.
1	2	3	4		5	6
			No.		₱. 1,000.	₱. 1,000.
E.—Commerce, Transport and Storage. (*Concluded.*)	XIX.		370	Clerical staff in Railway establishment ...	23	...
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 58.....		... ...	2	...
			375	Cart owners and drivers ...	27	7
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 59.....		... ...	2	7
		Total Order XIX.....		... ...	2	7
		Total Class E.....		... ...	**10**	**61**
F.—Professions.	XX.		401	Priests, &c.	14	6
			402	Religious readers	12	...
			404	Religious mendicants, &c.	1	...
			405	Temple servants, &c.	51	37
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 63.....		... ...	31	43
			407	Principals, Professors in colleges, &c. ...	4	...
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 64.....		... ...	3	...
			411	Private clerks	78	2
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 65.....		... ...	38	2
			414	Pleaders, &c.	32	1
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 66.....		... ...	19	1
			422	Hakims	11	1
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 67.....		... ...	7	1
			437	Astrologers, &c.	25	...
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 69.....		... ...	25	...
			440	Painters, &c.	9	...
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 70.....		... ...	6	...
			444	Band players (not military)	5	...
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 71.....		... ...	1	...
		Total Order XX.....		... ...	16	47

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Class.	Order.	Sub-order.		Occupation.	Proportion of the population of each combined occupation to the total of each occupation, &c.	Proportion of the population of each occupation combined with agriculture to the total population of all such combined occupations.
1	2	3		4	5	6
			No.		P. 1,000.	P. 1,000.
F. Professions.—(*Concluded.*)	XXI.		448	Shikaris, &c.	134	1
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 72.....		... ...	121	*1*
			456	Conjurers and fortune-tellers	27	...
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 73.....		... ...	2	...
		Total Order XXI.....		... ...	*62*	1
		Total Class F.....		... ...	**39**	**48**
G.—Indefinite and Independent.	XXIII.		466	Rice pounders	3	...
			467	General labourers	9	130
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 74.....		... ...	*9*	*130*
			468	Undefined means of livelihood ...	25	2
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 75		... ...	*18*	2
		Total Order XXIII.....		... ...	*14*	*132*
	XXIV.		469	House rent, sharers, &c.	2	1
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 76... ..		... ...	...	1
			473	Pension...	15	6
			474	Pension (military service)	1	...
				Others	...	...
		Total Sub-order 77.....		... ...	11	*6*
		Total Order XXIV.....		... ...	11	7
		Total Class G.....		... ...	**13**	**139**
		Grand Total.....		... ...	**25**	**1,000**

It will be seen that the aggregate of proportions thus obtained represent a total population of 34,000 persons, whose other hereditary occupations are combined with land cultivation. In what classes such unions are most found, the figures noted below will show:—

Class.	Population returning increased occupations.	Proportion per cent.
A. Government	8,333	24·7
B. Pasture and Agriculture	317	1·0
C. Personal Service	3,583	10·6
D. Preparation, &c., of material substances	13,100	38·9
E. Commerce, &c.	2,138	6·1
F. Professions	1,706	4·8
G. Indefinite and Independent	4,657	13·9
Total.....	**33,834**	**100·00**

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Thus, persons of the official order attached to village service, such as village accountants and village watchmen under the head of "Government," blanket weavers of the Kuruba caste in the Industrial class (B), and a considerable number amongst general laborers in the '*Indefinite*' class are prominent as followers of complex and varied employments, followed in some measure by a large number of barbers and washermen, pertaining to the class of "*Personal Service.*"

Descending into details, in order to specialize the groups that indicate combinations of the description under notice, it will be observed that one-fourth of the total strength is absorbed by the quasi-agricultural body of the village service,—Shánbhógs and village watchmen, their services being remunerated by the remission more or less of the assessment of land held by them either in heredity or otherwise.

The semi-agricultural blanket-weavers (Kurubás) come next with the ratio of 18·9 or 20 per cent. This class is mostly found in rural parts, varying tillage with blanket-making. The body of general laborers are not much behind the blanket-weavers and, making up 13 per cent of the total strength, the generality of this section of population are Raiyats, available as labourers during the slack seasons, and occasionally when good wages may be earned on public works executed in their vicinity.

Not far away from the aforementioned class are barbers and washermen, as they show together about 11 per cent of the total. It is open to question, however, notwithstanding the avowal that they follow more than one employment, whether they actually till the land to the extent alleged.

Gold and iron-smiths bear almost 7 per cent; but they are apparently either non-cultivating owners or have otherwise some interest in land; as a rule the class does not, like the Brámhans, handle the plough.

The next lower proportion, (5·4 per cent) in this category, is obtained by money-lenders, general merchants and contractors, who have some interest in land. Priests and temple servants appear in the same plane, approaching the above ratio; and like the aforementioned class, they too are holders of land, otherwise than as actual cultivators.

Lastly, 2 to 3 per cent are represented by a few minor orders, such as toddy-drawers (Idigás), stone workers (Vaddars), potters (Kumbára) and carpenters, &c. They scarcely require special comment.

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.

The general distribution of the means of livelihood by urban and rural areas requires a passing allusion to local variations in the different classes of occupations, exhibited in subordinate details in Part B of the comparative statement which precedes this chapter. In order to determine the actual strength of people engaged in any one occupation, children not capable of working as well as adults returned as 'dependants' should be left out of calculation, leaving those only who are actually employed in any recorded occupation and who represent its working population. A statement prepared under this process is subjoined, in which the relative proportions for the several classes are exhibited by Districts and sexes separately.

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Statement showing the Territorial Distribution of the different Classes of Occupations.

	District.	Males. Ratio of each Class to working population per cent.							Females. Ratio of each Class to working population per cent.						
		Class A. Government.	Class B. Pasture and Agriculture.	Class C. Personal Services.	Class D. Preparation & supply of material substances.	Class E. Commerce, Transport and Storage.	Class F. Professions.	Class G. Indefinite and Independent.	Class A. Government.	Class B. Pasture and Agriculture.	Class C. Personal Services.	Class D. Preparation & supply of material substances.	Class E. Commerce, Transport & Storage.	Class F. Professions.	Class G. Indefinite and Independent.
Eastern Division.	1. Bangalore	17·7	13·6	19·9	20·1	14·0	18·2	15·3	11·0	14·8	16·7	27·4	20·2	21·9	17·2
	2. Kólár	12·4	11·6	10·6	11·1	10·8	11·4	12·5	9·3	8·0	11·1	8·1	10·7	7·6	13·5
	3. Tumkúr	13·0	11·0	11·2	12·1	13·4	15·6	7·6	11·0	15·6	13·0	11·1	22·0	20·0	11·5
	4. Mysore	24·8	24·5	20·4	23·9	23·3	27·4	18·2	44·2	34·8	31·7	28·3	25·7	21·1	30·7
	5. Chitaldurg	7·2	8·7	7·5	11·9	8·7	5·0	7·3	6·8	8·3	10·4	9·5	5·5	6·1	10·5
	Total Eastern Division.....	75·1	69·4	78·6	79.1	70·2	77·6	60·9	82·3	81·5	82·9	84·4	84·1	76·7	83·4
Western Division.	6. Hassan	9·4	11·4	7·9	8·5	5·9	9·5	8·5	7·9	11·4	8·2	5·7	4·3	10·6	9·6
	7. Shimoga	9·5	12·5	8·1	6·8	17·2	7·2	12·6	8·6	5·6	8·4	6·5	10·4	10·4	5·4
	8. Kadúr	6·0	6·7	5·4	5·6	6·3	5·7	18·0	1·2	1·5	·5	3·4	1·2	2·3	1·6
	Total Western Division.....	24·9	30·6	21·4	20·9	29·8	22·4	39·1	17·7	18·5	17·1	15·6	15·9	23·3	16·6
	Proportion to Total Population in the Province under all classes.....	**4·9**	**67·8**	**2·2**	**8·9**	**3·7**	**1·7**	**10·8**	**4·6**	**66·3**	**2·2**	**8·7**	**3·5**	**1·6**	**13·1**

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At the first glance, it will be seen that independently of the order "Government," the most numerously represented class is that of agriculturists as observed at an early part of this chapter. The provincial ratios for the class are almost identical for both sexes.

With regard to male workers, the District of Mysore stands ahead of the others. The other districts are each about a half of Mysore; but the extensive barren and thinly populated tracts in Chitaldurg and the hills and forests in the Kadúr District appear to support fewer agricultural people, while the females exceed the men. They are followed by Bangalore, Tumkúr and Hassan, with comparatively smaller percentages of female workers. The Kadúr District, again, shows the lowest strength.

In the class embodying "Personal, &c., Services," the provincial strength is identical for the two sexes, being 2 per cent. Bangalore shows less than Mysore. The other Districts do not call for remark.

The workers in the "Preparation and Supply of Material Substances" also vary in all the Districts but Bangalore and Mysore, where the females preponderate.

The commercial class yields for the province equal ratios for both the sexes, though, as in the other cases, the district proportions fluctuate. The excess of females over males in the Tumkúr District is counterbalanced by the low proportions of the former in the Shimoga District. The difference between the two sexes in Kadúr is obviously due to fewer women being actually engaged in trade or transport.

Regarding the class denominated "Indefinite and Independent," no comments appear necessary, beyond noting the fact that the greater portion of it is composed of general or unskilled laborers of various descriptions. Their high proportion is indicative of a real and continued demand for manual labor in connection with the numerous public works that are being carried out throughout the Province.

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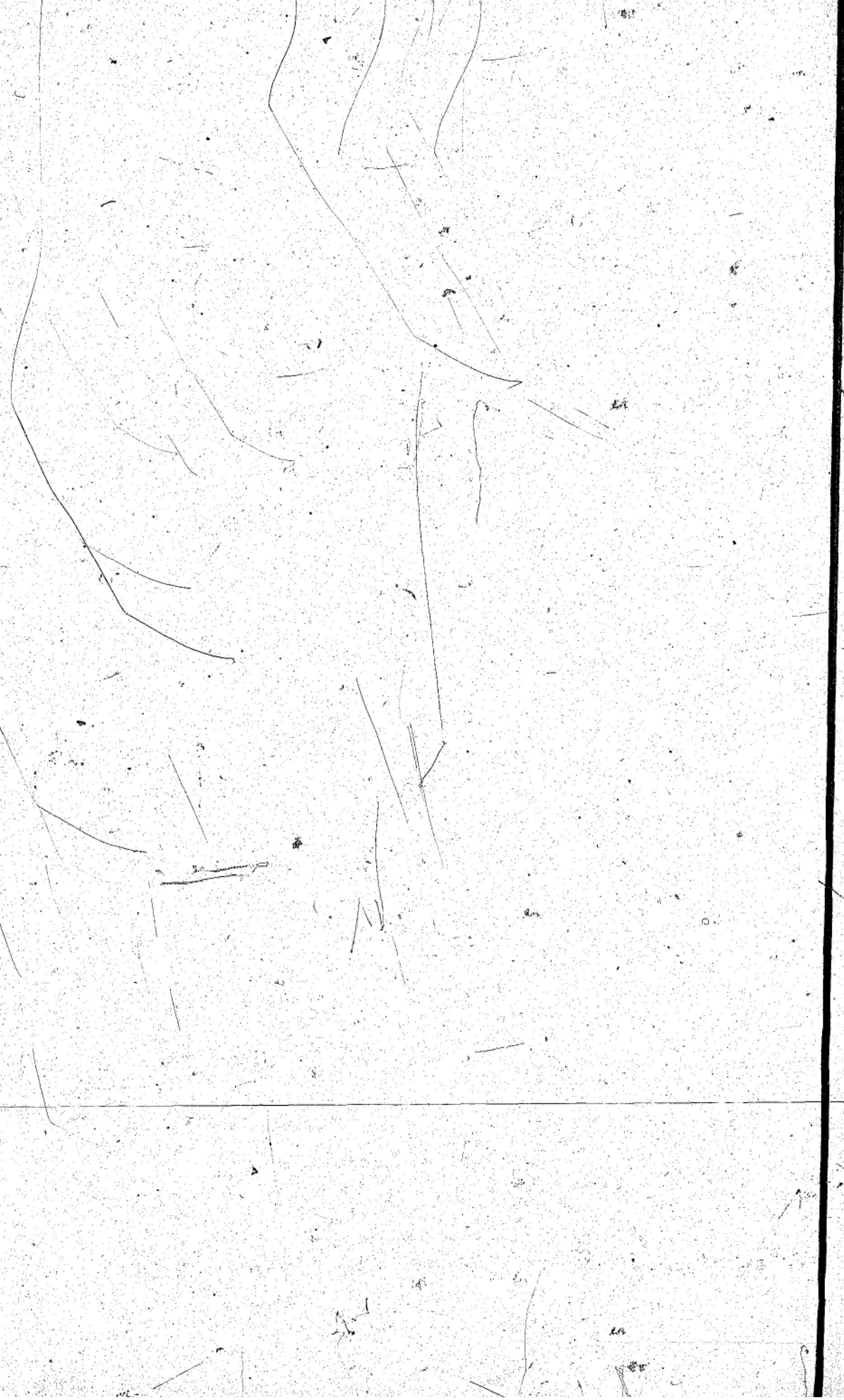

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CHAPTER XII.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENSUS OPERATIONS.

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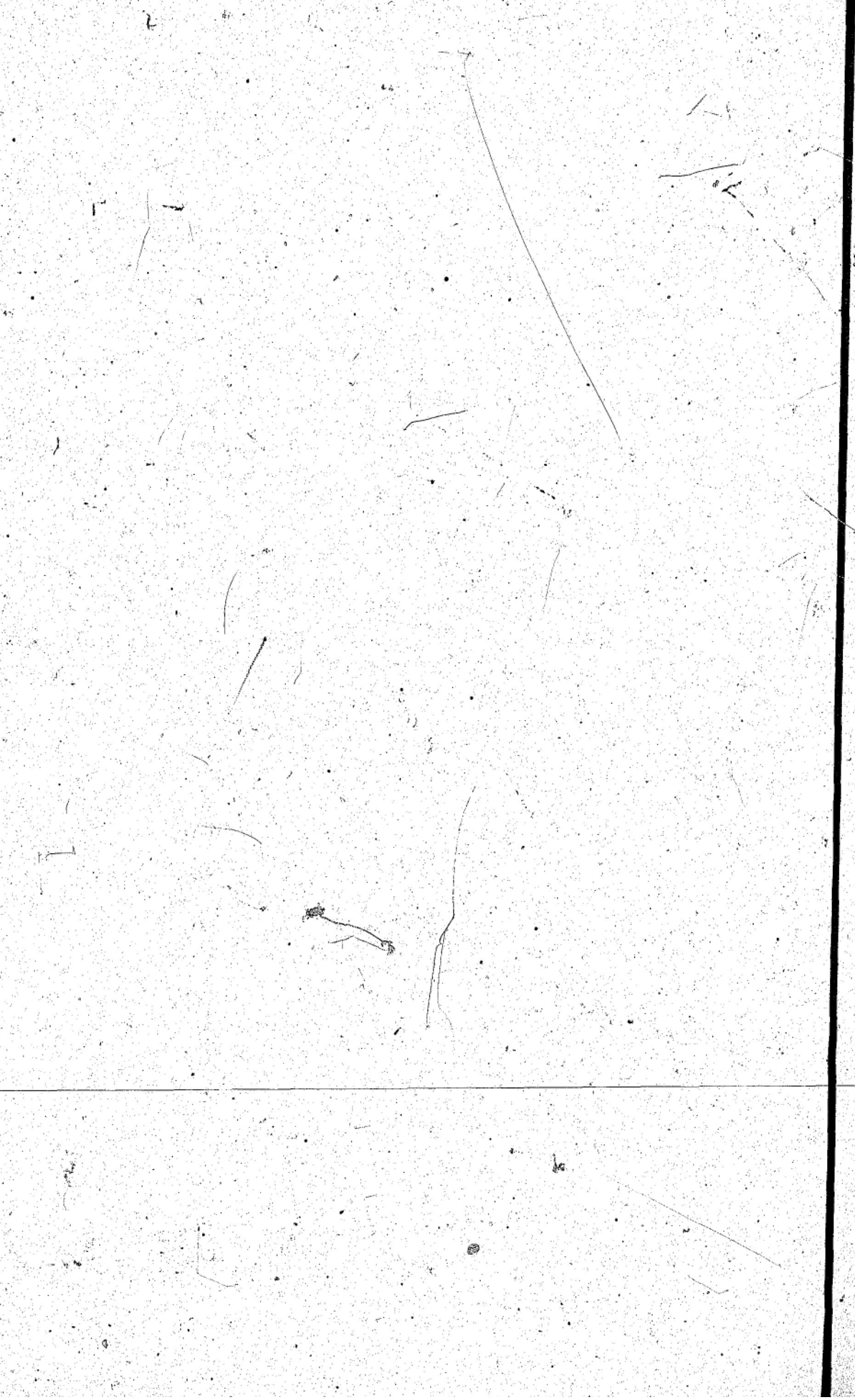

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CHAPTER XII.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENSUS OPERATIONS.

The Census of Mysore taken synchronously with the rest of India—Conference with the Census Commissioner for India—Co-operation of the Revenue Authorities enjoined—Circular Instructions to District Officers—Preparation of Preliminary returns—The Census divisions—House-numbering—Block List—Splitting up of Revenue sub-divisions into Circles and Charges—Appointment of Enumerators—Circle Supervisors—Charge Superintendents—Detail of the Census Agency employed—Enumeration Schedules—Special or Householders' Schedules—Supply of Schedules—Breaking up of Schedule books where necessary—Arrangements for censusing Railway Servants and Passengers—The same for Játrás or Fairs—Troop-marching—Inspection of the Census operations—Attitude of the people—Preliminary Record—The Final Census—Scrutiny of Schedules and the Final Census results—Centralization of the Census abstraction, &c., work—Strength employed on same—Cost of the Census—Certain items excepted in calculating net cost—Printing of Forms, Schedules, Registers, &c.—APPENDICES.

The Census of Mysore taken synchronously with the rest of India.

314. Towards the close of May 1890, steps were taken by the local Government to carry out in Mysore the synchronous census prescribed for the whole of India, and a special officer was appointed for the purpose under the designation of Superintendent of Census Operations. Not only were the rules, forms and tables laid down by the Government of India adopted in their entirety, but the opportunity was taken to gather at the same time certain additional statistics, as particularized in paras 170 to 181 & 301 to 305 supra, affecting the Phanás, marriages, infirmities, &c., of the enumerated populations. It was further desiderated that the tribal distinctions of Gótrams and S'ákhás of the Brámhans subjected to the census should be ascertained. Barring the imperfections and shortcomings inseparable from so complicated and extensive a scheme, affecting the motley populations brought under the operation, the multifarious information acquired as above may be regarded as fairly accurate.

Conference with the Census Commissioner for India.

315. The Provincial Superintendent proceeded to Ooty immediately after the work was begun, to attend a Conference at which the Census Commissioner for India presided, and the late British Resident, Colonel Sir Oliver St. John was also present. The preliminaries for the organization of an efficient agency suitable to the special requirements and conditions of the province, were then discussed and arranged. It was also then resolved that the census of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and of the section of the Madras Railway cutting into the Mysore territories should be conducted under the orders of the Provincial Superintendent of the Madras Presidency, while that of the Southern Maráta Railway by the Darbár officer.

Co-operation of the Revenue authorities enjoined.

316. An all-permeating undertaking like the general census under review can only be successfully carried out through the Revenue authorities, and the local Government accordingly ruled at the initial stage that the field operations should be prosecuted directly through the Deputy Commissioners. An Assistant Commissioner was detailed to elaborate the details of the census in each District.

Circular instructions to District Officers.

317. The Census Commissioner's instructions, conveyed in a series of Notes, were adapted for the needs of this province, and circulars were issued to the District officers under the sanction of the Dewan. The most important among them will be found in Appendix I. In a narrative of the final result sachieved, the literature connected with the earlier stages of inception and the details of gradual building-up of the measure may be considered supererogatory; but, as some delay and difficulty

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were experienced by the writer at the outset of the proceedings under report, in getting together in a digested and connected form the records of the penultimate enumeration, it is deemed advisable to insert in extenso, though at the risk of a wearisome circumstantiality, all the instructions issued from time to time in furtherance of the object in view, in order that they may be readily obtainable at the next periodical census. In addition to the above, the *vade mecum* framed by the Government of India for the guidance of enumerators and printed on the fly-leaf of the enumerator's schedule, was adopted *mutatis mutandis*, and translated into Kannada for use in this province.

Preparation of preliminary returns.

318. Ground was broken in the Districts in August 1890 by the preparation in the Táluks of three preliminary returns, *viz* :—

(1) the first shows the houses in each village in a Taluk or Sub-Taluk;

(2) the second gives the names of villages and hamlets, with particulars of area, previous population, number of houses, number of other buildings and the Patél and Shánbhóg of each; and

(3) the third is a list of blocks and circles with subsidiary particulars.

The Census divisions.

319. Each District was next parcelled out into Blocks, Circles and Charges, as defined in Circular No. 1, printed in the Appendix, and manned respectively by the Enumerators, Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. As the experience of the penultimate census inculcated the lesson that an inconveniently large 'block' inevitably led to the resultant work being slip-shod and perfunctory, care was taken to make the partitions this time fairly manageable by average men. About 60 houses were usually assigned to each enumerator, divergences from this standard being allowed here and there according to local circumstances and necessities.

House-numbering.

320. On the completion of the above preliminaries, the houses in each village and hamlet were systematically numbered, the figures being inscribed in red paint in towns, and in tar on chunamed ground and less artistically in rural spots, the revenue village being maintained as the unit in all cases. Where a territorial unit consisted of detached clusters of houses and buildings, each of them was assigned a separate series. In the cases in which more than one family tenanted the same premises, an independent serial sub-number was painted on the front door of each co-tenant, in order to determine the number of families into which the enumerated population was crystallized. But the particulars thus acquired were not utilized in the subsequent compiling operations, as it was considered sufficient by the Census Commissioner to limit the calculations to integral dwelling houses. It may also be recorded for possible guidance at a future census, that the numbering of houses and buildings in Bangalore city has not been quite satisfactory. As will be perceived from Circular No. 5 in the Appendix, it was, out of deference to the local authorities, considered best to leave the existing plan unchanged: but the event did not justify the non-interference. There is a bewildering absence of system in it, and the same street often exhibits repetitions of the same series, which are not calculated to remove doubt or insure precision. Vacant sites, latrines, wells, &c., are here and there included in the figuring, which alone therefore yields no criterion of the number of houses or buildings subjected to the operation.

As a factor in appraising the difficulties of this operation, it may be mentioned that certain classes and tribes have a superstitious dread of chunam-washing, and smear their walls only with red earth, ochre or cowdung, and opposed the custom being violated by chunaming for census purposes. In such cases, a convenient substitute was resorted to. The simple materials required for numbering were generally paid for by Government, and in municipal towns by the Municipalities concerned.

Block List.

321. An exhaustive list of every building in each block was next prepared, and an extract therefrom attached to its schedule book. The revenue return, called the Khánéshumári, which may be described as a rough inventory of the houses, people, cattle, &c.,

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of each village, prepared annually, afforded to a certain extent a rough guide for the "block list," but the precision demanded by a minute enumeration of the population could not be expected from it. The consecutive house-numbering showed wide gaps, and also brought to light new buildings and new families, of which the revenue return aforesaid contained no trace. In Appendix IV. will be found a condensed return of buildings of all kinds in each District. A separate list of buildings in municipalities was also prepared in a slightly modified form, followed by a return for the guidance of the supervisor told off to oversee the labours of the censusing enumerators in each circle or group of blocks. The size of these was also limited to 10 or 15 villages, variations being permitted on account of local and exceptional reasons.

Splitting up of Revenue sub-divisions into Circles and Charges.

322 A batch of these circles constituted a Charge; and a Taluk or revenue sub-division was split into from 12 to 58 of circles. The accompanying outline roughly illustrates the circles into which the province was mapped out.

Appointment of Enumerators.

323 The next process was to appoint qualified enumerators, whose names were legion. Village officials and their relations, school masters, private and public, and their dependants, advanced students, policemen, officials of all grades and of all departments, petty tradesmen, lettered land-holders, volunteers in public offices, Railway employés; Christian catechists, *et hoc genus omne*, were all pressed into service for the occasion. Nearly every lettered person in the country-side was engaged in the work, and in localities in which the population was congested, auxiliaries were also told off to aid the recording agents. And in the rural circles, two or more leading villagers were enlisted to co-operate with them, whereby not only public sympathy was ensured for the operations, but the risk of scamping the work was minimized. It is most gratifying to note that all this vast army of operators performed their respective functions thoroughly though gratuitously. Even in the interior of the far western Malnád, the people contributed their labours freely. The only exception to the above was the case of the Kólár Gold Mines, in which the employment of a few English-knowing enumerators was indispensable, as they had to census the European population thereof, and the village officials were ignorant of English. A few of the more advanced students of the English school at Bowringpéte (Kólár-Road Station) were therefore hired at moderate rates for the duty.

Circle Supervisors.

324 The circles were usually officered by Government officials of superior status, occupying places of responsibility, like the Shékdárs, Police Jamádárs, Head Gumástás, Head Masters of Schools, &c., &c.; it was rightly assumed that such functionaries would find it worth their while to do well whatever duty was entrusted to them. Their inspection tours were further much facilitated by the co-operation of the members of the village service.

Charge Superintendents.

325 The Charges were presided over by the higher officers of the Taluks and Districts, such as the Amildárs, Sheristadárs, &c., and their results were further scrutinized by the Special Assistant Commissioners detailed for the census, and also generally by the Deputy Commissioners. In Municipal cities and towns, other Government Departments and offices were freely laid under contribution, and their census duties were so arranged as not to interfere more than could be helped with their legitimate ones.

Detail of the Census agency employed.

326 The subjoined gives an ample synopsis of the number of—

(1) the Enumerators' blocks or the census units,

(2) the Circles which were constituted therefrom,

(3) the Charges into which the two previous sub-divisions were compressed,

(4) the Enumerators appointed to the Blocks,

(5) the Circle Supervisors, and

(6) the Charge Superintendents in the Province.

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A.

Statement shewing the Charges, &c., and the Census Agency employed at the final enumeration in the Province.

	Districts.	Population enumerated.	Number originally proposed.			Number at the final enumeration.			Average number of						Number of Charge-Superintendents.			
			Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Circles for each Charge.	Blocks for each		Persons for each			Paid.	Volunteered or Honorary.	Officials (Government.)	Total.
										Circle.	Charge.	Block.	Circle.	Charge.				
1	Bangalore	*702,913*	21	313	3,592	21	321	3,736	15	11	177	188	2,189	33,472	...	...	21	21
2	Kólár	*591,030*	22	283	3,744	22	288	3,849	13	13	170	154	2,053	26,865	...	...	22	22
3	Tumkúr	*580,786*	25	270	3,120	25	270	3,120	10	12	125	194	2,151	20,742	...	...	25	25
4	Mysore	*1,181,814*	40	395	6,873	41	396	6,980	9	17	170	169	2,984	28,824	...	2	39	41
5	Hassan	*514,952*	25	216	2,721	25	216	2,723	8	12	109	191	2,384	19,806	...	...	25	25
6	Shimoga	*527,981*	37	316	2,612	37	316	2,612	8	9	71	207	1,784	14,066	...	...	37	37
7	Kadúr	*330,063*	18	184	1,940	19	185	1,978	10	11	108	178	1,784	17,372	...	...	19	19
8	Chitaldurg	*413,984*	28	164	2,201	28	164	2,201	6	13	80	213	2,524	14,785	...	1	27	28
	Total.....	**4,843,523**	**216**	**2,141**	**26,803**	**218**	**2,156**	**27,197**	**9**	**12**	**124**	**178**	**2,246**	**22,217**	...	**3**	**215**	**218**
	The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	*100,081*	12	48	377	12	48	377	4	7	31	235	2,085	8,340	...	4	8	12
	Grand Total.....	**4,943,604**	**228**	**2,189**	**27,180**	**230**	**2,204**	**27,574**	**9**	**12**	**119**	**179**	**2,243**	**21,493**	...	**7**	**223**	**230**

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A.

Statement shewing the Charges, &c., and the Census Agency employed at the final enumeration in the Province.*—*Concluded.

	Districts.	Number of Circle Supervisors.							Number of Enumerators.							Total Census Agency employed.		
				Officials.							Officials.							
		Paid.	Volunteered.	Government.	Municipal.	District Board.	Total Official.	Total number of Circle Supervisors.	Paid.	Volunteered.	Government.	Municipal.	District Board.	Total Official.	Total number of Enumerators.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	Bangalore	...	10	318	5	...	323	333	...	1,320	1,890	46	...	1,936	3,256	2,034	1,321	3,355
2	Kólár	...	1	276	3	...	279	280	43	1,654	2,207	20	...	2,227	3,924	2,364	1,685	4,049
3	Tumkúr	...	20	247	1	2	250	270	1	1,313	1,786	8	12	1,806	3,120	2,076	1,302	3,378
4	Mysore	...	13	371	4	8	383	396	1	2,096	2,512	47	63	2,622	4,719	2,638	2,084	4,722
5	Hassan	...	1	215	...	...	215	216	5	1,383	1,331	4	...	1,335	2,723	1,579	1,389	2,968
6	Shimoga	...	...	301	3	...	304	304	...	976	1,617	19	...	1,636	2,612	1,970	971	2,941
7	Kadúr	..	32	148	4	1	153	185	...	872	968	11	1	980	1,852	1,151	898	2,049
8	Chitaldurg	...	1	163	...	...	163	164	...	867	1,072	7	...	1,079	1,936	1,222	737	1,959
	Total	...	**78**	**2,039**	**20**	**11**	**2,070**	**2,148**	**50**	**10,481**	**13,383**	**162**	**76**	**13,621**	**24,142**	**15,034**	**10,387**	**25,421**
	The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	...	3	42	3	...	48	48	11	138	186	31	...	217	366	322	148	470
	Grand Total	...	**81**	**2,081**	**23**	**11**	**2,118**	**2,196**	**61**	**10,619**	**13,569**	**193**	**76**	**13,838**	**24,508**	**15,356**	**10,535**	**25,891**

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B.—(I).

Statement shewing the Sources from which the Agency was drawn in each District for the Census of 1891.

Agency employed.	Total.			Bangalore.			Kôlâr.			Tumkûr.			Mysore.			Hassan.			Shimoga.			Kadûr.			Chitaldurg.			The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.		
	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.
OFFICIAL.																														
Revenue Department	136	1,018	4,625	11	113	1,518	22	118	89	18	142	65	26	222	1,625	15	113	1,107	22	134	100	12	83	53	10	92	59	...	1	9
Comptroller's Office	...	4	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	60
Police	53	276	516	8	46	70	...	29	34	8	25	70	10	38	100	7	37	59	9	41	68	...	18	30	3	33	82	4	8	3
Forest	3	41	66	...	5	7	...	2	3	...	5	7	3	10	16	...	4	5	...	12	18	...	1	9	...	1	...	...	1	1
Inâm	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sâyer	...	33	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	33	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works	14	116	95	...	3	1	...	12	7	1	10	10	2	29	23	1	16	8	1	15	5	...	19	...	5	10	5	1	2	37
Excise	...	6	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	5
Education	3	424	1,141	1	119	111	...	100	195	...	61	134	...	40	294	...	42	90	2	42	152	...	12	73	...	8	90	...	...	4
Resident's Office	1	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14
Municipal	3	12	94	...	2	...	...	3	20	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	5	...	3	16	...	...	15	...	...	2	3	3	31
Survey	...	1	30	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	3	23	19	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	4	1	2	4	1	4	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	8
Vaccination	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial	5	46	125	...	3	2	...	4	23	...	...	8	...	12	36	1	...	19	2	14	9	1	6	6	...	...	2	1	7	20
Jail	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dewan's Office	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village officers	...	14	5,997	...	...	...	...	10	1,684	...	...	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,212	...	...	786	...	...	816	1	2	7
Registration	1	12	18	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Military	...	14	68	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postal	...	1	11	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	66
Amrit Mahâl	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Muzrâi	..	5	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	116	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Board	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	222	2,050	13,034	20	294	1,720	22	279	2,063	27	246	1,803	42	368	2,228	25	215	1,339	37	304	1,629	19	152	980	19	147	1,056	11	45	266

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Agriculture	...	6	3,141	...	5	783	...	...	12	...	...	478	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	720	...	1	508	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Stamp Vendors	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	14	...	...	10	...	...	3	...	...	...				
Private School Masters	...	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	77	...	...	35	..	...	8	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Shop-keepers	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Railway Servants	1	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	14				
Jóttdárs	...	7	499	...	...	...	...	3	319	...	...	69	...	4	28	...	...	83	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Pleaders	...	6	2	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	4	..	...	...	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Merchants	...	2	721	...	...	32	...	...	138	...	2	202	...	...	137	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Contractors	..	1	68	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	26	...	1	21	...	..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Archaks	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	33	..	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Goldsmiths	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Land-holders	...	10	1,971	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	5	433	...	4	873	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	477	...	...	...				
Volunteers	...	2	1,964	...	...	475	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	1	830	..	...	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	...				
Paid Enumerators	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...				
Clerks in private employ	...	11	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	94	...	...	10	...	...	...				
Municipal Members	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Pensioners	...	10	43	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	35	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Students	...	...	133	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130				
Others	...	9	1,378	...	1	24	..	...	972	..	...	1	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	156	..	8	202	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total	**1**	**74**	**10,460**	**...**	**6**	**1,315**	**...**	**4**	**1,681**	**...**	**18**	**1,284**	**...**	**14**	**2,070**	**...**	**1**	**1,388**	**...**	**...**	**971**	**...**	**27**	**871**	**...**	**1**	**736**	**1**	**3**	**144**				
Grand Total	**223**	**2,124**	**23,544**	**20**	**300**	**3,035**	**22**	**233**	**3,744**	**27**	**264**	**3,087**	**42**	**382**	**4,298**	**25**	**216**	**2,727**	**37**	**304**	**2,600**	**19**	**179**	**1,851**	**19**	**148**	**1,792**	**12**	**48**	**410**				

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B.—(II).

***Statement showing the Agencies employed in the Towns of the Mysore Province for the Census of* 1891.**

	Agency employed.	Total.			Bangalore City.			Kólár Town.			Tumkúr Town.			Mysore City.			Hassan Town.			Shimoga Town.			Kadúr Town.			Chitaldurg Town.			The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.		
		Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.
	OFFICIALS.																													
1	Revenue Department ...	24	56	245	...	2	10	11	17	65	3	7	22	2	8	38	...	2	40	1	6	17	1	4	22	6	9	15	...	1	9
2	Comptroller's Office ...	...	7	26	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16
3	Police	4	18	93	...	3	17	...	1	9	...	...	8	...	1	28	...	1	11	...	1	6	...	2	6	...	1	7	4	8	3
4	Forest	...	2	34	...	...	7	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	1
5	Inám	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	Sáyer	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Palace	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Public Works	1	16	79	...	2	2	...	2	6	...	2	6	...	6	17	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	1	2	37
9	Government Museum ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Excise	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
11	Education	...	37	148	...	2	6	...	4	39	...	11	27	...	6	24	...	4	10	...	...	1	...	6	11	...	4	26	...	...	4
12	Resident's Office	1	3	19	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14
13	Municipal	8	10	139	1	3	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	41	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	11	...	...	3	3	3	31
14	Survey	...	...	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Government Book Depót ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Medical	2	11	19	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	8
17	Government Stationery Depót ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Vaccination	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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B.—(II.)—*Continued.*

	Agency employed.	Total.			Bangalore City.			Kólár Town.			Tumkúr Town.			Mysore City.			Hassan Town.			Shimoga Town.			Kadúr Town.			Chitaldurg Town.			The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.		
		Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.
	OFFICIALS.—*Continued.*																													
19	Judicial	2	13	131	...	2	21	...	2	23	...	...	8	...	...	45	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	2	4	1	...	2	1	7	20
20	Jail	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Dewan's Office ...	1	3	26	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Village Officials ...	...	3	61	...	...	...	...	3	20	...	...	19	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	12	...	...	...
23	Government Printing Office ...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
24	Registration	...	1	7	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Military Department... ...	...	17	89	...	2	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
26	Postal	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	66
27	Amrit Mahal	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28	Archæological	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
29	Muzrai	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	District Board	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Officials.....	*43*	*203*	*1176*	*1*	*29*	*216*	*11*	*30*	*184*	*3*	*23*	*98*	*6*	*26*	*195*	*1*	*9*	*78*	*1*	*8*	*43*	*1*	*17*	*69*	*8*	*16*	*71*	*11*	*45*	*222*
	NON-OFFICIALS.																														
1	Agriculturists	...	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	8	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Stamp Vendors	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...
3	Private School Masters ...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Shop-keepers	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...

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B.—(II.)—*Concluded.*

	Agency employed.	Total.			Bangalore City.			Kólár Town.			Tumkúr Town.			Mysore City.			Hussan Town.			Shimoga Town.			Kadúr Town.			Chitaldurg Town.			The Civil and Military Station, Banglore.		
		Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.
	NON-OFFICIALS.—*Continued*																													
5	Railway Servants ...	1	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	14
6	Employés of the Woolen Mills ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Wesleyan Mission ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jódidárs ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	London Mission ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Pleaders ...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Merchants ...	...	2	102	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	36	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Contractors ...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...
13	Municipal Commissioners ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Students ...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Inámdars ...	...	2	42	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
16	Abkari Contractors & Clerks ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
17	Jamíndárs ...	1	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	28	...	...	...
18	Pensioners ...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
19	Municipal Members ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Others ...	...	...	102	...	...	2	...	...	29	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	3	...	...	16	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Total Non-Officials ...	5	28	621	...	4	5	...	...	54	...	10	113	3	...	76	...	...	60	...	...	16	...	11	70	1	...	83	1	3	144
	Grand Total ...	48	231	1,797	1	33	221	11	30	238	3	33	211	9	26	271	1	9	138	1	8	59	1	23	139	9	16	154	12	48	366

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Enumeration Schedules.

327. When the foregoing preliminaries were in progress throughout the Districts, the schedules required for the enumerators in the form prescribed for this State, which is identical with that laid down for the whole of India, plus a few columns extra for the insertion of the additional information locally desiderated, were prepared and printed. The enumerator's *vade-mecum* in Kanarese was prefixed to it, and each District was supplied with sufficient numbers for all parts thereof. Special instructions were further published for the edification of the supervising agency.

Special or House-holders' schedules.

328. In supplement of the schedule books issued for censusing the bulk of the populace, special schedules, usually in single sheets, both in English and vernacular, were supplied to all Europeans and Eurasions, and to Indians of light and leading, and to such others as could be depended upon from their character, status and intelligence to give correct and detailed descriptions of themselves and their belongings in all the minutiæ of the census form. These individual schedules formed a noteworthy characteristic of the enumeration in question, and were very much prized, not only as marking the recipients off from the occupants of the lower levels of humanity, but also as an easy avoidance of inquisitorial and unpleasant cross-examination regarding such delicate matters as the shades of belief, intangible undulations of caste, names and ages of ladies, personal infirmities, &c. &c. A more extensive use of these schedules is likely to be fraught with very favorable results at a future census.

Bracking up of Schedule books where necessary.

329. It became also expedient to break up a number of schedule books in order to economize the paper, &c, utilized for census units filling more than one book of average size. The most common sizes were,

(1) Book of 75 pages.
(2) do. 40 do.
(3) do. 30 do.
(4) do. 10 do.

but single sheets as well as smaller books were likewise used as occasions demanded. As a rule, loose schedules were discouraged in the regular counting as liable to be mislaid. But in the course of instructing the untrained census agencies, experimental sheets, usually single, were freely issued and written up.

Supply of Schedules.

330. The undermentioned tabular statement contains an account of the number of schedule books supplied to and used by each District and census division. It should at the same time be noted that the first indents made out by the District authorities were only rough estimates hurriedly cast, and as the supplies fell short of the dem and, supplements continued to pour in, giving only a narrow margin of time for compliance. In many cases, when the census was over, a large surplus of forms remained on the hands of the field officers, which were called in and stored in the Central office, and were finally disposed of by public auction as waste paper. The calculations in the adjoining statement exclude these excesses

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Statement showing the No. of Schedules of all description printed and issued.

Description of Schedules.			Total.	Bangalore District	Kolár District.	Tumkúr District.	Mysore District.	Hassan District.	Shimoga District.	Kadúr District.	Chitaldurg Dist.	Bangalore City Municipality.	Mysore City Municipality.	The Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Southern Mahrátá Railway.
1. Enumerators' Schedules.	English ...	Edition of 75 pages...	*48*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	38
		,, 50 ,, ...	*291*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	...
		,, 40 ,, ...	*25*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	42
		,, 30 ,, ...	*44*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	16	18
		,, 20 ,, ...	*398*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	200
		,, 10 ,, ...	*313*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	223	80
		Total	*1,146*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	728	378
	Kanarese ...	Edition of 75 pages...	*15,758*	3,000	1,930	2,580	2,309	1,800	1,400	902	1,380	210	236	...	...
		,, 60 ,, ...	*1,925*	...	...	...	1,750	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...
		,, 40 ,, ...	*10,197*	2,000	1,200	1,430	1,300	1,200	1,500	687	730	150	...	...	...
		,, 30 ,, ...	*10,862*	2,000	1,300	2,200	1,500	1,200	1,000	552	970	140	...	...	...
		,, 16 ,, ...	*1,500*	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, 10 ,, ...	*21,545*	2,000	6,306	2,500	2,500	1,400	3,400	1,724	1,400	260	55	...	...
		Total	*61,787*	9,000	10,736	8,710	10,850	5,800	7,300	3,865	4,655	760	311	...	...
2. Specimen Schedules ...	English		*1,000*	150	120	100	150	100	100	90	90	50	50	...	...
	Kanarese		*1,500*	200	200	200	250	150	180	120	160	20	20	...	...
		Total	*2,500*	350	320	300	400	250	280	210	250	70	70	...	...
3. Loose Schedules	English		*2,650*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	2,000	350
	Kanarese		*10,940*	1,500	1,500	1,300	1,400	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	740	500	...	...
		Total.....	*13,590*	1,500	1,500	1,300	1,400	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,040	500	2,000	350
4. House-holders' Schedules.	English		*8,060*	500	400	600	400	350	250	550	210	690	370	3,500	310
	Kanarese		*5,000*	600	600	400	600	400	400	350	350	1,000	300	...	...
		Total.....	**13,060**	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000	750	650	900	560	1,620	670	3,500	310

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Arrangements for censusing Railway Servants and Passengers.

331. The arrangements desiderated for the Southern Mahráta Railway were two-fold : *viz.*, (1) for censusing the permanent employés of the Company and their families living within the railway boundaries and detached from the fiscal villages through which the line runs, and (2) for the same of the floating population travelling on the line on the final census night. With the co-operation of the Railway authorities, the section falling within this province was marked off into convenient blocks and circles, and were manned by the Company's employés and superintended by its officers. The schedule forms, &., were supplied by the Darbár, as well as check-tickets for issue to the enumerated passengers getting down along the route on the aforesaid date, to guard against their being reckoned a second time. A cordon of enumerators was also organized along the principal roads and paths throughout the country, as well as at the river ferries, in order to count way-farers who may happen to be on the move on that occasion and issue to them check-tickets. Arrangements were likewise made for the enumeration of Government officers out on duty and their retinues.

The same for Jatras or fairs.

332. Játrás or fairs were also similarly provided for. The following large gatherings occurred on the occasion, and suitable arrangements were made to census the motley populations therein congregated :—

1 Vakkaléri Játra ...	... Kólár Taluk	... in Kólár District.	
2. Sibi do. ...	... Sira. ,,	...	Tumkúr do.
3. Pátánáyakanhaḷḷi ...	...		
4. Husénpur ...	... Páv'agada ,,	...	
5. Haḷeyúr ...	... Kuṇigal ,,	...	
6. Mudgatoré ...	... Nanjangúd ,,	... Mysore do.	
7. Rámpur ...	... Honnáḷi ,,	... Shimoga do.	

Troop-marching.

333. No troops were on the march on the said date.

Inspection of Census Operations.

334. It would not be quite correct to assume that these complex arrangements were perfected all at once and within a given date. A comprehensive measure ramifying into the remotest nooks and corners of the country, and marked by local and widely discrepant peculiarities, can only be built up by degrees, and as each detail suggested itself more or less in a disjointed sequence. The whole is described here in a connected shape for the purpose of perspicuity and ready reference. Beginning in the month of September 1890, the Provincial Superintendent inspected the census operations in progress in each District. In some localities, the initial returns were then under preparation, while in others the inspection was contemporaneous with the numbering and later developments of the process. Schools of instruction were held personally by him at every station visited, at which the local authorities assisted and the census officers selected were collected and the rules and forms bearing on their future duties were clearly and patiently explained to them, and their queries and doubts solved. The Government officers on the spot were also exhorted to impart similar instruction to the census *personnel* in the interior in various centres, so that all the men employed in the system may be fully acquainted with and prepared for their respective duties. In most cases, this duty was efficiently performed by the officers concerned.

The subjoined table gives the Superintendent's itinerary. When the enumeration records, which formed the very groundwork of the entire census edifice, were examined subsequent to the final operation, errors and omissions were of course by no means few or infrequent, religion being substituted for caste and *vice versa*: many scheduls did not contain the sub-divisions of either. Ages were very incorrectly and incongruously recorded. While the father or mother was stated to be 30, the son was given the age of 20, and so on *ad nauseum*. The marriage statistics and the information regarding education and infirmities were in a large number of cases full of errors. The condition of the records from the centres personally instructed by the Provincial Superintendent and Assistant Commissioners, however, confirm the belief that the volume of errors and omissions may be minimized in such a large undertaking by multiplying the schools

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of instruction through specially qualified superior officers, and by the recognition early in the season of the census as an all-important and most legitimate function of the District officers.

It is therefore to be regretted that the work was not started sooner in this province, and that the time at the disposal of the Controlling Officer was too short to admit of the *personnel* being sufficiently drilled in every Taluk.

The railway divisions were also inspected by the Provincial Superintendent and the requisite instruction duly imparted to the census employés thereof.

Statement showing the Taluks visited in each District.

Bangalore District.	Kólár District.	Tumkúr District.	Mysore District.
1. Anékal Taluk ...	1. Málúr Taluk ...	1. Tumkúr Taluk ...	1. Mysore Taluk.
2 Bangalore do ...	2. Powringpéte do ...	2. Kunigal do ...	2. Nanjungúd do.
3. Chennapatna do ...	3. Kólár do	3. Gubbi do ...	3. T. Narsipur do.
4. Closepéte do ...	4. Sriniváspur do ..	4. Tiptúr do ...	4. Hungúr do.
5. Dévanhalli do ...	Chintámani do ...	5. Chikkáyakanhalli do ...	5. Seringapatam do.
	5. Sidlaghatta do ...	6. Kortágeré do ...	6. Mandya do.
	6. Chikballápur do ...	7. Pávagada do ...	
		8. Sira do ...	

Hassan District.	Shimoga District.	Kadúr District.	Chitaldurg District.
1. Arsikeré Taluk ...	1. Shimoga Taluk ...	1. Tarikeré Taluk	1. Holdkeré Taluk.
2. Hassan do ...	2. Chennagiri do ...	2. Kadúr do	2. Chitaldurg do
3. Holé Narsipur do ...		3. Chikmaglúr do	3. Hiriyúr do.
4. Arkalgúd do ...			4. Dávengeré, including the Harihar Sub Taluk.
5. Manjarábád do ...			
6. Bélúr do ...			

Attitude of the people.

335. As regards the attitude of the people towards the census operations generally, there is every reason to conclude that the great masses were far less suspicious and apprehensive of the object for which the populations were now counted than at any previous census. It must be borne in mind that this is the third census of a general character; and that attempts were on several previous occasions made under the *former regime* to obtain partial censuses for portions of the province. The annual Khánéshumári enumeration had in a measure familiarized even the most backward sections of the community with a somewhat rude and imperfect operation of a similar nature. There was no case of wilful avoidance of the enumeration, and the wild rumours, which used to be circulated at the first census of 1871 as convulsing the popular mind in dread anticipation of an enhanced taxation or forcible abduction or emigration, were this time conspicuous by their absence. Reports cropped up here and there to the effect that the local village potentates had threatened for their own selfish aggrandizement to describe the castes of certain over-sensitive clans in a depreciatory manner. But these exceptions were few and far between, and did not tend to break the even surface of the popular bearing. A notable example of the aberration of the common sense of the people was however afforded by the frantic clamour raised by certain clans, doubtless following the lead of the more regularly organized agitation of the Lingáyets, in order to get their caste entered as in some way or other tinted with a shade of Brámhanhood. So long as the Lingáyets were proof to reason, their imitators were factious and unyielding. But as soon as the decision was arrived at that that body should be separately and independently positioned in the catalogue of castes, the other communities quietly subsided into their normal plasticity. And the elimination of the term 'Súdra' seems to have further ensured their good humour. This subject has been treated of in greater detail in Chapter X, paras 274 and 305

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Preliminary Record.

336. The preliminary record was begun early in January 1891 and closed shortly before the final date. In conformity with the instructions prefixed to the enumerator's schedule, the entries made were scrutinized and necessary corrections made by the supervising agency. The superior officers were generally on the move at the time and ensured that every census employé was in his appropriate place prepared for his duty.

The undermentioned figures will give the dates of commencement and close of the preliminary record in each District. Further supervision was also obtained by the Deputy Commissioners deputing their other subordinate officers for portions of their respective charges.

District.	*Commenced on the—*	*Closed on the—*
Bangalore ...	12th January 1891.	31st January 1891.
Kolár	10th do.	18th do.
Tumkûr	4th do.	31st do.
Mysore	15th do.	31st do.
Hassan	10th do.	15th February 1891.
Shimoga	8th do.	15th do.
Kadûr	8th do.	15th do.
Chitaldurg	6th do.	20th January 1891.
Bangalore City.	do.	do.
Mysore do.	1st February 1891.	8th February 1891.

The Final Census.

337. Every detail was thus arranged in *cap-á-pie* order for the final census, which was simultaneously taken throughout the province on the night of the 26th February 1891, as in the rest of India. In the towns it was begun by 9 P. M., and in rural circles earlier in the evening; for, in villages, the people return home by about lamp-light. They had been previously warned by beat of drum that they should all remain in their respective houses, ready with lights for the enumerators.

Lights were supplied at Government cost in towns. A day-census was taken on the morning of the 26th only in certain inacessible forest tracts of the Mysore District, while in similar localities of Shimoga, the reckoning was performed on the 27th morning. There was no likelihood of the number of the inhabitants therein differing either by day or night.

Scrutiny of Schedules and the Final census results.

338. From 27th February to 23rd March next, the enumerators' records were scrutinized by the inspecting officers, and omissions supplied, and the results were wired to the Census Commissioner for each District on the dates noted below :—

1.	Bangalore District.	14th March 1891.
2.	do. City	2nd do.
3.	Kólár District	17th do.
4.	Tumkúr do.	15th do.
5.	Mysore do.	14th do.
6.	do. City	6th do.
7.	Hassan District	14th do.
8.	Shimoga do.	13th do.
9.	Kadúr do.	26th do.
10.	Chitaldurg do.	10th do.

The delay of nearly a month in communicating the results of the Kadúr District arose from the omission of the Amildar of Koppa to certify the totals of a portion of his Taluk. The matter has been dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner departmentally. The difference between the totals communicated immediately after final census and the correct figures ascertained later from abstraction and compilation at the Head office was 70,486 or 1·43 per cent.

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Centralization of the Census Abstraction, &c.

339. Profiting by the experience of the previous decennium, the centralization of the after-processes of Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation was preferred to the disjointed and unequal results inseparable from the undertaking being thrown on the scattered District Officers. A central office was accordingly organized at Bangalore, and the Old Palace in the Fort fitted up for the accommodation of the large number of hands employed therein. The cost of this work has likewise contributed in a measure to raise the average cost of the census.

The Enumerators' schedules began to arrive in March 1891, and the last batch was delivered on the 15th May 1891. The abstraction was begun on the 22nd March 1891. The hands taken on temporarily, although educated sufficiently for the purpose, were at first untrained, and the earlier stages of the work were unavoidably slow and inaccurate. It was also erroneously presumed at the outset that the results of the census might be more leisurely served up. The Census Commissioner's subsequent communications however dissipated the misapprehension, and required all the Imperial Tables, excepting the more elaborate ones, by the 30th September 1891.

The below mentioned scale of establishment was deemed sufficient by the Census Commissioner for the 3 stages of condensation for every million of population.

Sheet.	Abstraction.	Re-abstraction.	Tabulation.	Total.
I and VII	12	4	2	18
II	5	2	1	8
III	10	3	4	17
IV	4	1	2	7
V	2	1	1	4
VI	2	1	1	4
X and XIII	5	1	1	7
XI	6	2	2	10
Total	**46**	**15**	**14**	**75**

Adopting this criterion, more hands were entertained, and the work was pushed on with quickened energy and all the Imperial Returns were rendered within the appointed date, with the exception of the more bulky and intricate ones, Nos. XVI and XVII, which too were despatched on the 12th November 1891. The subsidiary Returns A to E were also submitted in due course.

Strength employed on the Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation of the results.

340. The maximum and minimum number of hands employed on this work is shown in the adjoining table :—

Grade.	Minimum strength.	Maximum strength.
Abstractors	52	329
Testers and Tabulators	17	228
Room Inspectors and Supervisors	2	24
Ledgerers, Indexers and Compilers	2	49
Computators	2	10
Record Keepers	1	6
Attenders	2	41
Muchis	1	5
Menials	1	36

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It became necessary further somewhat to exceed the scale of salaries proposed by the Census Commissioner for the employés of various grades engaged in these many-sided operations. Although education has made enormous strides since the previous census, a special talent is indispensable for the efficient and correct manipulation of the vast rough materials underlying the perfected forms in which the returns are rendered: and it is true economy to pay well for really good work. The quantity of worthless stuff turned out by underpaid and ill-trained hands, which embittered the earlier stages of the operations, has fortified the convictions of the writer in this respect; and the recovery of lost ground has been much accelerated by having recourse to this principle. The establishments of the Deputy Commissioners were likewise indented upon for experienced and quick accountants, whose pay and deputation allowances were debited to the census grants. In this manner, the best results were achieved within a very short period. Two Deputy Superintendents were associated with the Provincial Superintendent in the preparation of the Imperial Tables, and the dates on which they joined and quitted the Census Office were :—

		Joined on	Quitted on
1	Mr. B. Rámasvámingár	17th March 1891 ...	9th March 1892.
2	Mr. S. N. Rámasvámingár...	23rd March 1891 ...	9th May 1892.

A separate report was made to Government regarding the services of these co-adjutors, and the following is extracted therefrom for ready reference.

* * * * * *

"2. The abilities and character of these officers are well-known to Govern-"ment. But it may be permitted to me here to bring to the notice of Govern-"ment that the intelligence, experience and steady and persevering industry "of the one, and the *verve*, force of character and ready and quick grasp of intri-"cate details of the other, have enabled them to give me most valuable and timely "assistance in the efficient and successful performance of the special work "entrusted to me, and I am glad of this opportunity of recording that they are "entitled to my best thanks."

Cost of the Census.

Expenditure on Imperial Census.

341. The census under review in all its stages and branches cost the Government, up to 31st March 1893, the total sum of Rs. 1,21,637—8—0, classified under the main heads of—

		Rs.	As.	P.
(A)	Enumeration ...	21,659	2	2
(B)	Abstraction and Compilation	68,830	1	9
(C)	Superintendence ...	31,148	4	1
	Total Rs.	1,21,637	8	0

A further sum of Rs. 12,463—8—6, was spent in collating for the local Government the additional statistics specially gathered relating to (1) marriage, &c., (2) the compilation of house statistics, (*vide* Appendix IV) and (3) the preparation of the voluminous return of population by villages in the province.

Certain items excluded in calculating net cost.

342. Certain items of expenditure were exceptional this time; for instance, the sum of Rs. 1,600—14—6 was spent on repairing and adapting the Old Palace for the Census office. Fresh type and antique figures, &c., were obtained from England, entailing both some delay and an expenditure of Rs. 2,732—2—11 in order to print the Census Report and Tables in the manner prescribed by the Census Commissioner. Large quantities of paper had to be obtained all the way from Calcutta from the Titaghar Mills, which was dearer than if the same had been obtained locally without cost of freight and carriage. Against the same is set off Rs. 360—10—0 being the proceeds of the used-up paper sold as waste. The

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furniture cost Rs. 4,639—2—0 in all; but the greater portion of it was sold off and transferred at the end of the work, and realized the sum of Rs. 2,759-5-0, leaving a balance on the wrong side of 1879—13—0 against the Census.

Average Cost.

343. In calculating the average cost of the Census, these unusual and adventitious items should be deducted. As in other provinces, the pay and allowances of the Superintendent have not been debited to the average cost.

Deducting therefore the above items from the above total, (Rs. 26,593—5—5), the net cost of the census is Rs. 95,044—2—7 for the province, minus the Civil and Military Station for which no information regarding cost is available. The average per 1,000 of the population is therefore Rs. 19—4—3 or 3·7 pies per head.

Up to date, the Census Reports for 1891 of

1. Rájputána States,
2. Berár,
3. Panjáb,
4. Burma,
5. Bombay,

have been received; and the averages of the three former are respectively Rs. 12·63, 14 and 10·76 per 1,000. The Review of the Assam Government on the Census Report of that province has alone come to hand, showing the average of Rs. 13—10—5. The average for Bombay is Rs. 10—13—6 and that for Burma Rs. 17—3—0.

In a paper read by Mr. J. A. Baines, the Census Commissioner for India, before a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts in London, on the 19th May 1892 and reproduced in the *Madras Mail*, it is stated that the average cost of the census for India is Rs. 10—8—0 per 1,000.

It is impossible without further details to correctly compare the averages above set forth with that for this province. Only in the event of circumstances of all the provinces being identical, a fair comparison becomes possible.

The total cost in 1881 was Rs. 33,154—0—0, and the average given in the Report therefor is about Rs. 8 against Rs. 19—4—3 per 1,000 souls in the census for 1891. The cost of the census of the Civil and Military Station is omitted from the above calculations, and in order to make both sides fair, the population thereof (*viz.*, 100,081) is also excluded. At the time of writing this part of the Report, a portion of the printing of the text and tables still remains to be executed, to the estimated value inclusive of the printing and binding of Rs. 20,066—0—0 as indicated below:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Value of Printing and Binding ...	18,500	0	0
2.	Pay of Establishment to be maintained till publication of the Report ...	1,476	0	0
3.	Contingencies	90	0	0
	Total.....	23,460	0	0

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Classified Account of Expenditure and Receipts on account of Census in the Mysore Province from May 1890 *to March* 1893.

Main Head.	Sub-head.	Items.	1890–91 (May 1890 to March 1891.) Item.	Sub-head.	Main Head.	1891–92. (April 1891 to March 1892.) Item.	Sub-head.	Main Head.	1892–93. (Upto 31st March 1893.) Item.	Sub-head.	Main Head.	Total for 1890-91, 1891-92 and 1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Part A. Enumeration.	I. District Charges.	1 District Office Establishment	113 2 7									
		2 Contingent charges of Establishment ...	263 13 6									
		3 House-numbering	1,999 5 8									
		4 Light, Ink, &c. ...	4,453 5 3									
		5 Remuneration to Census officers ...	1,031 11 11									
		6 Special travelling allowance	179 9 10									
		7 Freight of schedules, &c.	650 9 8									
		Total I.—District Charges		8,751 10 5								
	II. Enumeration Printing.	8 Paper for Schedules, &c.	5,287 13 9									
		9 Temporary Establishment at Press ...	587 7 6									
		10 Contingencies (Press) and Despatching ...	277 3 0									
		11 Printing and Binding charges ...	6,754 15 0									
		Total II.—Paper and Printing		1,2907 7 9								
		Total A.—Enumeration			21,659 2 2							21,659 2 2
Part B. Abstraction and Tabulation.	III. Tabulation Office.	12 Office Repairs	1,600 14 6			... ...			... ...			
		13 Office Furniture, &c.	... ...			4,139 2 0			... ...			
		14 Record Establishment	... ...			1,645 14 6			... ...			
		15 Lithographic do	21 9 10			398 4 7			574 10 10			
		16 Menial do	... ...			3,646 3 7			699 3 2			
		17 Working Staff, including supervising officials	32 9 3			7,965 3 9			158 2 3			
		18 Working Staff, Clerks specially entertained	193 8 9			30,277 11 7			314 8 3			
		19 Travelling allowances to and from Office ...	224 6 7			366 10 4			2,063 8 5			
		20 Petty Stationery and Contingencies ...	... ...			921 0 2			18 12 0			
			63 15 6						15 0 0			
		Total III.—Tabulation Office		2,137 0 5			49,360 5 6			3,813 12 11		
	IV. Tabulation Printing.	21 Paper for Sheets, Registers, &c. ...	980 10 9			1,105 12 8			2,136 9 3			
		22 Types	... ...			... ...			2,732 2 11			
		23 Temporary Establishment	120 0 0			365 12 0			710 6 10			
		24 Contingencies	... ...			... ...			... ...			
		25 Printing Charges	158 12 0			2,455 0 6			2,723 12 0			
		Total IV.—Paper and Printing		1,359 6 9			3,926 9 2			8,302 15 0		
		Total B.—Compilation			3,396 7 2			53,286 14 8			12,146 11 11	68,830 1 9

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Main Head.	Sub-head.	Items.	1890–91 (May 1890 to March 1891.) Item.	Sub-head.	Main Head.	1891–92 (April 1891 to March 1892.) Item.	Sub-head.	Main Head.	1892–93 (April 1892 to March 1893.) Item.	Sub-head.	Main Head.	Total for 1890-91, 1891-92 and 1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Part C. Superintendence.	V. Superintendent.	26 Superintendent's Salary	8,180 10 4			9,600 0 0			185 10 8			
		27 Travelling Allowance of Superintendent	1,066 0 0			... ...			107 0 0			
		Total V.—Supdt.'s Personal Charges		9,246 10 4			9,600 0 0			293 10 8		
	VI. Supdt.'s Office.	28 Superintendent's Office Establishment	1,937 2 2			4,313 5 4			4,001 11 0			
		29 Travelling allowance for do	427 11 7			... ...			5 12 0			
		30 Superintendent's Office Contingencies	113 15 0			60 0 0			328 6 0			
		31 Rent of Superintendent's Office Establishment	320 0 0			... ...			... ...			
		32 Superintendent's Office Furniture	497 4 0			2 12 0			... ...			
		Total VI.—Supdt.'s Establishment		3,296 0 9			4,376 1 4			1,339 13 0		
		Total C.—Superintendence			12,542 11 1			13,976 1 4			4,629 7 8	31,148 4 1
		TOTAL IMPERIAL	... ...	... ...	37,598 4 5	... ...	... ...	67,263 0 0	... ...	... ...	16,776 3 7	121,637 8 0
		Add:—										
		Cost of Special Forms (Local), &c. — Establishment					8,778 15 0					
		Paper					1,155 14 6					
		Printing Charges					383 4 6					
		Preparation of Village Lists					1,193 9 11			92 7 8		
		Compilation of House Statistics					859 5 11					
		Total						12,371 0 10			92 7 8	12,463 8 6
		Grand Total										1,34,101 0 6
		Deduct:—										
		Receipts. — Fines									2 0 0	
		Sale proceeds of waste paper									107 8 0	
		Do do maps									6 4 0	
		Do do furniture									168 5 0	
		For lithographing maps for the City Municipality and Forest Department									12 6 5	
		Value of furniture made over to Government Departments									2591 0 0	
		Do waste paper made over to the Government Stationery Depôt									253 2 0	
		Total										3,140 9 5
		Net Cost										130,960 7 1

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Printing of Forms, Schedules, Registers, &c.

344 The printing has been carried out in the Government Press, and the nominal value of the work done by it on account of the Census and shown only as a book-transfer, is stated to be Rs. 12,092—7—6, which would probably have been actually spent if the printing had been entrusted to private presses. The energetic Superintendent of the Press, Mr. T. T. Leonard, is entitled to the Superintendent's cordial thanks for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has executed the many-sided duties devolving on him in connection with the census operations. He had not only to print the forms, &c., at high pressure, but also to despatch them to various destinations at short notice. On the whole, the Government Press has willingly and efficiently co-operated with the Census Superintendent in this work.

Conclusion.

345. In conclusion, it only remains to record the obligations of the Provincial Superintendent to the various officers who have lent him their aid. Among the Deputy Commissioners,

1. Colonel J. A. Campbell, Kadúr,
2. Mr. B. K. Venkatavaradáiyengár, Tumkúr,
3. Mr. C. Mádaiya, Kólár,
4. Mr. B. Tirumaláchárlu, Chitaldurg, and
5. Mr. Meiklejohn, Mysore,

deserve his special thanks. Colonel Campbell's firmness and happy adaptation of means to the object in view overcame difficulties, especially the obstruction caused by the Lingáyet communities, and ensured the efficient completion of the work. He was also happy in his Assistant, Mr. Naramiyengár, who brought his own perseverance and patient studies to bear on the complications of the duty entrusted to him. Mr. B. K. Venkatavaradaiyengár identified himself with the whole undertaking, accompanied the Provincial Superintendent in his tours of inspection throughout his District and vivified the work of his subordinates with his own energy and despatch, so that he was the quickest and readiest in correctly executing the instructions issued and submitting the papers and returns required. Mr. Mádaiyá's arrangements were thorough and efficient, and Mr. Tirumaláchárlu encouraged the census staff in his District by his own example and intelligent interest. In Mysore, Mr. Meiklejohn, with his virile procedure, neutralized the obstacles interposed by the Lingáyet faction, and infused his subordinate officers with his own energy, thereby accelerating the census opertions which had otherwise been somewhat slow at first.

Among the Assistants who elaborated and conducted the field operations up to final census, Mr. B. G. Krishnaiyengár is the *facile princeps*. He threw himself *con amore* into the spirit of the operations, and arranged his innumerable and intricate details in the Bangalore District in a most praiseworthy manner, without unnecessarily stopping for guidance from Head Quarters.

Mr. K. Rámachendra Ráv directed the operations in Kólár in a very thorough and comprehensive manner. He is a Past Master in revenue business, and his careful elaboration of the census details was justified by the successful results obtained in the District.

In Chitaldurg, Mr. Chengiah Chetty showed himself to be of the right mettle and willingly and intelligently shared with the Deputy Commissioner the anxious responsibilities of the census administration in his comparatively extensive charge.

In Bangalore City, Mr. Knight was specially deputed by the then Deputy Commissioner, Mr. V. P. Mádhava Ráv to the census work, in addition to his own Police duties and succeeded in evolving order out of chaos in a very short time.

Like Mr. Knight, Mr. N. Narsimhaiyengár had charge of the Police and Census in Tumkúr, and managed the duties in a commendable manner.

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Among the Amildars, the following gentlemen deserve special encomiums for their energetic work :—

1. Mr. Srikantʼhaiya, in Mandya.
2. „ Narasinga Ráv, in Chennagiri.
3. „ Kés'avaiyengár, in Holalkeré.
4. „ Krishnappa, in Arkalgúd.
5. „ Shámaiyengár, in Heggadadévankóté.
6. Mr. Rámasvámaiyengár, in Chikkaballápur.
7. „ Ahamad Ali, in Mysore.
8. „ Madhva Ráv, Deputy Amildar, Srínivás pur.

In the Central Office, the Superintendent's special acknowledgments are due to Mr. S. Rághavéndra Ráv, the Manager, whose untiring industry, intelligence, loyal dévotion and unselfish zeal were beyond all praise and contributed in no small measure to the success of the Census of 1891.

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APPENDIX I.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ AGAIN:—

Paragraph 6 of Government Order No. 2679-80—278, dated the 1st July 1890, placing the arrangements for the census of each District under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. 12, dated the 17th July 1890, from the Census Superintendent, repeating the proposal made in paragraph 9 of his Memorandum dated 9th June 1890, to depute an Assistant Commissioner in each District for Census work.

No. 3921-31—Cir. 73, dated 23rd July 1890.

Order thereon.—The Deputy Commissioners are requested to appoint one of their Assistants in their respective Districts specially for Census work.

The Assistant Commissioners so appointed will work under the immediate orders of the Deputy Commissioners who will be held responsible for the prompt disposal of all matters connected with the Census operation.

2. As soon as the preliminary arrangements have been completed by the Deputy Commissioners, the Assistant Commissioners will carry on all correspondence in regard to the supply of forms and other minor matters direct with the Census Superintendent whose detailed instructions should receive his prompt attention.

3. The names of the Assistant Commissioners deputed for the Census work should be reported at an early date.

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER:—

From the Census Superintendent in Mysore, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, No. 15, dated 21st July 1890.

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to move the Government to direct that the establishments of the various Government Departments may be placed on requisition at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners for employment in suitable capacities in the ensuing Census, so far as possible without detriment to their legitimate duties.

2 It will however be necessary for the Deputy Commissioners to require their exclusive attendance—

(1) at the time of instructing them in, and testing their knowledge of, their respective Census duties,

(2) at the preparation of and scrutinizing the Preliminary Record, and

(3) at the final Census, including the Enumerator's Abstract and the tests of the Supervisor and Charge Superintendent.

No. 4442-74—Cir. 96, dated 6th August 1890.

Order.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments with a request that the necessary orders may be issued for ensuring the co-operation of all Government servants in the manner suggested by the Census Superintendent.

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READ :—

Docket No. 571, from the Census Superintendent of Mysore, dated 8th December 1890.

No. 10738-68—Cir. 216, dated 29th December 1890.

Order thereon.—Under clause 3, Section 2, of the Census Regulation V of 1890, the Government resolve to authorize the Census Superintendent of Mysore, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, all Assistant Commissioners in charge of Census work, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Municipalities of Mysore and Bangalore, the Superintendents of the Central Jail at Bangalore, and of the Jails at Mysore and Shimoga, to appoint Census officers and to grant them Sanads.

* * * *

2. The Census Superintendent and Deputy Commissioners of Districts are also authorized to sanction prosecutions under the Census Regulation. Such prosecutions shall be instituted only before 1st Class Magistrates.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

From

The Census Superintendent in Mysore,

To

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Dated *Bangalore 23rd July 1890.*

Sir,

With reference to Government order No. 2679-80—278, dated 1st instant, para 6, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to make the necessary arrangements in your Districts for the ensuing Census at your earliest convenience.

2. The following terms will be used in the course of the Census operations to which a specific interpretation is attached :—

(*a*) A *Block* means the charge assigned to an enumerator consisting of a given number of houses.

(*b*) A *Circle* is a *congeries* of *blocks*, under the charge of a Supervisor, who has to supervise the work of the enumerators under him.

(*c*) A *Charge* is a group of circles to which a Charge Superintendent is appointed.

(*d*) A *House* is a dwelling place of one or more families with a common entrance.

(*e*) "The *Schedule* is the form in which the enumerators enter the required particulars "regarding the population. There will be a seperate schedule for each house, but "these schedules will be bound up in books, called Enumeration Books. Each "page of these books will form one schedule and will contain space for the entry of "eight names. If the number of individuals in any house exceeds eight, a second "page (will be used, but the entries for the next house must be commenced on a "fresh page."

(*f*) The *Householder's Schedule* is a schedule issued for return by the householder himself in place of that bound in the Enumeration Book.

(*g*) "Some six weeks before the actual day of the Census, the enumerator will fill up "the schedules for the houses in his block, so that on the final census morning, "he will merely have to make corrections and not write the schedules anew. This "This initial filling up of the schedules is known as the Preliminary Record, or "Preliminary Census, or simply the Census,"

3. One of the first requisites for the Census is to divide each Taluk in your District into "*blocks*," "*circles*," and "*charges*," and the list of villages prepared in the Census of 1881 will be handy and useful for the purpose, subject of course to modifications and corrections subsequently made by the Survey Department. On this basis, the village officials should at once be required to prepare in Form 1 attached, a list of houses with their inhabitants in each village. This statement should be obtained with the least possible delay, and the Amildar should therefrom compile and submit a return in Form II for his Taluk to the Deputy Commissioner's Office, where it should be subjected to the necessary scrutiny and returned through the Amildar to the Circle officer.

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4. There are reasons to think that in the Census of 1881, the enumerator's *blocks* were inconveniently large, and that they were obliged in consequence to hurry over, if not actually scamp, much of their work. It is therefore advisable on the present occasion to shape the *blocks* into more practicable sizes, and I am of opinion that 60 houses should form the maximum for one enumerator. It is hardly reasonable to calculate on an average less than about 5 minutes for each house on the final census night, and making due allowances for interruptions, and for going from house to house and awakening the inmates, you will perceive that the above maximum is not too low. But in localities in which the houses are thickly peopled, it may be necessary to reduce the number still further. While in sparsely populated tracts, one enumerator will be able to census the maximum number without sacrificing accuracy. Judging from the experience of 1881, no difficulty is anticipated in enlisting the number of intelligent enumerators required for the standard. In villages, the Shanbhogs, Patels and their co-sharers, and other lettered persons may, it is hoped, be secured for the work without any cost; but in towns and certain other exceptional localities, it may be neccessary to appoint paid Agency, which should however be avoided as much as possible. With the enumerators should be associated as in 1881 some intelligent inhabitants, not only to assist them with the neccessary local information, but also as a check on their operations. School masters, Police Officers and other subordinates of the several Government Departments may be utilized to supply deficiencies among the enumerators.

5. The buildings and people inside the Railway fences will be censused seperately in communication with the Railway authorities. Those outside the Railway limits should however be numbered and enumerated in the ordinary way with the village within whose boundaries they are situated.

6. After the *blocks*, the size of the circles requires careful consideration. In 1881 the rural circles were almost co-extensive with the hoblies in charge of Shekdars, who were nominated Supervisors. Our hoblies however contain 30 or more villages on an average, and in urban circles, 20 or more *blocks* were assigned to each Supervisor. It is to be feared that this is too large a charge for a single Supervisor. The opinion of those connected with the operations of 1881 seems to preponderate in favor of a smaller circle, say 10 or 15 blocks, when situated contiguous to one another, and I beg that your arrangements may be perfected accordingly.

7. Supervisors should ordinarily be Government servants of some standing, as it is essential that they should be amenable to official discipline; for on their exertions will depend the accuracy and efficiency of the enumerators. The establishments of all departments may be utilized for purposes of the census. The Government will be moved to direct that the services of Government servants of every department be on your requisition placed at your disposal for the Census.

8. It appears to me best that for small Taluks, the Amildar should be the soul Charge Superintendent. But where you are of opinion that a Taluk from its area or other reasons should have more than one Charge Superintendent, and also where there are Sub-Taluks, the number may, with advantage, be increased. It is hardly necessary to indicate that charge Superintendents should be Government officials of the standing and influence of Amildars, Deputy Amildars, &c.

9. As soon as the *blocks* and circles are formed, they should be marked on maps in red and blue respectively. For the settled Taluks, the Survey Maps will be available, and tracings therefrom can be easily made. In unsurveyed Taluks the Census plans may be copied from the best available maps, such as the Topographical or Colonel Mackenzie's. For Municipal towns, maps showing the principal streets should be used.

10. In spreading over your District a net-work of enumerators for taking the Census on the appointed date, it will be necessary to bear in mind travellers who may have left their houses on a journey, but who may not have reached any destination in which the enumeration is going on. To meet such contingencies, and in order to avoid as far as possible every charge of omissions, it is advisable to appoint enumerators on all much frequented routes and forest tracks. Your careful attention is invited to this point. Provision will also be required to be made for enumerating the passengers by boat at the various river ferries on the Census night.

11. As soon as your arrangements as above are completed, which should be at the latest by the close of September next, I request you to forward to my office a Return in Form III hereunto attached, which I hope to receive not later than the middle of October.

12. As soon as the several census officers as per para 2 *supra* are nominated, they should be carefully instructed in their respective duties; the enumerators should be required to go round their blocks in order to acquaint themselves with each house and to fill up specimen forms of the Census thereof. Their work should be checked on the spot by the Supervisors, whose operations should similarly be personally scrutinized by the Charge Superintendents. In this manner, it is hoped that all the men will be well drilled before the Preliminary Record takes place.

13. Considering the importance attached by Government to the efficient carrying out of the Census, I feel it incumbent on me to point out that the Census should be regarded as a work of paramount consequence while it lasts. With this object in view, it will be advisable to complete the Jamabandi as far as practicable before the close of December next, so that the rural revenue agency may be fully available for the Census.

14. In the matter of numbering houses &c., and the supply of schedules, I will address you separately.

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15. The preliminary record should be begun about the second week of January 1891 in rural parts, and the first week of February in towns, and should be closed sufficiently early, so as to allow of a careful and close scrutiny being made. It should be impressed on all the officers concerned that all examination and checking should be made *previous to*, and *not after*, the final Census. The schedules should after the 26th February be totalled in the Abstract form attached thereto, and should be submitted to the circle supervisor without loss of time.

16. The final Census will be taken on the night of the 26th February 1891, commencing from sundown up to daybreak. If due arrangements are made, it will not be necessary to prolong it beyond the morning of the 27th February, except in rare instances for ascertained reasons.

17. In conclusion, I beg to solicit your earnest and close attention to the arrangements required for this important work. I hope to be able to inspect the operations in your District from next month.

STATEMENT I.

1. Name of District.
2. „ Taluk.
3. „ Village.
4. Survey or Paimaish Number.
5. Names of hamlets, if any.
6. Whether village is Government, Inam or Kayamgutta.
7. Total area of Village and hamlets.*
8. (*a*) Total number of houses within village site of Kasba.
   (*b*) Do on village site of hamlet,†
   (*c*) Do do hamlet.†
   (*d*) Do do hamlet.†
   (*e*) Total number of detached houses.
   (*f*) Grand total of houses.
   (*g*) Total number of other buildings (shops, temples, &c.)
9. Number of Shanbhogs.
10. Number of Patels.

STATEMENT II.

Name of District. Name of Taluk.

Serial No.	Survey or Paimaish No.	Names of Village and Hamlets if any.	Whether Government, Inam or Kayamgutta.	Total area of Village.	Population at last Census.	Number of houses on village site of Kasba and Hamlet (shown separately).	Number of detached houses.	Total number of houses within village boundaries.	Number of other buildings.	Number of Shanbhogs.	Number of Patels.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

* State whether area is based on the Survey Department figures, the Paimaish, or the Shanbhog's measurements or estimates. The area should embrace the entire village, including waste, kharab, wet, dry, garden, Forest, &c., as far as these details can be obtained and shown separately.

† Here enter the name of each hamlet. If several villages have been grouped together into revenue village by the Survey Department, the principal village should be treated as kasba and the others as hamlets.

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STATEMENT III.

Name of District.

Serial No.	Name of Taluk or Sub-Taluk.	No. of Villages, including hamlets	Total area in acres.	Total area in square miles.	Total population at last Census	Number of houses and other buildings			Number of Blocks.	Number of Circles.	Number of Charges.	No. of houses per block.			No. of Blocks per Circle.			No. of houses per Circle.			Remarks.
						Houses.	Other buildings.	Total.				Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

CIRCULAR No. 2.

To *The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.*

Dated 23rd July 1890.

In continuation of my Circular No. 1, dated the 23rd instant, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to direct that the houses in each village and hamlet of your Taluks be numbered by the village officials.

2. The term *house* has been already defined; and includes all buildings used for human dwelling. Except in the towns of Bangalore and Mysore, for which seperate instructions will be issued, the numbers of each village or town should be consecutive from first to last, beginning from some central and permanent building.

3. Where there are clearly isolated or detached suberbs of Towns and Hamlets, (Dakhali, Mazra), but attached for revenue purposes to parent villages (Asali, Mauza), a seperate serial number may be assigned to the same. Under this rule may be brought the quarters (Thándis) of Lambánis, the wig-wams of Korachars, Korumars, Sóligás, nomadic Vaddars, &c., as also the quarters of Out-castes, such as the Holayás, Mádigas, &c., *if they are distinctly detached from, and not situated in continuation of, the villages to which they are attached.*

4. Mills, Factories, the Barr and Silahdars' lines, Jails, Plantations containing houses, Maths, Makáns, &c., should, if isolated, be seperately numbered by themselves.

5. Railway buildings, though situated territorially in revenue villages, will be numbered and censused separately by the Railway authorities. Such of them as are situated outside the Railway boundaries should be numbered along with the houses of the village or town in whose boundaries they stand. As however their population should be included for statistical purposes in that of the village in which they stand, the results will be communicated to you in due course for incorporation with your own abstracts.

6. Besides houses proper, temples, shops, chattrams, dharmasálás, bungalows, cart-stands, temporary sheds, &c., which are used or are fit for the dwelling of human beings, should be included in the numbering. But ruined houses, shops included in the dwelling house of the shop-keeper, &c., need not be numbered seperately. Similarly unenclosed cart-stands, landing places, encamping grounds need not be numbered, but the enumerator should visit them on the Census night.

7. It happens now and then that in a house, although commanded by one common entrance, several distinct families, and sometimes of separate castes, are clubbed together, whom it would not be correct to classify as a single family and enumerate in one schedule. In such cases the main entrance should be devoted by an integral number, while the subordinate tenements should be distinguished by fractional figures, thus if the principal number is 50, the sub-numbers should be $\frac{1}{50}$ $\frac{2}{50}$ and so on. The quarters of native servants of Europeans, living in the out-houses of bungalows, may be treated in this manner. But stables or other out-houses not used for residence of human beings should be excluded.

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8. The number should be inscribed in black or red paint on a white ground over the door or some conspicuous part of the front wall of each house, and should not be blotted out or otherwise tampered with till after the Census. In Municipal towns, there already exist legible numbers painted in black, in which case, it is preferable to paint the new Census numbers in red.

9. Immediately on numbering the houses, the village officials should prepare in duplicate in the accompanying Form IV a list of houses in each block, showing their description, the names of the owners, &c. For municipalities No. V should be used. These statements should be sent to the Taluk Cutcherry, where after examination they should be made up into circle files, and a circle list prepared in Form VI for use of the Supervisor. Copies should be made for the use of the Divisional officer, Charge Superintendent and Circle Supervisor. These should be completed before the 31st October next. When the lists are checked, the village lists should be delivered to the Circle Supervisor and should be extracted into the enumerator's block books. In the Madras Presidency, these have been ordered to be printed, but we have no time or the facilities of printing for it; and it will suffice if you will satisfy yourself that there are no omissions, and that these returns embrace all the population in each block.

10. It will be seen from the above that every thing depends on the accuracy and completeness of the Village Register, which will form the basis of the census.

11. The Amildars will as in 1881 be held responsible for the efficient and correct execution of the census work in their respective Taluks.

IV.

BUILDING OR VILLAGE LIST.

District. Taluk. Circle No.
Village. Block No,

Whether Kasba or Hamlet. If Hamlet give name.	Buildings.				Remarks.
	Serial No.	Nature of building (whether houses).	Whether terraced, tiled or thatched.	Name of principal occupant.	
Kasba ...	1.	House ...	Thatched.	Ramaswami.	
	2.	School ...	Tiled.	Ammadshah, Watchman.	
	3.	House ...	Thatched.	.....	Unoccupied.
	4.	Shop ...	Terraced.	.....	Used only by day
	5.	House ...	Tiled.	1. Varadappa. 2. Changalraya	
	6.	Sub-Jail ...	Tiled.	.....	Schedule to be collected.
	7.	Collector's Office ...	Tiled.	.....	Used only by day
		* * *	* *	* * *	
		Cart-stand.			

V.

BUILDING LIST (MUNICIPAL TOWNS).

District. Taluk Circle No.
Town Ward Block No.

Street.	Buildings.				Remarks.
	Serial No.	Nature of building (here enter whether house, shop, school temple, &c.)	Whether tiled, terraced or thatched, &c.	Name of principal occupant.	

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VI.

District. CIRCLE LIST. Taluk.

Charge No.	Circle No.	Name, father's name and occupation of Supervisor and salary (if official).	No. of village.	Name of Village.	Whether Government, Inam or Zamin.	No of Block.	Enumerator's Name.	Enumerator's Father's name.	Enumerator's Occupation.	Number of enumeration books for the block.	Number of houses.	Number of other buildings Total.	Remarks.
1	1	Ramaswami, Clerk in the Registration Department on Rs. 15 a month.	1	Palapur ...	G	1	Venkat Rao...	Venkoba Rao.	Shanbhog ...	2	61	3 64	
			2	Attiyur ...	G	2	Krishnasami	Muttusami ...	Do ...	1	32	... 32	
			3	Rampur ...	1	3	Krishnaraddi	Venkataraddi	Ryot ...	1	33	1 34	

CIRCULAR No. 3.

To The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Dated Bangalore 25th July 1890.

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to furnish me with a statement in the accompanying Form VII of the Enumerators' schedules required for use in your District for the forthcoming census.

2. It has been decided that there should be no loose sheets; but the schedules will be in the shape of stitched books. Each of them will be provided with (1) a printed copy in Kannada (Kanarese) of the rules for the guidance of the Enumerators, (2) a specimen schedule, (3) a block list, (4) standard questions to be asked by the Census Officer who fills up the schedules, (*vide* Census Commissioner's No. 62--1890,) and (5) an abstract form, and on the cover will be printed a docket form giving at one glance the names of the Taluk, Circle, Block, &c. It will also contain a few spare sheets to meet contingencies.

3. On each page of the schedule, only 8 entries should be made, and one page should be devoted to each family even if it contains less than 8 entries. Where there are more, they should be continued on the next page. A fresh page should be begun for the next family.

4. It is proposed to have 4 editions of the schedule book, *viz.*, 1 of 75, 1 of 40, 1 of 30, and 1 of 10 pages. As stated in my Circular No. 1, taking the maximum size of a block at 60 houses, the first edition will, it is presumed, suffice for the largest block, with the requisite margin for contingencies. The 2nd and 3rd sizes are intended for smaller blocks; whilst the last edition is intended to be supplementary, for use in cases in which the other sizes are not enough for a block, and need not therefore contain the code of instructions or the specimen schedule. Before however the sizes of these books are determined, I request the favor of your opinion on the subject at your early convenience.

5. The enumerators' schedules will all be in Kannada.

6. The next point for consideration is *in re* the House-holders' schedules. These will not be in book form, and should be in English as well as in Kannada; the former will be used for Europeans and Eurasians, and the latter for Natives. It is intended that the issue of these schedules should be restricted to the narrowest possible limits, and the District Officers should carefully use their discretion in regard to their distribution. Where the use of the House-holders' schedules cannot be avoided, special measures should be taken for supervision, in order to ensure accuracy. But the native servants of Europeans, to whom House-holders' schedules are issued, will of course be censused in the ordinary manner by the Enumerator of the block.

7. The Enumerator will not be required to record the Census of the houses for which Householders' schedules have been issued, but he should obtain next morning after the Census night the filled-up schedule, and stitch or pin it into his own book when submitting the latter to the Circle Supervisor. His abstract should include the results of the House-holders' schedules.

8. As you have the advantage of the records of the last Census, I beg that no time may be lost in replying to this reference, and in sending me your indents for the schedules required for your District. Their printing and binding will occupy some time, and it is necessary that the books and schedules should be in your hands by the close of October, so that they may be issued betimes to the parties concerned. The enumerators should be fully ready for their preparation before the end of December next.

9. Specimens of the schedule book and of the Householders' schedule are attached for your information.

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STATEMENT VII.

1. Number of schedules required as per number of houses in Statement No. III.
2. Margin for contingencies.
3. Estimated number of schedules needed for floating population.
4. Total number of schedules required, stating in detail the number of books of each size or edition.
5. Number of Householders' schedules required.

English———————

Kannada———————

CIRCULAR No. 4.

To *The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.*

Dated *Bangalore, 28th July 1890.*

I have the honor with reference to my Circulars Nos. 1, 2 and 3, to request that you will be so good as to furnish me from the 1st September 1890 with a fortnightly progress report in the annexed form of the Census operations in your District, in order to keep me informed of the progress made in making the requisite arrangements for the coming Census, and to enable me to report the same to Government.

FORM VIII.

Progress Report of Census Work.

District

Taluk.	Total number of Circles.	Number of Supervisors appointed.		Total number of blocks.	Number of Enumerators appointed.		Total number of buildings.	Number of buildings to which numbers have been affixed.		Number of Supervisor's lists completed.		Expenditure		Remarks.
		In this month.	Total up to date.		In this month.	Total up to date.		In this month.	Total up to date.	In this month.	Total up to date.	In this month.	Total up to date.	
												Rs.	Rs.	

CIRCULAR No. 5.

(Partly).

To *The President of the Municipal Board,*

Bangalore,

Mysore.

Dated *Bangalore, 28th July 1890.*

I have the honor to forward herewith copies of my Cirulars Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to the address of the Deputy Commissioners, and to request that you will be so good as to make the necessary arrangements at your early convenience for the Census of the City under your charge.

2. You will observe from the above that one of the initial steps is to divide the City into (1) Blocks, (2) Circles, and (3) Charges. As you have in your office a map of the city, I beg that a tracing of it may be sent to me as soon as the details are elaborated, with the blocks and circles marked out therein in red and blue respectively.

3. It has already been laid down that the size of the blocks should be made smaller than in 1881, and that the maximum number of houses in each should be 60. If, however, you are of opinion that the enumerators' blocks may be made larger without jeopardizing the accuracy and

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thoroughness of their work, I beg that your proposals may be formulated accordingly. It must at the same time be borne in mind that most of the Census Officers are in favor of reducing the blocks of 1881 into more practicable proportions.

4. Simultaneously with the allocation of the blocks, the houses should be numbered. Each house (*Vide* Definition in Circular No. 1, para 2), shop, chattram, cartstand, enclosure, math, darga, makân, bungalow, hut, shed used as human dwelling, &c., should be separately and serially numbered. A peculiar system of numbering houses is reported from Bangalore, according to which the houses are not counted and marked consecutively throughout, but a separate series is given, not only to each main street, but also to each subordinate street or lane. In view to avoiding as far as possible the apparent confusion and risk of omission resulting from a plan involving so many series of numbers in the same circle, I had at first thought it essential to ask you to number all the houses in the town proper consecutively with a single series. But on consulting the President and the Vice-President of Bangalore, it was represented that the present plan was approved by the authorities in the late Census; that the Municipal officials are accustomed to the existing numbers, that the work of inscribing the same is already half finished, and that the remaining time before the Census is not sufficient to number all the houses afresh. Under these circumstances, it is considered best to continue the prevailing practice. *Vide* also the enclosure of the Census Commissioner's No. 61—1890.

5. Jails, mills, factories, orphanages, Hospitals, Boarding houses, &c., may be assigned separate numbers and treated as single blocks, according to size and the contained population. The Lines of the Barr Sepoys and Silledars should be given distinct series; and the census thereon registered in communication with their Commanding officers. The Military Secretary has been requested to issue instructions to them to co-operate with the District officers in carrying out the work. You are requested to arrange the details in communication with the several officers in charge.

6. It is said that in some towns, the houses which do not pay municipal rates as being below the minimum are not numbered at all. If any such exist in your city, I request that they may also be included in the present census numbering, as it is of the last importance not to omit any the least building or tract containing human beings to be enumerated. The manner of numbering separate residences enclosed within a single house accessible by a common entrance, has been pointed out in para 7 of Circular No. 2.

7. As the houses are numbered, the officials concerned should prepare a house-register in Form V, appended to Circular No. 2. This return should be checked in your office without unnecessary loss of time. The house-registers of each circle should be filed together, and the circle list, No. VI, compiled therefrom in your office. It is expedient to print these registers for the town, and I request that a copy may be sent to this office.

8. Special arrangements should be made for recording the Census of the Palace, in communication with the Officer in charge, from whom should be ascertained the number of householders' schedules required to be issued and other details. It is advisable to treat and number the Palace as a separate block.

9. Your particular attention is requested to the issue of independent house-holders' schedules in your town. As observed in Circular No. 3, their use should be carefully restricted, and the individuals, European, Eurasian and Native, to whom their preparation may be safely entrusted, should be previously determined. The servants of European holders of Household Schedules will however be registered in the ordinary way by the block enumerators. The agency for the enumeration of Musalman quarters and houses should as far as possible be chosen from among the most intelligent members of that community.

10. No difficulty is anticipated in your being able to enlist the required number of enumerators for the blocks of your town, increased as they are in number over those of 1881. It is the desire of Government that as far as possible, educated volunteers should be secured for this work, so as to avoid unnecessary outlay; if however paid agency is *absolutely necessary*, the cost should be met from municipal funds. A return of the total expenditure, including that of lighting, stationery, &c., should be sent to this Office. No outlay is needed for printing, as the Government has arranged for all Census printing being executed at the Government Press.

11. The Supervisors and Charge Superintendents should as a rule be officials of some standing and influence, whose services may be borrowed for the occasion from the various Departments of Government Service, after the precedent of 1881.

12. The Census of the Railway buildings inside the fences will be taken by the Railway authorities, who will be communicated with for the purpose. The buildings outside the Railway premises should however be brought within the scope of your operations in the usual manner.

13. In the case of the quarters of Out-castes, it is essential to make such arrangements as will prevent the clash of efficiency and accuracy with caste prejudices. The enumerators appointed thereto should be given to understand that they will be held strictly responsible for their returns being thoroughly reliable and accurate.

14. The Census of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, will be separately taken under the orders of the Resident.

15. In conclusion, I beg that no pains may be spared in starting at once the requisite measures for the coming Census, and in carrying them out vigorously. The whole of the arrangements should be completed by the close of November next. The Preliminary Record should be prepared in the 1st week of February next, and on the night of 26th idem will be taken the final Census in your town, as well as throughout the Province.

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CIRCULAR No. 7.

To *The Deputy Commissioner,* *District.*

Dated *Bangalore, 14th August 1890.*

In continuation of my Circulars Nos. 1 and 2, I have the honor to request that steps may be taken for numbering and censusing the Ghát Police Stations, Ukkadás, and Pdigar's huts which may not be included within the boundaries of any recognized villages; and also for enumerating the herdsmen, &c., of the Amrit Mahal Department, who may be employed in distant kávals or jungles on the final census night.

2. The Amildars should be instructed to have a reserve of trained men in each Taluk so as to be able without delay to supply unavoidable vacancies among Enumerators and Supervisors.

CIRCULAR No. 10.

To *The Deputy Commissioner,* *District*

Dated *Bangalore, 19th September 1890.*

I have the honor to invite your attention to the following additional instructions regarding the arrangements required for the forthcoming Census.

(1). A carefully prepared list should be obtained showing the markets, játrás, festivals, &c., likely to be held in any part of your District about 2 days on either side of the final Census, at which pilgrims, visitors, shopkeepers, &c., are likely to remain on the night of the 26th February 1891. Special and effective arrangements should be made beforehand for enumerating such gatherings. A copy of the list should be sent to this office.

(2). Steps should be taken to ensure the correct enumeration of Government officers of the various grades and departments, including yourself and your Assistants, who may be on circuit or tours of duty on the night of the final census.

(3). It will be seen from para 9 of my Circular No. 2, that the House Register, form No. IV, should be prepared after the houses, &c., are numbered exhaustively in the manner prescribed. If this return has already been prepared in any Taluk on the information of the last census or Khánéshumári Accounts, I beg that it may be revised with reference to the present numbering, as it is evident that great alterations have taken place since, and it is of the utmost importance to return the houses and their inmates completely and accurately in this census. Where Supervisors have been named, they should be made to inspect the numbering, if not, the Taluk officials should undertake the duty without delay.

(4). The enumeration of the vagrant and floating populations requires special measures. Besides those finding occasional shelter in Chatrams, &c., numbers of houseless people will be found on the pyals of others, houses, street corners, &c. These should be carefully brought to book at the end of the village schedule, after the inmates of all the numbered houses, &c., have been registered.

CIRCULAR No. 11.

To *The Deputy Commissioner,* *District.*

Dated *Bangalore, 19th September 1890.*

I have the honor to request your attention to the following additional rule:—

Two or more villages or parts of two or more villages should on no account be included in one block, as this is sure to give rise to confusion and errors in the Abstracting Office after census is taken. Even uninhabited villages should be constituted separate blocks, but not separate enumerator will be needed therefor in the absence of inhabitants, and the preparation of the prescribed returns for such villages may be entrusted to the enumerator of an adjoining village, and a separate schedule book be sent in for each.

2. If, however, it is impossible to find, as probably in the Malnád, a separate enumerator for each distinct village, care must be taken to have a separate schedule book for it, although more than one village may, of necessity, be grouped into one block.

CIRCULAR No. 15.

To *The Deputy Commissioner,* *District.*

Dated *Bangalore, 10th October 1890.*

With reference to para 10 of my Circular No. 1, I have the honor to request that the following additional precautionary measures may be adopted in the ensuing census:—

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(1). It is found that, on all the principal roads and tracts in each Taluk, strings of carts, laden or empty, are constantly moving about, and the *bivouac* in certain well recognized open spots, which may or may not be situated within village boundaries. In taking the final census on the night of the 26th February next, the persons thus travelling with carts along the roads or encamped in the open are apt to be omitted from the village schedules.

(2). In order therefore to ensure their enumeration, you are requested to apportion each line of road into sections of convenient and practicable lengths, and appoint an Enumerator for each, including the camping grounds thereon. The necessary schedules should be supplied to the Enumerators, in order to register wayfarers of the above description, who may not have been censused in their own villages. When so enumerated on the road, each person should be furnished with a ticket in the accompanying form, so that if he reaches any village in which the census is in progress on the aforesaid night, the production of the ticket will prevent his being numbered a second time.

(3). A supply of printed tickets is herewith forwarded.

CIRCULAR No. 17.

To *The Deputy Commissioner,* *District.*

Camp Holalkeré, dated *22nd December 1890.*

In order to afford every facility for the successful carrying out of the forthcoming Census I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to cause the below specified arrangements, to be made in every town, village and hamlet in your District.

(1). In Villages and rural parts, the final Census operation should be commenced a little after sunset, say when the Moon rises, on the night of the 26th February 1891, in order to enable the ryots and others to return from their fields, &c.

(2). In towns and kasbas, the enumeration should be begun at about 9 P. M., on the said night.

(3). It should be notified as widely as possible by beat of tom-tom in every town, kasba, village or hamlet that, on the above occasion all classes of the people should remain in their respective houses, and should have fires and lights burning until the enumerators have come round and written up their schedules. They should also give correctly and truthfully every information required of them for the preparation of the census record, as required by Section 7 of the Census Regulation.

(4). Every enumerator should be given the help of a village official, or peon, or ryot, in order to hold the light, ink-stand, &c., when the enumerator is writing. Where there are Municipal establishments, the sweepers and similar menials may also be utilized for carrying the writing materials, &c., of the enumerators, both for the Preliminary Record and the final Census.

(5). Circle Supervisors should have also some assistance in going about from place to place for the preliminary and final census inspections. Policemen, Taluk peons or other persons may according to convenience and facilities be told off to accompany them.

(6) At fairs and játrás which may be held on the 26th February next, visitors who do not return to their homes before sunset should be told to remain on the spot until they are duly enumerated.

(7). Carts and travellers should be told not to start on the final census night till they are counted. Such travellers and floating populations should be furnished after enumeration with tickets, as per Circular No 15, so that they may not be counted a second time.

(8). Wild tribes living in jungles, herdsmen in Amrit Mahal Kávals, Tdigars or toddy drawers, who live in date groves, and similar others, should be made to attend the neighbouring villages for enumeration on the final Census night. If however this cannot be conveniently done, they should be enumerated by specially selected enumerators the same night or early next morning in their own residences.

2. A Kanarese proclamation embodying the above rules is sent herewith; a copy thereof should be posted in the chávadi or other most conspicuous place in every town, village or hamlet.

CIRCULAR No. 20.

To *The Deputy Commissioner,* *District.*

Dated *Bangalore, 5th January 1891.*

Sir,

As it has been represented that the application of the term *Súdra* has been objected to by numerous sub-castes and communities, and, as it is inadvisable unnecessarily to wound the

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sensibilities of any section of the people in the forthcoming census, I have the honor, under the orders of Government, to request that you will be so good as to direct all the census officers under your orders—

(1) not to use the epithet to any people or individual,

(2) to write in column 4 of the Enumerator's schedule the most common and well-known name of the tribe, sub-caste or sect of the community to which the enumerated belongs, and

(3) to specify in column 5 the further sub-divisions, if any, of the same.

2. It should be noted that nearly every tribe and sub-caste, however low, has its own further sub-divisions; which should be correctly exhibited in the appropriate columns: *e. g.*

Column 4.	*Column 5*
Vakkaliga.	Gangadikára Vakkaliga.
Kuruba.	Hálu Kuruba.
Byáda.	Máchi Byáda.
Lingáyet.	Banajiga.
Lingáyet.	Sáda.
Do	Nonaba.
Paraya.	Konga Paraya.
Panchála.	Akkasálé or goldsmith, &c., &c.

3. In enumerating Lingáyets, they should be entered by that name both in creed and caste in columns 3 and 4. But in column 5, the sub-divisions of the caste should be clearly entered as Sáda, Banajiga, Nonaba, Kóri Shetti, &c., &c. The enumerator should ask the enumerated Lingáyet whether the latter is or not a member of the sub-sect or sub-caste to which he may be known to belong, and his reply should be distinctly stated in column 5.

4 A Kanarese Istihár embodying the above precepts accompanies for wide publication.

5. The word *Súdra* should be scored out in the Rules and Instructions, and in the Specimen Schedule prefixed to the Enumerators' Books.

CIRCULAR No. 23.

To *The Deputy Commissioner,* *District.*

Dated *Bangalore, 9th January 1891.*

I have the honor to attach below certain rules prescribed by the Superintendent of Census in the Madras Presidency for the enumeration of the Jail populations, and to request that you will be good enough to cause the census of the Jails in your District to be taken in accordance therewith.

CIRCULAR NO. 25.

MADRAS, *10th December 1890.*

From H. A. STUART, Esq., C.S.,

Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras.

To The COLLECTOR OF————————

Sir,

* * * * * * *

2. Under the instructions already issued, every large jail has, I presume, been made a separate block, while the sub-jails and lock-ups have been numbered as ordinary buildings.

3. The term "Jail-Population" will be taken to include all convicts, and under-trial and civil prisoners, and also all jail-officers with the persons living with them who reside within the precincts of the jail. It does not include the police on duty as jail guards or jail officers who reside outside the jail limits, as these will be enumerated as being present in their houses.

4. The enumeration of the jail population should be entrusted, subject to your general supervision, to the officer in charge of the jail, all forms necessary for the purpose being supplied from your reserve.

5. For the large jails a separate book will of course be supplied, and I think this will also be desirable in the case of the sub-jails and lock-ups, but in these cases the book will be handed after the census to the enumerator in whose block the building is situated and he will number it as one of the books of his block. The large jail blocks have, I hope, been included in the Circle Lists. If not, this should now be done.

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6. In order that there may be as few changes as possible between the preliminary record and the final census, the preparation of the former need not be commenced until a few days before the 26th February, all that is necessary being that it should be completed in time to enable the entries to be thoroughly tested before the night of the census. Prisoners who will be released before that date should not be entered in the preliminary record.

7. The final census should be commenced at lock-up time, the prisoners being enumerated first and the jail officers and their families afterwards.

8. In the occupation column, prisoners should be shown as (*a*) convicts, (*b*) under-trial, or (*c*) civil prisoners. It is unnecessary to record the work on which they are employed while in jail or the occupation which they are said to have followed before incarceration.

(Sd.) H. A. STUART,

Supt., Census Operations.

CIRCULAR No. 24.

To *The Deputy Commissioner,* *District.*

Dated *Bangalore, 9th January 1891.*

I have the honor to request that the following rule may be enforced in your District at the ensuing Preliminary and Final Census.

2. According to para 7 of the Instructions prefixed to the Enumerators' Schedule book, a separate page is required to be left for each empty house or other building, with the word "*Empty*" endorsed thereon. It has been ascertained that this procedure will entail a large and unnecessary waste of forms, without any adequate advantage to compensate for it.

3. It will suffice therefore to write the remark "Empty—unoccupied" against the number of the empty house in the Block List, attached to the Schedule book, which is an extract from the House Register No. IV. The Enumerator will not be required to leave a separate page for each of such buildings in the Preliminary Record, but will proceed to register the next occupied house. If, however, at the final census, at which he is bound to visit every house or building marked "Empty" before, any is found to be occupied, he should record its inmates on the schedule next after the last one already filled up, noting thereon the number assigned to it in his Block List. It is true that the sequence of the numbers will thereby be slightly deranged; but this cannot always be avoided.

4. As the Preliminary Record in your District is about to commence, I beg that no time may be lost in giving effect to this Circular in your District.

CIRCULAR No. 25.

To The Deputy Commissioner, *District.*

Dated *Bangalore, 10th January 1891.*

As there appears to be some misapprehension regarding the issue of independent household schedules, the Superintendent of Census Operations in Mysore has the honor to state that a form should be issued to every literate European and Eurasian for self and family, and that in issuing these schedules to Natives of position and respectability, care should be taken to restrict their use to the narrowest possible limits.

2. Servants living and eating separately in the compounds and enclosures of household-schedule holders should be censused by the ordinary enumerators of the blocks in which they live. *Vide* Circular No. 3, para 6.

CIRCULAR No. 27.

To The Deputy Commissioner, *District.*

Dated *Bangalore, 31st January 1891.*

With a view to avoid error in the preparation, after the final Census, of the Enumerator's Abstract, of which the form is printed at the back of the Specimen Schedule, I have the honor to invite your attention to para 7 of the Kannada Istihàr, dated 9th November 1890, issued from this office, prescribing certain rules for the guidance of Supervisors, and to request that in the column headed "*Houses*" only the buildings or enclosures (occupied or empty) should be exhibited according to the *integral* numbers, and not the fractional numbers given to sub-tenements. The Supervisors should be enjoined to see that the enumerator follows the serial numbers entered in column 2 of the Block List, excluding such numbers as may have been erroneously assigned to any building sites, cart stands, stables, &c, which do not rightly come under the definition of "House"

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CIRCULAR No. 28.

To *The Deputy Commissioner,* *District.*

Dated *Bangalore, 7th February 1891.*

Averting to para 15 of my Circular No. 1, and to this Office Kanarese Istihár dated 9th ultimo, I have the honor to draw your attention to the following requirements in preparing the Enumerators' and Supervisors' Abstracts on the completion of the Final Census.

2. To the Circle Abstracts must be added the Census results of the Section of the Southern Mahratta Railway falling within your District, which will be communicated to you by the Charge Superintendents (Southern Mahratta Railway authorities), for incorporation in the Taluk or *Charge Summary.* The railway population, including railway passengers, should be included in the statistics of the town or village within the boundaries of which the railway Station is situated.

3. Efficent steps should be taken, as desiderated by para 2 of Circular No 10, to census on the final Census night those Government Officers and their Establishments, who may be in camp in the occasion, such as the Jamábandi Officers, the Archæological Officer and Establishment, Executive Engineers and Subordinate Officers of the Department of Public Works, Educational Officers, Revenue Survey Parties, &c., and to incorporate their results also in the appropriate Circle Abstracts.

4. The Amildar of the Taluk or Charge Superintendent will then prepare, from the aforesaid Circle Abstracts, his *Charge Summary* in Form No. X appended, which will embrace for the Taluk or *Charge*, by Circles, the results recorded in the former, the 'resident population' and 'visitors' being shown together. There should occur no delay whatever on the part of the Amildars in submitting their Summaries to the District. A similar summary for the *whole* District should be rendered to this Office, *at as early a date as possible*, after the Final Census.

5. As regards the Towns of Bangalore and Mysore, I request that you will arrange to have the Enumerators' Abstracts of the Municipalities dealt with in the same manner, and each Municipality should send its Abstracts of the Totals direct to the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned for incorporation in the *District Summary.* The minor municipalities should be included in the Returns for the Taluks in which they are situated.

6. When the Totals for the Towns of Bangalore and Mysore and for the District are complete, I request that you will be good enough forthwith to telegraph the results to me in the following concise form for communication to the Census Commissioner for India:—

Houses———, *Males*———, *Females*———, *Total*———."

and to transmit the details by post. All the Abstracts should be submitted to this office soon after.

7. As it is required to render to the Census Commissioner *before* the Census a List of Towns in the Province by Districts, I beg that you will be so good as to furnish me with a list of the same for your District. In preparing the list, due regard should be had to the following general principles:—

1st. The population should be not less than 5000, residing in houses more or less contiguous, not scattered as in hamlets,

2nd. The township or village, if not containing the above population, should be governed by Municipal Rules.

3rd. The place, though containing the above population, should not be merely a large village, but should have some distinctly urban character, as that of a market town, lik Bangalore, Mysore or the Head-Quarters of a District.

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FORM No. X.

TALUK OR CHARGE SUMMARY.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಯಾ ಚಾರ್ಜಿನ ಗೋಷ್ವಾರೆ.

_____ Taluk of the _____ District

_____ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ _____ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ

Circle. ಸರ್ಕಲ್.	Occupied houses. ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳು.	Population. ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.			Remarks. ಷರಾ.
		Males. ಗಂಡಸರು.	Females. ಹೆಂಗಸರು.	Total. ಜುಮ್ಲಾ.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total for the Taluk ...					

Tested and submitted to the Deputy Commissioner of the _____ District on the _____ of _____ 1891.

ತನಖೀ ಮಾಡೋಣಾಗಿ _____ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನರವರಿಗೆ ಸನ್ 1891 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ _____ ತಿಂಗಳ _____ ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರವಾನೆ.

Amildar _____, *Taluk*

ಅಮಲ್‌ದಾರ್.

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CIRCULAR No. 29.

To *The Census Assistant Commissioner,* *District.*

Through the Deputy Commissioner,

Dated *Bangalore, 11th February 1891.*

In continuation of my Circular No. 28 of the 7th instant, I have the honor to prescribe as follows the process of transmitting to the Census Office at Bangalore, the filled up Census Schedule books of your District after the Final Census.

2. On the preparation and submission of the Taluk or Charge Summary in the manner laid down in the Circular above quoted, the Amildar should collect according to the serial numbers assigned thereto all the Enumerators' Schedule books, household schedules written up in the Circle, and the special schedules, if any, of the floating populations, of Forest and other special tracts, Mills, Factories, Gold Fields, Railway Blocks, &c., &c. These should be carefully filed in the order of the numbers of the Blocks for *each* Circle. On each file there should be an outside wrapper or Facing sheet or large label with the number of the Circle and the total number of schedule books therein contained, legibly written; thus:—

District———————————

Taluk———————————

Charge No———————(or distinguishing letter, if any)

Circle No———————————

Block No.———*to No.*

3. Care should be taken to see that no Census schedules or schedule books of whatever class of people enumerated in any Block or Circle are kept separate from the files made up as aforesaid: which should be transmitted by the Amildar to the Deputy Commissioner's Office not later than the close of the week following the final enumeration, accompanied by an Invoice giving the same description for the Taluk.

4. The schedule files of the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore will also be duly invoiced, arranged in like manner by the Officers in charge, and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts concerned.

5. On receipt of the schedule files from the Taluks and Municipalities of your District, which should be within the period above prescribed, they should be carefully checked with the lists or Invoices, and forwarded *securely* packed, by rail and addressed to my Office at the Fort, Bangalore.

6. As much importance is attached to the early submission to Government of the Census results, I request that no unnecessary delay may be allowed to occur in the despatch of the schedule books to the Central office here; and that every precaution may be taken against the books or pages thereof being damaged in transit. The packages may be forwarded through the Amildars of the Railway Stations nearest to your Head-quarters, as was done in the despatch of blank forms from Bangalore.

7. It is requested that the blank schedule books remaining unutilized in your District after the Final Census may be collected and forwarded to my Office.

———

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ಮೈಸೂರು ೫ನೇಯ ಸೆನಸಸ್ ಇಲಾಖಾ.

ಇ ನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರು ಕ್ಷ ನ್ ರ್.

ತಾರೀಖು 7ನೇ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 1890.

1891ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 26ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಇಂಡ್ಯಾ ಎಂಬ ಭರತ ಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಏಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿ ಯಾನೆ ಸೆನಸಸ್ ತೆಗಿಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತೆ.

2. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲೇ ಈಗಿನಿಂದ ನಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನ ಇದರ ಕೆಳಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ.

3. ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನೂ 'ಬ್ಲಾಕ್' ಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಬೇಕು. 'ಬ್ಲಾಕ್' ಅಂದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬ 'ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರ್' ಯಾನೆ ಯಣಿಕೇದಾರನಿಗೆ ಕೊಪಲ್ಲಟ್ಟ ತುಕಡಿ. ಪ್ರಾಯೇಣ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ 60 ಮನೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಬ್ಬ ಯಣಿಕೇದಾರನ ತುಕಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಯಾತಕ್ಕಂದರೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಬಂದು ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಬ್ಬನು ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರಯಾಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮನೆಗಳ ಜನಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಲೆಖ್ಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಬರಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಾರದು.

4. ಪ್ರತಿ 10—15 ತುಕಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು 'ಸರ್ಕಲ್' ಯಂದು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸರ್ಕಲಿಗೆ ಬಬ್ಬ ಆಫಿಸರನ್ನ ಮೊಕರ್ರಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಸೂಪರಿವೈಜರ್ ಯಂದು ಕರಿಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕೇಳದಾರ, ಪೊಲೀಸು ಜವಾದಾರ, ಹೋಬಳೀ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಮೇಸ್ಟ್ರರುಗಳು, ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೌಕರರನ್ನ ಈ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕು.

5. ಸದರೀ ಸರ್ಕಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಬಬ್ಬ ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ ವಿಚಾರಣೇ ಮಾಡಲು ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಎಂಬವರನ್ನ ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಮಲ್‌ದಾರ್ರು, ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಅಮಲ್‌ದಾರ್ರು, ಸಿರಸ್ತೇದಾರ್, ಮೊದಲಾದ ತರಗತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೌಕರರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

6. ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕನ್ನು "ಬ್ಲಾಕ್', 'ಸರ್ಕಲ', 'ಛಾರ್ಜ' ಗಳಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಭಾಗವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಬಿಡದೇ ಭಾಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆಯಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಸರ್ವೆ ಆಫವಾ ಇತರ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಮ್ಯಾಪ್ ಯಾನೆ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಮೇಲೆ ಸದರೀ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಂಪು ಬಣ್ಣದಿಂದಲೂ, ಸರ್ಕಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಲಿ ಬಣ್ಣದಿಂದಲೂ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು.

7. ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕನ್ನು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನೌಕರರು ನಂ. 1ನೇ ನಮೂನೆಯಂತೆ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಲೆಖ್ಕವನ್ನ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೂ ಸಾವಕಾಶ ವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಮಲ್‌ದಾರ್ರು ನಂ. 2ನೇ ನಮೂನೆಯಂತೆ ಆಯಾಯ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಲೆಖ್ಕ ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡಿ ಡಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಡಿಪ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನ ತನಿಖಿ ಮಾಡಿ ವಾಪಸ್ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮೂಲಕ ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸೆಪ್ಟಂಬರ್ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ಒಳಗೆ ಈ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನರು ಸೆನಸಸ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರ ಆಫಿಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಲೆಖ್ಕವನ್ನ ನಂ. 3ನೇ ನಮೂನೆಯಂತೆ ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡಿ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 15ರ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ರವಾನಿಸಬೇಕು.

8. ಈ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಮನೆ' ಎಂಬ ಶಬ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥವೇನೆಂದರೆ—ಬಂದೇ ಬಾಗಲು ಯಾ ಮಾರ್ಗದಿಂದ ಸಂಚರಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಬಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡವು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ದನದ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ತಬೇಲೆ ವಗೈರೆ ಕೇರಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನ ಒಂದು ನಂಬರಿನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

9. ಸದರೀ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸುತ್ತಾಲೇ ಗ್ರಾಮನೌಕರರಾದ ಶಾನುಭೋಗ ಯಾ ಪಟೇಲ ವಗೈರೇರು ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಂಬರು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮವಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ ಕಡೇವರಿವಿಗೂ ಬಂದೇ ಜಂಜಾವಾಗಿ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಧಾವರೂ ಬಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಡದಿಂದ ಮುರು ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ವರ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿ ನಂಬರುಗಳನ್ನ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಯ ಬಾಗಲಿನ ಮೇಲುಗಲಿ ಆಫವಾ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶವಾಗಿ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣುವ ಮುಂಭಾಗದ ಗೋಡೆ ಆಫವಾ ದಾರಬಂಬ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಸುಣ್ಣ ವಗೈರೆ ಬೀಳಪು ಬಳದು ಅದರಮೇಲೆ ಕಪ್ಪು ಆಫವಾ ಕೆಂಪು ಬಣ್ಣದಿಂದ ನಂಬರನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಬಂಗ್ಲೆಗಳು, ಬಂಡಿಮೋಟು ವಗೈರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೂ ನಂಬರು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಷಹರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲೇ ಬೇರೆ ನಂಬರುಗಳು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೊಸ ನಂಬರನ್ನ ಬೇರೆ ಬಣ್ಣದಿಂದ ಹಾಕಬಹುದು. ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇರಿದೆ ದೂರವಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಮನೆಗಳ ಗುಂಪುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಲಾಹಿದಾ ಜಂಜ್ರಾವಾಗಿ ನಂಬರು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಹ್ಯಗಂದರೆ, ಅಸಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಿಂದ ದೂರವಾಗಿರುವ ದಾಖಲೀ ಗ್ರಾಮ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಹೊಲೆಗೇರಿ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಥಾಂಡೆ, ಕೊರಚರ ಗುಡಿಸಲುಗಳು, ಜಂಗಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಸೋಲಿಗ ವಗೈರೇರ ಗುಡಿಸಲುಗಳು, ಮಲನಾಡಿನ ಪಾಳ್ಯಗಳು, ಬಂಟೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಮತಗಳು, ಮರ್ಕಾಗಳು, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ವಗೈರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಜಂಜ್ರಾವನ್ನ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ 1, 2 ಎಂದು ನಂಬರು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಅಂತೂ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಆಫವಾ ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಮನೆ, ಅಂಗಡಿ, ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ, ಝೋಪಡಿ, ಚಪ್ಪರ, ನಾಟಕಶಾಲೆ ವಗೈರೆ ನಾನಾವಿಧವಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೂ ವರ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿ ನಂಬರು ಬೀಳಬೇಕು. ಬಿದ್ದುಹೋದ ಹಾಳು ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಂಬರು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕುದುರೇ, ದನ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಬಂದು ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಳಪಟ್ಟ ತಬೇಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ನಂಬರು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೂ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಯಾ ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಯಾವ ಭಾಗವನ್ನೂ ಕೈ ಬಿಡದಂತೆ ಕೇರಿಸಬೇಕು.

10. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಈ ಷಹರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಈಗಿನ ಜಂಜ್ರಾದಂತೆಯೇ ನಂಬರು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.

11. ಊರಿಗೆ ಕೇರದೇ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿರುವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜೈಲು, ಹತ್ತಿ ಯಾ ಇತರ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ, ಕಾಫೀ ಯಸ್ಟೇಟ್, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನ ಬಂದೊಂದು 'ಬ್ಲಾಕ್' ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೇ ಬಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರನ್ನ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆಯಾಯ ಸ್ಥಾನದ ಛಾರ್ಜಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಫಿಸರ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವುಗಳ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿ ಬರಿಯಲ್ಪ

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ಪಡೇಕು. ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಆವರಣದೊಳಗಿನ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಆ ಇಲಾಖೇ ಮೇರೇಪತ್ತು ನಂಬರು ಹಾಕಿ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಥರೀ ಆವರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನ ಆಯಾಯ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಂಬರು ಹಾಕಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ತೆಗಿಯಬೇಕು. ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ನಂಬರು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದನ್ನ ದಾಖಲೇ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

12. ಬಂದೇ ಬಾಗಲಿನಿಂದ ತಿರುಗಾಡುವ ಮನೆಯ ಆವರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವದೂ ವುಂಟು. ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಜಾತಿಯವರಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ನಂಬರು ಜಂಜ್ಯಾದಂತೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಒಳ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಮೇಲೆ 1–2 ಎಂದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{2}$.

13. ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಂದು ಮನೆಯನ್ನ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಿ ನಂ. 4ನೇ ನಮೂನೆಯಂತೆ ಬಂದು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರನ್ನ ಕಾನುಭಾಗನು ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ, ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಯಾವ ಬಗೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಪ, ಯಜಮಾನನ ಹೆಸರು ವಗೈರೆ ತಪಶೀಲು ತೋರಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಲಿಖ್ಕವನ್ನ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕೇಕದಾರ ವಗೈರೇನು ತನಿಖಿ ಮಾಡಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಯಲ್ಲೆ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಯಾವ ಬಗೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಬರೆಯದೆ ಇರಬಾರದು. ನಂತರ ಅದನ್ನ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನಿಖಿ ಪೂಡಿ ಬ್ಲಾಕವಾರಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳುಮಾಡಿ ಆಯಾಯ ಸರ್ಕಲ್‌ನಂತೆ ಜವಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಂತರ ನಂ. 6ನೇ ನಮೂನೆಯಂತೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಲ್‌ಗಳ ಲಿಖ್ಕ ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡಿ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು; ಮತ್ತು ಬಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನೂ, ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟನ್ನೂ ಆಯಾಯ ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

14. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರ್ ಸಹ ತನ್ನ ತುಕಡೀಗೆ ಕೀರಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮನೆಗೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ವಗೈರೆಯನ್ನ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿಯೇ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಂದಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು.

15. ಈ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯುವ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಿಗೆ 'ಷಡ್ಯೂಲ್' ಯಂದು ಹೆಸರು. ಅವನ್ನ ಬುಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೊಲದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೆ. ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೇ ಹಾಳೆಗಳುಗಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವನ್ನ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬುಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವದೇನಂದರೆ–

(1) ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರನು ಬರೆಯುವ ವಿಧಾನದ ವಿವರ ಕಂಡ ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕಿದ ರೂಲ್ಸ್.
(2) ಬರೆಯುವ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನ ತೋರಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಪತ್ರ.
(3) ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರರು ಪ್ರಾಯೋಣ ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾದ ಸವಾಲ್‌ಗಳು.
(4) ಬಂದು 'ಬ್ಲಾಕ' ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಾಳೆಗಳು.
(5) ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಾಟು ವಗೈರೆಗಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬರೀ ಹಾಳೆಗಳು.
(6) ಆ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿಗೆ ಗೋಪ್ಯಾರೆ ಅಥವಾ ತೇರೀಜಿನ ನಮೂನೆ.
(7) ಮುಖಪರ್ದು.

ಈ ಷಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ಗಳಬುಕ್ಕನ್ನ, 1ಕ್ಕೆ 75 ಹಾಳೆ, ಮತ್ತೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ 40, 3ನೇದಕ್ಕೆ 30, 4ನೇದಕ್ಕೆ 10, ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 4 ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಲದಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಒಂದು ಬುಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬ್ಲಾಕ ಪೂರಾ ಬರಿಯಲು ಸಾಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಬುಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವಣಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಕಡೇದಾದ 10 ಪತ್ರವುಳ್ಳದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರತಿ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

16. ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರನೂ, ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರ್ ಸಹ ಈ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಸವಾಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ವಗೈರೆಗಳನ್ನ ನೋಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಂದಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು.

ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರಿಗಳು, ಯಣಕೆದಾರ್ರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ನೆಂಬರು ಹಾಕುವದು ಮೊದಲಾದ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದಾಗಿಯೇ ತನಿಖಿ ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರ್ ಕೆಲಸದಮೇಲೆ ಛಾರ್ಜ್‌ಸೂಪರ್‌ಟಿಂಡೆಂಟರು ಅಜಮಾಯಿಷಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ತನಿಖೆಯನ್ನೂ ಆಖೈರ್ ಸೆಸನಿಗೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿಯೇ ಮಾಡೇಕೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ನಂತರ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಸಾವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು.

17. ಈ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಯಾವ ತರಗತಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಬರೀ ಹುಕುಂ ಮಾತುವವರ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ತೃಪ್ತರಾಗಿರಬಾರದು ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಂದನ್ನೂ ಖುದ್ದು ನೋಡಿ ಮೇಲ್‌ವಿಚಾರಣೇ ಮಾಡಿ ಕ್ರಮದಂತೆ ನಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರೀ ಕಾರೀಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯನ್ನಾದರೂ ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಂನಿಲೂ ಬಿಡವೆ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ ಮಾಡುವದೇ ಮುಖ್ಯ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ.

18. ಮೇಲೆ ವಿವರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, 1891ನೇ ಜನವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳ 2ನೇ ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾಯ ತುಕಡಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರು ತನ್ನ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಂಬರ್‌ವಾರ್ ಹೋಗಿ, ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವೇಸ್ತಕವಾರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನ ಕೇಳಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರೂಲ್ಸಿನಂತೆ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ತಯಾರಾದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಿಗೆ "ಪ್ರಿಲಿಮಿನರಿ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್" ಯಿಂದು ಹೆಸರು. ಇದು ತಯಾರಾಗುವಾಗಲೂ ನಂತರವೂ ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರ್, ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ಟಿಂಡೆಂಟರು ಸಹ ಗವ್ತ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೀಮಾಡಿ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನ ತಿದ್ದುತ್ತಾ, ಕೈ ಬಿಟ್ಟದ್ದನ್ನ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಪರಿಷ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪಪರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಿಲಿಮಿನರಿ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡನ್ನ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 1ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿಗೆ ಪೂರೂಮಾಡಿ ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಂತರ ಆಯಾಯ ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ಆಫಿಸರುಗಳು ಆ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡನ್ನ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 26ಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ತನಿಖೀಮಾಡಿ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನ ತಿದ್ದಿ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು. ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆಖೈರ್ ಸೆಸನ್ ತಾರೀಖಾದ 1891ನೇ ಇಸವಿ 26ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿಗೆ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ಯಾವದೂ ಬಾಕಿ ಥಾ ಲೋಪವಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ತಯಾರಾಗುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡೇದಿನದ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರನ ಸಂಗಡ ಆಯಾಯ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತನಾದ ಬಬ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥನನ್ನ ಕುಮ್ಮಕ್ಕು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

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19. ಈ ಪ್ರಿಲಿಮಿನೆರಿ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಯಾ ಲೆಖ್ತ ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡುವ ತನಕ ಆಯಾಯ ಗ್ರಾಮ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಯೇಣ ಈ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅವರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿ ವಿಧಾಯಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮ ನೌಕರರಿಂದಲೂ, ಇತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ನೌಕರರಿಂದಲೂ, ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರಿಂದಲೂ ನಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಂಬಳ ಮೊದಲಾದ್ದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪತಕ್ಕ ದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ.

20. ಆದರೆ, ತಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳು ತಿಕ್ಕದೇ ಇರುವ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ಆಯಾಯ ಡಿಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನರುಗಳು ಯುಕ್ತವಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ಜನಗಳನ್ನ ನೇಮಿಸುವರು.

21. ಹೊಳೆ ಉಕ್ತಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಜಾತ್ರೆ, ಉತ್ಸವ ವೈಗೈರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇರುವ ಜನಗಳ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿಯನ್ನ ಸದರಿ ರಾತ್ರೆ ತೆಗಿಯುವತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನರು ಸ್ಪೆಷಲಾಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥಾ ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳು ಆ ತಾರೀಖಿಗೆ ಸರಿಬಾಗಿ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಬರುವದಾದರೆ ಮುಂದಾಗಿಯೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರು ವಗೈರೇರನ್ನ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿರಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಅವರವರ ಮನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊರಟು, ಆ ರಾತ್ರೆ ಎಣಿಕೆ ನಡಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೇರದೇ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಾರ್ಗಸ್ಥರನ್ನ ಕೈ ಬಿಡದಂತೆ ಇರುವ ಉದ್ದಿಶ್ಯ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅವಧರಳ್ಳ ಆಗುವ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಕಾಲುದಾರಿ, ಜಂಗಲ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರನ್ನ ಮುಂದಾಗಿಯೇ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿರಬೇಕು.

22. ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರಿಂದ ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡೇಕಾದ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಹೊರತು, ಯೂರೋಪಿರ್ಯ, ಯೂರೇಷಿರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ನೇಟಿವ್ ಯಾನೇ ಸ್ವದೇಶಸ್ಥರ ಪೈಕಿ ಗಣ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರಾಗಿರುವವಗೆ ಅಲಾಹಿದಾ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೆ. ಅವರ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ರೂಲ್ಸನ್ನ ಛಾಪಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ 1891ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 26ನೇ ರಾತ್ರೆ ಆ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲನ್ನ ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾರನೇ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರವರ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರ ಕೈಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರು ಅದನ್ನ ತನ್ನ ಬುಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಕೀಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಯೂರೋಪಿರ್ಯ ಮೊದಲಾದವರ ಬಂಗಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಅವರಪರ ನೇಟಿವ್ ನೌಕರ ವಗೈರೇರ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿಯನ್ನ ಇತರರಂತೆ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರೇ ಭರದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲನ್ನ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಬರಿಯಲು ಯಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನರು ಯುಕ್ತಾನುಸಾರ ಕೇವಲ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯಿಂದ ವಿರಳವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

23. ಈ ಸೆನಸಸ್ ನಡಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಇದನ್ನ ಅತಿ ಜರೂರಿಯಾತಾದ್ದೆಂಬ ಗವರ್ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಮರು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವಾಗದಂತೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ನೌಕರರು ಮೊದಲಾದವರಿಗೆ ಪೂರಾ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವಂತೆ ಜನಾಬಂಧಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಈ ಡಿಸಂಬರ್ ಆಖೈರ ವಳಗೆ ಪ್ರೂರೈಸಬೇಕು.

24. ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನ ಲೋಪವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ನಡಿಸಲು ಆಯಾಯ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಮಲದಾರ್ರು ಪೂರಾ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರ್ ವಗೈರೆ ಸೆನಸಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನ ಜವಾಬಿಸಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಅವರಿಗೂ ತಮಿಗೂ ಈ ರೂಲ್ಸುಗಳ ವಿಷಯತ್ತನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನೂ ಮುಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಪೂರೈಸಬೇಕು.

25. ಈ ಸೆನಸಸಿಗಾಗಿ ಯೇರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 26ನೇ ರಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಲ್ಲರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದು, ವೀಸವನ್ನ ಇಟ್ಟುಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರ ವಗೈರೆ ಸೆನಸಸ್ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥರು ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವರು ಕೇಳುವದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಸದುತ್ತರಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕುಮ್ಮಕ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಆ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಢಂಡೋರ ಹಾಕಿಸಬೇಕು.

26. ಈ ಬ್ಯೆ ಸೆನಸಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಯಂಬ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಕೊಡ್ಲೆ ಜಾರೀಲಿ ತರಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ತಾರೀಖು 15ನೇ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 1890.

ಸ್ 1890ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 10ನೇ ಮರ್ಕುಮಿನ 14ನೇ ನಂಬರುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಆಫೀಸಿನ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರೆನುಸರಿಸಿ—ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರೀ ತೆಗೆಯುವ ತಸಿಲ್ದಾರ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರುಗಳು, ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಪಡಿಸುವದೇನಂದರೆ :—

2. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರೀ ತೆಗೆಯುವ ವೇಳೆ, ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ಯಾನೇ ಎಣಿಕೇ ಪತ್ರದ 5ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರವರ 'ಜಾತಿಯ ಪ್ರೊಳಗೆದೆದ ತಪಶೀಲ್ ಬರೆದ ತರುವಾಯ, ಅದೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ 'ಗೋತ್ರ' ಮತ್ತು 'ಕಾಖೆ' ಫಲಾನೇದೆಂದು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. 'ಕಾಖೆ' ಅಂದರೆ ಋಗ್ವೇದಿ, ಯಜುರ್ವೇದಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಮವೇದಿ ಯಂಬುವದು. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನ ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕು.

3. ಶ್ರೀವೈಷ್ಣವರು ಅಂದರೆ ರಾಮಾನುಜ ಮತಸ್ಥರ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನ 3ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಪಶೀಲ್ ಬರೆದ ನಂತರ ಗಂಡಸಿಗೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಂಗಸಿಗೇ ಆಗಲಿ, "ತೆಂಗಲೆ" ಯವರೇ ಅಥವಾ "ವಡಫಲೆ" ಯವರೇ ಯಂಬದನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು.

4. ಸ್ಮಾರ್ತರ ಪೈಕಿ ಭಾಗವತ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿರುವಂಥಾವರಿಗೆ "ಭಾಗವತ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ" ಯಂದು 3ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ತಪಶೀಲಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು.

ತಾರೀಖು 9ನೇ ನವೆಂಬರ್ 1890.

ಸ್ 1890ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಜುಲೈ 23ನೇ ಮರ್ಕುಮಿನ 1ನೇ ನಂಬರ್ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ, 1891ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 26ನೇ ರಾತ್ರೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸೆನಸಸ್ ಅಂದರೆ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರೀ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೊಕರರ್ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುವ ಸ್ಥಳಿ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರುಗಳು ನಡಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನ ಇದರಡಿ ವಿಧಿನೋಡಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ.

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ಪ್ರಥಮ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡಿನ ಕ್ರಮ.

1. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರೂ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ ಅಮಲ್‌ದಾರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ಇಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರೆ ಮೂಲಕ, ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೀಸ್ತುಗುಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಲಗತ್ತು ಇರುವ ನಿ

ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ವ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನ ಮಾಹಿ ಬಂಧನೆ ವಗೈರೆಯನ್ನೂ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಂದಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡ ತಗುವಾಯ,
ಯತ್ತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಣ ವ ಬ್ಲಾಕತನಿಬೀ. ತಾನು ಯಾವ ಸರ್ಕಲಿಗಾಗಿ ಪೊಕರರ್ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರುತ್ತಾನೋ ಆ ಸರ್ಕಲಿಗೆ ಕೇರಿ
ದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಬ್ಲಾಕ ಅಂದರೆ ಪುಕಡಿಯ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರ್ ಯಾನೆ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರ
ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೂ ನಿಬಂಧನೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ನಂಬರು ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ
ಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬಿದನ್ನ ಖುದ್ದು ತನಖೀ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

2. ಈ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಸರ್ಕಲಿಗೆ ಕೇರಿದ ದರೋಬಸ್ತು ಬ್ಲಾಕಗಳಿಗೂ ಗಸ್ತ್ ಮಾಡಿ ನಂಬರು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪ
ಟ್ಟಿರುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನ ತನಿಖೇ ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರ ಬ್ಲಾಕಲಿಸ್ಟ್
ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಅಜಮಾಯಿಷಿ. ಯಾನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬರ್‌ವಾರಾಗಿ ಆಯಾಯಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಟ್ಟ
ಡದ ತರಹೇ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮೂದಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿಕೊ
ಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ತನಿಖೆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪುಕಂಡು ಬಂದದ್ದನ್ನ ತಿದ್ದಿ ಸರಿಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸಾಗೆ ಅಜಮಾಯಿಷಿ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ, ವಾಸ
ವಾಗಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳು, ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕಾಯಂ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳವಲ್ಲದೇ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಛತ್ರ, ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ, ಮುಸಾಫರಖಾನೆ
ವಗೈರೆ ಯಾವ ಕಟ್ಟಡವೂ ತಪ್ಪಿ ಹೋಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇರಿದ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇ
ಶದಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಎಣಿಕೆಯಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಥಮಖಾನೇಪುಮಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಆಖೈರ್ ಖಾನೇಪುಮಾರಿಯ
ಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ತಪ್ಪಿ ಹೋಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಬ್ಲಾಕಿಗೆ ಕೇರಿದ ಹೊಲಗೇರಿ, ಕೊರಚರು, ಡೊಂಬರುಗಳ ಗುಡಿಸಲುಗಳು,
ಇವುಗಳಿಗೂ ನಂಬರು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವದನ್ನೂ ಎಣಿಕೇ ಮಾಡುವದನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಖುದ್ದು ತನಖೀ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹೊಲ
ಗೇರಿಗೂ, ಮಾದಿಗೇರಿಗೂ ಹೋಗುವದು ನಿಷಿದ್ಧವೆಂಬ ಸಬಬಿನಿಂದ ಈ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನ ಫಡಬೋಇಯಾಗಿ
ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು.

3. ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರ ಪ್ರಥನು ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಅಂದರೆ, 1891ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಜನವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರನು ಬರೆಯುವ
ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಪರವೈಜರನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಜಾತಿವಾರು 4 ಅಥವಾ
ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನ ಖತಾಯತಿಯ ತನಿಖಿ. 5 ಮನೆಯ ಎಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನ ಖುದ್ದು ನಿಂತು ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆನಂತರ, ಪ್ರತಿ
ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನ 1ರ ಲಾಗಾಯತು 14 ಮೀಸ್ತುಗುಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರದಿರುವ ತಪಶೀಲಗ
ಳು ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿವಿಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಬ್ಲಾ
ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಪರವೈಜರು ಖುದ್ದು ಹೋಗಿ ಆಯಾಯ ಮನೆಯ ಜನಗಳು ಬರೆಸಿರುವ ತಪಶೀಲ
ನ್ನ ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲನ್ನ ಇಟ್ಟುಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಸದರೀ ಜನಗಳ ಪುಖಿತಃ ಮೊಕಾಬಿಲೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ತಪಶೀಲ್ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರು
ವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯ ಉಂಟುದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅಥವಾ ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿಗೆ ದಾಖಲಾಗದೇ ಮನೆಗಳು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಹೋಗ್ಯಿ ಇವೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬಂದಾ
ಗ್ಯೂ, ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಪರವೈಜರು ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇದ್ದು, ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂಶಯ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿ
ಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಹೇಳಿ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ರೂಬರೂ ಸರಿಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ದಾಖಲಾಗದೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿರುವ ಜನಗಳ
ವಿಷಯವಾದ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನ ಸಹ ಬರಿಸಬೇಕು.

4. ಹೀಗೆ ತಯಾರಾದ ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರರುಗಳಿಂದ 1891ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಜನವರಿ 20 ರೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್
ವಾರ್ ವ ನಂಬರುವಾರಾಗಿ ಜಮಾಯಿಸಿ, ಸೂಪರವೈಜರು ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನ
ಪ್ರಥಮ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡನ್ನ ತನಿಖೀನಿಶಿ ವಾಪ ಖುದ್ದು ತನಿಖೀ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ಗಳ ಕೆಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ರುಜು ಮಾ
ಸ ಮಾಡುವಿಕೆ. ಡಿ ಆಯಾಯೆ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಜನವರಿ ಆಖೈರವಳಗೆ ವಾಪಸು ತಲ
ಪಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಆಖೈರು ಸೆಸಸನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮ.

5. ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ತನಖೀಯಾಗಿ ವಾಪಸು ಮಾಡೋಣಾದ ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ಗಳು 1891ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ಗುರ್ರೇ
ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಯಾಯ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರ ಸುಫರ್ದಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರಬೇಕಾದ್ದಲ್ಲ
ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರಿನ ಆಖೈರು ತನಿಖಿ. ದೆ ಸದರೀ 26ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ 6 ಘಂಟೆವಳಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಇನ್ಯೂ
ಮರೇಟರೂ ತನ್ನೆ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದು ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನ ಸಿ
ದ್ಧ ಪಡಿಸಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರ್‌ಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ
ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿಸಿರುವ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲನ್ನ ಆದಿನ ರಾತ್ರಿಯೇ ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಧರ್ಮಶಾಲೆ, ಛತ್ರ,
ಚಾವಡಿ, ಮುಸಾಫರಬಂಗ್ಲೆ ವಗೈರಾದ ಜಾಗಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣೀಕರಾಗಿ ಬಂದು ಉಳದಿರುವ ದರೋಬಸ್ತು ಜನಗಳ
ನ್ನೂ ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿಗೆ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರು ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆದಿನ ರಾತ್ರಿಯೇ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಬ್ಲಾಕಗಳ
ನ್ನ ಗಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕುಮ್ಮಕ್ಕು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

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6. ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಸೆನ್ಸಸ್ ಆದ ಮಾರನೇ ದಿನವೆಂಬ 27ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ದಿವಸ ಮುಂಜಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನ ಆಯಾಯ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರುಗಳು ಆಯಾಯ ನಂಬರಿನ ಮನೆಗಳ ಯಜಮಾನರಿಂದ ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗದುಕ್ಕೊಂಡದ್ದನ್ನ ಸೂಪರವೈಜರುಗಳು ತನಿಖೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಒಂದುವ್ಯಾಳೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬಾರ್ಮಾಡದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟರತಕ್ಕ ತಪಶೀಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಾರ್ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಆ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರ ಬುಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇರಿಸಿ ಗೋಷ್ವಾರೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನ ಅಜಮಾಯಿಸುವಿಕೆ.

7. ಈ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 26ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಆಖೈರು ಖಾನ್ಸೇಷುಮಾರೀ ನಡೆದ ಮಾರನೇ ದಿವಸ, ಸೂಪರವೈಜರು ತನ್ನ ಸರ್ಕಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಒಂದು ಮಧ್ಯ ಜಾಗಾದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾನು ಇದ್ದುಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರುಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಬುಕ್ಕಿಗಳನ್ನ ಬರಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಅವರುಗಳಿಂದ ಗೋಷ್ವಾರೇ ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯ್ಯಾಂದರೆ,—ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರು, ಪ್ರತಿ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಬಾಬತು ವಾಸವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮನೆಗಳು ಕಾಯಂ ವಾಸಸ್ಥರ ಗಂಡು ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಗಾಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವವರ ಗಂಡು ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನ ಪೇರೆ ಪೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ತೇರೀಜ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಂಥಾ ತೇರೀಜುಗಳನ್ನ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಟಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದು ಸೂಪರವೈಜರ ವಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನ, ಸೂಪರವೈಜರ್ ತನ್ನ ವಕದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ಅದೇ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲನ್ನೇ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆತನಿಂದ ಪುನಃ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಬಾಬುವಾರು ತೇರೀಜ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಉಭಯ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರುಗಳ ತೇರೀಜುಗಳೂ ತಾಳೇಬಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನ ಕೂಡ್ಲೆ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನ ಗೋಷ್ವಾರೆ ತಖ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹರದೋ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರುಗಳ ರುಜಾನೀ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲನ್ನ ತನ್ನ ಸುಫರ್ದಿಗೆ ತೆಗದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇದೇ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೇ ದರೋಬಸ್ತು ಎಣಿಕೇ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಬುಕ್ಕುಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಈ ಇಸ್ತಿಹಾರಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತು ಇರುವ ನಮೂನೆಯಂತೆ ಸೂಪರವೈಜರು ತನ್ನ ಸರ್ಕಲಿನ ತಖ್ತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೋಷ್ವಾರೆಮಾಡಿ ಆ ತಖ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಸಬಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಿಸದಂತೆ ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಮಲ್ದಾರ್‌ರಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ತಲಪಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಗೋಷ್ವಾರಾ ತಖ್ತಾ.

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಯಾ ಕಸಬಾ ವಗೈರೆಯ ಹೆಸರು.	ಬ್ಲಾಕ್		ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ನಂಬರು.	ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.			ಕಾಯಂವಾಸಸ್ಥರು.			ಹಂಗಾಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವವರು ಯಾ ಆಗಾಮಿಕರು.		
	ನಂಬರು ಯಾ ಅಕ್ಷರದ ಗುರ್ತು.	ಬುಕ್ಕು ನಂಬರು.		ಗಂಡಸರು.	ಹೆಂಗಸರು.	ಟೋಟಲ್.	ಗಂಡಸರು.	ಹೆಂಗಸರು.	ಟೋಟಲ್.	ಗಂಡಸರು.	ಹೆಂಗಸರು.	ಟೋಟಲ್.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಮಲ್ದಾರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರ ಬಳಿಗೆ

ಸ್ಯ 1891ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ತಿಂಗಳ ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರವಾನೆ.

ನೇ ನಂ॥ ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಸೂಪರವೈಜರ್.

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ಮೊಕ್ಕಾಂ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾ, ತಾರೀಖು 27ನೇ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 1890.

ಸನ್ 1890ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 22ನೇ ಮರ್ಕುಮಿನ 17ನೇ ನಂಬರುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಆಫೀಸಿನ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರನುಸರಿಸಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಶೀಮೆಯ ದರೋಬಸ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರ್ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥರು, ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರೀ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನಗಳ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಚರಣೇಬಗ್ಯೆ ಇದರಡೀ ನಮೂದಾಗುವ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ.

1. ಗಾವಗಾನೇಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಖೈರು ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರೀ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು, 1891ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಫಿಬ್ರವರಿ 26ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ರಾತ್ರೆ ಅಂದರೆ ರೈತರು, ಇತರ ಜನರೂ ಸಹ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೊಲ ಗದ್ದೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಜಾಗಾಗಳಿಂದ ವಾಪಸ್ ಬಂದು ಶೇರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವಂತೆ ಸೂರ್ಯಾಸ್ತಮಯವಾದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳದಿಂಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾಲೇ ಷುರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

2. ಷಹರ್ ಜಾಗಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಕಸಬಾ ಜಾಗಾಗೆಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರೀ ಎಣಿಕೆಯು ಆ ದಿನ ರಾತ್ರಿಯೇ ಸುಮಾರು 9 ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ಷುರುವಾಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

3. ಸದರೀ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರೀ ತೆಗಿಯುವ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ದರೋಬಸ್ತು ಷಹರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಕಸಬಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ದಾಖಲೀ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಸಮಸ್ತ ಜಾತಿಯ ಜನರೂ ಆಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗದೇ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದುಕ್ಕೊಂಡು, ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರರು ಆಯಾಯ ಜಾಗಾಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಎಣಿಕೇ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನ ಬರದುಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸ ಪೂರಯಿಸಿಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೂ, ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಕಿ ಅಥವಾ ದೀಪಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರ್ರು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರೀ ಲೆಖ್ಕದ ತಯಾರೀ ಬಗ್ಯಾಗಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನೂ, ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರೀ ಕಾನೂನಿನ 7ನೇ ಸಕ್ಷನನುಸರಿಸಿ, ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

4. ಪ್ರಥಮ ಮತ್ತು ಆಖೈರು ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿ ತೆಗಿಯುವ ಕಾಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರತಿ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರಿಗೆ ಬೆಳಕು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಯೂ, ಶಾಯಿದವತಿ ವಗೈರೆಗಳನ್ನ ಸಂಗಡ ತೆಗದುಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಯೂ, ಒಬ್ಬ ಗ್ರಾಮ ನೌಕರ ಅಥವಾ ಜವಾನ ಅಥವಾ ರೈತನ ಕುಮ್ಮಕ್ಕನ್ನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಶಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಜಾಗಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರರ ಶಾಯಿ ದವತಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಬರವಣಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನ ಸಂಗಡ ತೆಗದುಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಝಾಡಮಾಲೀ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಂಣ ನೌಕರರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕುಮ್ಮಕ್ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

5. ಪ್ರಥಮ ಮತ್ತು ಆಖೈರು ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರೀ ತನಿಖೀ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರುಗಳು ಗಾವಗಾನೇಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಷ್ತು ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಯಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬದಸ್ತೂರು ಕುಮ್ಮಕು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರ ಸಂಗಡ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಜವಾನರಾಗಲಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಜವಾನರಾಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಜನರಾಗಲಿ, ಅನುಕೂಲವಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

6. ಬರುವ ಫೆಬ್ರವರೀ 26ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರುವ ಸಂತೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತೂ ಪರಿಷೆ ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದು ಆ ದಿವಸ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿಯೇ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ವಾಪಸ್ ಬಾರದೆ ಇರುವಂಥಾ ಜನರು ಅವರುಗಳ ಎಣಿಕೆ ಪೂರಯಿಸುವವರಿವಿಗೂ ಆಯಾಯ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂದು ತಾಕೀದ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

7. ಆಖೈರ್ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿಯ ರಾತ್ರೆ ಗಾಡೀಯವರು ಮೊದಲಾದ ಪ್ರಯಾಣೀಕರು, ಎಣಿಕೇ ಪೂರಯಿಸುವವರಿವಿಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಜಾಗಾಗಳನ್ನ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗದಂತೆ ತಾಕೀದ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಬಂದು ದಫಾ ಎಣಿಕೇ ಆದ ತರುವಾಯ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ದಫಾ ಎಣಿಕೇ ಆಗದಂತೆ, 15ನೇ ನಂಬರು ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರನುಸರಿಸಿ, ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರರು ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಟಿಕೆಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

8. ಜಂಗಲ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಇರುವಂಥಾ ಕಾಡು ಜನರು, ಅಮೃತಮಹಲ್ ಕಾವಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದನದ ಕಾವಲ್‌ಗಾರರು, ಈಚಲು ವನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಈಡಿಗರು ಯಾನ ಶೇಂದಿ ಇಳಿಸುವವರು, ಇಂಥಾ ಇತರ ಜನರು ಆಖೈರು ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿಯ ರಾತ್ರೆ ಎಣಿಕೇ ಬಗ್ಯಾಗಿ ಆಜುಬಾಜು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಾಗುವಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥಾ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಲ್ಲದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಚುನಾಯಿಸಿ ಮೊಕರರ್ರಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರರು ಅದೇ ರಾತ್ರೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಆ ಮಾರನೇ ದಿನ ಪ್ರಾತಃಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಆಯಾಯ ಜನರಿರುವ ಜಾಗಾಗಳಿಗೇನೇ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನ ಎಣಿಕೇ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ತಾರೀಖು 5ನೇ ಜನವರಿ 1891.

(1) 1891ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 26ನೇ ರಾತ್ರೆ ತೆಗಿಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಸೆನ್ಸಸ್ ಯಾನೇ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರರು ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಬಗೆಯವರನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಶೂದ್ರರೆಂದು ಬರದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು.

(2) ಆಯಾಯ ಜಾತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕುಲ ಅಥವಾ ಕುಲದ ರೂಢವಾಗಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು 4ನೇ ಹೆಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಬಳಭೇದ ವಗೈರೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ 5ನೇ ಹೆಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬಹು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯವರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಳಭೇಧಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ.

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ಉದಾಹರಣೆ.

4ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕು.	5ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕು.
ವಕ್ಕಲಿಗ.	ಗಂಗಡಿಕಾರ-ವಕ್ಕಲಿಗ.
ಕುರುಬ.	ಹಾಲುಕುರುಬ.
ಲಿಂಗಾಯತ.	ಬಣಜಿಗ.
ಲಿಂಗಾಯತ.	ಸಾದ.
ಡಿಟೋ	ನೊಣಬ.
ಬ್ಯಾಡ.	ಮೂಚಿಬ್ಯಾಡ.
ಹೊಲೆಯ.	ಕೊಂಗಹೊಲೆಯ.
ಪಾಂಚಾಳ.	ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿ.

ವಗೈರೆ.

(3) ಶಿವಾಚಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಲಿಂಗಾಯತ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮತ ಪ್ರಭೇದವೆಂಬ 3ನೇ ಹೆಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಜಾತಿಯೆಂಬ 4ನೇ ಹೆಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, 'ಲಿಂಗಾಯತ' ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. 5ನೇ ಹೆಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿಯ ಒಳಭೇದಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕು ಸಾದ, ನೊಣಬ, ಕೋರಿಕಟ್ಟೆ, ಬಣಜಿಗ ವಗೈರೆ ಒಳಭೇದದವರಲ್ಲವೆ ಯಂದು ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳದು ಬರಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಜಾರೀ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸೆಟಲ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಇದರಿಂದ ವಿಧಿಸಿದೆ.

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GENERAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th January 1891.

No. 357.—It is hereby notified for general information that in pursuance of the provisions contained in Regulation No. V of 1890, * * * * a general Census of the population of the Mysore Province will be taken on the night of the 26th February 1891.

2. It will be the duty of all Government officers as well as non-officials, who have been and who may hereafter be entrusted with the Census, which should be regarded as a work of paramount importance while it lasts, to see that the rules and instructions, published for the conduct and guidance of Census officers in taking the Census, are carried out with efficiency and accuracy, as required by Section 4, Clause 3, of the said Regulation. And, under Section 6 of the same, every Census officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Superintendent of Census in Mysore, he may be directed to ask.

3. In view to afford aid to the persons who may be appointed as Census officers, the Government directs that, as per separate orders already issued, the services of officials of all Departments connected with the Administration be made available for the purposes of the ensuing Census. In carrying out this important measure, the Government also relies upon the willing co-operation of all classes of the people.

4. The rules for the guidance of the Enumerators and the standard questions which may be put by them to the people to be enumerated are re-published for general information under Section 6 of the Census Regulation No. V of 1890.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

A.—THE FIRST ROUND (PRELIMINARY RECORD.)

1. Beginning from the of 1891, you will visit every house in your block to which a separate number has been affixed, in the order in which they are entered in the list in your book, and enter in the schedules in that book every person residing in those houses in the manner prescribed below.

2. You must use black ink, and write very clearly in the character you know best.

3. You must take a fresh page for each house. If there are more than eight persons in a house, you should continue the entries for that house on the next page, repeating at the top of that page the number of the house in question, with the word 'continued' after it in brackets. You must never begin the entries for a fresh house in the middle of a page, but should leave the unused lines blank.

4. If the entry for any person in any of the columns of the schedule be the same as that for the person entered on the line above, you must repeat the entry and never write the word "ditto," or make dots.

5. If one of the houses on the list be found unoccupied, you should write the word 'empty' after the number of that house on the top of the form.

6. You are to enter all persons who ordinarily live and take their meals from the house, even though any of them may be, at the time of your visit, absent for a short time at the bazar, town, watching crops, fishery, (or even for a few days at a wedding or on a pilgrimage, provided they are to be back at the house before the 26th February). After the residents, you should enter the visitors, if any, stopping in the house, [but not such as or only there for a day or two, as for a wedding, &c., and will not remain there till the 26th February]. In dharmshalas, chatrams, musafirkhanas, Travellers' Bungalows, serais or temples, you should enter on this occasion only those who usually live there and not travellers, &c., stopping only a day or a night or so in the building.

7. Before beginning to make these entries, you must read carefully the rules for filling up each column which are printed on the next page and also the specimen schedule on the page opposite those rules.

8. You should point out to the Supervisor entries about which you are in doubt, and receive his instructions. You must have completed all the entries in your block by the of 1891.

B.—THE SECOND ROUND (FINAL RECORD).

9. At nightfall on the 26th February 1891, you will take this book as already filled in and again visit every house in your block in order.

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10. You must summon the chief number of each family residing in the house, and read over to him the entries made for his family in the schedule. You will strike out the entries for persons who are not present or who may have since died and fill up the form for any person now in the house who was not there when the first visit was made, such as guests, infants newly born, and others. You are to consider as present all living in or taking their meals from the house, even though any of them may be out fishing, or watching in the fields or at a shop, &c., for the night.

11. You must enter the word "Visitor" in column 1 after the names of all who are only in the house for a few days and do not ordinarily reside there.

12. If there be no room left on the schedule for the fresh entries abovementioned, you must take a fresh page at the end of your book, and enter on it the house number with the word 'continued' after it, *as prescribed in paragraph 3 above*.

13. Before you start on your round, you must see that you are yourself enumerated in the house where you are living.

14. You must make no alteration whatever in any entry against the name of any person unless you have to strike out the entries altogether because he or she is no longer present. When you so strike out a person, you must draw the line completely through all the entries following that person's name and not merely through column 1.

15. You must use red ink only for entries and erasures made on the round on the 26th February.

16. Whilst going on this round, you must visit every house marked "empty" in your book to see whether any person is now living there.

17. Before visiting as above all the dwelling-houses, you must go to the dharmsháls, chatrams, musáfirkhánas, serais, *encampments* and landing places, *where travellers rest for the night*, and enter all particulars in the schedules for the way-farers, boatmen, pilgrims, &c., you may find there, and strike out the entries already made against persons who are not now present. You should ascertain from the village watchmen if any wandering gang, &c., has come to pitch in your block, and if there be any such you should go and enumerate it as above prescribed for other persons.

18. If any householder in your block has been given a separate schedule, you should collect it on the morning of the 27th February, and after seeing that the rules have been complied with in filling up the columns, you should stitch or pin it into your book, next to the last schedule filled up by you.

19. After your book has been inspected by the Supervisor, you will prepare the short abstract printed on the back of the specimen schedule in it, as directed by the Supervisor, and he will not take charge of your book until he has certified it to be correct.

20. According to the Census Act, every person is legally bound to furnish you with such information as is necessary for filling up the schedule; but you are forbidden to ask for any information not required for the purposes of the Census, as, for instance, the amount of any person's income. Any enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the Census renders himself liable to punishment under the Census Act or the Penal Code.

C—*Rules for filling up the Schedule.*

Rule 1.—Column 1 (*Serial number and name*).—Enter first the chief resident member of the family, whether male or female, then the other members of the family and their resident servants, if any, and lastly, visitors or temporary residents, [after whose name write a (*V*) in brackets for "visitor"]. If there be any objection made to giving the name of a female, write the word 'female' in this column *(adding her relationship to some member of the household and filling up the rest of the columns for her as usual)*:—

If an infant has not yet been named, enter the word 'infant.' The enumerator is not to insist upon any female giving her own or her husband's name. The serial numbers must not be added till the final record.

Rule 2.—Column 2 (*Religion*).—Enter here the religion which each person returns:—

As—Hindu, Musalman, Jain, Christian, Parsi. Forest tribes who are not Hindus, Mussalmans, &c., should have the name of their tribe entered in this column, as Lambáni Sóliga Koracha, Domba, &c., Low castes, as Holaya (Paria), Madiga, &c., should be entered by the religion which they themselves return, and no dispute about it is to be raised.

Rule 3.—Column 3 (*Sect of religion*).—Enter the sect of religion followed by each person as they return it:—

As—Smárta, Vaishnava, Vallabhácharya, Lingáyet, &c., for Hindús; Sunni; Shiyya &c., for Musalmans; and for Christians enter whether Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian, &c. If the sect cannot be stated, enter "not returned" in this column, but do not leave it blank.

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Rule 4.—Column 4 (*Caste, &c.*).—Enter the caste of Hindus and Jains, and the tribes of those who have not castes, and the races of Christians, Budhists, &c.:—

As—Brámhana, Kshatriya, Vaisya, S'údra, Holaya (Paria), Madiga, &c., for Hindus; Pát'han, Mogal, &c., for Musalmans; Eurasian or Native Christian for Christians. Do not enter vague terms, such as, Hindustani, Marwadi, Punjabi, &c.

Rule 5.—Column 5 (*Sub-division of caste, &c.*)—If the caste has been entered in column 4, enter here the sub-division, as Murikuad, Brahachcharana, Badaganad of Brahmanás; Gangadikar Vakkaliga, Hallikar Vakkaliga of Súdras. If tribe, enter the clan; if race, enter the tribe or nationality.

Some races or castes may not return sub-divisions, and in their case, the entry in column 4 should be repeated, but this column must not be left blank. Native Christians, for instance, may be returned as Portuguese, East Indian, Madrasi, or by their caste, if recognised.

Rule 5 a.—Col. 5 a.—Enter in this column whether the person enumerated belongs to the 18 or 9 phanás. If the distinction of 18 or 9 phanás does not exist in the case of any caste or person, enter the words "*no distinction.*"

Rule 6.—Column 6 (*Male or Female*).—Enter here each person as either *Male or Female* even though you have written the word 'female,' in column 1 already.

Rule 7.—Column 7 (*Age*).—Enter the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word 'infant.'

If a person cannnot state his or her age exactly, the enumerator should ask the relations, or refer to some well-known event of local importance, or if the person be present, make a guess at the age from the appearance. He must never insist on seeing any female who is not voluntarily produced before him.

Rule 8.—Column 8 (*Marriage, &c.*)—Enter each person, whether infant, child or grown up, as either *married, unmarried* or *widowed.* This column must not be left blank for any one whatever age.

Children who have been married should be entered as married, even though they may not have begun to actually live with their wives or husbands. Persons who have been married, but have no wife or husband living, should be entered as widowed. The enumerator must accept the statement made by the person, or in the case of children, by their relatives.

(*a*) If the person is unmarried, say so in sub-column (*a*).

(*b*) If he or she is married, note the same in sub-column (i) under (*b*); and in sub-column (ii), show whether the person is married for the 1st, 2nd or 3rd time. In sub-column (iii) state approximately the age of the person at the time of 1st marriage.

(*c*) Enter in sub-column (i), under (*c*) if the person is a widower or widow; and sub-column (ii), state the probable age when he became a widower or she became a widow for the first time.

Rule 9.—Column 9 (*Parent-tongue*).—Enter the language which each person returns as ordinarily spoken in the household of that person's parents.

Rule 10.—Column 10 (*Birth-place*).—Enter the District and State in which each person was born, and, if the person be not born in the Mysore Province, add the name of the Province to the District of birth.

If the person be born out of India, enter the country as China, Kabul, Ceylon. The names of villages, Taluks, &c., are not to be given.

Rule 11.—Column 11 (*Occupation or means of subsistence*). [*Read this rule very carefully, and ask the Supervisor about all cases which seem doubtful to you*].—Enter here the exact occupation or means of livelihood of all males and females who do work or live on private property, such as house-rent, pension, &c. In the case of children and women who do no work, enter the occupation of the head of their family, or of the person who supports them, adding the word "dependant," but do not leave this column unfilled for any one, even an infant. If a person have two or more occupations, enter only the chief one, except when a person owns or cultivates land in addition to another occupation, when both should be entered.

No vague terms should be used, such as "service," "Government service," "shopkeeping," "writing," or "labour," &c.; but the exact service, the goods sold, the class of writing or labour must be stated. When a person's occupation is connected with agriculture, it should be stated whether the land is cultivated in person or all let to tenants (*if the land is partly cultivated by himself and partly sublet, it should be entered as cultivated in person*); if he be an agricultural labourer, it should be stated whether he be engaged by the month or year, or is a daily field labourer. Women who earn money by occupations, independent of their husbands, such as, selling firewood, cowdung-cakes, grass, or by rice-pounding, weaving or doing house work for wages, should be shown under those occupations. If a person makes

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the articles he sells, he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. If a person lives on alms, it should be stated whether he is a religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar. When a person is in Government, Railway, or Municipal service, the special service, should be entered first and the word Government or Municipal, &c, after; as, clerk—*Government*; sweeper—*Municipal*; labourer—*Railway*; Agent, cashier, &c.—*Bank*. If a person be temporarily out of employ, enter the last or ordinary occupation.

Rule 12.—Column 12 (*Instruction*).—Enter in this column against such person, whether grown up, child or infant, either *learning*, *literate* or *illiterate*. Enter all those as *learning* who are under instruction, either at home or at school or college. Enter as *literate* those who are able to both read and write any language, but are not under instruction as above. Enter as *illiterate* those who are not under instruction, and who do not know how to both read and write, or who can read but not write, or can sign their own name but not read.

Rule 13.—Column 13 (*Language known by literate*).—Enter here the language which those shown as *literate* in column 12 can both read and write, and if a person knows how to read and write English, as well as a vernacular, enter "English" also.

This column is to be left blank for those shown in column 12 as learning or illiterate, and except when English is known, only one language should be entered, that best known.

Rule 14.—Column 14 (*Infirmities*).—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column.

Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

In sub-column (*a*) enter only such persons as are deaf and dumb from birth: and those who are insane and blind of both eyes or suffering from corrosive leprosy, whether from birth or otherwise. In sub-column (*b*), enter only such as have become deaf and dumb subsequent to birth.

Rule 15.—Eunuchs, if any, should be returned as *Males*; and Prostitutes as *Unmarried*, but if they represent themselves as married, the same should be entered without question.

Standard Questions to be asked by the Census officer who fills up the Schedules.

Note.—These questions indicate the main points on which enquiries are to be made, but the instructions and rules must be carefully studied before the person filling up the schedules begins his task, so that if the answers first given to these questions do not contain the information required according to the rules, additional questions must be asked until the answers furnish that information.

PART I.—*Questions on the First Round.*

1. Who is the head of this family, residing here?
2. (Column 1).—What is your name and father's name?
3. (Column 2).—What is your religion?
4. (Column 3).—Do you belong to any special sect of that religion? If you do, to what sect?
5. (Column 4).—What is your caste [*tribe, race, &c.*]?
6. (Column 5).—What is the name of the branch of that caste [*tribe* or *race*] by which you are commonly known?
7. (Column 5 *a*).—Whether you belong to the 18 Phanás or the 9 Phanás.
8. (Column 7).—How old are you—that is, how many years have you completed?
9. (Column 8).—Have you ever been married? If married, whether for the 1st, 2nd or 3rd time, and what was your age at the first marriage? Have you a wife (or husband) now alive? If widowed, what was your age when your (wife or husband) died?
10. (Column 9).—What language was spoken in your father's household?
11. (Column 10).—In what District were you born? If it is not in the Province, in what province is it? If not in British Territory, in what State? If not in India, in what country?
12. (Column 11).—How do you get your living? If from the land, are you owner or tenant?

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If owner, do you cultivate any of your land, or let it all out? Have you any other occupation besides agriculture? If you have, what is it? If you have several occupations, which do you say is the principal one?

13. (Column 12).—Are you attending school or college, or being educated at home? If you are not, can you read and write?

14. (Column 13).—If you are no longer attending school or college, and can read and write, what language can you read and write best? Can you read and write English?

15. (Column 14).—Is any member of your family insane, deaf and dumb from birth, or totally blind or a leper? or is there any one who is only deaf and dumb now, but not from birth.?

Now tell me the names of all who are ordinarily living or taking their meals with you? First, the members of your family in order of age; next your servants who live with you; lastly, visitors stopping in the house? Are any of the visitors likely to be here on the 26th of February?* (If you object to telling the names of any of the females in the house, I will enter them by numbers only).

16. Now answer each question from 2 to 15 above, about each of the persons you have mentioned.

17. Are any of these persons supported by you without doing any work for themselves?

PART II.—*Questions on the Final Round.*

18. Listen while I read out the names of the persons entered as living in your house. Are all these persons alive? Has any one of them gone away, so that he is not living in or taking his meals from the house?

19. Is any one living in or taking his meals from your house who has come here since the entries were made, and who is not included in them? Has any child been born in your house since then?

20. If any person has so come, or child been born, answer all the questions 2 to 15 about each of such persons.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

REGULATION No. V OF 1890.

The following Regulation received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the twenty-fifth day of November 1890, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

A Regulation to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

Preamble.—Whereas it has been determined to take a census of the Territories of Mysore during the year 1891, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

1. *Title, extent and commencement.*—[1] This Regulation may be called the Mysore Census Regulation, 1890.

[2] It extends to the whole of the Territories of Mysore; and

[3] It shall come into force at once.

2. *Appointment of census officers.*—[1] The Government of Mysore may appoint any person, by name or by office, to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

[2] Persons so appointed shall be called census officers.

[3] The Government of Mysore may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census officers which is conferred by this section.

* The Hindu, Musalman or Burmese date had better be given if it is more intelligible to those concerned.

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3. *Proof of appointment of census officers and their status as public servants.*—[1] A declaration in writing signed by any officer authorized by the Government of Mysore in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

[2] All census officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

4. (*a*) *Discharge of duties of census officers in certain cases:*—[1] Every Military officer in command of any body of men belonging to His Highness the Maharaja's Military Forces,

(*b*) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(*c*) every keeper, secretary or manager of any choultry, hotel, boarding-house, lodging house or club, and

(*d*) every occupant of immovable property having at the time of the taking of the census not less than fifty persons employed under him, or living on or in such property;

shall, if so required by the District Magistrate, or by such officer as the Government of Mysore may appoint in this behalf by name or by office, perform such of the duties of a census officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of this house or present on or in such property, as such Magistrate or officer may, by written order, direct.

[2] All the provisions of this Regulation relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to all such persons while performing such duties, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under Section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

5. *Power of District Magistrate to call upon certain persons to give assistance.*—[1] The District Magistrate, or such officer as the Government of Mysore may appoint in this behalf by name or by office for any local area, may, by written order, call upon all owners and occupiers of land, tenure holders, farmers, and assignees of land-revenue, in his District or in such local area, as the case may be, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of the taking of the census on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees.

[2] Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, or their agents, shall be bound to obey it.

6. *Asking of questions by census-officers.*—Every census officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as by instructions issued in this behalf by the Government of Mysore and published in the official Gazzette, he may be directed to ask.

7. *Obligation to answer questions.*—Every person of whom any question is asked under the last foregoing section shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and that no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention

8. *Occupier to allow access, and permit affixing of numbers.*—Every person occupying any house, enclosure, or other place shall allow census officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable and shall allow them to paint on or affix to the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

9. *Occupier to fill up schedule.*—[1] Subject to such orders as the Government of Mysore may issue in this behalf, any census-officer may leave, or cause to be left, at any dwelling-house within the local area for which he is appointed, a schedule for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof with such particulars as the Government of Mysore may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part at the time of the taking of the census.

[2] When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates shall fill it up, or cause it to be filled up, to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the inmates of such house or part, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto, and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census officer or to such person as he may direct.

10. *Penalties.*—In any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) if a census officer, without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to act as such,

(*b*) if a census-officer intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return,

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(c) if any person refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief any question asked of him by a census officer which he is legally bound by Section 7 so to answer,

(d) if any person occupying any house, enclosure or other place refuses to allow a census officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by Section 8 to allow,

(e) if any person removes, obliterates, alters or injures before the thirty-first day of March 1891, any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census,

(f) if any occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of Section 9 or makes any false return under that section,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty Rupees.

11. *Jurisdiction in prosecutions.*—[1] The Government of Mysore may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Regulation may be instituted.

[2] Unless and until a notification is published under sub-section [1], all prosecutions under this Regulation shall be instituted before the District Magistrate.

[3] No prosecution under this Regulation shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of Government of Mysore or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by the Government of Mysore in this behalf by name or by office.

12. *Records of census not admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.*—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 no entry in any book, register or record made by a census officer in the discharg of his duty as such officer, and no entry in a schedule delivered under Section 9, shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

13. *Temporary suspension of local enactments and rules as to mode of taking census in Municipalities.*—Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any Municipality, the Municipal authority may, at the time appointed for the taking of the census of the Territories of Mysore during the year 1891, cause the census of the Municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorized by this Regulation.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore.

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HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.

(For Europeans and Eurasians). House No.

DISTRICT. CHARGE.

Subdivision or Town. } *Circle Supervisor.* }

Village or Ward. } *Block No. Enumerator.* }

Instructions.—The schedule on the next page is to be filled up under the Census Act by the head occupant of the house or tenement, for all Europeans and Eurasians stopping in the house or tenement on the night of the 26th February 1891, counting also as present persons ordinarily residing in the house but absent for a few hours on duty (except with a running train) and still taking their meals from the house. The head occupant aforesaid should deliver or have delivered the schedule, duly filled up and signed, to the Enumerator who will call for it on the morning of the 27th February. Every facility and aid is requested for the Enumerator who will probably make two visits to take the Census of the native servants and their families residing on the premises. Before filling up the schedule, the instructions on the last page of this form should be carefully read.

SPECIMEN SCHEDULE—(*See Instructions on next page*).

Serial Number and Name.	Religion.	Religious denomination.	Race.	Nationality.	Male or Female.	Age.	Married, Unmarried or Widowed.	Parent-tongue.	Birth-place.	Occupation or means of Subsistence.	Learning, Literate or Illiterate.	Language known by Literate.	Note Infirmities. (see Instructions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 A. F.	Christian	Church of England	European	English	Male	38	Married	English.	England	Surgeon, Government Service	Literate.	English.	Blind.
2 B. J.	Christian	Roman Catholic	Eurasian	British Indian	Female	27	Widow	English.	Calcutta	Government Pension	Literate.	English.	
3 D. S.	Jew	Jew	Jew	Austrian	Male	40	Unmarried	Polish.	Austria	Broker	Literate.	English.	
4 C. T.	Christian	Armenian	Armenian	British Indian	Male	Infant.	Unmarried	English.	Bombay	Lawyer's clerk.	Illiterate.	.....	
5 P. N.	Christian	American Italian	European	American	Male	48	Widower	English.	United States	Piecegoods Merchant	Literate.	English.	
6 A. M.	Christian	Presbyterian	European	Scotch	Male	28	Married	English.	Scotland	Tea-planter	Literate.	English.	
7 J. K.	Christian	Wesleyan	European	English	Male	32	Married	English.	Punjab	Engineer (Railway)	Literate.	English.	
8 H. S.	Christian	Lutheran	European	Swiss	Male	35	Unmarried	German.	Switzerland	Watchmaker	Literate.	German.	
9 M. O.	Christian	Roman Catholic	European	Irish	Female	14	Unmarried	English.	Malta	Army (Officer)	Learning.	.....	
10 I. V.	Christian	Greek Church	European	Russian	Male	52	Married	Russian.	Russia	Sailor	Illiterate.	.....	

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE SCHEDULE.

General.—Enter first the head of the family resident in the house on the night of the Census, then the rest of the members of the family, and lastly, visitors stopping in the house that night. The last column should be filled in only in case of a person afflicted with one of the four infirmities specified in the instructions below, and column 13 only for such as are shown as 'Literate' in column 12, but in every one of the other columns an entry should be made against the name of each person, no blanks being left. General and vague terms for sect and occupation should not be used. The word "Ditto" should not be used, but each entry made in full.

Column 1.—Enter the names in order, as prescribed above.

Column 2.—(*Religion*).—Enter the main Religion, as shown in the specimen schedule on the first page of this Form.

Column 3.—(*Religious denomination*).—Enter the sect or denomination, but do not use general terms, such as "Protestant," "Episcopalian," &c. If no sect be returned, enter the word "Unsectarian."

Column 4.—(*Race*).—Enter *European* (including Australian, Canadian, American, &c.), *Eurasian* or *Armenian*, *&c.*

Column 5.—(*Nationality*).—Enter the nationality to which the person considers himself or herself to belong.

Column 6.—(*Sex*).—Enter whether male or female.

Column 7.—(*Age*).—Enter the age *last* birthday, and against children of less than a year old, write "*Infant*."

Column 8.—(*Civil condition*).—Show whether each person is married, unmarried or widowed. Persons who have been married, but have no wife or husband living, should be shown as "widowed."

Column 9.—(*Parent-tongue*).—Enter the language ordinarily spoken in the household of the parent.

Column 10.—(*Birth-place*).—If born in India, give the District and province; if born out of India, the country, but do not enter the names of counties, towns or villages, except in the case of London, or of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Rangoon.

Column 11.—(*Occupation, &c.*).—Enter the occupation of all who do work of any sort, and the source of income of such as live on property, &c. For children of whatever age and for women who do no regular work for wages or profits enter the occupation of the head of the family or other person who support them. If a person has more than one occupation, enter the chief one only, unless one of the other occupations be landholding or cultivation, in which case both should be entered. General terms such as "Government" or "Railway *Service*," "Commerce," "Clerk," &c., should not be used, but the exact kind of service or dealing must be specified. Persons temporarily out of employ should be returned under their last or ordinary occupation.

Column 12.—(*Education*).—Enter as "Learning" all who are under instruction whether at home or at school or college. Those who are *not under instruction* but are able to both read and write should be shown as "Literate"; and those of whatever age who are not under instruction, and who do not know how to read and write, or who can read but not write, or who can only sign their own name, should be entered as "Illiterate."

Column 13.—(*Language known*).—No entry is to be made in this column except for those shown as "Literate" in column 12, in whose case English should here be specified, or the language, other than Indian vernaculars, which each person can both read and write.

Column 14.—(*Infirmities*).—If any person be (*a*) of unsound mind; (*b*) deaf-mute from birth, not from accident or disease; (*c*) totally blind; or (*d*) afflicted with the true or corrosive leprosy, an entry accordingly should be made in this column against that person's name.

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HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS).

HOUSE No. HEAD OF FAMILY

Serial No. and Name.	Religion.	Religious sect or denomination.	Race.	Nationality.	Sex.	Age.	Civil condition—married, unmarried, or widowed.	Parent-tongue.	Birth-place.	Occupation or means of Subsistence.	Learning, Literate or Illiterate.	Language known by Literate.	NOTE Infirmities. (see Instructions).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Certified to be a correct and complete return of all inmates in this my house (or tenement) on the night of the 28th February 1891.

(Signed)

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HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (FOR NATIVES.)

District. HEAD OF FAMILY

HOUSE No. TALUK HOBLI VILLAGE PAGE NO.

Serial Number and Name.	Religion.	Sect of Religion. (See Rule 3).	Caste of Hindus and Jains, Tribe or race of others (See Rule 4).	Sub-division of caste, &c. (See Rule 5)	Whether of the 18 'Phanda' or 9 'Phanda' (see Rule 5 (c)).	Male or female.	Age.	8 Married, unmarried or widowed. (a) Unmarried.	(b) Married. (i) If married, enter here.	(ii) Whether married 1st, 2nd or 3rd time.	(iii) Age at first marriage.	(c) Widowed. (i) If widowed, enter here.	(ii) Age at which widowed.	Parent-tongue.	Birth-District, Province or Country. (See Rule 10).	Occupation, or means of subsistence. (See Rule 11).	Learning, literate or illiterate.	Language known by literate. (See Rule 12).	14 Insane, Deaf-mute, totally Blind or leper. (see Rule 14). (a) Insane, Deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or leper.	(b) If only deaf and dumb now but not from birth, enter here.
1	2	3	4	5	5a	6	7							9	10	11	12	13		

Certified to be a correct and complete return of all inmates in this my house (or tenement) on the night of the 26th February 1891.

(Signed) _____

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ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾರ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ.

ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಲಗತ್ ಇರುವ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನ ಬರೆದು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸ್ಟೆಸಸ್ ಯಾನೇ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿ ಆಕ್ಟನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿ, ಮನೆ ಯಾ ಆವರಣದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಯಜಮಾನನ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, 1891ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಫಿಬ್ರವರಿ 26ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ರಾತ್ರೆ ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಕಾಯಮಾಗಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರನ್ನೂ (ರೈಲ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವವರ ವಿನಾ), ಅದೇ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಭೋಜನ ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಪರಂತು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಗೈರ್ ಹಾಜರಿರುವವರನ್ನೂ ಸಹಾ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ತಪಶೀಲ್ ಬರಿಯೋಣಾದ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನ ಫಿಬ್ರವರಿ 27ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ಪ್ರಾತಃಕಾಲ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರನು ಬಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನನು ತನ್ನ ರುಜುನಿಸಿ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು ಯಾ ತಲಪುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಮನೆಯ ಆವರಣದೊಳಗೇನೇ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಇದ್ದುಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನನಿಗೊಂದಿಗಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಭೋಜನ ಮಾಡುವಂಥಾ ಅವರ ಚಾಕರರ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿಯನ್ನ ಆಯಾಯ ಬ್ಯಾಕಿನ ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರಿಂದಲೇ ತೆಗಿಯಲ್ಪಡುವದು.

ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಪಶೀಲ್ ಬಾರ್ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಇದರಡಿ ಬರುವ ರೂಲ್ಸನ್ನ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ಮಂದಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

1ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ಜಂಜರ್ ನಂಬರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರು).—ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಯಜಮಾನಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ, ಅನಂತರ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಶೇರದ ಇತರರನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಅದೇ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡುವ ಆಳುಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನೂ, ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಗಾಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವರನ್ನೂ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥಾ ಹಂಗಾಮಿಯವರ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಬಾಜುದಲ್ಲಿ (ಆಗಾಮಿಕರು) ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಹೆಂಗಸಿನ ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳಲು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ "ಹೆಂಗಸು" ಎಂದು ಬರೆದು ಆಕೆಗೆ ಆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಇರುವ ಮಾವೆಯನ್ನ ನಮೂದಿಸಿ ಇತರ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

1ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

ನಾಮಕರಣವಿಲ್ಲದ ಶಿಶುವಿಗೆ "ಶಿಶು" ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಟು ಜನಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಗಳನ್ನ ಮುಂದಿನ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ಮನೆಯ ನಂಬರು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಂಡಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ "ಹಿಂದಣ ಪತ್ರದ ಸಶೇಷ" ವೆಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. [ಕುಂಡಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಹೀಗೆ ( ); "ಸಶೇಷ" ವಂದರೆ ಪೂರ್ವಣಿ]. ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಖತಾಯತಿಯನ್ನ ಬರಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಿಸಬಾರದು. ಬರಿಯದೇ ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನ ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು.

ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದು ಇರುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೂ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಾಗುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ವಿಧವಾದ ತಪಶೀಲ್ ದಾಖಲಾಗ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ವಿವರವನ್ನೇ ಪುನಃ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ಡಿಟೋ ಅಥವಾ ಐಜ್ ಎಂಬ ಮಾತನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಚುಕ್ಕಿಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಬರಿಯಕೂಡದು.

2ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ಮತ).—ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೂ ತಾನು ಅವಲಂಭಿಸಿರುವ ಮತವನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಹ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ:—ಹಿಂದೂ, ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನ್, ಜೈನ್, ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್, ಫಾರ್ಸಿ, ಯಹೂದಿ (ಜ್ಯೂ) ಈ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು.

2ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

3ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ಮತ ಭೇದ).—ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೂ ತನ್ನ ಮತ ಪ್ರಭೇದವನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು; ಹ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ:—ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ—ಸ್ಮಾರ್ತ, ವೈಷ್ಣವ, ವಲ್ಲಿಭಾಚಾರ್ಯ, ಲಿಂಗಾಯತ ವಗೈರೆ; ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನರಲ್ಲಿ—ಸೂನಿ, ಷಿಯ್ಯ ವಗೈರೆ; ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ—ಚರ್ಚಾಫ್, ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್, ರೋಮನ್‌ಕ್ಯಾಥೊಲಿಕ್, ಪ್ರೆಸ್‌ಬಿಟೇರಿಯನ್, ಲೂಥರ್, ಬ್ಯಾಪ್ಟಿಸ್ಟ್, ಮೆಥಾಡಿಸ್ಟ್ ಯಪಿಸ್‌ಕೊವೇಲಿಯನ್ ವಗೈರೆ ತಪಶೀಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಮತಭೇದವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಲ್ಲಿ "ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ" ಎಂದು ಈ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಷರಾ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ಮೇಸ್ತಕನ್ನ ಖಾಲೀ ಬಿಡಕೂಡದು.

3ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

4ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ಜಾತಿ ವಗೈರೆ).—ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ಯಾ ಜೈನ್, ಈ ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನೂ, ಯಾವ ಜಾತಿಗೂ ಶೇರದೇ ಇರುವಂಥಾ ಜನರುಗಳ ಕುಲ ಯಾ ಬಗೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್‌ರು ವಬಾದ್ದರು ಇವರುಗಳ ಕುಲಗಳನ್ನೂ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ.—ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ, ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ, ವೈಶ್ಯ, ಶೂದ್ರ, ಹೊಲೆಯ (ಪರೆಯ), ಮಾದಿಗ ಮುಂತಾದ ಜಾತಿಯವರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಹಿಂದೂಯಂತಲೂ; ಪರ್ಶಾ, ಮೊಗಲ್ ವಗೈರೇಯವರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನರಂತಲೂ, ಯೂರೇಷಿಯನ್ ಯಾ ನೇಟಿವ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್‌ರುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್‌ಯಂತಲೂ ಈ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿ, ಮುಲತಾನಿ, ಗುಜರಾತಿ, ಮಾರ್ವಾಡಿ, ಪಂಜಾಬಿ ವಗೈರೆ ಎಂದು ಮೊಗವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಬಾರದು.

4ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

5ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ಜಾತಿಭೇದ ವಗೈರೆ).—4ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನು ನಮೂದು ಮಾಡಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿಭೇದ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ:—ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ—ಮುರಿಕಿನಾಡು, ಬ್ರಹಚ್ಚರಣ, ಬಡಗನಾಡು ಎಂತಲೂ, ಶೂದ್ರರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ—ಗಂಗಡಿಕಾರ ವಕ್ಕಲಿಗ, ಹಳ್ಳಿಕಾರ ವಕ್ಕಲಿಗ, ವೆಳ್ಳಾಳ ಎಂತಲೂ ಈ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಜಾತಿಯ ಒಳಭೇದವನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಕುಲ ಬರಿಯುವದಾದರೆ ಪಂಗಡವನ್ನ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬಗೆಯನ್ನ ಬರಿಯುವದಾದರೆ ಕುಲ ಯಾ ಫಲಾನೆ ದೇಶೀಯರೆಂದು ಕಾಣಿಸಬೇಕು.

5ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

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ಕೆಲವು ಜಾತಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಈ ಒಳಭೇದವಿರಲಾರದು. ಅಂಥಾವರ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 4ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರದಿರುವದನ್ನೇ ಪುನಃ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕನ್ನು ಖಾಲೀ ಬಿಡಲಾಗದು. ಹ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ:—ನೇಟಿವ್ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿರ್ಯರು, ಪೋರ್ಚುಗೀಸ್, ಈಸ್ಟಿಂಡಿರ್ಯ, ಮದರಾಸಿ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

5ಎ. ಎಂಬ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು.—ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಾಗುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು 18 ಫಣ—ಅಥವಾ 9 ಫಣಕ್ಕೆ ಶೇರಿದವನಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತ ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಜಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗಾಗಲಿ ಈ ಫಣಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಭೇದ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಂಥಾವರಿಗೆ "ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲಾ" ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

5ಎ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

6ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ಗಂಡಸು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಂಗಸು).—1ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಂಗಸು ಎಂದು ಬರೆದು ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಗಂಡಸು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಂಗಸು ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

6ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

7ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ವಯಸ್ಸು).—ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಗತಿಸಿಹೋಗಿ ಇರುವ ವರುಷಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ವರುಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ವಯಸ್ಸುಳ್ಳ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ "೬ಶು" ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

7ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

8ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ಮದುವೆ ವಗೈರೆ).—ಸಂಣ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ವಯಸ್ಸು ಬಂದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅಂಥಾ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿರುವದನ್ನೂ, ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದನ್ನೂ, ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಸತ್ತಿರುವದನ್ನೂ ಅಥವಾ ಗಂಡ ಸತ್ತಿರುವದನ್ನೂ ಷರಾ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ವಯಸ್ಸಿನವರೇ ಯಾಗಿರಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡದೇ ಖಾಲೀ ಬಿಡಕೂಡದು. ಗಂಡಂದಿರ ಮನೇಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡದೇ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆಂದು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಗಂಡನ್ನ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡವರಿಗೆ ವಿತಂತು ಅಥವಾ ವಿಧವೆ ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

8ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

(ಎ)—ಮದುವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದವರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವರಿಗೆ 'ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲ' ಎಂತ ಎ ಗುರ್ತುಳ್ಳ ಒಳ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು

(ಬಿ)—ಗಂಡಸು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಂಗಸಿಗೆ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ (ಬೀ i) ಗುರ್ತುಳ್ಳ ಒಳ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 'ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿಧೆ, ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥಾವರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲನೇ, ಎರಡನೇ ಯಾ ಮೂರನೇ ಮದುವೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನ (ಬೀ ii) ಗುರ್ತುಳ್ಳ ಒಳ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. (ಬೀ iii) ಗುರ್ತುಳ್ಳ ಒಳ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಂಥಾವರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಮದುವೇಯಾದ ಷುಮಾರ್ ವಯಸ್ಸನ್ನ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

(ಸಿ)—ಪತ್ನೀ ಹೀನರಾಗಿ ಅಂದರೆ, ಹೆಂಡತಿಯನ್ನ ಕಳದುಕೊಂಡವರಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಪತಿಹೀನರಂದರೆ ಗಂಡನ್ನ ಕಳದುಕೊಂಡವರಾಗಲೀ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವರನ್ನ (ಸೀ i) ಗುರ್ತುಳ್ಳ ಒಳ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥಾವರು ಪ್ರಥಮತಃ ಪತ್ನಿ ಹೀನರಾದಾಗ ಯಾ ಪತಿ ಹೀನರಾದಾಗ ಅವರ ಷುಮಾರು ವಯಸ್ಸನ್ನ (ಸೀ ii) ಗುರ್ತುಳ್ಳ ಒಳ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು.

9ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ಸ್ವಭಾಷೆ).—ತಾಯಿ ತಂದೆಗಳು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಡಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂಥಾ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

9ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

10ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ಜನನಸ್ಥಳ).—ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನೂ ಯಾವ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾನೋ ಅಂಥಾ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ವ ದೇಶದ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಶೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟದೇ ಇರುವವರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವರು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ವ ಶೀಮೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಾ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಒಂದುವ್ಯಾಳ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ದೇಶದ ಹೆಸರನ್ನ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

10ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ—ಚೀನಾ, ಕಾಬುಲ್, ಲಂಕಾ (ಸಿಂಹಳ ದ್ವೀಪ) ವಗೈರೆ.

ಗ್ರಾಮ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ವಗೈರೆಗಳನ್ನ ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಿಲ್ಲ

11ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ಕಸಬ್ ಯಾನೇ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯ).—ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಸಬು ಯಾ ಕೈ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿ ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅದನ್ನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗಂಡಸರಿಗೂ, ಹೆಂಗಸರಿಗೂ ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮಸಲಾ, ಸ್ವಂತ ಜಿಂದಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮನೇ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ, ರ್ವೆಷ್ ವಗೈರೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಜೀವಿಸುವದಾದರೆ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಂಗಸರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕನ್ನು ಖಾಲೀ ಬಿಡದೇ ಮನೇ ಯಜಮಾನನ ಕಸಬೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರನ್ನ ಕಾಪಾಡುವವರ ಕಸಬನ್ನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರುಗಿಗೆ "ಪೋಷ್ಯರು" ಎಂತ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪರಂತು ಒಂದು ಮಗುವನ್ನೂ ಸಹಾ ಬಿಡದೇ ಯಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಷರಾಕಾಣಿಸಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ಮೇಸ್ತಕನ್ನ ಖಾಲೀ ಬಿಡಲಾಗದು. ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಎರಡು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಸಬುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವನಾದರೆ ಅವನ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕಸಬನ್ನ ಮಾತ್ರ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ, ಜಮೀನ್ ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಜಿರಾಯಿತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಸಬನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವವನಾದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವನಿಗೆ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ "ನೌಕರಿ" "ಸರಕಾರ್ ನೌಕರಿ" "ದುಖಾನ್"

11ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

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"ಲಿಖಾವಟ್" ಅಥವಾ "ಕೂಲಿ" ವಗೈರೆ ಎಂದು ಮೊಗಮಾಗಿ ಬರಿಯಕೂಡದು. ನೌಕರಿಯಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ನೌಕರಿ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವದಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ಜಿನಸಿ, ಬರವಣಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕೂಲಿಯಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ವಿಧ, ಅದರ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯಾರದಾದರೂ ಕಸಬು ಜಿರಾಯತ್ತಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಗುವಳೀ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಮೀನನ್ನೂ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆಯೇ ಎಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. (ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನ ಕೆಲವು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಂತವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಕೆಲವನ್ನ ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಸಾಗುವಳೀಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವರನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಸಾಗುವಳೀದಾರ್ರೆಂಬದಾಗಿಯೇ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಸರಕಾರ, ರೈಲ್ವೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ವಗೈರೆ ನೌಕರನಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮೊದಲು ನೌಕರಿ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನ ಬರೆದು ತರುವಾಯ "ಸರಕಾರ" "ರೈಲ್ವೆ" "ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್" ವಗೈರೆ ಶಬ್ದಗಳನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ.—"ರೈಟರ್–ಸರಕಾರ್," "ಕೂಲಿ–ರೈಲ್ವೆ," "ಝಾಡಮಾಲಿ—ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್," "ಏಜಂಟ್" "ಕ್ಯಾಷಿಯರ್" ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್.

ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಸಬು ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನು ಆಖೈರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕಸಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕಸಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

12.ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ವಿದ್ಯೆ).—ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡವನಾದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಚಿಕ್ಕವನಾದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಯಳೇ ಮಗುವಾದಾಗ್ಯೂ, "ವಿದ್ಯಬಲ್ಲವನು" "ವಿದ್ಯ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವನು," ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಇಲ್ಲದವನು" ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನಿಗೂ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಸ್ಕೂಲಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥಾವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ "ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವವರು" ಎಂದು ಕಾಣಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಮೇರೆ ಕಲಿಯುವವರಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವದಾದರೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನ ಓದಿ ಬರಿಯಲು ತಿಳಿದಂಥಾವರನ್ನ "ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಬಲ್ಲವರು" ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಕಲಿಯುವವರಲ್ಲದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಓದಲೂ ಬರಿಯಲೂ ಕೂಡಾ ತಿಳಿಯದೇ ಅಥವಾ ಬರಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರದೇ ಓದುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ತಿಳಿದು ಇರುವವರು ಅಥವಾ ಓದುವದಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಯದೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರನ್ನ ಮಾತ್ರ ರುಜು ಮಾಡಲು ತಿಳಿದಂಥಾವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯೆವಿಲ್ಲದವರು ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು.

12ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

13ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ಬರಹ ಬಂದವನಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಭಾಷೆ).—ಈ ಬಳಿ 12ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಹ ಬಲ್ಲವರು ಎಂದು ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಓದಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ಬರಿಯಲೂ ತಿಳಿದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ದೇಶಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದೆಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಓದಲೂ ಬರಿಯಲೂ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಳಿ "ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್" ಎಂದು ಸಹಾ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕನ್ನ 12ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ "ವಿದ್ಯ ಕಲಿಯುವವರು, ವಿದ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದವರು ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಕೂಡದು ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ತಿಳಿದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬರುವ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

13ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

14ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ಅಂಗಹೀನ).—ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಕಂಣೂ ಕುರುಡನಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಿವುಡ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಗನಾಗಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಹುಚ್ಚನಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ತಿಂದು ಹೋಗುವ ಕುಷ್ಠರೋಗಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಅಂಗಹೀನನ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಅವಯವಹೀನವೋ ಅದನ್ನ ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕು.

14ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

ಒಂದು ಕಂಣು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕುರುಡಾಗಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಬಿಳೀ ತೊನ್ನು ರೋಗವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವರನ್ನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಈ ಬಳಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು.

(ಎ) ಗುರ್ತುಳ್ಳ ಒಳ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಕಿವಡರು ವ ಮೂಗರುಗಳನ್ನೇ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಹುಚ್ಚರನ್ನೂ ವ ಎರಡು ಕಂಣೂ ಕುರುಡರಾಗಿರುವವರನ್ನೂ ಅಥವಾ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದಾರಭ್ಯ ಯಾ ಇತರ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ತಿಂದು ಹೋಗುವ ಕುಷ್ಠರೋಗಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. (ಬೀ) ಗುರ್ತುಳ್ಳ ಒಳ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಕಿವಡ ಯಾ ಮೂಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವರನ್ನ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

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ಬಾಗ್ಮಾಡಿದ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಪಡ್ಯೂಲಿನ ನಮೂನೆ.

ತುಮಕೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನ—ರಾಮರಾವ್

ಮನೇ ನಂಬರ್ 100. ತುಮಕೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು.

ಜಂಜರ್ ನಂಬರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರು.	ಮತ.	ಮತಭೇದ. (3ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡು.)	ಹಿಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಜೈನರಾದರೆ ಜಾತಿ. ಮಹಮ್ಮದೀಯರಾದರೆ ಶಾಖೆ ಯಾವ ಜನಾಂಗ. (4ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡು.)	ಜಾತಿಯು ಬಳಿಪಿದ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯ (5ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡು.)	18 ಪಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲಸದವರೋ ಅಥವಾ 9 ಪಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲಸದವರೋ? (5ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡು.)	ಗಂಡಸೋ, ಹೆಂಗಸೋ?	ವಯಸ್ಸು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ವರುಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ.	8 ಮದುವೆ ಆದವರು, ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲದವರು, ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಸತ್ತವರು			
								ಎ.	ಬಿ.		
								ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲದವರು.	ಮದುವೆಯಾದವರು.		
									i ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಇದ್ದರೆ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿಲ್ಲ.	ii ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪತ್ನಿ ಮದುವೆ ಆದವಳೇ? ಎಷ್ಟನೇ ಮದುವೆ ಆದವಳೇ? ದಫ್ತು ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಥವಾ ಎಷ್ಟನೇ ಪತ್ನಿ ಆದವಳೇ?	iii ಮೊದಲನೇ ಮದುವೆ ಆದಾಗ ಗಂಡನ ವಯಸ್ಸು ಎಷ್ಟಿತ್ತು?
1	2	3	4	5	5ಎ	6	7				
1	ರಾಮರಾವ್	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಮಾಧ್ವ—ವೈಷ್ಣವ	ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ	ದೇಶಸ್ಥ	ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲ	ಗಂಡಸು	50	..	..	..
2	ಹೆಂಡತಿ—ಸೀತಾಬಾಯಮ್ಮ	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಮಾಧ್ವ—ವೈಷ್ಣವ	ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ	ದೇಶಸ್ಥಳು	ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲ	ಹೆಂಗಸು	45	..	ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿದೆ 1ನೇ ಮದುವೆ	14
3	ಮಗ—ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾವ್	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಮಾಧ್ವ—ವೈಷ್ಣವ	ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ	ದೇಶಸ್ಥ	ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲ	ಗಂಡಸು	25	..	ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿದೆ 1ನೇ ಮದುವೆ	9
4	ಸೊಸೆ—ರುಕ್ಮಣೀಬಾಯಮ್ಮ	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಮಾಧ್ವ—ವೈಷ್ಣವ	ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ	ದೇಶಸ್ಥಳು	ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲ	ಹೆಂಗಸು	20	..	ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿದೆ 2ನೇ ಮದುವೆ	12
5	ಮಗಳು—ಜಾನಿಕೆಮ್ಮ	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಮಾಧ್ವ—ವೈಷ್ಣವ	ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ	ದೇಶಸ್ಥಳು	ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲ	ಹೆಂಗಸು	18	..	ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿದೆ 1ನೇ ಮದುವೆ	7
6	ಪರಿಚಾರಕ—ಗೋಪಾಲಯ್ಯ	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಸ್ಮಾರ್ತ	ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ	ಪ್ರಥವಕಾಣಿ	ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲ	ಗಂಡಸು	35	ಮದುವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದವ	..	..
7	ಗುಮಾಸ್ತೆ—ಹೀರಾಲಾಲ್ ಮಿಸ್ಸರ್	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಸ್ಮಾರ್ತ	ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ	ಕಾಣಕುಬ್ಜ	ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲ	ಗಂಡಸು	40	..	ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿದೆ 2ನೆ ಮದುವೆ	24
8	ಆಳು—ತಿಮ್ಮ	ಹಿಂದೂ	ವೈಷ್ಣವ ಮತ	ಕೊರ್ಮ	ಗಂಗಡಿಕಾರ ವಕ್ಕಲಿಗ	18 ಪಣ	ಗಂಡಸು	30	..	ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿದೆ 2ನೇ ಮದುವೆ	25
9	ಕುದುರೇಚಾಕರ— ಖಾಸೀಂ	ಮುನಲ್ಮಾನ್	ಷಿಯ್ಯಾ	ಪಠಾಣ್	ಪಠಾಣ್	ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲ	ಗಂಡಸು	40	..	..	..
10	ಆಳು—ಈರೋಜಿ	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಶೈವ ಮತ	ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ	ಮರಾಟ	ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲ	ಗಂಡಸು	18	ಮದುವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದವ	..	..
11	ಜೀತಗಾರ—ಯಲ್ಲಿಗಾ	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಮದೆಚ್ಚರಮ್ಮನ ವಕ್ಕಲು	ಮಾದಿಗ	ಮಾದಿಗ	9 ಪಣ	ಗಂಡಸು	46	..	ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿದೆ 3ನೇ ಮದುವೆ	35

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ತುಮಕೂರು ಹೋಬಳಿ, ತುಮಕೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮ. ಪುಟಸಂಖೆ.

ಯಾ ಗಂಡಸತ್ತವರು. ಸಿ. ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಯಾ ಗಂಡಸತ್ತವರು. i ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದವ ಯಾ ಗಂಡ ಇಲ್ಲದವಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡು.	ii ಗಂಡ ಯಾ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯನ್ನ ಕಳದುಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಯಷ್ಟು ವಯಸ್ಸು.	ಸ್ವಭಾಷೆ.	ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಯಾ ದೇಶ. (10ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡು.)	ಕಸಬು ಯಾನೇ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯ. (11ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡು.)	ಓದು ಬರಹ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾರೊ, ಕಲಿತವರೊ ಅಥವಾ ಕಲಿಯದವರೊ?	ಓದು ಬರಹ ಬರುತ್ತದಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ? (13ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡು.)	14 ಹುಚ್ಚರು, ಕಿವಡ ವ ಮೂಗರು, ಯರಡು ಕಂಣೂ ಕುರುಡರು, ಕುಷ್ಠರೋಗಿಗಳು. (ಎ.) ಹುಚ್ಚರು, ಹುಟ್ಟುಕಿವಡರು, ಮೂಗರು, ಯರಡು ಕಂಣೂ ಕಾಣದವರು ಯಾ ಕುಷ್ಠರೋಗಿಗಳು.	(ಬಿ.) ಹುಟ್ಟು ಕಿವಡ ಯಾ ಮೂಗರಲ್ಲದೆ, ಈಚಿಗೆ ಕಿವಡ ಯಾ ಮೂಗರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡು.
		9	10	11	12	13		
..	..	ಮಹರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಷೇರಿನಿಂದ ಜೀವನ	ವಿದ್ಯಬಲ್ಲವ	ಮಹರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	..	..
..	..	ಮಹರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	ಷಹಪೂರ್–ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿಶೀಮೆ	ಬಾಂಕ್‌ಷೇರಿನಿಂದಜೀವನ(ಪೋಷ್ಯಳು)	ವಿದ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದವಳು	..	ಕುಷ್ಠರೋಗಿ	..
..	11	ಮಹರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	ಕೋಲಾರ	ರೈಟರ್ (ಸರ್‌ಕಾರ್)	ವಿದ್ಯಬಲ್ಲವ	ಮಹರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್	...	ಕಿವಡ
..	..	ಮಹರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	ತಂಜಾವೂರ್–ಮದ್ರಾಸ್‌ಶೀಮೆ	ರೈಟರ್ (ಸರ್ಕಾರ್) (ಪೋಷ್ಯಳು)	ವಿದ್ಯ ಬಲ್ಲವಳು	ಕನ್ನಡ	..	..
ವಿಧವೆ	15	ಮಹರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	ಧಾರವಾಡ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು–ಬೊಂಬೈಶೀಮೆ	ಸ್ವಂತ ಆಸ್ತಿ (ಪೋಷ್ಯಳು)	ವಿದ್ಯ ಬಲ್ಲವಳು	ಮಹರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	..	..
..	..	ತೆನಗು	ಕೋಲಾರ	ಪರಿಚಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಜೀವನ	ವಿದ್ಯ ವಿಲ್ಲದವ	..	ಮೂಗ	..
..	..	ಹಿಂದಿ	ಷಹಾಬಾದ್–ಬಂಗಾಳಾದೇಶ	ತಿಂಗಳುಗಟ್ಲೆ ಸಂಬಳದ ನೌಕರಿ	ವಿದ್ಯಬಲ್ಲವ	ಹಿಂದಿ	...	..
..	..	ಕನ್ನಡ	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	ತಿಂಗಳುಗಟ್ಲೆ ಸಂಬಳದ ಆಳು	ವಿದ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದವ	..	ಹುಟ್ಟುಕಿವಡ	..
ಹೆಂಡತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ	36	ದಖ್ಕನೀ	ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಣ	ಕುದುರೆ ಚಾಕರಿ	ವಿದ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದವ	..	..	..
..	..	ಮಹರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	ತುಮಕೂರು	ದಿನಕೂಲಿ	ವಿದ್ಯ ಬಲ್ಲವ	ಮಹರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	..	..
..	..	ಕನ್ನಡ	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	ಸಾಲಿಯಾನಾ ಸಂಬಳದ ಜೀತಗಾರ	ವಿದ್ಯ ವಿಲ್ಲದವ	..	..	..

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ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸನ್ನ ಮನ (ಯಾ ಆಮದು) ಮಾಡಿಕೆ 1891ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 26ನೆ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ದಿನ ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಮದ್ರಾಸು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಸ್ಟಮ್ಸ್ ಬಂದರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಅಂತ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.	ಮಾಲಿನ ಹೆಸರು.	ಮಾಪನ.	ಮಾಪಕದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ. (ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡಿರಿ.)	ಮಾಲು ಇಳಿಸಿದ ಬಂದರಿನ ಹೆಸರು. ಮಾಲು ಇಳಿಸಿದ ಬಂದರಿಗೆ ಅದು ಯಾವ ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಬಂತು ಅಂತ ಹೆಸರು. (4ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡಿರಿ.)	ಮಾಲು ಇಳಿಸಿದ ಬಂದರಿಗೆ ಅದು ಯಾವ ಬಂದರಿನಿಂದ ಬಂತು ಅಂತ ಹೆಸರು. (5ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡಿರಿ.)	18 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಕಸ್ಟಮ್ಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 9 ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾದ ಸುಂಕ ಎಷ್ಟು? (ನೋಡಿರಿ 5 ನೇ ರೂಲ್.)	ಸುಂಕ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಲಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಎಷ್ಟು?	ಮಾಲಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅಂತ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿದರು?	ಸುಂಕ ಉಪಾಧಿ, ಸುಂಕದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದ ಸಂಗತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದು.	
										ಸುಂಕ ಉಪಾಧಿ, ಸುಂಕದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದ ಸಂಗತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದು.	
										I ಮಾಲಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು.	II ಮಾಲಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಏನು? III ಮಾಲಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಯಾರು?
1	2	3	4	5	5½	6	7	8			

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ಹೋಬಳಿ	ಗ್ರಾಮ						ಪುಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. 14	
ಅಧಿಪಾ ಗಂಡ ಸತ್ತಿ ಪರು.								
ಸಿ.								
ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಯಾ ಗಂಡ ಸತ್ತಿ ಪರು.								
ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಯಾ ಗಂಡ ಸತ್ತಿ ಪರು ಮರು ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿ ಪರು ಮೊದಲ ಗಂಡ ಯಾ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಯಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ವಯಸ್ಸು ಎಷ್ಟು ?	ಸ್ಥಳಾಪೇ.	ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ತಿಂಗಳು ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತಶಕ ಅಥವಾ ಪೇಶ್ವೆ ಯವರ ಪೇಶ್ವೆ. (10ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡಿರಿ.)	ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಸ್ಥಳ ಯಾವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಥವಾ ಪೇಶ್ವೆ ಯವರ ಪೇಶ್ವೆ. (11ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡಿರಿ.)	ಮದುವೆ ಆದಾಗ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ವಯಸ್ಸು ಎಷ್ಟು ?	ಮದುವೆ ಆದಾಗ ಗಂಡಿನ ವಯಸ್ಸು ಎಷ್ಟು ?	ಮದುವೆ ಆದ ಸ್ಥಳ ಯಾವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಥವಾ ಪೇಶ್ವೆ ಯವರ ಪೇಶ್ವೆ ? (13ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡಿರಿ.)	(ಎ.) ಹುಟ್ಟಿದರು, ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಯಿ ತಂದೆಗಳು ಯಾವ ಕೋಮಿನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಕಸುಬಿನವರು ಆಗಿದ್ದರು. (ಬಿ.) ಹುಟ್ಟುವಾಗ ಯಾವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿನ ಸಮಯ ಮುಂಗಾಣಿ ಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು, ಇದ್ದರು ಎಂಬ ವಿವರ ಕೊಡಿರಿ.
1	2	9	10	11	12	13		

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.

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Bangalore District.

FILLED-UP SPECIMEN SCHEDULE.

HOUSE No. 25. **TALUK BANGALORE,** **HOBLI AGARA,** **VILLAGE GAVIPURA,** **PAGE No. 1.**

Serial Number and Name.	Religion.	Sect of Religion. (see Rule 3).	Caste of Hindus and Jains. Tribe or race of others (see Rule 4).	Sub-division of caste, &c. (see Rule 5).	Whether of the '18½ Phanas' or 9 Phanas. (see Rule 5 *a*).	Male or female.	Age.	8 Married unmarried or widowed. (*a*) Unmarried.	(*b*) Married. (i) If married, enter here.	(ii) Whether married 1st, 2nd or 3rd time.	(iii) Age at first marriage.	(*c*) Widowed. (i) If widowed enter here.	(ii) Age at which widowed.	Parent tongue.	Birth-District, Province or country. (see Rule 10).	Occupation, or means of subsistance. (see Rule 11).	Learning, literate or illiterate.	Language known by literate. (see Rule 13).	14 Insane, Deaf-mute, totally blind or leper. (see Rule 14). (*a*) Insane, Deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or leper.	(*b*) If only deaf and dumb now but not from birth, enter here.
1	2	3	4	5	5*a*	6	7							9	10	11	12	13		
1 Ganésa Rao	Hindu...	Smárta ...	Bráhmana.	Murikinad.	No distinction.	Male ...	37	...	Married.	1st time.	15	...	...	Telugu.	Bangalore.	Clerk—(Govt.) ...	Literate.	Telugu and *English*.	...	...
2 Wife—Kámákshamma.	Hindu...	Smárta ...	Bráhmini.	Murikinad.	No distinction.	Female.	25	...	Married.	1st time.	9	...	...	Telugu.	Bellary, Madras Presidency	Clerk—(Govt.) (*Dependant*) ...	Illiterate.	...	...	...
3 Son—Pámpápati Rao ...	Hindu...	Smárta ...	Bráhmana.	Murikinad.	No distinction.	Male. ...	12	Unmarried.	...	...	...	...	...	Telugu.	Kolar.	Clerk—(Govt.) (*Dependant*) ...	Learning.	...	...	...
4 Daughter—Rangamma.	Hindu...	Smárta ...	Bráhmini.	Murikinad.	No distinction.	Female.	9	...	...	...	...	Widow	9	Telugu.	Belgaum, Bombay Presidency	Private property (*Dependant*) ...	Illiterate.	...	...	Deaf.
5 Servant—Mohadin ...	Mussalman ...	Shékh ...	Sunni.	Sunni.	No distinction.	Male ...	30	...	Married.	2nd time.	25	...	...	Urdu.	Karnool, Madras Presidency.	Agricultural laborer engaged by the month ...	Illiterate.	...	Deaf-mute.	...
6 Servant—Bommi ...	Hindu...	Vaisahnava ...	Súdra.	Sudra.	No distinction.	Female.	45	...	...	...	...	Wiodw	40	Kannada.	Tumkur.	House work for monthly wages ...	Illiterate.	...	...	...
7 Servant—Chick Yella ...	Hindu...	Yellamma dévara Vakkalu ...	Holaya.	Holaya.	Balagai.	Male ...	35	...	Married.	1st time.	30	...	...	Kannada.	Kolar.	Agricultural Laborer (yearly ...	Illiterate.	...	...	...
8 Servant—Lachchiga ...	Hindu...	Maddúrammana Vakkalu ...	Mádiga.	Mádiga.	Yadagai	Male. ...	30	Unmarried.	...	...	...	...	...	Kannada.	Bangalore.	Agricultural Laborer (yearly) ...	Illiterate.	...	...	...

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ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT.

(*Not to be filled up till after the Census on the 26th February 1891*).

Village.	Block No.	Houses.			Persons.								
					Residents.			Visitors.			Total.		
		Occupied.	Empty.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

(Signed)

Re-added by { (*a*)_____ Enumerator of Block No.____ *Enumerator.*
(*b*)_____ Enumerator of Block No.____

Certified to have been tested, and the total found correct.

(Signed

Supervisor.

Compiled into *Charge Summary* on the of 1891.

(Signed

Charge Superintendent.

BLOCK LIST.

TALUK

HOBLI

VILLAGE OR WARD **BLOCK NO.** **(BOOK NO.) CIRCLE**

Sub-division, *i.e.*, Hamlet, Quarters, Street, &c.	Houses.		Families in each house.		Remarks.
	Serial Number.	Description. (Dwelling-house, Shop, Serai, &c.)	Serial Number.	Name of the head member of each family.	
1	2	3	4	5	6

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DISTRICT

{TALUK
HOBLI
VILLAGE

{Charge
Superintendant

{Circle
Supervisor

Block No. Book No. {*From House No.*
Enumerator {*To House No.*

Household Schedules to be collected.

Issued to Supervisor on the of

189 .

Received back from Supervisor on the of

1891.

(Signed)

Charge Superintendent.

Issued for preliminary Record on the of

189 .

Returned after the Census by the Enumerator

on the of 1891.

(Signed)

Supervisor.

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SCHEDULE.

District.

HOUSE No. **TALUK** **HOBLI** **VILLAGE** **PAGE NO.**

Serial Number and Name.	Religion.	Sect of Religion. (See Rule 3).	Caste of Hindús and Jains, Tribe or race of others (See Rule 4).	Sub-division of caste, &c. (See Rule 5)	Whether of the 18 'Phanás' or 9 'Phanás' (see Rule 5 a).	Male or female.	Age.	8 Married, unmarried or widowed. (a) Unmarried. (b) Married. (i) If married, enter here. (ii) Whether married 1st, 2nd or 3rd time. (iii) Age at first marriage. (c) Widowed. (i) If widowed, enter here. (ii) Age at which widowed.	Parent-tongue.	Birth-District, Province or Country (see Rule 10).	Occupation, or means of subsistence. (see Rule 11).	Learning, literate or illiterate.	Language known by literate. (see Rule 13).	14 Insane, Deaf-mute, totally blind or leper. (see Rule 14). (a) Insane, Deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or leper. (b) If only deaf and dumb now but not from birth, enter here.
1	2	3	4	5	5a	6	7		9	10	11	12	13	

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INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

ಇನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರ್ರ್ಯಾನ್ನೇ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿ ತೆಗೆಯುವವರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳು.

A. ಮೊದಲನೇ ದಫಾನಡಿಯುತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ.

ಆಬ್ಸೈರ್ ಖಾನೇಷುಸುಮಾರಿಯನ್ನ ತೆಗಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಪುಸ್ತುಕಳನ್ನು ಬರಿಯುವ ವಿಧಾನ.

1. ಸ್ ೧೮೯೧ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಜನವರಿ ತಾರೀಖು ರ ಲಾಗಾಯತು ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಪುಸ್ತುಕಕ್ಕೆ ಲಗತ್ ಇರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿರುವ ನಂಬರುಗಳ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬ್ಯಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮನೆಗೂ ಹೋಗಿ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆಯಾ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷ್ಟ ಜನಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಪುಸ್ತುಕದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

2. ಈ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನ ನಿಮಿಗೆ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬರುವ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೇ ಶಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ವಿಶಳವಾಗಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

3. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮನೆಗೂ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪುಟವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಟು ಜನಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಗಳನ್ನ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ಮನೆಯ ನಂಬರು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಂಡಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ "ಹಿಂದಣ ಪತ್ರದ ಸಷೇಷ" ವೆಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. (ಕುಂಡಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಹೀಗೆ ( ); "ಸಷೇಷ" ವಂದರೇ ಪೂರ್ವಣಿ) ಬಂದು ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಹೊಸಮನೆಯ ಖತಾಯತಿಯನ್ನ ಬರಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಿಸ ಬಾರದು. ಬರಿಯದೇ ಉಳಿದಿಗುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನ ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು.

4. ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದು ಇರುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೂ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಾಗುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೂ ಬಂದೇ ವಿಧವಾದ ತಪಶೀಲ್ ದಾಖಲಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ವಿವರವನ್ನೇ ಪುನಃ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ಡಿಟೋ ಅಥವಾ ಐರ್ಜ ಎಂಬ ಮಾತನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಚುಕ್ಕಿಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಬರಿಯಕೂಡದು.

5. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಮನೆಯು ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನ ಮೇಲ್‌ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ನಂಬರಿಗೆ ಬಾಜೂ "ಖಾಲಿ" ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

6. ಮೊದಲು ದಫಾ ನೀವು ಹೋಗುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಕಾಯಮಾನಾಗಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಭೋಜನ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷ್ಟ ಜನಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಬಾಜಾರಿಗೆ ಆಗಲಿ, ಕಸಬಾ ಯಾ ಷಹರ ಜಾಗಾಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ, ಫಸಲ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಬಗ್ಯಾಗಲಿ, ಮಿಾನು ಹಿಡಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳ ವಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮೂತ ಪ್ರಸ್ತ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ, ಯಾತ್ರಾರ್ಥವಾಗಲಿ ಪರಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಇದ್ದು ಪುನಃ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 26ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ವಾಪಸು ಬರುವದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವರನ್ನ ಬಿಡಬಾರದು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆಯಾ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ವಸಿಸುವ ಜನಗಳನ್ನ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಿದ ತರುವಾಯ, ಇತರ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಂದ ಅದೇ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 26ರ ವರಗೂ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಆಗಾಮಿಕರನ್ನ ಅಂದರೆ ಹಂಗಾಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವವರನ್ನ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತ ವಗ್ಯೆರೆ ಸಬಬಿಗಾಗಿ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 26ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ವರವಿಗೂ ನಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಂದರಡು ದಿವಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಂದವರನ್ನ ಕೇಳಸಬಾರದು; ಮತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮಕಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಛತ್ರ, ಮುಸಾಫರಖಾನೆ, ಮುಸಾಫರ ಬಂಗ್ಲೆ, ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ ವಗ್ಯೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಸಿಸುವರನ್ನ ಮಾತ್ರ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ಬಂದು ಹಗಲು ಅಥವಾ ಬಂದು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಕಾಲ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಿಲ್ಲುವ ಪ್ರಯಾಣೀಕರು ವಗ್ಯೆರೇನ್ನ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು.

7. ನೀವು ಈ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಂದು ಮೇಸ್ತ್ತಕನ್ನೂ ಖತಾಯಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಛಾಪಿಸಿರುವ ರೂಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನೂ ಆ ರೂಲ್ಸುಗಳಂತೆ ಬಾರ್ಮಾಿರುವ ನಮೂನೇ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲನ್ನೂ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿ ತಿಳದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

8. ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಖತಾಯತಿ ಮಾಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಸಂದೇಹವಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬ್ಯಾಕಿನ ವಿಷ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೂ 1891ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಜನವರಿ 31ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನವಳಗಾಗಿ ಪೂರೈಸಿರಬೇಕು.

B. ಎರಡನೇ ದಫಾ ಅಂದರೆ ಆಬ್ಸೈರ್ ಸೆನಸ್ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸದ ತಪಶೀಲ್.

9. ಸ್ ೧೮೯೧ನೇ ಇವಿಸ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 26ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ದಿವಸ ಹೊತ್ತು ಮುಳಿಗಿದ ತರುವಾಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಡಂತೆ ಬಾರ್ಮಾಡಿ ಇರುವ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಪುಸ್ತುಕದ ಸಮೇತ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬ್ಯಾಕಿನ ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಂದು ಮನೆಗೂ ನಂಬರಿನ ಕ್ರಮ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು.

10. ಆಯಾ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಸಿಸುವ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಓದಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿಲ್ಲದವರು ಯಾ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಈಚಿಗೆ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವತ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಬರದಿರುವದನ್ನ ಹೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಮೊದಲು ದಫಾ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದು ಈಚಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಇರುವ ಹೊಸ ಜನರು ಮತ್ತು ಈಚಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮುಂತಾದ

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ಇತರರನ್ನೂ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಭೋಜನ ಮಾಡುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನಗಳನ್ನೂ ಆವರುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ವಿಷಯ ಹಿಡಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ, ಹೊಲ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಗಡಿ ವಗ್ಯೆರೆ ಜಾಗಾಗಳ ಕಾವಲಿಗಾಗಿ ಯಾಗಲಿ ಆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹಾಜರಿರುವದಾಗಿ ಭಾವಿಸಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

11. ಒಂದು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಯಮಾಗಿ ವಸಿಸದೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಜನಗಳ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಬಾಜೂದಲ್ಲಿ 1ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ " ಆಗಾಮಿಕರು " ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

12. ಮೇಲೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಹೊಸ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನ ಬರಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳವಿಲ್ಲದ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪುಸ್ತುಕದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸಪಾಳಿಯನ್ನ ಕೇರಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲಣ 3ನೇ ಕಲಂನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿಸಿರುವ ಮೇರೆ, ಆ ಮನೆಯ ನಂಬರನ್ನೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟು " ಪೂರ್ವಣಿ " ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

13. ನೀವು ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರೀ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವೂ ಹಾಜರಿರುವದಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

14. ನೀವು ಹೊಡೆದು ಸಾಕದೇ ಇರುವಂಥಾವರ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಯಾವ ಖಿತಾಯತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಅವನು ಅಥವಾ ಅವಳು ಹಾಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಸಬಬಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾಗಿಯೂ ತಿದ್ದಕೂಡದು. ಅಂಥಾ ಖಿತಾಯತಿಯನ್ನ ಹೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಆ ಇಸಮಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತಪಶೀಲದಳ ಮೇಲೂ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಗೆರೆಯನ್ನ ಎಳೆಯಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರ್ತು 1ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೊಡೆಯಕೂಡದು.

15. ನೀವು ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 26ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ರಾತ್ರೀಲಿ ಬರಿಯುವ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಗಳಿಗೂ ತಿದ್ದುಪಾಟುಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೆಂಪು ಶಾಯಿಯನ್ನೇ ಉಪಯೋಸಬೇಕು.

16. ನೀವು ಈ ದಫಾ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪುಸ್ತುಕದಲ್ಲಿ " ಖಾಲಿ " ಎಂದು ಮೊದಲು ನಮೂದಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮನೆಗೂ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ನೋಡಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

17. ನೀವು, ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ವಸಿಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿಯೇ, ವಾರ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಥರು ಇಳದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂಥಾ ಧರ್ಮಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೂ, ಛತ್ರ, ಮುಸಾಫಿಖಾನೆ, ಸಿನಿಮಾಗಳಿಗೂ, ಇತರ ವಿಧವಾದ ಇಳಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಉಕ್ಕಡಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮುಸಾಫರರು ಅಂಬಿಗರು, ಯಾತ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಇತರರು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರುಗಳ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನೂ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲೀ ಹಾಜರಿಲ್ಲದೆ ವಾಸಸ್ಥರು ಮೊದಲಾದವರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನ ಮುಂಚೆ ಬರೆದು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಹೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ತಳವಾರ ವಗ್ಯೆರೇರನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕೊರಚರು, ಕೊರಮ ವಗ್ಯೆರೆ ಜನಗಳು ಬಂದು ಗುಡಿಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಬೆಂದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಆ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಇತರರ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಧಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಅವರ ಗಣತಿಯನ್ನೂ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

18. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನರಿಗೆ ಅಲಾಹಿದಾ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲನ್ನ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 27ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ಬೆಳ್ಗೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಬೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ರೂಲ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಅದರ ವಿಷಿಪ್ಪ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ಕಿಗಳು ಭರ್ತಿಯಾದ್ದನ್ನ ನೋಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪುಸ್ತುಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಆಖೈರು ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿಗೆ ತರುವಾಯ ಗುಂಡು ಸೂಜಿ ಯಿಂದಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಧಾರದಿಂವಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಲಗತ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಥಾ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನ ಅಂ ಗಳನ್ನ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೋಪ್ಯಾರೇಗೆ ಕೇರಿಸಬೇಕು.

19. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪುಸ್ತುಕವನ್ನ ಸೂಪರ್ವೈಜರ್ ತನಿಖಿ ಮಾಡಿದನಂತರ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂನೇ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಿಸಿರುವ ಸೋಪ್ಯಾರೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಪರ್ವೈಜರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೇ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅತ ಸರಿಯೊಗಿಧೆಯೆಂದು ಧರಾ ಮಾಡಿದಸಂತರ ಸೂಪರ್ವೈಜರ್ ಅದನ್ನ ತೆಗದುಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ನಿಮಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

20. ಸೆಸಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಬಾರ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಬೇಕಾವ ವಿಷಿಪ್ಪ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಹೇಳಲು ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೂ ಬದ್ಧನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬನ ವರಮಾನ ವಗ್ಯೆರೆ ಸೆಸಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಡದ ಸಂಗತಿತಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕೇಳಕೂಡದು. ಸೆಸಸಿನ ನೆಪದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಬಬ್ಬ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರನು ಹಣವನ್ನ ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡಬ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಅವನು ಸೆಸಸಿ ಆಕ್ಟು ಅಥವಾ ಪೀನಲ್ಕೋಡಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ದಂಡನೆಗೆ ವಳಪಡುತ್ತಾನೆ.

C. ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾರ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳು

1ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ಕು ಜಂಜರ್ ನಂಬರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರು.—ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡುವ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಯಜಮಾನೀಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ, ಅನಂತರ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇರಿದ ಇತರರನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡುವ ಆಳುಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವನ್ನೂ, ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಗಾಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವರನ್ನು ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥಾ ಹಂಗಾಮಿಯವರ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಬಾಜೂದಲ್ಲಿ (ಆಗಾಮಿಕರು) ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಹೆಂಗಸಿನ ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳಲು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ " ಹೆಂಗಸು " ಎಂದು ಬರೆದು ಆಕೆಗೆ ಆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಇರುವ ವಾವೆಯನ್ನ ನಮೂದಿಸಿ ಇತರ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

1ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

ನಾಮಕರಣವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಿರುವಿಗೆ "ಶಿಕು" ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು, ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರನ ಹೆಂಗಸಿನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅವಳ ಗಂಡನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಬಲಾತ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಆಖೈರ್ ಸೆಸಸ್ ಅಂದರೆ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 26ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ರಾತ್ರೆವರಿಗೂ ಜಂಜರ್ ನಂಬರುಗಳನ್ನ ಬಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು.

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2ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕು (ಮತ).—ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಹೇಳುವ ಮತವನ್ನು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಹ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ,—ಹಿಂದೂ, ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನ, ಜ್ಯೆ, ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯ, ಫಾರ್ಸಿಯಂತಲೂ, ಹಿಂದೂ, ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನ ವಗೈರೆ ಯಾವ ಮತಕ್ಕೂ ಸೇರದೇ ಇರುವ್ಹಂಥಾ ಆಡವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಯವ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರವರ ಕುಲ ಯಾ ಬಗೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು ಹ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ—ಲಂಬಾಣೀ, ಸೋಲಿಗ, ಕೊರಚ, ಜೊಂಬ, ವಗೈರೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಹೊಲಯ ಪರೆಯ, ಮಾದಿಗ ವಗೈರೆ ಕೀಳು ಜಾತಿಯವಂಗೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವ ಮತವನ್ನೇ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಬಾರದು.

2ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

3ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕು ಮತ ಭೇದ.—ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೂ ಹೇಳುವ ತನ್ನ ಮತಪ್ರಭೇದವನ್ನು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು, ಹ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ—ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಮಾರ್ತ, ವೈಷ್ಣವ, ವಲ್ಲಭಾಚಾರ್ಯ, ಲಿಂಗಾಯತ ವಗೈರೆ, ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನರಲ್ಲಿ—ಸುನ್ನಿ, ಷಿಯ್ಯ ವಗೈರೆ; ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ—ಚರ್ಚಾಫ್ ಆಂಗ್ಲಿಕನ್, ರೋಮ್ಯ ಕ್ಯಾಥೊಲಿಕ್, ಪ್ರೆಸಬಿಟೀರಿಯರ್ಯ, ಲೂಥರರ್, ಬ್ಯಾಪ್ಟಿಸ್ಟ್, ಅಮೆರಿಕರ್ಯ, ಯಪಿಸ್‌ಕೊಪೇಲಿಯರ್ಯ, ವಗೈರೆ ತಪಶೀಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನ ಬರಿಯುವೇಕು. ಮತ ಭೇದವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲು ಅನಾಧ್ಯವಾದಲ್ಲಿ "ಹೇಳಕಿಲ್ಲ" ಎಂದು ಈ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಾ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕನ್ನೆ ಖುರೇ ಬಿಡೆಕೂಡದು.

3ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

4ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕು ಜಾತಿ ವಗೈರೆ.—ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ವ ಜ್ಯೆ ಈ ಜನಗಳ ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನೂ, ಯಾವ ಜಾತಿಗೂ ಸೇರದೇ ಇರುವಂಥಾ ಜನರುಗಳ ಕುಲ ಯಾ ಬಗೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿರ್ಯರು ವ ಬೌದ್ಧರು ಇವರುಗಳ ಕುಲಗಳನ್ನೂ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ—ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ, ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ, ವೈಶ್ಯ, ಶೂದ್ರ, ಹೊಲೆಯ, ಪರೆಯ, ಮಾದಿಗ ಮುಂತಾದ ಜಾತಿಗಳನ್ನ ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಿಗೂ, ಪರ್ಶಾ, ಮೊಗಲ್, ವೆಗೈರೇರುಗಳನ್ನ ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನರಿಗೂ, ಯೂರೋಪಿಯರ್ಯ ಯಾ ನೇಟಿವ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿರ್ಯರುಗಳನ್ನ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿರ್ಯರಿಗೂ, ಈ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿ, ಮೊಸ್ಲಾಡಿ, ಪಂಜಾಬಿ ವಗೈರೆ ಎಂದು ಮೊಗವಾಗಿ ಬರಿಯಬಾರದು.

4ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

5ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕು (ಜಾತಿ ಭೇದ ವಗೈರೆ) —4ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನು ನಮೂದು ಘಾಡಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿ ಭೇದ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ—ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ ಮುರಕಿನಾಡು, ಬೈಹುಚ್ಚರಣ, ಬಡಗನಾಡು ಎಂತಲೂ, ಕೂದ್ರರಿಗೆ ಗಂಗಡಿಕಾರ ವಕ್ಕಲಿಗ, ಹಳ್ಳಿಕಾರ ವಕ್ಕಲಿಗ ಎಂತಲೂ, ಈ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಜಾತಿಯ ಒಳಭೇದವನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಕುಲ ಬರಿಯುವದಾದರೆ ಪಂಗಡವನ್ನ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬಗೆಯನ್ನ ಬರಿಯುವದಾದರೆ ಕುಲ ಯಾ ಫಲಾನೆ ದೇಶೀಯರೆಂದು ಕಾಣಿಸಬೇಕು.

5ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

ಕೆಲವು ಜಾತಿ ಜನರು ಈ ಒಳ ತಪ್ಸೀಲನ್ನ ಹೇಳಲಾರರು. ಅಂಥಾವರ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 4ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವದನ್ನೇ ಪುನಃ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕನ್ನು ಖಾಲೇ ಬಿಡಲಾಗದು. ಹ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ—ನೇಟಿವ್ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿರ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋಟೆಸ್ಟಾಂಟ್‌ಗೀಸ್, ಈಸ್ಟ್‌ಇಂಡಿರ್ಯ, ಮದರಾಸಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರು ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

5ಎ ಎಂಬ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕು.—ಎಣಿಕೇ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು 18 ಅಥವಾ 9 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕೀರಿಯವನಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವನ್ನ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು, ಯಾವ ಜಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗಾಗಲಿ 18 ಅಥವಾ 9 ವರ್ಷ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲವ್ಹೋ ಅಂಥಾವರಿಗೆ "ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲಾ" ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

5 ಎ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

6ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕು (ಗಂಡಸು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಂಗಸು.)—1ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಂಗಸು ಏಂದು ಬರೆದು ಇದ್ದದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಗಂಡಸು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಂಗಸು ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

6ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

7ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕು (ವಯಸ್ಸು).—ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಗತಿಸಿಹೋಗಿ ಇರುವ ವರುಷಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ವರುಷಕ್ಕಿಂತಾ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ವಯಸ್ಸುಳ್ಳ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ "ಶಿಕು" ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಅವರ ವಯಸ್ಸು ಹೇಳಲು ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲಪ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರನು ಅಂಥಾವರ ವಯಸ್ಸನ್ನ ಅವರ ಬಾಧ್ಯರಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅಥವಾ ಆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಡೆದಂಥಾ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಯಾವದಾದರೊಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಗಲಿ ಊಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಥವಾ ಸದರೀ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ರೂಬರೂ ಹಾಜರು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಆಕಾರದಿಂದ ಊಹಿಸಿ ನಮೂದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪರಂತು ಮನಃಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ರೂಬರೂ ಹಾಜರಾಗದೇ ಇರುವಂಥಾ ಯಾವ ಹೆಂಗಸನ್ನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಖುದ್ದು ನೋಡಬೇಕೆಂತ ಬಲಾತ್ಕಾರಿಸ ಕೂಡದು.

7ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

8ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕು (ಮದುವೆ ವಗೈರೆ).—ಸಣ್ಣ ವಯಕ್ಕಳಾದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಪ್ರಾಯಸ್ಸು ಏಂಪವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅಂಥಾ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿರುವದನ್ನೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದನ್ನೂ, ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಸತ್ತಿರುವದನ್ನೂ ಅಥವಾ ಗಂಡ ಸತ್ತಿರುವದನ್ನೂ ತಿಳಿದು ಪರಾ ಬರಿಯಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ವಯಸ್ಸಿನವರೇ ಯಾಗಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡದೇ ಖಾಲೇ ಬಿಡೆಕೂಡದು. ಗಂಡಂದಿರ ಮನೇಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡದೇ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಂದು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮದುವೆಯಾ

8ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

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ಗಿದ್ದು ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಗಂಡನ್ನ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡವರಿಗೆ ವಿತಂತು ಅಥವಾ ವಿಧವೆ ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರನು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾ ಜನರು ಹೇಳುವದನ್ನೇ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಂಣ ಮಕ್ಕಳುಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಬಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುವದನ್ನ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಎ—ಮದುವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದವರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವರಿಗೆ "ಮದುವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ" ಎಂತ ಎ. ಗುರ್ತುಳ್ಳ ಒಳಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

ಬೀ—ಗಂಡಸು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಂಗಸಿಗೆ ಮದುವೇಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ (ಬೀ i) ಗುರ್ತುಳ್ಳ ಒಳ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 'ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿದೆ' ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥಾವರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲನೇ, ಎರಡನೇ ಯಾ ಮೂರನೇ ಮದುವೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಸಂದತಿಯನ್ನ (ಬೀ ii) ಗುರ್ತುಳ್ಳ ಒಳ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. (ಬೀ iii) ಗುರ್ತುಳ್ಳ ಒಳ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಂಥಾವರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಮದುವೇಯಾದ ಮುಮಾರು ವೆಯಸ್ಸನ್ನ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಸೀ—ಪತ್ನೀ ಹೀನರಾಗಿ ಅಂದರೆ, ಹೆಂಡತಿಯನ್ನ ಕಳದುಕೊಂಡವರಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪತಿಹೀನರಂದರೆ ಗಂಡನ್ನ ಕಳದುಕೊಂಡವರಾಗಲೀ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವರನ್ನ (ಸೀ i) ಗುರ್ತುಳ್ಳ ಒಳ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಅಂಥಾವರು ಪ್ರಥಮತಃ ಪತ್ನೀ ಹೀನರಾದಾಗ ಯಾ ಪತಿಹೀನರಾದಾಗ ಅವರ ಮುಮಾರು ವಯಸ್ಸನ್ನ (ಸೀ ii) ಗುರ್ತುಳ್ಳ ಒಳ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು.

9ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ಸ್ವಭಾಷೆ).—ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೂ ಆತನ ತಾಯಿ ತಂದೆಗಳು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಡಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನ ಮಾತನಾಡುವದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೋ ಅಂಥಾ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

9ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

10ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ಜನನ ಸ್ಥಳ).—ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನೂ ಯಾವ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾನೋ ಅಂಥಾ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ವ ದೇಶದ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟದೇ ಇರುವವರಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಬಂದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವರು ಹುಟ್ಟದ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ವ ಸೀಮೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಸಹಾ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಾಳೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟದವರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ದೇಶದ ಹೆಸರನ್ನ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

10ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ.—ಚೀನಾ, ಕಾಬುಲ್, ಲಂಕಾ, ಸಿಂಹಳ ದ್ವೀಪ ವಗೈರೆ.

ಗ್ರಾಮ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ವಗೈರೆಗಳನ್ನ ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಿಲ್ಲ.

11ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕು (ಕಸಬ ಯಾನೇ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯ.),—(ಈ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಯನ್ನ ಬಹಳ ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಓದಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಸಂಶಯ ತೋರುವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರನ್ನ ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳದುಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.) ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕೈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅದನ್ನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗಂಡಸರಿಗೂ, ಹೆಂಗಸರಿಗೂ ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮಸಲಾ, ಸ್ವಂತ ಜಿಂದಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮನೇ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ, ಪೆನ್ಷನ್ ವಗೈರೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಜೀವಿಸುವದಾದರೆ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಂಗಸರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತಕನ್ನು ಖಾಲೀ ಬಿಡದೇ ಯಜಮಾನನ ಕಸಬೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರನ್ನ ಕಾಪಾಡುವವರ ಕಸಬನ್ನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೆ "ಪೋಷ್ಯರು" ಎಂತ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪರಂತು ಒಂದು ಮಗುವನ್ನ ಸಹಾ ಬಿಡದೇ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಷರಾ ಕಾಣಿಸಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ಮೇಸ್ತಕನ್ನ ಖಾಲೀ ಬಿಡಲಾಗದು. ಬಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಎರಡು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಸಬುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವನಾದರೆ ಅವನ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕಸಬನ್ನ ಮಾತ್ರ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ, ಜಮೀನ್ ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಜೆರಾಯಿತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಸಬನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವವನಾದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವನಿಗೆ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ನೌಕರಿ, ಸರಕಾರ ನೌಕರಿ, ದುಕಾನ್, ಲಿಖಾವಟ್, ಅಥವಾ ಕೂಲಿ ವಗೈರೆ ಎಂದು ಮೊಗಮಾಗಿ ಬರಿಯಕೂಡದು. ನೌಕರಿಯಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ನೌಕರಿ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವದಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ಜಿನಸಿ, ಬರವಣಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕೂಲಿಯಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ವಿಧ ಅದರ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು, ಯಾರದಾದರೂ ಕಸಬು ಜೆರಾಯಿತ್ತಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಗುವಳೀ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಷ್ಟ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದಾನೆಯೇ ಎಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. (ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಜಮೀತಿನ್ನ ಕೆಲವು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಂತವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಕೆಲವನ್ನ ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಸಾಗುವಳೀಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವರನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಸಾಗುವಳೀದಾರ್ರೆಂಬದಾಗಿಯೇ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.) ಜೆರಾಯತ್, ಜೀತ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಬಳಗಾರನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದರೆ ಅವನು ಸಾಲೀಯಾನಾ ಸಂಬಳಗಾರನೇ, ಮಾಹೇಯಾನಾ ಸಂಬಳಗಾರನೇ ಅಥವಾ ದಿನಕೂಲಿಯವನೇ ಎಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹೆಂಗಸರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡಂದಿರ ಕಸಬಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವನಾದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವನ್ನ ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ—ಸಾದೆ, ಬೆರಣಿ, ಹುಲ್ಲು ಮಾರುವವರು, ಕೊಟ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ ನೆಲ್ಲು ಕುಟ್ಟುವರು, ಸಂಬಳಕ್ಕೆ ಮನೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವರು ವಗೈರೆ ಹೆಂಗಸರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಯಾ ಕಸಬನ್ನೇ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಮಾರುವ ಪದಾರ್ಥವನ್ನ ತಾನೇ ಮಾಡುವದಾದರೆ ಅ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಅಂಥಾ ಪದಾರ್ಥವನ್ನ 'ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾರುವನು' ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ತಿರುಪದಿಂದ ಜೀವಿಸುವವನು ಎಂದು ತಿಳದು ಬಂದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವನು ವೈದಿಕವೃತ್ತಿ ತಿರುಪದಿಂದ ಜೀವಿಸುವವನೇ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಬಿಕ್ಷುಕ (ತಿರುಪೆಯವ)ನೇ ತಿಳಿದು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಸರಕಾರ, ರೈಲ್ವೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ವಗೈರೆ ನೌಕರನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯ ಬಂದರೆ, ಮೊದಲು ನೌಕರಿ ತಪ್ಶೀಲನ್ನ ಬರೆದು ತರುವಾಯ ಸರಕಾರ, ರೈಲ್ವೆ, ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ವಗೈರೆ ಶಬ್ದಗಳನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ.—ರೈಟರ್—ಸರಕಾರ್, ಕೂಲಿ—ರೈಲ್ವೆ, ಝಾಡಮಾಲಿ—ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್, ಏಜಂಟ್, ಕ್ಯಾಷಿಯರ್ ವಗೈರೆ—ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್,

ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಸಬು ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನು ಆಖೈರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕಸಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕಸಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

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12ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕು (ವಿದ್ಯೆ).—ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡವನಾದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಚಿಕ್ಕವನಾದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಯಳೇ ಮುಗುವಾದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ವಿದ್ಯೆಬಲ್ಲವನು, ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವನು, ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಇಲ್ಲದವನು, ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊ

12ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ. ಬ್ಬನಿಗೂ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಸ್ಕೂಲಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಲಕ್ಕಂಥಾವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವವರು ಎಂದು ಕಾಣಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಮೇರೆ ಕಲಿಯುವವರಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವದಾದರೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನ ಓದಿ ಬರಿಯಲು ತಿಳಿದಂ ಥಾವರನ್ನ ವಿದ್ಯೆಬಲ್ಲವರು ಎಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಕಲಿಯುವವರಲ್ಲದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಓದಲೂ ಬರಿಯಲೂ ಕೂಡಾ ತಿಳಿ ಯದೇ ಅಥವಾ ಬರಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರದೇ ಓದುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ತಿಳಿದು ಇರುವವರು ಅಥವಾ ಹೀಗೆ ಓದುವದಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಯದೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರನ್ನ ಮಾತ್ರ ರುಜು ಮಾಡಲು ತಿಳಿದಂಥಾವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯೆವಿಲ್ಲದವರು ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು.

13ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕು (ಬರಹ ಬಂದವನಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಭಾಷೆ).—ಈ ಬಿಳಿ 12ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಹ ಬಲ್ಲವರು ಎಂದು ನಮೂ ದಿಸಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಓದಲು ಮತ್ತು ಬರಿಯಲು ತಿಳಿದ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಯಾರಿ

13ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ. ಗಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ದೇಶಭಾಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಓದಲೂ ಬರಿಯಲೂ ತೀಳಿದಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಿಳಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಎಂದು ಸಹಾ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕನ್ನ 12ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿಯುವವರು ವಿದ್ಯೆವಿಲ್ಲದವರು ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಕೂಡದು. ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ತಿಳಿದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬರುವ ಬಂದು ಭಾಷೆ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

14ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕು (ಅಂಗಹೀನ).—ಯಾವನಾದನೂ ಎರಡು ಕಂಣೂ ಕುರುಡನಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಿವುಡು ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಗ ನಾಗಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಹುಚ್ಚನಾಗಿ, ಅಥವಾ ತಿಂದು ಹೋಗುವ ಕುಷ್ಠರೋಗಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ

14ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ. ಅಂಗಹೀನನ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಈ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಅವಯವ ಹೀನನ್ನೋ ಅದನ್ನ ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಬಂದು ಕಂಣು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕುರುಡಾಗಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಬಿಳೇ ತೊನ್ನು ರೋಗವನ್ನ ಅನುಭವಿಸುವವರನ್ನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಈ ಬಿಳಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು.

(ಎ) ಗುರ್ತುಳ್ಳ ಬಳೆ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುಕಿವುಡರು ವ ಮೂಗರುಗಳನ್ನೇ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಮತ್ತು ಹುಚ್ಚರನ್ನೂ ವ ಎರಡು ಕಂಣೂ ಕುರುಡರಾಗಿರುವವರನ್ನೂ ಅಥವಾ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದಾರಭ್ಯ ಯಾ ಇತರ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ತಿಂದು ಹೋಗುವ ಕುಷ್ಠ ರೋಗಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. (ಬೀ) ಗುರುತುಳ್ಳ ಬಳೆ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಕಿವುಡ ಯಾ ಮೂಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರ ಅಂಥಾವರನ್ನ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಖೋಜಾಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವವರು ಇರವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನ ಗಂಡಸರನ್ನಾಗಿಯೇ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸೂಳೇ ರಚನೆವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾದುವೆಯಾಗದೇ ಇರುವವರು ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ

15ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ. ಸೂಳೇರು ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿರುವದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವರನ್ನ ಯಾವದೊಂದು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಮಾಡದೇ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

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FILED-UP ENUMERATOR'S SPECIMEN SCHEDULE.

ಭರ್ತಿಮಾಡಿದ ಜನಸ್ಥಿತಿಪತ್ರದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ.

ಪಟ್ಟಿ ನಂಬರ್ 100

ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಹೆಸರು ಹಾಲ್ಕೂರು.

ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ನಂಬರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರು

ಮನೆ.

ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ (3ನೇ ಕಾಲಮ್ ನೋಡಿರಿ.)

ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹೆಸರು. (4ನೇ ಕಾಲಮ್ ನೋಡಿರಿ.)

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ವಯಸ್ಸು. (ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ.)

18 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯವರ ವಯಸ್ಸು. 9 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯವರ? 5 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯವರು.

ಗಂಡಸು ಹೆಂಗಸು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು ಅಥವಾ ಗಂಡು ಮಗು

ಅವರ ಜಾತಿ, ಪಂಗಡಗಳು?

ಅವರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ.

ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನರು.

ಮನೆಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ಮನೆಯ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಸಹಾಯ.

ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರು.

	ಮನೆ.	ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ (3ನೇ ಕಾಲಮ್ ನೋಡಿರಿ.)	ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹೆಸರು. (4ನೇ ಕಾಲಮ್ ನೋಡಿರಿ.)	ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ವಯಸ್ಸು. (ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ.)	18 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯವರ ವಯಸ್ಸು. 9 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯವರ? 5 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯವರು.		ಅವರ ಜಾತಿ, ಪಂಗಡಗಳು?	ಅವರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ.	ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನರು.	ಮನೆಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ಮನೆಯ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಸಹಾಯ.	
					ಗಂಡಸು	ಹೆಂಗಸು					i ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನರಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನರಿಂದ ಸಂಬಳ ಪಡೆಯುವವರಿಗೆ ii ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನರಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನರಿಂದ ಸಂಬಳ ಪಡೆಯುವವರಿಗೆ ? iii ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನರಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನರಿಂದ ಸಂಬಳ ಪಡೆಯುವವರಿಗೆ ?	
1	2	3	4	5	5 ವ.	6	7						
1	ರಾಮಪುರ												
2	ಹಲಸಿ—ನೀಲಕಂಠಯ್ಯನವರು	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಬಾಜಪ್ಪಲಿ	ದೇವಪ್ಪ	ಭೂದಪ್ಪಿ	ಗಂಡಸು	50	ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನ		1ನೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯ	14	
3	ಮಗ—ಶ್ಯಾಮಣ್ಣ	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಬಾಜಪ್ಪಲಿ	ದೇವಪ್ಪ	ಭೂದಪ್ಪಿ	ಹೆಂಗಸು	45	ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನ		1ನೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯ	9	
4	ಸೊಸೆ—ರುಕ್ಮಿಣೀಯಮ್ಮನವರು	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಬಾಜಪ್ಪಲಿ	ದೇವಪ್ಪ	ಭೂದಪ್ಪಿ	ಗಂಡಸು	25	ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನ		2ನೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯ	12	
5	ಮಗಳು—ಜಾನಕಿಹೆಸರು	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಬಾಜಪ್ಪಲಿ	ದೇವಪ್ಪ	ಭೂದಪ್ಪಿ	ಹೆಂಗಸು	20	ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನ		1ನೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯ	7	
6	ಪರಿಚಾರಕ—ಗೋವಾಲಯ್ಯ	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಬಾಜಪ್ಪಲಿ	ದೇವಪ್ಪ	ಭೂದಪ್ಪಿ	ಹೆಂಗಸು	18	ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನ				
7	ಗುಮಾಸ್ತ—ಪಿಂಡಾರಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಬಾಜಪ್ಪಲಿ	ಹಾಲಪ್ಪ	ಭೂದಪ್ಪಿ	ಗಂಡಸು	35	ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನ				
8	ಆಳು—ತಿಮ್ಮಿ	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಬಾಜಪ್ಪಲಿ	ಗಂಗಾಕಾಮಿ	ಭೂದಪ್ಪಿ	ಹೆಂಗಸು	40	ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನ		2ನೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯ	24	
9	ಕಾಯರ್ಕಾರ—ಹಾನೇಂ	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಬಾಜಪ್ಪಲಿ	ಕೊರವ	ಭೂದಪ್ಪಿ	ಗಂಡಸು	30	ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನ		2ನೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯ	25	
10	ಆಳು—ಕಾರಬೈಲಿ	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಬಾಜಪ್ಪಲಿ	ಹೆಗ್ಗಪ್ಪ	ಭೂದಪ್ಪಿ	ಗಂಡಸು	40	ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನ				
11	ಜೀತಗಾರ—ದಾಸ್ಯಾ	ಹಿಂದೂ	ಬಾಜಪ್ಪಲಿ	ಮಾದಿಗ	ಭೂದಪ್ಪಿ	ಗಂಡಸು	18	ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳು				
					ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿ		46	ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ		3ನೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯ	35	

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ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ,

ತುಮಕೂರು ಗ್ಯಾಸೆಟ್ಟಿಯರ್.

ಪುಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.

| ಯಾ ಗಂಡಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಪರು. | | |

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT.

ಖಾನೇಪುಮಾರಿ ತೆಗಿಯುವ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರನ ಗೊಷ್ವಾರೆ.

_____ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು _____ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು _____ ಹೋಬಳಿ.

ಗ್ರಾಮ.	ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ನಂಬರು.	ಬುಕ್ ನಂಬರು.	ಮನೆಗಳು.			ಜನಗಳು.								
						ಕಾಯಂ ವಾಸಸ್ಥರು.			ಆಗಾಮಿಕರು ಅಂದರೆ ಹಂಗಾಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವವರು.			ಜುಮ್ಲಾ.		
			ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವದು.	ಖಾಲೀ ಇರುವದು.	ಜುಮ್ಲಾ.	ಗಂಡಸರು.	ಹೆಂಗಸರು.	ಜುಮ್ಲಾ.	ಗಂಡಸು.	ಹೆಂಗಸು.	ಜುಮ್ಲಾ.	ಗಂಡಸರು.	ಹೆಂಗಸರು.	ಜುಮ್ಲಾ.

ತಾ॥ ನೇ 1891 (ಎ)_____ ನೇ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರನಾದ _____ ನಿಂದ } ಪುನಶ್ಚ ತೇರೀಜ್
(ಬಿ)_____ ನೇ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರನಾದ _____ ನಿಂದ } ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. (ರುಜು)

ತನಖೀ ಆಗಿ ಟೋಟಲ್ ವಗೈರೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಧೆ.

ನೇ ನಂ॥ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರ.

ಸನ್ 1891 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಛಾರ್ಜ್‌ತಖ್ತೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೆ.

ಮಾಹೆ ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ } _____ ರುಜು.

ರುಜು.

ನೇ ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರ್.

ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್.

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ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಅಂದರೆ ಎಣಿಕೇ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿ ಆಫೀಸರಿಂದ ಕೇಳಲ್ಪಡತಕ್ಕ ಗೊತ್ತಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು.

ಗಮನಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.—ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ತೋರ್ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಯಾನೇ ಎಣಿಕೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರಿಯುವವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ರೂಲ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ತಿಳಿಯತಕ್ಕ ಇತರ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ಮಂದಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು. ಯಾತಕ್ಕಂದರೆ, ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು ರೂಲ್ಸು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರ್ಪಡಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜವಾಬಿನಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸುವ. ತನಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಹಾಕಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಮೊದಲನೇ ಭಾಗ.—ಮೊದಲು ದಫಾ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಬುಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು:—

1 ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನು ಯಾರು ?

2 (ಮೇಸ್ತಕು ೧) ನಿನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ನಿನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರೇನು ?

3 (,, ೨) ನಿನ್ನ ಮತ ವ್ಯಾವದು ?

4 (,, ೩) ನೀನು ಆ ಮತದ ಗೊತ್ತಾದ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಭೇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದೀಯೊ ? ಹಾಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಯಾವದು ?

5 (,, ೪) ನಿನ್ನ ಜಾತಿ ಯಾವದು ? (ಯಾವ ಕುಲ ಯಾವ ಬಗೆಯವನು ?)

6 (,, ೪) ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಯಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಯ ಬರುವ ನಿನ್ನ ಜಾತಿಯ (ಕುಲ ಯಾ ಬಗೆ) ಪ್ರಭೇದದ ಹೆಸರೇನು ?

7 (,, ೪ಎ) ನೀವು 18 ಪಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವರೊ, ಅಥವಾ 9 ಪಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವರೊ ?

8 (,, ೫) ನಿನ್ನ ವಯಸ್ಸೇನು ? ಅಂದರೆ, ನೀನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಯಷ್ಟು ವರುಷವಾಗಿದೆ ?

9 (,, ೮) ನಿನಿಗೆ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೊ ? ಮದುವೆ ಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ನಿನಿಗೆ ಫೊದಲನೇ ಮದುವೆಯೊ, 2ನೇ ಅಥವಾ 3ನೇ ಮದುವೆಯೊ ? ಮೊದಲನೇ ಮದುವೆಯಾದಾಗ ನಿನಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಎಷ್ಟು ವಯಸ್ಸು ? ನಿನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ (ಅಥವಾ ಗಂಡನು) ಬದಿಕಿದಾಳೊ ? ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ (ಅಥವಾ ಗಂಡ) ವ್ಯತಪಟ್ಟಾಗ ನಿನಿಗೆ ಯಷ್ಟು ವಯಸ್ಸು ?

10 (,, ೯) ನಿನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯ ಸಂಸಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

11 (,, ೧೦) ಯಾವ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದೆ ? ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದೆ ? ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದೆ, ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದಿದ್ದ ಮತ್ತಾವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ?

12 (,, ೧೧) ನೀನು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿ ? ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಜೀವಿಸುವವನಾದರೆ ಆ ಭೂಮಿ ನಿನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತದ್ದೊ ? ಅಥವಾ ನೀನು ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬನಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀಯೊ ? ಭೂಮಿ ನಿನ್ನದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನೀನು ಸ್ವಂತಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀಯೊ, ಅಥವಾ ಇತರರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೋರಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀಯೊ ? ಕೈಷಿ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮತ್ತಾವ ಕಸಬನ್ನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀಯೊ ? ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಯಾವದು ? ನೀನು ಅನೇಕ ಕಸಬುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದೆಂದು ನೀನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀ ?

13 (,, ೧೨) ನೀನು ಸ್ಕೂಲಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುತಿದ್ದೀಯೊ ? ಹಾಗಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನೀನು ಓದಬರಿಯಲು ಬಲ್ಲೆಯಾ ?

14 (,, ೧೩) ನೀನು ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಹೋಗದೇ ಓದಿಬರಿಯಲು ಬಲ್ಲವನಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ಬರಿಯಬಲ್ಲೆ ? ನೀನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನ ಓದಿ ಬರಿಯಬಲ್ಲಿಯೊ ?

15 (,, ೧೪) ನಿನ್ನ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಚ್ಚರು, ಕಿವಡ, ಮೂಗರು, ಕುರುಡರು ಅಥವಾ ಕುಷ್ಠರೋಗಿಗಳು ಯಾರಾದರು ಉಂಟೊ ? ಹಾಗೆ ಇದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾ ಹುಚ್ಚರೆ, ಹುಟ್ಟುಕಿವಡರೆ ಯಾ ಎರಡು ಕಣ್ಣೂ ಕಾಣದವರೆ ? ಅಥವಾ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಕಿವಡ ಯಾ ಮೂಗರಾದವರೆ ?

ನಿನ್ನ ಸಂಗಡೆ ವಾಡಿಕೆ ಯಾಗಿದ್ದುಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಊಟಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವವರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈಗ ನೀನು ನನಿಗೆ ಹೇಳು.

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ವೊದಲು, ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಕ್ರಮಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಿನ್ನ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಜನಗಳು; ಅನಂತರ ನಿನ್ನ ಒಳಿ ಇರುವ ನಾಕರರು, ಈಜೇಲಿ ನಿನ್ನನ್ನ ನೋಡಲು ಎಂದು ನಿನ್ನ ಮನೇಲಿ ತಂಗಿರುವವರು. * ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೭ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನ್ನನ್ನ ನೋಡಲು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರುವವರಾಗಿ ಧಾರೋ? (ನಿನ್ನ ಮನೇಲಿ ಇರುವ ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನ ಹೇಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀನ್ನು ಸಮ್ಮತಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನ ಮಾತ್ರ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.)

16 ನೀನು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನ ಕುರಿತು, ಮೇಲೆ 2 ರಿಂದ 14ರ ವರವಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡು.

17 ಈ ಜನಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಸ್ವಂತವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡದೇ ನಿನ್ನಿಂದ ಪೋಷಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೊ?

* ಹಿಂದೂ, ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಂದೂ ಸಂವತ್ಸರವನ್ನು ನಿನಿಗೆ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

1891ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 26ನೇ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಅಬೈರ್ ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿ ತೆಗಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಕೇಳಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು

18 ನಿನ್ನ ಮನೇಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಬರಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಜನಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಓದುತ್ತೇನೆ ಕೇಳು. ಈ ಜನಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬದಿದ್ದಾರೊ? ನಿನ್ನ ಮನೇಲಿ ಈಗ ವಾಸವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಯಮ್ಮಾಗಿ ಊಟ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾವರು ಯಾರ್ಯಾರು? ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳು?

19 ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾದ ಈಚೆಗೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪಂಗಾಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದು ವಾಸವಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಅಥವಾ ಭೋಜನಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗದೇ ಇರುವಂಥವರು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆಯೊ? ಈಚೆಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳೇನಾದರೂ ನಿನ್ನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿವೆಯೊ?

20 ಹಾಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ವೊಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಪ್ರತಿ ಯೊಬ್ಬನನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು, 2ರಿಂದ 14ರ ವರವಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡು?

ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಯಾನೇ ಫಿರಕಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿ.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ _____

ಹೋಬಳಿ _____

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಫಿರಕಾ ನಂಬರು (ಬುಕ್ಕು ನಂಬರು) ಸರ್ಕಲ್

ಸಬ್ ಡಿವಿಜ್ ಅಂದರೆ ಮಜಲೆ ಯಾ ದಾಖಲೀಗ್ರಾಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಬೀದಿ, ವಗ್ಗೈರೆ.	ಮನೆಗಳು. ಜನರಲ್ ನಂಬರ್	ಮನೆಗಳು. ತಪಶೀಲು (ವಾಸಸ್ಥಾನ, ಅಂಗಡಿ, ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ, ವಗ್ಗೈರೆ.)	ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು. ಜನರಲ್ ನಂಬರ್	ಪ್ರತಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನ ಹೆಸರು.	ಪರಾ.
1	2	3	4	5	6

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ENUMERATOR'S SCHEDULE. ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಯಾನೇ ಎಣಿಕೇ ಪತ್ರ.

ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ (ಫಿರಕಾ) ನಂಬರು.

ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್

ಆವರಣ ಯಾ ಮನೇ ನಂಬರ್

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

ಜಂಜರ್ ನಂಬರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರು.	ಮತ.	ಮತಭೇದ. (3ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡು.)	ಹಿಂದೂ ಮತ್ತು ಜೈನರಾದರೆ ಜಾತಿ. ಉತರರಾದರೆ ಕುಲ ಯಾ ಯಾವಬಗ್ಗೆ. (4ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡು)	ಜಾತಿಯ ಒಳಭೇದ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದು (5ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡು.)	18 ಫಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇರಿದವರೋ ಅಥವಾ 9 ಫಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇರಿದವರೋ? (5ಎ. ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡು.)	ಗಂಡಸೋ, ಹೆಂಗಸೋ?	ಪ್ರಾಯ ಯಾ ವಯಸ್ಸು.	8 ಮದುವೆ ಆದವರು, ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದವರು ಯಾ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಸತ್ತವರು			
								ಎ.	ಬಿ.		
									ಮದುವೆ ಯಾದವರು.		
								ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದವರು.	i ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಲಾಡು	ii ಮೊದಲನೇ ದಫಾ ಮದುವೆಯಾದವರೋ, ಇನೇ ಯಾ ಇನೇ ದಫಾ ಮದುವೆ ಯಾದವರೋ?	iii ಮೊದಲನೇ ಮದುವೆಯಾ ದಾಗ ಯಷ್ಟು ವಯಸ್ಸು?
1	2	3	4	5	5ಎ	6	7				

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ಹೋಬಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪುಟ ಸಂಖೆ.

ಅಥವಾ ಗಂಡ ಸತ್ತವರು. ಸಿ. ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಯಾ ಗಂಡನಿಲ್ಲದವರು.		ಸ್ವಭಾಷೆ.	ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಯಾ ದೇಶ. (10ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋದು.)	ಕಸಬು ಯಾನೇ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯ. 11ನೆ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡು.	ಓದು ಬರಹ ಕಲಿಯತ್ತಾರೊ, ಕಲಿತವರೊ ಅಥವಾ ಕಲಿಯದವರೊ ?	ಓದು ಬರಹ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ? (13ನೇ ರೂಲ್ ನೋಡು.)	14 ಹುಚ್ಚರು, ಕಿವಡ ವ ಮೂಗರು, ಯರಡು ಕಣ್ಣೂ ಕುರುಡರು, ಕುಷ್ಠರೋಗಿಗಳು.	
i ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಸತ್ತವ ಯಾ ಗಂಡ ಸತ್ತವಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡು.	ii ಗಂಡ ಯಾ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಯನ್ನ ಕಳದುಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಯಷ್ಟು ಪಯಸ್ಸು.	9	10	11	12	13	(ಎ.) ಹುಚ್ಚರು, ಹುಟ್ಟು ಕಿವಡರು, ಮೂಗರು, ಯರಡು ಕಣ್ಣೂ ಕಾಣದವರು ಯಾ ಕುಷ್ಠರೋಗಿಗಳು.	(ಬಿ.) ಹುಟ್ಟು ಕಿವಡ ಯಾ ಮೂಗರಲ್ಲದೆ ಈಚಿಗೆ ಕಿವಡ ಯಾ ಮೂಗರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡು.

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ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು
ಹೋಬಳಿ
ಗ್ರಾಮ

ಚೌರ್ಜ
ಸೂಪ್ರಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್

ಸರ್ಕಲ್
ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರ್

ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಯಾನೆ ಫಿರಕಾ ನಂಬರು ಬುಕ್ಕು ನಂ॥ | ನೇ ನಂ॥ ಮನೆ ಲಾ॥

ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರ | ನೇ ನಂ॥ ಮನೆ ವರಿವಿಗೆ

ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮನೆಯ ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.

ಜವಾಯಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಮನೆಯ ಎಣಿಕೇಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳು.

ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ತಾರೀಖು ನೇ 189

ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರಿಂದ ವಾಪಸುಬಂದ ತಾರೀಖು ನೇ 1891

ರುಜು.

ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಸೂಪ್ರಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್.

ಪ್ರಥಮ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡಬ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡೋಸಾದ ತಾ॥ ನೇ 189

ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿ ಪೂರೈಸಿದನಂತರ ಎಣಿಕೇದಾರನಿಂದ ವಾಪಸುಬಂದ ತಾರೀಖು ನೇ

1891.

ರುಜು.

ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರ್.

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APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the Area and Population of each Taluk in the Mysore Province as per Census of 1891.

District.		Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population. Males.	Females.	Total.	Density of population per square mile.
Bangalore District.	1	Bangalore City	8	40,873	39,412	80,285	10,035·6
	2	Bangalore Taluk	310	44,341	44,976	89,317	288·1
	3	Anekal ,, ...	174	26,926	27,908	54,834	315·1
	4	Hosakoṭe ,, ...	253	29,272	31,395	60,667	239·7
	5	Devanhalli ,, ...	234	26,751	26,831	53,582	228·9
	6	Doddaballápur ,, ...	365	32,727	32,886	67,713	185·8
	7	Nelmangla ,, ...	268	31,476	31,643	63,119	235·5
	8	Kankánhalli ,, ...	386	36,006	35,862	71,868	186·1
	9	Mágadi ,, ...	327	32,099	32,235	64,334	196·7
	10	Closepet ,, ...	252	32,233	32,806	65,039	394·0
	11	Channapatna Sub-Taluk ...		16,593	17,662	34,255	
		Total.....	*2,547*	*349,297*	*353,616*	*702,913*	275·9
Kolár District.	1	Kolár Taluk	281	39,100	36,734	75,834	268·0
	2	Bowringpéṭe ,, ...	317	36,733	34,309	71,042	224·1
	3	Chintámani ,, ...	493	23,209	23,839	47,048	160·5
	4	Mulbágal ,, ...	354	30,356	30,971	61,327	173·2
	5	Sidlaghatta ,, ...	336	33,782	34,046	67,828	201·8
	6	Chikballápur ,, ...	245	25,871	25,721	51,592	210·5
	7	Bágépalli ,, ...	444	22,393	21,534	43,927	130·8
	8	Gauribidnúr ,, ...	338	36,948	35,042	71,990	212·9
	9	Málúr ,, ...	251	26,609	27,571	54,180	215·8
	10	Srínivásapur (Sub to Chintámani)	...	15,535	16,568	32,103	...
	11	Gudibanda (Sub to Bágépalli) ...	...	7,119	7,040	14,159	...
		Total.....	*3,059*	*297,655*	*293,376*	*591,030*	*193·2*
Tumkúr District.	1	Tumkúr Taluk ...	449	45,266	45,516	90,782	202·1
	2	Maddagiri ,, ...	575	34,892	33,561	68,453	170·3
	3	Chiknáyakanhalli ,, ...	527	14,343	14,364	28,707	97·5
	4	Sira ,, ...	599	35,064	33,263	68,327	114·0
	5	Gubbi ,, ...	551	36,516	37,054	73,570	133·5
	6	Tiptúr ,, ...	505	26,562	27,254	53,816	156·1
	7	Pávagada ,, ...	514	27,615	25,762	53,377	103·8
	8	Kunigal ,, ...	373	32,527	33,975	66,502	178·2
	9	Kortageré (Sub-Tk. to Maddagiri)	...	14,944	14,576	29,520	...
	10	Turuvekeré (Sub-Tk. to Tiptúr) .	...	11,887	13,164	25,051	...
	11	Hiriyúr (Sub-Tk. to Chiknáyakanhalli)	...	11,517	11,164	22,681	...
		Total.....	*4,093*	*291,133*	*289,653*	*580,786*	*141·8*

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APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

District.		Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population.			Density of population per square mile.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
Mysore District.	1	Mysore City	292	36,691	37,357	74,048	461·2
	2	Mysore Taluk		30,112	30,524	60,636	
	3	Chámrájnagar ,, ...	393	44,525	46,725	91,250	232·1
	4	Seringapatam ,, ...	257	41,366	43,876	85,242	331·6
	5	Hunsúr ,, ...	632	55,954	57,381	113,335	179·3
	6	Yedatoré ,, ...	226	36,779	37,483	74,262	328·5
	7	Hoggadadévankóte ,, ...	588	30,310	30,916	61,226	104·1
	8	Gundlupet ,, ...	302	30,910	32,126	63,036	160·8
	9	Nanjangúd ,, ...	279	47,925	49,449	97,374	349·0
	10	Tirumakúdlu Narsípur Taluk ...	173	41,280	42,174	83,454	482·3
	11	Mandya ,, ...	439	49,113	50,670	99,783	227·2
	12	Krishnarájpété (late Attikuppa Taluk) ...	421	44,601	46,638	91,239	216·7
	13	Nágamangala Taluk	378	32,690	36,575	69,265	183·2
	14	Malavalli ,, ...	297	42,893	43,017	85,910	289·2
	15	Yelandúr (Jahagír)	240	15,588	16,166	31,754	132·3
		Total	*5,007*	*580,737*	*601,077*	*1,181,814*	*236·0*
Hassan District.	1	Hassan Taluk	483	34,542	35,823	70,365	234·7
	2	Manjarábád ,, ...	438	29,649	26,213	55,862	127·5
	3	Bélúr ,, ...	330	38,076	37,394	75,470	228·6
	4	Arsikeré ,, ...	460	32,768	32,538	65,306	141·9
	5	Chenrávapatna ,, ...	405	36,820	41,391	78,211	193·1
	6	Holé-Narsipur ,, ...	226	25,106	25,788	50,894	225·1
	7	Arkalgúd ,, ...	261	37,408	38,404	75,812	290·4
	9	Gráma (Sub-Tk. to Hassan) ...	...	20,675	22,357	43,032	...
		Total	*2,603*	*255,044*	*259,908*	*514,952*	*197·8*
Shimoga District.	1	Shimoga Taluk	686	38,782	38,351	77,133	138·0
	2	Chennagiri ,, ...	463	36,954	37,264	74,218	160·2
	3	Honnáli ,, ...	329	32,144	31,383	63,527	193·0
	4	Shikárpur ,, ...	422	33,160	31,244	64,404	152·6
	5	Sorab ,, ...	443	36,808	33,239	70,047	158·1
	6	Ságar ,, ...	663	32,459	26,540	58,999	88·9
	7	Nagar ,, ...	502	23,350	19,491	42,841	85·3
	8	Tírt'hahalli ,, ...	478	33,301	25,928	59,229	123·9
	9	Kumsi (Sub-Tk. to Shimoga) ...	...	8,926	8,657	17,583	...
		Total	*3,986*	*275,884*	*252,097*	*527,981*	*132·4*
Kadúr District.	1	Tarikeré Taluk	474	36,254	36,098	72,352	152·6
	2	Chikmagúr ,, ...	620	42,408	39,644	82,052	132·3
	3	Kadúr ,, ...	511	36,266	35,951	72,217	141·3
	4	Koppa ,, ...	600	21,911	14,498	36,409	103·4
	5	Múdigeré ,, ...	430	22,872	18,493	41,365	96·1
	6	Yedahalli (Sub to Koppa) ...	...	9,152	7,372	16,524	...
	7	Sringéri (Jahagir)	...	5,059	4,085	9,144	...
		Total	*2,635*	*173,922*	*156,141*	*330,063*	*125·2*

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APPENDIX II.—(*Concluded.*)

District.		Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population.			Density of population per square mile
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
Chitaldurg District.	1	Chitaldurg Taluk	521	33,407	33,159	66,566	127·7
	2	Chellakeré ,, ...	784	31,198	29,513	60,711	77·4
	3	Hiriyúr ,, ...	800	27,624	26,678	54,302	67·8
	4	Holalkeré ,, ...	679	22,215	22,116	44,331	98·7
	5	Davengeré ,, ...	552	47,838	46,727	94,565	171·3
	6	Jagalúr ,, ...	374	19,299	18,930	38,229	102·2
	7	Molakálmuru ,, ...	284	16,703	15,857	32,560	114·6
	8	Hosdurga (Sub-Tk. to Holalkere).		11,306	11,414	22,720	.....
		Total.....	*3,994*	*209,590*	*204,394*	*413,984*	*103·6*
		Total of 8 Districts.....	**27,924**	**2,433,262**	**2,410,261**	**4,843,523**	173·4
		The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.....	12½	50,139	49,892	100,031	8,000·4
		Grand Total for the Province.....	**27,936½**	**2,433,451**	**2,460,153**	**4,943,604**	**176·9**

Note.—The density of the Sub-Taluks is included in that of the respective main Taluks.

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APPENDIX III.

Table showing the Estimated Population in **1901** *and the Percentage of Mean Annual Geometric Increase.*

Both Sexes.

	District.	Population In 1891.	Population In 1881.	Logarithms of Population For 1891.	Logarithms of Population For 1881.	Difference between 1891 and 1881.	Annual Increase.	Mean Annual Geometric Increase per cent.	Estimated Population in 1901.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore	802,994	679,664	5·904711	5·832293	0·072418	0·007242	1·68	948,700
	Kólár	591,030	481,134	5·771608	5·682265	0·089343	0·008934	2·08	726,024
	Tumkúr	580,786	452,631	5·764016	5·655744	0·108272	0·010837	2·53	745,400
	Chitaldurg	413,984	310,511	5·616983	5·492077	0·124906	0·012490	2·92	551,950
	Mysore	1,181,814	1,032,658	6·072549	6·013957	0·058592	0·005859	1·36	1,352,510
	Eastern Dn.	**3,570,608**	**2,956,598**	**6·552742**	**6·470792**	**0·081950**	**0·008195**	**1·90**	**4,312,130**
Western Dn.	Hassan	514,952	430,933	5·711766	5·634409	0·077357	0·007735	1·79	615,352
	Shimoga	527,931	506,531	5·722618	5·704805	0·018113	0·001801	0·41	550,340
	Kadúr	330,063	292,126	5·518597	5·465570	0·053027	0·005302	1·23	372,923
	Western Dn.	**1,372,996**	**1,229,590**	**6·137668**	**6·089760**	**0·047908**	**0·004790**	**1·11**	**1,533,120**
	For the Province.	**4,943,604**	**4,186,188**	**6·694044**	**6·621818**	**0·072226**	**0·007222**	**1·68**	**5,838,030**

Males.

	District.	Population In 1891.	Population In 1881.	Logarithms of Population For 1891.	Logarithms of Population For 1881.	Difference between 1891 and 1881.	Annual Increase.	Mean Annual Geometric Increase per cent.	Estimated Population in 1901.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore	399,486	336,008	5·601501	5·526349	0·075152	0·007515	1·74	474,956
	Kólár	297,655	238,137	5·473713	5·376826	0·096887	0·009688	2·25	372,049
	Tumkúr	291,133	223,744	5·464091	5·349751	0·114340	0·011434	2·67	373,813
	Chitaldurg	209,590	156,400	5·321370	5·194237	0·127133	0·012713	2·97	280,870
	Mysore	580,737	505,206	5·763979	5·703468	0·060511	0·006051	1·40	667,560
	Eastern Dn.	**1,778,601**	**1,459,495**	**6·250076**	**6·164203**	**0·085875**	**0·008787**	**1·99**	**2,167,470**
Western Dn.	Hassan	235,044	211,906	5·406614	5·326143	0·080471	0·008047	1·87	306,963
	Shimoga	275,884	262,772	5·440725	5·419578	0·021147	0·002114	0·49	239,649
	Kadúr	173,922	151,669	5·240355	5·180896	0·059459	0·005945	1·38	199,440
	Western Dn.	**704,850**	**626,347**	**5·848097**	**5·796814**	**0·051283**	**0·005128**	**1·19**	**793,195**
	For the Province.	**2,483,451**	**2,085,842**	**6·395053**	**6·319281**	**0·075775**	**0·007577**	**1·76**	**2,956,864**

Females.

	District.	Population In 1891.	Population In 1881.	Logarithms of Population For 1891.	Logarithms of Population For 1881.	Difference between 1891 and 1881.	Annual Increase.	Mean Annual Geometric Increase per cent.	Estimated Population in 1901.
Eastern Division.	Bangalore	403,508	343,656	5·605852	5·536123	0·069729	0·006972	1·62	473,785
	Kólár	293,375	242,997	5·467423	5·385601	0·081822	0·008182	1·90	354,197
	Tumkúr	289,653	228,887	5·461878	5·359621	0·102251	0·010225	2·38	366,547
	Chitaldurg	204,394	154,111	5·310543	5·187834	0·122709	0·012270	2·88	271,178
	Mysore	601,077	527,452	5·778929	5·722182	0·056747	0·005674	1·31	684,978
	Eastern Dn.	**1,792,007**	**1,497,103**	**6·253339**	**6·175252**	**0·078087**	**0·007808**	**1·81**	**2,144,995**
Western Dn.	Hassan	259,908	219,027	5·414819	5·340497	0·074322	0·007432	1·72	308,419
	Shimoga	252,097	243,759	5·401567	5·386961	0·014606	0·001460	0·33	260,720
	Kadúr	156,141	140,457	5·193517	5·147543	0·045974	0·004597	1·06	173,577
	Western Dn.	**668,146**	**603,243**	**5·824871**	**5·780492**	**0·044379**	**0·004437**	**1·03**	**740,030**
	For the Province.	**2,460,153**	**2,100,346**	**6·390962**	**6·322290**	**0·068672**	**0·006867**	**1·59**	**2,881,603**

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APPENDIX IV.

Return of Buildings in the Mysore Province as returned at the Census of 1891.

District.	Houses.							
	Terraced.		Tiled.		Mud-roofed.		Thatched.	
	Tenanted.	Untenanted.	Tenanted.	Untenanted.	Tenanted.	Untenanted.	Tenanted.	Untenanted.
Bangalore	480	124	19,072	3,231	37,174	7,667	56,475	8,171
Kólár	94	31	3,928	583	36,458	5,670	67,381	14,892
Tumkúr	64	11	8,290	2,290	74,603	20,599	28,817	7,503
Mysore	569	144	90,357	13,483	8,618	2,808	83,610	16,040
Hassan	14	2	36,528	4,504	2,129	109	42,509	6,759
Shimoga	3	2	11,936	745	2,015	483	79,748	5,627
Kadúr	27	17	14,259	1,633	167	66	46,944	3,522
Chitaldurg... ...	8	1	7,740	2,254	25,523	5,395	43,508	9,479
Grand Total.....	**1,197**	**332**	**192,710**	**28,723**	**186,687**	**42,797**	**448,939**	**71,903**

District.	Religious and Charitable Buildings.							
	Temples.		Masjids.		Chattrams.		Musáfir-khánás.	
	Tenanted.	Untenanted.	Tenanted.	Untenanted.	Tenanted.	Untenanted.	Tenanted.	Untenanted.
Bangalore	688	5,748	87	150	94	94	20	77
Kólár	459	4,193	73	69	73	57	89	55
Tumkúr	648	7,311	128	60	58	61	48	23
Mysore	843	8,448	108	95	103	84	27	18
Hassan	429	4,226	41	48	18	6	17	20
Shimoga	668	3,209	143	122	32	8	14	14
Kadúr	497	2,531	17	61	14	16	9	21
Chitaldurg... ...	378	4,561	122	85	13	15	8	12
Grand Total	**4,610**	**40,227**	**719**	**690**	**405**	**341**	**232**	**240**

District.	Government Buildings.								Buildings not included under the other heads.		Total.	
	Public Offices.		School Houses.		Dispensaries.		Dák Bungalows.					
	Tenanted.	Untenanted.	Tenanted.	Untenanted.	Tenanted.	Untenanted.	Tenanted.	Untenanted.	Tenanted.	Untenanted.	Tenanted.	Untenanted.
Bangalore	233	1,098	58	139	8	8	15	22	6,251	3,955	*121,193*	*30,484*
Kólár	305	1,373	60	42	10	4	9	16	2,274	2,091	*111,213*	*28,980*
Tumkúr	459	890	93	37	10	3	12	7	2,772	4,070	*116,002*	*42,865*
Mysore	589	627	162	106	9	12	23	17	6,437	3,886	*191,448*	*45,763*
Hassan	147	508	51	51	7	2	5	6	15,051	3,355	*96,946*	*19,596*
Shimoga	90	166	45	41	10	4	9	10	2,274	550	*96,987*	*10,981*
Kadúr	105	143	28	13	14	2	1	14	692	37	*62,771*	*8,076*
Chitaldurg... ...	198	380	44	26	6	2	9	7	290	205	*77,847*	*22,722*
Grand Total.....	**2,119**	**5,185**	**541**	**455**	**74**	**37**	**83**	**99**	**36,041**	**18,149**	**874,407**	**209,178**

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The Census of Mysore taken synchronously with the rest of India; Conference with the Census Commissioner for India; Co-operation of the Revenue authorities enjoined; Circular Instructions to District Officers; Preparation of Preliminary Returns; The Census divisions; House-numbering; Block List; Splitting up of Revenue sub-divisions into Circles and Charges; Appointment of Enumerators; Circle Supervisors; Charge Superintendents; Details of the Census Agency employed; Enumeration Schedules; Breaking up of Schdeules where necessary; Special or Householders' Schedules; Supply of Schedules; Arrangements for censusing Railway Servants and Passengers; The same for Játrás or Fairs; Troop-marching; Inspection of the Census Operations; Attitude of the people; Preliminary Record; The Final Census; Scrutiny of Schedules and the Final Census results; Centralization of the Census Abstraction, &c.; Strength employed on the Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation of the results; Cost of the Census; Expenditure on Imperial Census; Certain items excepted in calculating net cost; Average cost; Printing of Forms, Schedules, Registers, &c.; Conclusion... ... ...371—393

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APPENDIX I. containg Orders of Government and Circular Instructions &c., relating to the taking of the Census. ... 1—59

APPENDIX II. Statement showing the Population of each T luk in the Province ... ... 61—63

APPENDIX III. Showing the Estimated Population in 1901 and the Percentage of Mean Annual Geometric Increase ... 64

APPENDIX IV. Return of Buildings in the Mysore Province... ... 65

PART II.—In a separate volume, containing Imperial Tables I to XVI with Index of Castes.

PART III.— do. do. Imperial Table XVII A, B and C, with Index of Occupations.

PART IV.— do. do.

Supplementary Table A. Christians by Sect.
" " B. do. by Race and Age.
" " C. Literate by Caste.
" " D. Education by Caste.
" " E. Civil Condition by Caste.

(Local) Special Statistics for the Province :—

(A) of the Married.
(B) of the Widowed.
(C) of the Gótrams and S'ákhás.
(D) of the Phanás.

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CORRECTIONS.

CHAPTER	I.—Page	12	In the 4th line from top, *for* '7 years,' *read* '10 years.'
„		14	„ 17th line from bottom *for* '6 per cent,' *read* '4 per cent.'
„		25	„ 27th „ „ *for* '68·5 per cent' *read* '68·65' per cent.'
„		26	„ 18th „ „ *for* '71·55' *read* '71·65' per cent.
„		27	„ 9th „ top, *for* 'para 43,' *read* 'para 44.'
„		28	„ 14th „ bottom *for* 'another town' *read* 'a town.'
„		31	„ 5th line from bottom, *for* 'weighted mean' *read* 'arithmetical
„		32	mean' and in the foot note at page 31 substitute the words 'arithmetical mean' *for* 'weighted mean.'
„	II.—Page	42	In the 15th line from top, *for* '27th February 1891,' *read* '26th February 1891.'
„	III.— „	56	„ 10th line from top *for* 'there,' *read* 'their.'
„	„	57	„ 22nd „ „ *for* '93·5, *read* '93·8' as the average for the Province.
„		59	„ 31st „ „ *for* '29,' *read* '35.'
„	„	„	„ 35th „ „ *for* '20,' *read* '21.'
„		61	„ 12th „ „ omit the figure 7 and insert a hyphen between the words 'feet' and 'washings.'
„		64	„ 5th line. „ *for* 'therefore, *read* 'therefor.'
„	V.— „	118	In the 2nd table subjoined to para 156, *for* '13,003' against Total in the 2nd column headed 'Excess of wives over husbands,' *read* '31,003.'
„		133	In the 1st line from top, *for* '1,024,464' *read* '1,014,464.'
„	VI.— „	150	In the 7th line from top, *for* '1,522' *read* '1,529.'
„	VII.— „	159	The total in the column for females at para 204 should be '2,459,90 not '1,459,902.'
„	IX.— „	189	In the 22nd line from bottom, *for* 'currupted' *read* 'corrupted.'
„	X.— „	218	„ 19th line „ *for* 'there,' read 'their.'
„		219	„ 13th line „ top *for* 'fercious,' *read* 'ferocious.'
„		220	„ 33rd line „ „ *for* 'for' *read* 'far.'
„		224	For the population of the total class A in the small table, substitute '1,665,442' for '1,665,422.'
„		236	In the 27th line from top *for* 'including' substitute 'and.'
„		238	„ 16th „ bottom, *for* 'itruals,' *read* 'rituals.'
„		„	„ 2nd „ „ *for* 'contenfed' *read* 'contended.'
„		243	„ 23rd line from top *for* '64' *read* '62.'
„		253	„ 8th „ „ *for* 'rubes' *read* 'rubs.'
„		256	„ 23rd line from bottom, *for* 'Plate No. III' *read* 'Plate No. IV,'
„		275	„ 15th „ bottom *for* '41·92' *read* '41·91.'
„	XI.— „	349	„ 28th „ from top *for* '6 per cent' *read* '6 per cent.'
„		360	„ 20th „ „ *for* 'independant,' *read* 'undependent.'

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