

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

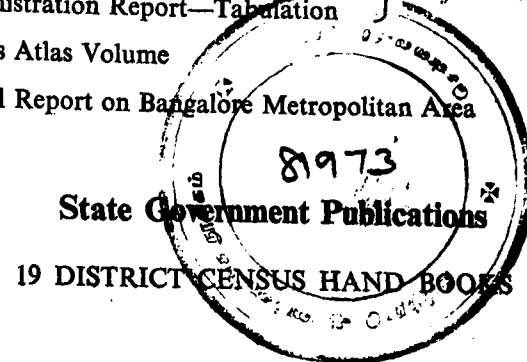
VOLUME XI—MYSORE

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- Part I-A General Report
- Part I-B Report on Vital Statistics
- Part I-C Subsidiary Tables
- Part II-A General Population Tables (A Series)
- Part II-B (i) General Economic Tables (Tables B-I to B-IV-C)
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PREFACE

The Indian Census is conducted by the canvasser method which means the enumerator visiting each house and counting every inmate in the house. Hence as a preliminary to the taking of census, every house needs be visited without any omission. The infallible method for securing this objective is to carefully number every house and list them in a serial and methodical order. On the basis of these houselists census delimitations upto the smallest division constituting the enumerator's block are made. In the past censuses uniformity in regard to the preparation of houselists was wanting as they only served the limited purpose of providing a list of houses for visit by the enumerator.

With the attainment of independence in 1947 an era of alround planning and development has been ushered in and the problems of housing which is next only to food and clothing has come for its own share of attention. But inadequate statistics proved a handicap in evolving schemes for effectively tackling the housing problem. An excerpt from the Third Five Year Plan giving expression to the difficulties experienced by the Planning Commission in this regard is reproduced below:

"The present position of housing statistics is unsatisfactory in relation to the needs of planning. Except for data regarding the total number of houses and households in the country thrown up by the decennial census there are no proper statistics on such aspects as current building activity, additions to houses made each year, quantity and cost of materials used, production and consumption of building materials and prices of building materials. Certain basic items of information on housing conditions have been collected in the Popula-

tion Census of 1961. These will facilitate compilation of an inventory of housing in the country and throw useful light on structural, functional, size and tenure characteristics".

In order to meet the demand from the various sources for information about the tenure status of houses, materials used for roof and wall and the degree of overcrowding and also to collect information about industrial activity carried on in census houses, a uniform houselist for collecting the requisite data was evolved and adopted in all the States and Union Territories in the country.

The preparation of the houselist in this State commenced in April 1960 and concluded in October 1960. The Village Officers in the Revenue Department and Municipal staff in urban areas were employed for this work after intensive training and instructions. The data so collected is processed and presented in five tables in the companion volume Part IV-B.

This enquiry which had necessarily to be subordinated to the primary object of a census count naturally suffered from severe limitations and the results obtained there from leave much to be desired, though the efforts involved in this maiden venture have been amply rewarded by the data collected and processed.

In presenting this report before the readers, I am fully conscious of its deficiencies and would feel the effort justified if this serve should as a frame for more detailed or specific studies of the problem.

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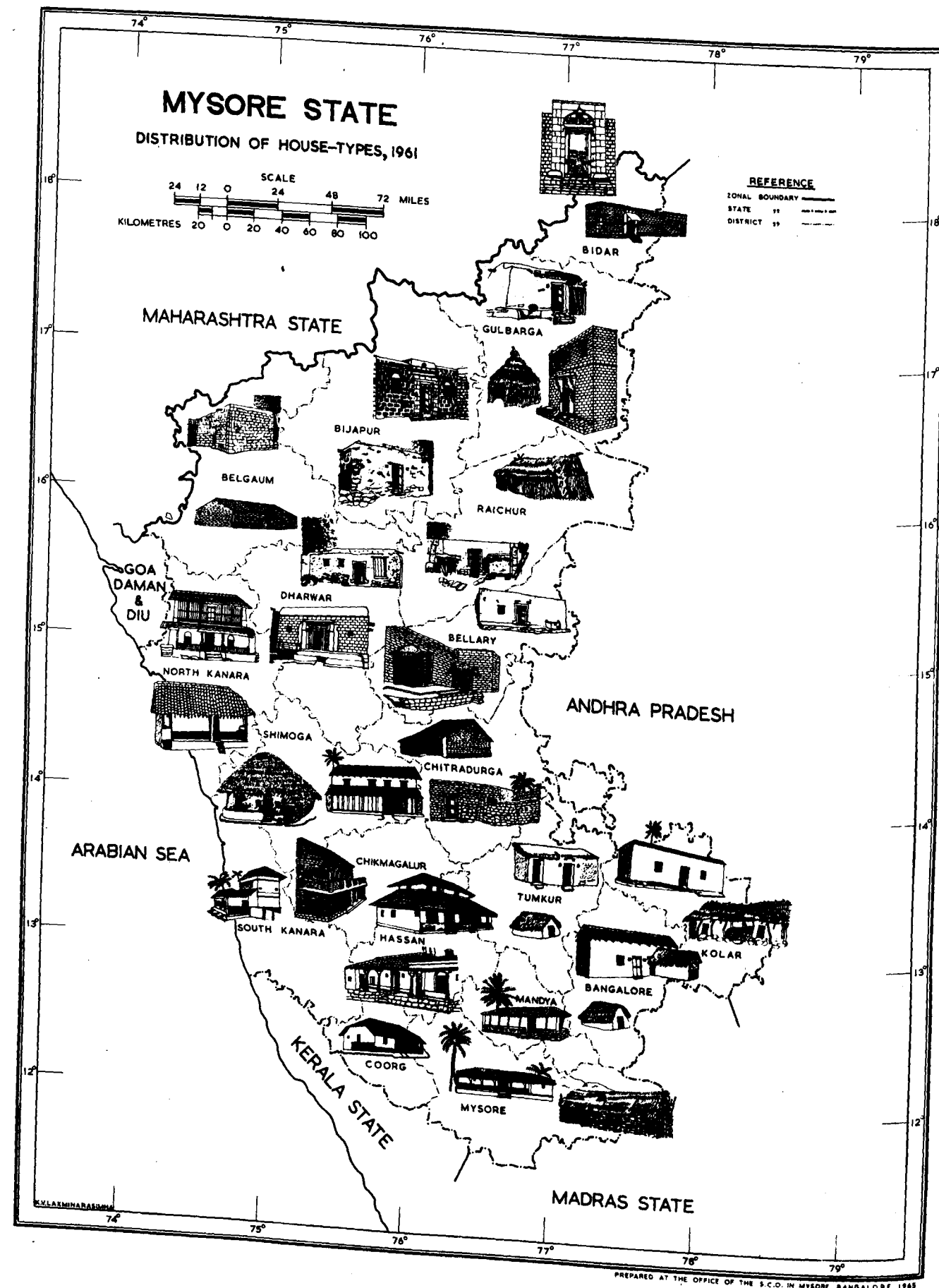
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REPORT ON HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

1. Food, clothing and shelter are universally recognised as the primary needs of every human being. Food and cloth are articles of consumption and the needs of the community for these at any time have to be met out of current production. Also with the development of transport and communications, there is no longer any imperative need for small areas to be self-sufficient as regards food and clothing. Expenditure on housing is an investment whose benefits will accrue only locally and are spread over a period of time, the length of such period depending mostly on the materials used. It has been recognised in general terms that as a result of the growth of population and rapid urbanisation, the problem of housing has already become very serious and it may become worse in future. Lack of accurate statistics regarding housing conditions was a serious handicap in planning housing programmes. The decennial censuses, including that of 1951 furnished data regarding the total number of houses, and households for territorial units but no information was available either regarding the materials used for construction or about the living conditions. This unsatisfactory position regarding housing statistics led to the decision to undertake a comprehensive Housing Census as part of the 1961 Census of Population.

2. Though houselists were being prepared during each census, there was no uniformity in the contents of such houselists all over the country. Moreover, these houselists, whose sole object was to provide a list of the houses to be visited during enumeration, did not generally contain any information other than the number allotted to the house, the name of the head of the household and the number of persons of each sex comprising the household. For the first time in 1961, houselists were got prepared in a common form throughout India. In addition to the information which was being recorded in the houselists of earlier censuses, the houselists prepared for the 1961 Census contain detailed

information about the purpose for which each census house is used, about the tenure status, i.e., whether it is owned or rented and about the materials used for roof and walls. If a census house is used as an industrial establishment, factory or workshop, the nature of the industry, the articles manufactured, repaired or processed, the type of power used and the number of workers are recorded. In respect of each household occupying a census house as a dwelling, the number of rooms used by that household is recorded, as also the number of persons of each sex in the household. The information about industrial establishments, factories and workshops has been collected on the specific request of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and this is the first time that a complete list of all classes and sizes of such installations has been compiled. The information about the materials used for roof and walls has been collected on the suggestion of the National Buildings Organisation. The combination of these enquiries with houselisting operations, where every house is listed, was most opportune as it ensured a full coverage at minimum cost.

Contents of Houselist

3. The form used for preparing the houselist in 1961 census, and the instructions for filling it are contained in Appendix I. In common with other census schedules used during 1961 Census enumeration, the draft houselist form was subjected to two pretests before it was finally adopted after discussion at the Conference of State Census Superintendents held in September-October, 1959. The houselist has 18 columns. The first column is for the line number. Columns 2 and 3 give the identifying particulars of the census house, viz., the building number and the sub-number of the census house within the building. The purpose for which the census house is used is entered in Column 4. Entries are made in columns 5 to 8 only in respect of census houses used for industrial purposes such as factories,

workshops and worksheds either exclusively or in addition to some other purpose. The entries in these columns will furnish the name of the establishment or proprietor, the description of products manufactured or processed or of repairs or servicing undertaken, the average number of persons employed daily during the week prior to houselisting and the kind of fuel or power used for running the machinery, if any. The materials used for the wall and the roof are entered in columns 9 and 10 respectively. Columns 11 to 17 are utilised for recording the particulars of the households, if any, in occupation of the census house concerned. These columns are filled up only when the census house is used as a dwelling either exclusively or in addition to some other purpose. Column 11 is used for recording the household number, which will serve for identifying the household. Each household in a census house which has more than one household is given a separate household number. The name of the head of the household is entered in column 12. The number of rooms in occupation of the census household is entered in column 13 and the tenure under which the household is in occupation, viz., whether owned or rented is entered in Column 14. The total number of persons in the household on the day of houselisting is entered in column 17 and the break up of this total number into males and females is given in columns 15 and 16. Column 18 which was intended for remarks was utilised to mark off households of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by writing S.C. or S.T. All these columns have been filled up in the houselists of Mysore State also in accordance with the instructions contained in Appendix I. As it was considered that information about the construction activity during the decade 1951-60 would be useful, the houselisting agency in this State was instructed to note the year of construction in brackets, under the building number in column 2, in respect of all buildings constructed during or after 1951.

Concepts and Definitions

4. The terms "Building", "Census House" and "Household" which will be often referred to in the course of the report had different significances at different censuses. Though clear cut definitions have been framed to distinguish one

from the other, it is not always easy to apply these definitions in complicated cases. Further, the instances of one term being confused for the other are not lacking. However, this has not resulted in any serious inaccuracies in the ultimate results.

(a) *Buildings*: Turning to the present census, it may be mentioned that this is the first time that all buildings and structures have been enumerated in the census, the coverage of houselisting in earlier censuses having been restricted to residential houses only. A 'building' is an entire structure on the ground. Though the definition is clear enough, there are some cases for which the application of this definition in a blind manner would not be justified. There are large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers, or alternatively there are series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole to look like one building, but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other have been regarded as separate buildings.

The concept of the building has been brought into the field of Indian Census for the first time in 1961. The earlier censuses were content with the census houses and the families or households.

(b) *Census house*: A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they have been considered as separate census houses. If, within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings, each such building has been treated as a separate census house. In the 1961 Census all structures whether inhabited or not have been treated as census houses, whereas in the earlier censuses, the term would signify only inhabited structures.

(c) *Households*: A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

Training in House-numbering and Houselisting

5. The houselisting operations in Mysore State had to commence early, as it was intended to complete both houselisting and house-numbering before the onset of monsoon. Accordingly a conference of District Census Officers was convened at Bangalore in April, 1960 and detailed discussions on house listing and house-numbering took place in the conference. Special attention to this matter was also required to be given in view of the fact that Government of India had proposed developing an all purpose number for all houses. As the numbering and listing of houses would form the basis of the formation of blocks and circles for enumeration, the District Census Officers were given practical demonstration of the house-numbering, thus giving them an opportunity to gain a thorough acquaintance of the concepts and operations of the house-numbering and listing. In addition, the Superintendent of Census operations, the Special Officer and Deputy Superintendent of Census operations (Headquarters) toured the State extensively and imparted training in these operations to the field staff as well as the supervisory staff wherever they went.

House-numbering and Houselisting

6. Both the houselisting and house-numbering operations were done as a single operation, though the actual numbering had to be done a little in advance of houselisting. The operation went on smoothly all over the State and there was no report of non-co-operation or hostility on the part of the public towards the houselisting and house-numbering work. The houselists were prepared in all parts of the State in duplicate by the end of August, 1960 and one copy was sent to the Census Office for tabulation purposes. The duplicate copies of the houselists have all been preserved in the respective district headquarters.

Confusion in Concepts

7. While every effort was made to explain the concepts used in the houselisting operations in very simple terms, it cannot be asserted that the understanding of the terms was uniformly good in all instances. The bulk of the personnel drafted for houselisting were employees of Local Bodies in urban areas and the Village Officers in rural areas and some of them found it difficult to understand and appreciate the significance of the several concepts. There were two or three concepts which caused almost universal confusion among the field staff. The distinction between a census house and a census household was not understood correctly. There are even cases where a family in the sense of a group of persons related to each other was confused with the household. The concept of a "common kitchen" in the definition of the household had its own limitations as it was inapplicable in the case of students and other persons in urban areas who reside in rooms and take their food in a hotel or a mess. These are of course very stray cases. But generally the definition was understood only imperfectly. The next item which caused confusion was the filling up of columns 5 to 8 of the houselist. Some avoidable confusion was caused by asking the houselisting staff to distinguish between a factory and a workshop or workshed. This involved explanation of the provisions of Factories Act relating to Registration of Factories, which was wholly unnecessary in view of the subsequent decision to give a consolidated figure for factories, workshops and worksheds in the final tables. These columns are intended to be filled up only in respect of workshops and factories, where any manufacture, processing, repairs, etc. are done. But it is found that all sorts of non-residential uses such as Barbers' shops, Dhobies' shops, Coffee houses, Photographer's Studios, etc., had been entered in these columns. Some of these like a photographic studio where negatives exposed by customers are processed and printed are borderline cases. In view of the doubts expressed in the earlier training classes, it was considered advisable to issue instructions that columns 5-8 may be filled up in all doubtful cases where it was not possible to decide locally whether the activity comes under manufacture

or under service and that the superfluous entries would be weeded out during tabulation. This procedure, though imposing some extra burden in the tabulation office, ensured the completeness of the information in the houselists. The unnecessary entries were all weeded out in the Tabulation Office.

8. The definition for the "Room" also has caused confusion. In some rural parts of the State there are spacious houses, enclosed by walls on all four sides and having a small area open to the sky in the middle. The roofed portion of the quadrangle is used for living purposes but many of them do not have even a single room completely enclosed. These houses have been recorded as having no rooms though the accommodation is much better than that in the sophisticated rooms in the cities.

The understanding of the definitions, in general, was, however, adjudged good from the quality of returns received in the Tabulation Office.

Quality of Returns

9. Having regard to the poor educational attainment of the houselisting staff, it could be said that the quality of the returns was quite satisfactory. There were a fairly large number of omissions in entering the details for the workshops and factories, such as power used, number of persons employed etc. These were, however, got rectified by sending the houselists to the authorities concerned. Some minor discrepancies and inconsistencies were also got rectified through correspondence and the houselists became suitable for tabulation by September, 1960.

Compilation and Tabulation

10. The first item of work to be attended to before the houselists were handed over for compilation was verification that the houselists had been received for each of the villages and towns of the State. Before tabulation started, the houselists were subjected to a careful scrutiny to detect omissions and the houselists were passed on for tabulation only after they were found complete in all respects.

11. An elaborate procedure for houselist tabulation was evolved at the Tabulation Office. The units adopted for tabulation of housing tables are as follows:

Rural Areas — Taluk as a whole

Urban Areas—i) Town/City with a population of 50,000 or more
ii) All other urban areas of the Taluk

12. After arranging the houselists according to the tabulation units the entries in column 4 of the houselist (i.e. purpose for which census house was used) were coded. After this is done every fifth household was selected for the sample and the word "Sample" was impressed using a rubber stamp on the line corresponding to each of the selected sample households under column 12—name of the head of household. Then the relevant columns were coded by different Compilers.

13. The next stage was compilation. The compilation of Tables E-I to E-IV has been done by the tally mark system and Table E-V by actually posting the entries under appropriate columns. For compiling the information for the five prescribed Tables, five compilation sheets were framed. The format of each of these compilation sheets is given in Appendix III. To facilitate a check or redoing of the entries made in the compilation sheets, the Compilers were asked to record on the top of each compilation sheet the number of the line and the page of the houselists relating to the first entry and last entry covered by the sheet. They were also told that a fresh compilation sheet should be taken immediately after any column in the compilation sheet was filled up. This ensured that each compilation sheet covered known number of houses, and proved handy when a recheck was undertaken.

14. The figures in the compilation sheets were all totalled and the total figures were finally posted to the Tables concerned. As explained, 20% sample of the households was marked off. Tables E-I and E-III were done on full count and Tables E-II, E-IV and E-V were done for this 20% sample count. The captions of the five Housing Tables prepared are given below:—

Table E-I Census Houses and the uses to which they are put.

Table E-II Tenure status of Sample Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings.

Table E-III Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used and size of employment.

Table E-IV Distribution of sample households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof.

Table E-V Sample households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied.

Before taking up discussion of the data contained in the various housing tables, it would be useful to examine some of the data which are not found in any one table and also the items about which information was collected during houselisting but for which no tables were prepared.

15. The average number of census houses per inhabited village in each district is given in Statement I-1 against the density of population in rural areas. This statement has been prepared taking the total number of census houses from Table I and the number of inhabited villages and the rural population in each district from Table A-I of the general population tables. The average number of houses per inhabited village will give an idea of the size of the villages in each district and may provide a clue to the settlement pattern also. For the State as a whole, the average number of census houses per inhabited village is 167. The district average is higher than the State average in South Kanara (433), Coorg (326), Belgaum (314), Bellary (290), Bijapur (254), Dharwar (232), Gulbarga (219), Bidar (212), Mysore (201) and Raichur (173). The average for Chitradurga is the same as for the State as a whole. In the remaining districts, viz. Mandya (140), Tumkur (135), Chikmagalur (123), Bangalore (113), North Kanara (109), Shimoga (101), Kolar (100) and Hassan (89) the number of census houses per inhabited village is less than the State average. Out of the ten districts where the average number of census houses per village is more than the State average, the density of rural population is higher than the State average in South Kanara, Belgaum, Bidar, Dharwar and Mysore Districts. In Coorg, Bellary, Bijapur, Gulbarga

and Raichur Districts the density of rural population is less than the State average. Even in Chitradurga District, where the average number of houses per village is the same as the State average, the density of rural population is less than the State average. Except Coorg, all the districts with a low density of rural population but a comparatively larger number of census houses per inhabited village, are in the black cotton soil belt. So far as Coorg is concerned, only about half the census houses in that district are used as dwellings. The large proportion of non-dwellings included under census houses is due to the fact that most dwellings have detached fuel or cattle sheds and/or bathing places which have been treated as separate census houses. Out of the eight districts where the average number of houses per inhabited village is less than the State average, the density of rural population is higher than the State average in Mandya, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan Districts. Chikmagalur, North Kanara and Shimoga are the only three districts where both the density of rural population and the average number of census houses per inhabited village are less than the respective State averages. All the five districts with a comparatively high density of rural population but a smaller number of census houses per inhabited village are in the red soil tract of South Mysore. Thus black soil areas appear to have larger villages, even when they are separated by large distances, while red soil areas have small villages situated comparatively closer. It would appear that the formation of villages was influenced considerably by the availability of drinking water. In the black cotton soil area where it is more difficult to obtain potable water by sinking wells and perennial streams are also scarce, the tendency of people is to form large clusters around any available source of water. On the contrary in the red soil area, where water could be struck anywhere and there are more perennial streams, there is no necessity for people to settle down at fixed places only. The people would sink a well or build a tank near their fields and small clusters would form round each such source of water so that the cultivators could be within easy reach of their lands.

STATEMENT I — 1

Number of Census Houses per inhabited village and the density of population in rural areas.

State/District	No. of Census houses per village	No. of persons per Square mile.
MYSORE STATE	167	252
Bangalore District	113	395
Belgaum "	314	322
Bellary "	290	188
Bidar "	212	281
Bijapur "	254	210
Chikmagalur "	123	181
Chitradurga "	167	218
Coorg "	326	177
Dharwar "	232	278
Gulbarga "	219	188
Hassan "	89	297
Kolar "	100	318
Mandya "	140	432
Mysore "	201	280
North Kanara "	109	144
Raichur "	173	176
Shimoga "	101	190
South Kanara "	433	414
Tumkur "	135	303

16. Whenever a census house is shared by more than one household there is some loss of privacy to each of the sharing households. Statement I-2 gives the number of census households per 1000 census houses in each district, the figures being given for the district as a whole and also separately for rural and urban areas. For the State as a whole there are 1,017 households per 1,000 census houses. Thus not more than 3.4% of the households are in occupation of accommodation which does not ensure full privacy. In rural areas the proportion is as low as 2.6% while in urban areas, it will be about 6%. This difference between rural and urban areas is quite in conformity with the common experience that sharing of tenements is more prevalent in urban areas than in rural areas.

17. It can be observed from the Statement I-2 that the number of households per 1,000 census houses is above the State average in five districts, viz. Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, North Kanara and South Kanara. The high district average in Belgaum, South Kanara and North Kanara areas is almost entirely from the urban areas, while the rural areas of Bangalore and

Bellary Districts are responsible for the high average for these districts as a whole. In the rural areas of Bangalore District as many as 9% of the households are sharing a census house with one or more households and in Bellary, this percentage is 8.6. In urban areas, Bidar district has the highest degree of congestion of households, with as many as 28.6% of households sharing a census house with other households and this district is followed by Belgaum (26.4%) and South Kanara (19.6%) Districts. The urban areas of Bellary District are the least congested (0.2%) in respect of the households within houses. Mysore District and Bidar District have practically only one household per census house in rural areas, as only 2 out of 1,000 households share a house with other households.

STATEMENT I — 2

Number of Census Households per 1,000 dwellings, 1961

(Source: Table E-I and E-II)

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
MYSORE STATE	1,017	1,013	1,030
1. Bangalore District	1,028	1,045	1,013
2. Belgaum "	1,026	1,005	1,132
3. Bellary "	1,033	1,043	1,001
4. Bidar "	1,016	1,001	1,143
5. Bijapur "	1,011	1,008	1,022
6. Chikmagalur "	1,012	1,014	1,002
7. Chitradurga "	1,006	1,005	1,009
8. Coorg "	1,012	1,012	1,011
9. Dharwar "	1,015	1,016	1,010
10. Gulbarga "	1,010	1,011	1,007
11. Hassan "	1,010	1,005	1,052
12. Kolar "	1,011	1,006	1,031
13. Mandya "	1,011	1,012	1,005
14. Mysore "	1,013	1,001	1,054
15. North Kanara "	1,032	1,031	1,036
16. Raichur "	1,011	1,012	1,002
17. Shimoga "	1,006	1,006	1,006
18. South Kanara "	1,029	1,015	1,098
19. Tumkur "	1,009	1,009	1,013

18. It has already been indicated that the houselisting staff had been asked to write the year of construction of the house in brackets under the building number in column 2 of the houselist in respect of all houses constructed during or after 1951. This information was not tabulated at the time of preparing the housing tables. However, the Tahsildars and Heads of Local

Bodies had been instructed to prepare some abstracts from the houselists and forward them along with the houselists. These abstracts furnished information regarding the number of houses constructed since 1951. A comparison of the new constructions for dwelling purposes with the increase in the number of households would throw some light as to whether the construction activity is keeping pace with the demand for additional accommodation. Statement I-3 gives the number of new houses used as dwellings, per 1,000 census houses used for dwelling purposes,

exhibited against the increase in the number of households since 1951, per 1,000 households listed in 1960. New construction has not kept pace with the increase in the number of households, the proportion of new households being nearly double the proportion of new houses. This pattern is kept up in almost all the districts except Raichur. In Bidar District the proportion of new households is nearly 10 times that of new houses. Even in Raichur District the proportion of new households is very nearly the same as the proportion of new houses.

STATEMENT I — 3

Comparative statement showing the number of houses used for dwelling purposes built after 1951 per 1,000 Census Houses listed in 1960 and increase in the number of households since 1951 per 1,000 households enumerated in 1960 during houselisting.

State/District	No. of houses used for dwelling purposes built after 1951 per 1,000 census houses listed in 1960	Increase in no. of households since 1951 per 1,000 households enumerated in 1960 during houselisting
MYSORE STATE	65	124
Bangalore District	105	140
Belgaum "	52	108
Bellary "	69	102
Bidar "	9	92
Bijapur "	24	215
Chikmagalur "	125	168
Chitradurga "	57	133
Coorg "	91	95
Dharwar "	40	84
Gulbarga "	22	132
Hassan "	63	86
Kolar "	46	141
Mandya "	84	121
Mysore "	54	165
North Kanara "	110	34
Raichur "	39	303
Shimoga "	157	129
South Kanara "	86	124
Tumkur "	63	

CHAPTER II

USES TO WHICH CENSUS HOUSES ARE PUT

The first entry relating to a census house in the houselist apart from identification particulars like the municipal or local authority number or census number relates to the purpose for which the census house is used. The information about the uses of census houses entered in column 4 of the houselist has been tabulated on full count and the resulting Table E-I shows the actual number of occupied census houses put to different types of uses, as also the number of vacant houses. In two Subsidiary Tables E I-1 and E I-2 the statistics of Table EI are converted into proportions per 1,000 census houses to facilitate comparisons between districts. Subsidiary Table EI-1 shows the distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different uses of occupied census houses. Subsidiary Table E I-2 shows the rural-urban break up of 1,000 vacant census houses, 1,000 dwellings, 1,000 shop-cum-dwellings and 1,000 workshops-cum-dwellings in each district and taluk. The eleven different types of uses under which information is exhibited in Table EI and the Subsidiary Tables EI-1 & EI-2 and the various purposes included under each type of use are as follows:—

1. Dwellings: Census Houses which are solely used for residential purposes by at least one household.
2. Shops-cum-dwellings: Dwelling houses as described above but a portion of which is used as a Shop conducting the purchase and/or sale of goods.
3. Workshops-cum-dwellings: Dwelling houses as described above, but a portion of which is used as a workshop where any process of manufacture or repairs or of servicing of manufactured articles is carried on.
4. Hotels, Hostels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses: In this class also included are Boarding Homes, Messes and any house occupied by a group of unrelated persons, taking food from a common kitchen.

5. Shops excluding eating houses: Census houses which are solely used as shops having transactions limited to purchase and sale of articles. These, however, do not include Restaurants, Eating Houses, etc., used for non-residential purposes.
6. Business Houses & Offices: Census Houses used for professional business and financial transactions not involving the direct purchase and selling of articles. Instances of this type are Lawyers' Offices, Income-tax Consultants' Offices, Banks, Chambers of Commerce, Insurance Companies, Government and non-governmental offices, offices of Local Bodies etc., and Village Chavadis.
7. Factories, Workshops and Worksheds: All census houses which are solely used for carrying out any process of the manufacture or repairs or for servicing manufactured articles.
8. Schools and other Educational Institutions including Training Classes, Coaching and Shop Classes: Census Houses used for imparting knowledge and providing curricular education to people, Research Centres, College, University, Libraries etc.
9. Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating Places: Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops, Eating houses, Bakeries, Bars, etc., where food is served but no lodging facilities are provided.
10. Places of entertainment and gathering: Census Houses used as Cinemas, Drama Theatres, Community Centres, Bhajan Sabhas, Music Concerts, Stadia, Information Centre, etc.
11. Public Health and Medical Institutions, Hospitals, Health Centres, Doctors, Clinics Dispensaries, etc.

All Institutions and Agencies providing consultation in and treatment of physical and mental ailments of people have been brought under this category. Dispensaries run according to the indigenous systems of medicine, Veterinary Hospitals, Mental Hospitals, have also been included.

2. Occupied census houses which could not be included under any of these eleven types of uses, are shown in the column "Others". The common examples of purposes included under "Others" are Garages, Cattle Sheds, Granaries, Godowns, Stores and Warehouses, Gymnasias, Temples, Churches, Mosques and other places of worship, Mausoleums and Museums.

STATEMENT II-1

Census Houses and the uses to which they are put

Category of Census Houses	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Total No. of Census Houses	5,651,053	4,390,623 (77.70)	1,260,430 (22.30)
2. Vacant Houses	459,892	341,886 (74.34)	118,006 (25.66)
3. Dwellings	4,095,323	3,228,383 (78.83)	866,940 (21.17)
4. Shops-cum-dwellings	22,359	14,390 (64.36)	7,969 (35.64)
5. Workshops-cum-dwellings	50,854	34,813 (68.46)	16,041 (31.54)
6. Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Homes & Inspection Bungalows	12,977	6,866 (52.91)	6,111 (47.09)
7. Shops excluding eating houses	137,476	66,283 (48.21)	71,193 (51.79)
8. Business Houses and Offices	28,821	16,520 (57.32)	12,301 (42.68)
9. Factories, Workshops & Worksheds	47,495	18,850 (39.69)	28,645 (60.31)
10. Schools and other Educational Institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes.	25,840	20,191 (78.14)	5,649 (21.86)
11. Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and eating houses	15,124	10,876 (71.91)	4,248 (28.09)
12. Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat-Ghars etc)	5,009	3,216 (64.20)	1,293 (35.80)
13. Public Health and Medical Institutions, Hospitals, Health Centres, Doctors' Clinics, Dispensaries etc.	5,499	2,394 (43.54)	3,105 (56.46)
14. Others	744,384	625,955 (84.09)	118,429 (15.91)

3. Statement II-1 gives the number of census houses of different categories for the State as a whole and separately for the rural and urban areas. The percentage of each category in rural and urban areas is also given in brackets. Out of 5,651,053 census houses covered by house-listing operations, 459,892 (8.14%) were vacant. The total number of occupied census houses in different categories will be 5,191,161 of which 4,168,536 (80.30%) are used as dwellings either exclusively (4,095,323) or combined with some

other use such as a shop (22,359) or a workshop (50,854). The residuary category of 'others' constitutes the next largest group after dwellings accounting for 744,384 (13.17%) census houses. Shops excluding eating houses claiming 137,476 (2.43%) census houses come next, followed by factories, workshops and worksheds which number 47,495 (0.84%). Business houses and Offices with 28,821 (0.51%) census houses and schools and other educational institutions with 25,840 (0.46%) are next in order of numbers.

Places of entertainment and community gathering which number 5,009 (0.01%) and public health and medical institutions numbering 5,499 (0.01%) are the least numerous categories. Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating houses numbering 15,124 (0.27%) and Hotels, Dharmashalas, Sarais, Tourist Houses and Inspection Bungalows which comprise 12,977 (0.23%) census houses are the other categories shown in Statement II-1.

4. Out of a total of 5,651,053 census houses covered by houselisting, 4,390,623 (77.70%) are in rural areas and 1,260,430 (22.30%) are in urban area. The proportion in which the census houses are distributed between rural and urban areas is almost the same as the proportion in which the population of the State is distributed between rural (78%) and urban (22%) areas. Out of 4,095,323 census houses used exclusively as dwellings, 3,228,383 (78.83%) are in rural areas while 866,940 (21.17%) are in urban areas. Even these proportions are close to the proportion of rural and urban constituents in the population but in the rural areas, the proportion of dwellings is slightly higher than the proportion of population. The tendency gets reversed when vacant houses are considered. Out of 459,892 vacant houses, only 341,886 (74.34%) are in rural areas, and the remaining 118,006 (25.66%) are in urban areas. Census houses coming under (i) Shops excluding eating houses, (ii) Factories, workshops and worksheds and (iii) Public Health and Medical Institutions, are found preponderantly in the urban areas which contribute over 50% in each category, though the urban population is only 22%. Out of 137,476 shops excluding eating houses, 71,191 (51.79%) are found in urban areas and only 66,283 (48.21%) in rural areas. 3,105 (56.46%) of the 5,499 census houses used as Public Health and Medical Institutions are in urban areas, and only 2,394 (43.54%) in rural areas. Only 18,850 (39.69%) of the 47,495 census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds are in rural areas, and the remaining 28,645 (60.31%) are in urban areas. These figures merely reflect the trend for industrial and commercial activities and institutions for medical relief to be concentrated in urban areas. Under all categories except census houses used as schools and other educational institutions, the proportionate contribution of urban areas is larger than 22% which is their contribution to

population. The 'Chavadi' which exists in most villages, and which is used by the Village Officers and others for transacting official work, has been included under "Business Houses and Offices" and this accounts for 16,520 (57.32%) out of 28,821 census houses under this category being in rural areas, though administrative work and business activities are carried on mostly in urban areas. The census houses used as schools and other educational institutions are distributed between the rural and urban areas in almost the same proportion as the population [out of 25,840 census houses in this category, 20,191 (78.14%) are in rural areas and 5,649 (21.86%) in urban areas] reflecting the recent trend to open schools in rural areas. Combination of a shop with dwelling does not appear to find favour even in rural areas as there are only 14,390 shops-cum-dwellings in rural areas as against 66,283 census houses used exclusively as shops. On the other hand, there is a pronounced tendency for industrial activity to be carried on in the dwelling itself in rural areas as there are 34,813 workshops-cum-dwellings in rural areas as against 18,850 factories, workshops etc. devoted exclusively to industrial activity.

STATEMENT II—2

Number of vacant Census Houses per 1,000 census houses of all types

	Vacant Census Houses per 1,000 census houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban
MYSORE STATE	81	78	94
1. Bidar	49	42	103
2. South Kanara	49	47	57
3. Shimoga	65	54	95
4. North Kanara	71	68	82
5. Dharwar	72	60	102
6. Coorg	73	61	126
7. Bangalore	74	76	72
8. Chitradurga	77	69	113
9. Gulbarga	81	76	109
10. Hassan	85	80	127
11. Chikmagalur	86	80	116
12. Bijapur	87	85	94
13. Belgaum	88	85	101
14. Raichur	88	87	92
15. Kolar	89	86	97
16. Mysore	90	90	93
17. Mandya	98	95	125
18. Tumkur	105	102	130
19. Bellary	106	103	114

5. Subsidiary Table E I-1 gives the distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses. The figures are furnished for each taluk separately for rural and urban areas and also for each city or town with a population of 50,000 or more. Statement II-2 showing the number of vacant houses per 1,000 census houses in each district has been compiled from column 2 of Table E I-1. In this statement the proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 census houses is given for the district as a whole and also separately for the rural and urban areas of the district. The districts are rearranged in the ascending order of the number of vacant houses per 1,000 census houses for the district as a whole, and the State average has also been shown. For the whole State there are 81 vacant houses per 1,000 census houses, there being only 78 vacant houses per 1,000 census houses in rural areas as against 94 vacant houses per 1,000 census houses in urban areas. For the individual districts, the proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 houses for the rural and urban areas combined shows a wide range of variation from as low a proportion as 49 vacant houses per 1,000 census houses in South Kanara and Bidar Districts to as many as 106 vacant houses per 1,000 census houses in Bellary District. In addition to Bidar and South Kanara Districts, the proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 census houses is smaller than the State average in Shimoga (65), North Kanara (71), Dharwar (72), Coorg (73), Bangalore (74) and Chitradurga (77) Districts. The proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 census houses is higher than the State average in Tumkur (105), Mandya (98), Mysore (90), Kolar (89), Raichur (88), Belgaum (88), Bijapur (87), Chikmagalur (86) and Hassan (85). In Gulbarga District (81), the proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 census houses is the same as the State average.

6. For rural areas only, the proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 census houses is 78 for the State and for the individual districts it varies from 42 in Bidar District to 103 in Bellary. Except North Kanara, Dharwar, Coorg, Bangalore and Chitradurga, the other districts appear in the same order as in column 2 of Statement II-2 even if they are arranged in the ascending order of the proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 census houses in rural areas. The serial number which

these five districts will get on such rearrangement and the serial number assigned to the district in Statement II-2 are as follows:

4. Dharwar	(5)
5. Coorg	(6)
6. North Kanara	(4)
7. Chitradurga	(8)
8. Bangalore	(7)

As only one district moves by two places and four districts by one place each on such rearrangement it would appear that the incidence of vacant houses for the district as a whole is largely determined by the incidence of vacant houses in rural areas. This is natural as the rural areas account for more than 70% of the census houses in all districts except Bangalore..

7. If the proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 census houses in urban areas only is considered, the districts get rearranged in the following order:

1. South Kanara	57
2. Bangalore	72
3. North Kanara	82
4. Raichur	92
5. Mysore	93
6. Bijapur	94
MYSORE STATE	94
7. Shimoga	95
8. Kolar	97
9. Belgaum	101
10. Dharwar	102
11. Bidar	103
12. Gulbarga	109
13. Chitradurga	113
14. Bellary	114
15. Chikmagalur	116
16. Mandya	125
17. Coorg	126
18. Hassan	127
19. Tumkur	130

South Kanara (57), Bangalore (72) and North Kanara (82) are the only three districts where the proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 census houses is significantly lower than the State average (94). Raichur (92) and Mysore (93) have almost the same proportion as the State average. Bijapur has the same proportion as the State average. The proportion is higher than the State average for the other districts, and the excess over the State average is significant in the case of Gulbarga, Chitradurga, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Mandya, Coorg, Hassan and Tumkur Districts.

STATEMENT II—3

Taluks arranged in the order of increasing incidence of vacant houses per 1,000 census houses

Name of Taluk	No. of vacant houses	Name of Taluk	No. of vacant houses
1. Hangal	30	54. Kadur	70
2. Puttur	34	55. Davanagere	70
3. Coondapur	37	56. Kalghatgi	70
4. Honavar	37	57. Arsikere	71
5. Bhalki	43	58. Channagiri	71
6. Shiggaon	44	59. Gangavati	71
7. Hirekerur	44	60. Hiriya	71
8. Byadgi	46	61. Alur	72
9. Haliyal	46	62. Bagepalli	72
10. Bidar	46	63. Chitradurga	72
11. Mundgod	48	64. Ramanagaram	73
12. Shimoga	48	65. Hunsur	74
13. Bhatkal	49	66. Chincholi	74
14. Aland	49	67. Nelamangala	75
15. Aurad	49	68. Koppal	75
16. Sorab	50	69. Dharwar	75
17. Buntwal	51	70. Holalkere	76
18. Mangalore	52	71. Sirsi	76
19. Khanapur	52	72. Bangarapet	77
20. Afzalpur	52	73. Haggadadevanakote	77
21. Shikaripur	52	74. Magadi	77
22. Belthangady	53	75. Yadgir	77
23. Sindgi	53	76. Malur	78
24. Sringeri	55	77. Sidlaghatta	78
25. Honnali	55	78. Yellapur	78
26. Kundagol	55	79. Gadag	78
27. Karkal	56	80. Challakere	78
28. Belur	57	81. Jevargi	79
29. Haveri	57	82. Sagar	79
30. Chikballapur	57	83. Hoskote	80
31. Udipi	58	84. Mudhol	80
32. Humnabad	58	85. Jaglur	82
33. Yelburga	60	86. Shorapur	83
34. Kumta	61	87. Srirangapatna	83
35. Bagevadi	61	88. Gauribidanur	83
36. Sampagaon	63	89. Bhadravati	84
37. Virajpet	63	90. Kollegal	84
38. Kanakapura	63	91. Gulbarga	84
39. Shahpur	63	92. Ankola	84
40. Doddaballapur	63	93. Kushtagi	84
41. Mysore	64	94. Jamkhandi	84
42. Indi	65	95. Arkalgud	85
43. Anekal	65	96. Hosanagar	85
44. Belgaum	66	97. Sira	85
45. Shirahatti	66	98. Karwar	85
46. Mercara	67	99. Channarayana	86
47. Hosdurga	67	100. Kunigal	87
48. Ranibennur	68	101. Ramadurg	87
49. Tirthahalli	68	102. Nanjangud	88
50. Narasimharajapura	68	103. Mandya	88
51. Koppa	68	104. Chamarajanagar	88
52. Devanahalli	69	105. Srinivasapur	89
53. Siddapur	69	106. Lingsugur	90

Name of Taluk	No. of vacant houses	Name of Taluk	No. of vacant houses
107. Harihar	90	164. Chintamani	121
108. Periyapatna	90	165. Turuvekere	121
109. Paragad	91	166. Harpanahalli	121
110. Chikodi	91	167. Koratagere	122
111. Gubbi	91	168. Chitapur	124
112. Channapatna	92	169. Krishnarajanagar	143
113. Muddebihal	92	170. Raibag	146
114. Somvarpet	92	171. Bangalore South	153
115. Sandur	92	172. Supa	190
116. Tarikere	93		
117. Raichur	93		
118. Holenarasipur	94		
119. Navalgund	94		
120. Mundargi	94		
121. Bijapur	94		
122. Kudligi	94		
123. Sedam	96		
124. Nagamangala	97		
125. Hubli	97		
126. Hospet	97		
127. Manvi	98		
128. Gokak	98		
129. Chikmagalur	98		
130. Gudibanda	99		
131. Ron	99		
132. Pandavapura	100		
133. Hungund	100		
134. Mulbagal	101		
135. Maddur	101		
136. Mallapuram	101		
137. Tiptur	102		
138. Manjarabad	102		
139. Bangalore North	103		
140. Bilgi	104		
141. Badami	104		
142. Athani	104		
143. Siruguppa	104		
144. Hukkeri	105		
145. Gundlupet	106		
146. Hadagalli	108		
147. Deodurg	108		
148. Mudigere	109		
149. Krishnarajpet	109		
150. Hassan	109		
151. Malavalli	109		
152. Tumkur	109		
153. Madhugiri	111		
154. Nargund	112		
155. Thirumakudlu Narasipur	112		
156. Chiknayakanahalli	113		
157. Molakalmuru	114		
158. Yelandur	115		
159. Pavagada	116		
160. Bellary	117		
161. Sindhur	117		
162. Kolar	117		
163. Bagalkot	120		

8. Statement II-3 in which the several taluks are arranged in the ascending order of the number of vacant houses per 1,000 census houses indicates that the incidence of vacant houses shows variation over a wide range if the taluk is taken as the unit for comparison. Hangal Taluk in Dharwar District has the lowest proportion of vacant houses, viz., 30 per 1,000 census houses while Supa Taluk in North Kanara District has the highest proportion with 190 houses vacant per 1,000 census houses. In as many as 91 taluks out of 172 the incidence of vacant houses per 1,000 census houses is more than 65 but does not exceed 100.

9. The incidence of vacant houses appears to be lowest in taluks where the most common type of construction is such that the house would disappear after one or two years, if not under occupation. There are 27 taluks having grass or leaves as the predominant material used for roof i.e. material used in more than 50% of the census houses. As many as 22 of these 27 taluks are in the first half of Statement II-3, 12 of these 27 taluks being in the first quarter of Statement II-3 where the taluks with the lowest incidence of vacant houses appear.

10. Before taking up a discussion of the uses to which occupied census houses are put in the several districts, it would be useful to compare the incidence of vacant census houses and also of houses put to different uses in the Mysore State with the pattern in other States. Statement II-4 shows the distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses in the several States and Union territories. The proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 census houses varies from 17 in Tripura to 129 in Himachal Pradesh. Assam has the

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop- cum-dwellings			
			Total	Dwellings	Shops-cum- dwellings	Workshop-cum- dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	58	942	735	716	6	13
Andhra Pradesh	59	941	802	787	4	11
Assam	20	980	931	908	21	2
Bihar	30	970	798	765	13	20
Gujarat	110	890	712	704	4	4
Jammu & Kashmir	105	895	486	472	3	11
Kerala	85	915	815	811	3	1
Madhya Pradesh	49	951	711	668	7	36
Madras	68	932	862	841	7	14
Maharashtra	72	928	674	652	7	15
Mysore	81	919	738	725	4	9
Orissa	35	965	889	826	5	58
Punjab	77	923	664	657	5	2
Rajasthan	113	887	728	721	4	3
Uttar Pradesh	33	967	642	635	4	3
West Bengal	35	965	749	738	8	3
UNION TERRITORIES & OTHER AREAS						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	66	934	847	815	32	N
Delhi	32	968	783	763	17	3
Himachal Pradesh	129	871	533	488	7	38
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	128	872	678	677	1	0
Manipur	20	980	719	711	7	1
Tripura	17	983	922	910	9	3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31	969	765	672	7	86
Pondicherry	47	953	829	817	5	7
North East Frontier Agency	50	950	760	726	34	0
Nagaland	25	975	949	945	3	1
Sikkim	22	978	894	867	22	5

II — 4

types of occupied census houses

Occupied Census Houses used as								
Hotels, Sarais, Dharma- shalas, Tourist homes and Ins- pection houses	Shops exclud- ing eat- ing houses	Business Houses and offices	Factories Workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educa- tional institu- tions in- cluding training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops & eating places	Places of enter- tainment & com- munity gather- ing (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health cen- tres, Doc- tor's Clinic dispensaries etc.	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
								158
2	21	3	10	4	2	6	1	99
1	13	2	6	4	2	11	1	20
2	8	4	2	9	1	1	2	127
1	15	4	8	5	1	10	1	117
2	32	5	11	5	3	2	1	335
1	25	4	21	5	2	15	2	9
1	42	6	16	5	18	1	1	201
1	11	1	9	3	N	12	1	24
2	20	4	10	4	4	1	1	189
1	18	5	14	5	2	18	2	132
2	24	5	8	5	3	1	1	46
3	11	3	3	6	N	3	1	198
3	37	3	11	3	2	1	1	110
2	34	2	5	3	1	1	1	286
1	21	1	9	2	N	4	1	162
1	24	5	14	5	2	1	2	
								42
		8	4	7	N	7	5	69
3	11	9	14	3	3	2	2	266
3	80	3	40	3	1	13	1	121
4	7	5	N	7	1	1	2	129
3	54	3	68	11	N	21	1	10
3	25	5	8	7	5	1	3	185
2	20	1	5	4	1	3	1	51
1	3	5	12	5	1	3	1	88
7	39	26	4	13	N	4	1	13
17	15	1	N	4	0	1	1	64
5	1	4	2	6	N	N	1	
3	4	4						

highest proportion (931) of dwellings of all kinds viz. dwellings, shops-cum-dwellings and workshops-cum-dwellings, while Jammu and Kashmir with 486 has the smallest.

11. Among pure dwellings also, Nagaland has the highest proportion (945) and Jammu and Kashmir State shows the smallest proportion (472). North East Frontier Agency has the highest proportion (34 per 1,000) of shop-cum-dwellings and Laccadive Minicoy & Amindivi Islands have only one shop-cum-dwelling per 1,000 census houses. Dadra and Nagar Haveli has as many as 86 workshop-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses and at the other extreme North-East Frontier Agency and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands have no workshop-cum-dwellings at all. There is only one hotel, sarai, dharmashala, tourist home or inspection bungalow per 1,000 houses in each of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal States and in Dadra and Nagar Haveli Territory. At the other end comes North-East Frontier Agency with as many as 17 census houses per 1,000 used as hotels, sarais, dharmashalas etc. The Union Territory of Delhi (80) has the highest proportion of shops excluding eating houses and the smallest proportion of these is found in Nagaland(1). North-East Frontier Agency has the highest proportion of business houses and offices (26) as against only one business house/office in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Nagaland. Manipur has as many as 68 workshops and factories per 1,000 census houses, while the proportion of the factories and workshops in Nagaland is negligible. North-East Frontier Agency has the highest proportion of schools and other educational buildings, there being 13 of these per 1,000 census houses. Uttar Pradesh with only 2 schools per 1,000 census houses has the lowest proportion. In regard to restaurants, Kerala tops the list with a proportion of 18 per 1,000 census houses, while in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Manipur and North-East Frontier Agency, the proportion is negligibly small and it is nil in Nagaland. The Union Territory of Manipur (21) has the highest proportion of places of entertainment among the census houses, while the proportion is negligible in Sikkim

and one per thousand in Assam, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Tripura and Nagaland. While many States and territories have only one public health and medical institution per 1,000 census houses, there are as many as 23 of these per 1,000 census houses in North-East Frontier Agency.

STATEMENT II — 5
Proportion of dwellings of all kinds per 1,000
Census Houses

State/District	Proportion	Rural	Urban
Coorg	525	559	370
Kolar	661	656	679
Tumkur	679	682	651
Hassan	696	698	680
North Kanara	716	715	722
Shimoga	735	731	747
Dharwar	736	762	672
MYSORE STATE	738	746	707
South Kanara	739	747	702
Chikmagalur	747	761	674
Bangalore	751	749	752
Belgaum	753	774	663
Bellary	756	765	728
Chitradurga	763	772	723
Bijapur	762	772	715
Mysore	763	778	715
Gulbarga	769	777	724
Raichur	774	783	723
Mandya	779	789	707
Bidar	812	832	662

12. Statement II-5 shows the distribution of dwellings of all kinds per 1,000 census houses in each district of the State. The proportion has been worked out for the district as a whole and also separately for rural and urban areas in each district. The districts are arranged in the ascending order of the proportion for the district as a whole. Bidar District has got the highest proportion (812 out of 1,000) of census houses coming in the category of dwellings of all kinds while Coorg has the lowest (525 out of 1,000). The average for the State is 738. Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, North Kanara, Shimoga and Dharwar are the districts in addition to Coorg where the proportion of dwellings of all kinds per 1,000 census houses is less than the State average. Omitting Coorg District where the low proportion of dwellings per 1,000 census houses is due to the fact that appurtenances such as bathing

places, cattle sheds and fuel sheds (which are part of the dwellings in other areas) have been treated as separate census houses, on account of their situation detached from the dwelling, the proportion in the other districts differs from the State average by not more than 10%.

13. The proportion of dwellings of all kinds per 1,000 census houses is higher in rural areas than in urban areas in all districts except Kolar North Kanara, Shimoga and Bangalore. The proportion of the working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits is higher in urban than in rural areas. Most of the non-agricultural pursuits require a building where work is carried on, and it may appear at first sight that the proportion of dwellings of all types per 1,000 census houses should decrease with the increase in the proportion of working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. The departure of the highly industrialised urban areas of Bangalore, Shimoga and Kolar Districts from this expected pattern is, however, capable of a satisfactory explanation. The hypothesis that the proportion of dwellings of all kinds per 1,000 census houses should decrease with the increase in the proportion of the working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits would be valid as long as the employment opportunities created per census house used otherwise than as a dwelling are about the same in the areas compared. But in highly industrialised urban areas with large factories and offices, the proportion of dwellings per 1,000 census houses may be higher than in rural areas, as a single census house may afford employment to thousands of workers or hundreds of clerical staff and welfare measures have also reached a fairly high level and each industrial worker has a separate dwelling. Dandeli Industrial Area accounts for the slightly higher proportion of dwellings in the urban areas of North Kanara District than in rural areas.

14. For preparing Statement II-5 which shows the proportion of dwellings of all kinds of per 1,000 census houses, the proportions of shops-cum-dwellings and workshops-cum-dwellings have been added to the proportion of pure dwellings. Subsidiary Table E I-1 shows that pure dwellings account for more than 98% of all types of dwellings in the State as a whole and in all districts pure dwellings are more than 95% of

all dwellings. For the State as a whole, there are 4 shops-cum-dwellings and 9 workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses. Chitradurga (7), Chikmagalur (7), Bellary (6), Bangalore (5) South Kanara (5) Coorg (5) and Dharwar (5) have more shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses than the State average. In Belgaum, Mysore and Raichur Districts the proportion of shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses is just equal to the State average. Kolar and Bijapur have both got the lowest proportion viz. 2 shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses, while the remaining districts have 3 shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses. 64.4% of the shops-cum-dwellings are in rural areas and 35.6% in urban areas. In all districts except Bangalore the distribution of shops-cum-dwellings is such that rural areas account for more than half their number. In Bangalore District rural areas have only 20.4% of the shops-cum-dwellings as against 79.6% in urban areas. In all districts except South Kanara, Bellary, Dharwar and Mysore, the proportion of shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses in urban areas is more than in rural areas. The greatest disparity between rural (5) and urban (20) proportions is in Chikmagalur district. In Bellary, Mysore and Dharwar Districts, the proportions are the same both in rural and urban areas. South Kanara has got 5 shops cum dwellings per 1,000 census houses in rural areas as against only two shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses in urban areas. These proportions may not be of much significance for indicating the trading activities as the tendency in both rural and urban areas is against a combined shop-cum-dwelling. Combined shops-cum-dwellings are only 1/6 the number of the census houses used exclusively as shops. A shop has naturally to be accessible to the customer and there appears to be a reluctance to have a common door for the dwelling as well as the shop. If the shop has an independent entrance, it becomes a separate census house.

15. The several districts show wide variation in the proportion of workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses. The highest proportion (27 per 1,000 census houses) is in South Kanara District while Bellary District where it is negligible has the least. The state average is 9 as already mentioned. Tumkur (24), Mysore (20)

Bijapur (14), Belgaum (12), and Chitradurga (10) have workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses than the State average. Gulbarga (1), Kolar (2), Coorg (2), Hassan (2), Shimoga (2), Chikamagalur (3), Mandya (3), Bidar (4), Raichur (4), Bangalore (5), North Kanara (5) and Dharwar (6) Districts have less dwellings-cum-workshops per 1,000 census houses than the State average.

16. 68.5% of the workshops-cum-dwellings in the State are in rural areas and only 31.5% in urban areas. In Bidar (23.9%), Bangalore (24.6%), Dharwar (26.9%), Bijapur (41.3%) and Shimoga (44.7%) Districts, however, the rural areas have less than 50% of the workshops-cum-dwellings, indicating a tendency in these districts, for even industrial activity coming under "household industry" to be located in urban areas. The opposite tendency of household industry being located almost entirely in rural areas is observed in Gulbarga and Tumkur Districts where 95.6% and 92.0% respectively of workshops-cum-dwellings are in rural areas.

17. While there are 9 workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses for both rural and urban areas combined, there are only 8 workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses in rural areas and as many as 13 in urban areas. In Gulbarga and Tumkur Districts the proportion of workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses in rural areas is higher than that in urban areas, showing a reversal of the trend observed in most of the districts. Chitradurga and Raichur Districts have the same proportion of workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses in both rural and urban areas. In other districts the urban areas have a higher proportion than the rural areas. There appears to be a greater readiness to share a dwelling with a workshop than to share a dwelling with a shop. This is natural as the very existence of a shop in a dwelling would involve the place being accessible to strangers whereas there are very few occasions when strangers need be allowed inside a dwelling used as a workshop also.

STATEMENT II—6

Taluks arranged in the ascending order of the proportion of dwellings of all kinds per 1,000 census houses

Name of Taluk	No. of all dwellings	Name of Taluk	No. of all dwellings
1. Mercara	450	28. Hassan	683
2. Virajpet	499	29. Malur	686
3. Puttur	503	30. Hubli	688
4. Sirsi	509	31. Koratagere	688
5. Mulbagal	560	32. Chikmagalur	691
6. Supa	587	33. Badami	693
7. Tiptur	589	34. Nagamangala	696
8. Sorab	593	35. Sedam	697
9. Bangalore South	608	36. Honavar	700
10. Turuvekere	611	37. Hirekerur	703
11. Gudibanda	615	38. Manjarabad	703
12. Chiknayakanahalli	619	39. Madhugiri	703
13. Srinivasapur	632	40. Sagar	704
14. Chintamani	636	41. Nelamangala	705
15. Somvarpet	637	42. Channarayapatna	705
16. Kolar	658	43. Shimoga	706
17. Chikballapur	661	44. Kalghatgi	706
18. Molakalmuru	664	45. Periyapatna	706
19. Tumkur	665	46. Gauribidanur	707
20. Siddapur	665	47. Belthangady	708
21. Arsikere	667	48. Bagepalli	709
22. Alur	668	49. Pavagada	714
23. Gubbi	675	50. Sidlaghatta	714
24. Chitapur	676	51. Bagalkot	716
25. Bangarapet	679	52. Ranibennur	717
26. Krishnarajanagar	682	53. Yelandur	718
27. Belur	683	54. Raibag	722

Chapter II—Uses to which Census Houses are put

Name of Taluk	No. of all dwellings	Name of Taluk	No. of all dwellings
55. Gadag	723	114. Holalkere	775
56. Byadgi	724	115. Nanjangud	775
57. Bangalore North	725	116. Thirumakudlu Narasipur	776
58. Hukkeri	725	117. Channagiri	776
59. Harpanahalli	727	118. Mudhol	778
60. Hungund	728	119. Gulbarga	779
61. Paragad	731	120. Mysore	779
62. Doddaballapur	732	121. Shirahatti	780
63. Gokak	732	122. Shikaripur	781
64. Lingsugar	732	123. Chikodi	782
65. Muddebihal	733	124. Udupi	782
66. Hangal	733	125. Athani	783
67. Haveri	733	126. Chitradurga	784
68. Hadagalli	733	127. Srirangapatna	785
69. Hoskote	734	128. Gundlupet	785
70. Mallapuram	734	129. Mundgod	786
71. Honnali	734	130. Narasimharajapura	788
72. Khanapur	735	131. Mangalore	788
73. Dharwar	737	132. Jagalur	788
74. Magadi	737	133. Koppal	790
75. Devanahalli	739	134. Sindhur	790
76. Holenarasipur	740	135. Shiggaon	791
77. Chincholi	741	136. Chamaraajanagar	792
78. Kumta	741	137. Kudligi	793
79. Mudigere	742	138. Kollegal	794
80. Belgaum	742	139. Pandavapura	795
81. Davanagere	742	140. Haliyal	795
82. Raichur	746	141. Hiriya	795
83. Arkalgud	746	142. Jevargi	796
84. Channapatna	747	143. Sampagaon	797
85. Hosdurga	747	144. Malavalli	800
86. Ron	747	145. Gangavati	802
87. Heggadadevanakote	748	146. Karwar	803
88. Manvi	748	147. Mandya	803
89. Nargund	749	148. Krishnarajpet	805
90. Harihar	749	149. Bidar	805
91. Sandur	751	150. Aurad	805
92. Hunsur	752	151. Humnabad	805
93. Bilgi	752	152. Kushtagi	809
94. Anekal	753	153. Ramanagaram	810
95. Kadur	754	154. Yellapur	812
96. Deodurg	756	155. Karkal	812
97. Bhadravati	757	156. Bhatkal	815
98. Sirsi	758	157. Kanakapura	816
99. Bellary	760	158. Afzalpur	819
100. Tarikere	760	159. Bagevadi	820
101. Shapur	761	160. Indi	821
102. Navalgund	762	161. Sringeri	822
103. Kunigal	762	162. Sindgi	824
104. Ramadurg	765	163. Ankola	824
105. Siruguppa	766	164. Tirthahalli	830
106. Maddur	766	165. Bhalki	832
107. Buntwal	767	166. Yelburga	839
108. Hospet	767	167. Kundagol	842
109. Bijapur	769	168. Yadgir	843
110. Jamkhandi	770	169. Koppa	844
111. Shorapur	772	170. Aland	861
112. Mundargi	772	171. Coondapur	874
113. Challakere		172. Hosanagar.	

18. In Statement II-6 the taluks are arranged in the ascending order of the number of dwellings of all kinds per 1,000 census houses. Mercara (450) and Virajpet (499) head the list while Coondapur (861) and Hosanagar (874) come at the end of the list. The average for the State as a whole is 737 and in 137 taluks out of 172 the proportion of dwellings of all kinds per 1,000 census houses is within 10% of the State average. The order

in which the taluks appear in Statement II-6 will not under go any material change even if census houses used exclusively as dwellings are considered. For the State as a whole 725 census houses out of every 1,000 are used exclusively as dwellings and only in 37 taluks, the proportion of census houses per 1,000 used exclusively as dwellings differs from the State average by more than 10%.

STATEMENT II — 7

Taluks arranged in the ascending order of the proportion of shop-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses

Name of Taluk	No. of shop-cum-dwellings	Name of Taluk	No. of shop-cum-dwellings
1. Mundargi	N	43. Maddur	2
2. Gudibanda	N	44. Mysore	2
3. Kumta	N	45. Bijapur	2
4. Gubbi	N	46. Jamakhandi	2
5. Kanakapura	1	47. Athani	2
6. Bhatkal	1	48. Sindhnur	2
7. Jevargi	1	49. Shiggaon	2
8. Mudhol	1	50. Ankola	2
9. Channarayapatna	1	51. Humnabad	2
10. Honavar	1	52. Krishnarajapet	2
11. Nagamangala	1	53. Karwar	2
12. Malur	1	54. Kushtagi	2
13. Hungund	1	55. Bidar	2
14. Hassan	1	56. Bagevadi	2
15. Turuvekere	1	57. Kundagol	2
16. Mercara	1	58. Aland	2
17. Deodurg	1	59. Shahpur	2
18. Chincholi	1	60. Mulbagal	3
19. Bilgi	1	61. Yelandur	3
20. Sindgi	1	62. Supa	3
21. Bagepalli..	2	63. Ramadurg	3
22. Raibag	2	64. Kunigal	3
23. Doddaballapur	2	65. Gokak	3
24. Hoskote	2	66. Dharwar	3
25. Honnali	2	67. Holenarasipur	3
26. Devanahalli	2	68. Mallapuram	3
27. Anekal	2	69. Magadi	3
28. Channapatna	2	70. Arkalgud	3
29. Bhadravati	2	71. Nargund	3
30. Sorab	2	72. Manvi	3
31. Chiknayakanhalli	2	73. Shorapur	3
32. Bangalore South	2	74. Sirsi	3
33. Srinivasapur	2	75. Chintamani	3
34. Chikaballapur.	2	76. Tumkur	3
35. Badami	2	77. Krishnarajanagar	3
36. Kolar	2	78. Bangarapet	3
37. Buntwal	2	79. Sedam	3
38. Alur	2	80. Channagiri	3
39. Kortagere	2	81. Koppal	3
40. Shimoga	2	82. Gulbarga	3
41. Nelamangala	2	83. Shikaripur	3
42. Gauribidanur	2	84. Chamara...	3

Name of Taluk	No. of shop-cum-dwellings	No. of shop-cum-dwellings
85. Malavalli	3	139. Sagar
86. Karkal	3	140. Belthangady
87. Gangavati	3	141. Siruguppa
88. Aurad	3	142. Chikodi
89. Indi	3	143. Srirangapatna
90. Bhalki	3	144. Narasimharajapura
91. Yadgir	4	145. Kudligi
92. Afzalpur	4	146. Yelburga
93. Hiriur	4	147. Coondapur
94. Pandavapura	4	148. Hirekerur
95. Shirahatti	4	149. Hosdurga
96. Holalkere	4	150. Navalgund
97. Hubli	4	151. Puttur
98. Belur	4	152. Chikmagalur
99. Arsikere	4	153. Jagalur
100. Molakalmuru	4	154. Yellapur
101. Somavarpur	4	155. Kadur
102. Tiptur	4	156. Sandur
103. Nanjangud	4	157. Virajpet
104. Harihar	4	158. Kalhatgi
105. Hunsur	4	159. Gadag
106. Mangalore	4	160. Chitradurga
107. Belgaum	4	161. Sampagaon
108. Thirumakudlu Narasipur	4	162. Tirthahalli
109. Muddebihal	4	163. Hosanagar
110. Lingsugur	4	164. Byadgi
111. Bangalore North	4	165. Challakere
112. Sira	4	166. Haliyal
113. Sidlaghatta	4	167. Pavagada
114. Bagalkot	4	168. Davanagere
115. Parasgad	5	169. Mundgod
116. Khanapur	5	170. Koppa
117. Harpanahalli	5	171. Ramanagaram
118. Ranibennur	5	172. Sringeri
119. Ron	5	
120. Haveri	5	
121. Kollegal	5	
122. Raichur	5	
123. Heggadevanakote	5	
124. Siddapur	5	
125. Chitapur	5	
126. Madhugiri	5	
127. Mandya	5	
128. Udipi	5	
129. Hospet	5	
130. Manjarabad	5	
131. Peryapatna	5	
132. Hukkeri	6	
133. Hangal	6	
134. Hadagalli	6	
135. Gundlupet	6	
136. Mudigere	6	
137. Bellary	6	
138. Tarikere	6	

19. Statement II-7 shows that the proportion of shop-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses is negligible in Mundargi Taluk of Dharwar District, Gudibanda Taluk of Kolar District, Kumta Taluk of North Kanara District and Gubbi Taluk of Tumkur District. 16 taluks have only one shop-cum dwelling per 1,000 census houses, 39 taluks two per 1,000, 32 taluks three per 1,000, 24 taluks four per 1,000, 17 taluks five per 1,000, 15 taluks six per 1,000, and 25 taluks more than six per 1,000. Sringeri Taluk in Chikmagalur District has got the largest proportion viz., 21 shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses.

19. Statement II-7 shows that the proportion of shop-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses is negligible in Mundargi Taluk of Dharwar District, Gudibanda Taluk of Kolar District, Kumta Taluk of North Kanara District and Gubbi Taluk of Tumkur District. 16 taluks have only one shop-cum dwelling per 1,000 census houses, 39 taluks two per 1,000, 32 taluks three per 1,000, 24 taluks four per 1,000, 17 taluks five per 1,000, 15 taluks six per 1,000, and 25 taluks more than six per 1,000. Sringeri Taluk in Chikmagalur District has got the largest proportion viz., 21 shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses.

STATEMENT II - 8

Taluks in the ascending order of proportion of workshops cum-dwellings per 1,000 Census Houses

Name of Taluk	No. of workshops-cum-dwellings	Name of Taluk	No. of workshops cum-dwellings
1. Supa	0	55. Sidlaghatta	1
2. Mallapuram	0	56. Harihar	1
3. Hosanagar	N	57. Molakalmuru	1
4. Bhadravati	N	58. Arsikere	1
5. Bagepelli	N	59. Gangavati	1
6. Chincholi	N	60. Malavalli	1
7. Mudhol	N	61. Shikaripur	1
8. Jevargi	N	62. Channagiri	1
9. Mundargi	N	63. Bangarapet	1
10. Sandur	N	64. Raichur	1
11. Kudligi	N	65. Byadgi	2
12. Narasimharajapura	N	66. Hassan	2
13. Bellary	N	67. Kolar	2
14. Aland	N	68. Bangalore South	2
15. Kundagol	N	69. Deodurg	2
16. Shahpur	N	70. Nagamangala	2
17. Shiggaon	N	71. Honavar	2
18. Jamkhandi	N	72. Channarayapatna	2
19. Ranibennur	N	73. Gudibanda	2
20. Belur	N	74. Yellapur	2
21. Yadgir	N	75. Navalgund	2
22. Bhalki	N	76. Tarikere	2
23. Afzalpur	N	77. Mudigere	2
24. Gulbarga	N	78. Kushtagi	2
25. Sedam	N	79. Bangalore North	2
26. Manvi	N	80. Muddebihal	2
27. Magadi	N	81. Hiriyur	2
28. Alur	N	82. Sirsi	2
29. Heggadadevanakote	N	83. Koratagere	3
30. Chikmagalur	N	84. Kalghatgi	3
31. Nargund	N	85. Sorab	3
32. Koppa	1	86. Channapatna	3
33. Tirthahalli	1	87. Honnali	3
34. Gauribidanur	1	88. Mercara	3
35. Nelamangala	1	89. Bhatkal	3
36. Bidar	1	90. Puttur	3
37. Srinivasapur	1	91. Hukkeri	3
38. Malur	1	92. Sagar	3
39. Harpanahalli	1	93. Sindgi	3
40. Kanakapura	1	94. Bagevadi	3
41. Kumta	1	95. Krishnarajpet	3
42. Mandya	1	96. Maddur	3
43. Virajpet	1	97. Somavarpur	3
44. Jagalur	1	98. Holalkere	3
45. Siruguppa	1	99. Chintamani	3
46. Hirekerur	1	100. Haveri	3
47. Hadagalli	1	101. Sringeri	3
48. Hangal	1	102. Chitradurga	4
49. Manjarabad	1	103. Shimoga	4
50. Chitapur	1	104. Devanahalli	4
51. Karwar	1	105. Periyapatna	4
52. Sindhur	1	106. Shirahatti	4
53. Bijapur	1	107. Krishnarajanagar	4
54. Hospet	1	108. Chamaraajanagar	4

Name of Taluk	No. of workshop-cum-dwellings	Name of Taluk	No. of workshop-cum-dwellings
109. Mulbagal	5	166. Ramadurg	45
110. Belthangady	5	167. Gundlupet	48
111. Lingsugur	5	168. Mangalore	49
112. Hunsur	5	169. Kollegal	52
113. Hubli	5	170. Pavagada	54
114. Aurad	5	171. Hungund	60
115. Yelandur	5	172. Buntwal	106
116. Kadur	6		
117. Srirangapatna	6		
118. Dharwar	6		
119. Gokak	6		
120. Bagalkot	6		
121. Udipi	6		
122. Siddapur	6		
123. Hoskote	7		
124. Hosdurga	7		
125. Arkalgud	7		
126. Chikkaballapur	7		
127. Yelburga	8		
128. Belgaum	8		
129. Holenarasipur	8		
130. Pandavapura	9		
131. Mundgod	9		
132. Haliyal	9		
133. Coondapur	9		
134. Athani	9		
135. Raibag	9		
136. Indi	9		
137. Shorapur	10		
138. Humnabad	10		
139. Anekal	10		
140. Davanagere	10		
141. Koppal	12		
142. Khanapur	12		
143. Sampagaon	12		
144. Tumkur	13		
145. Karkal	13		
146. Turuvekere	13		
147. Bilgi	13		
148. Doddaballapur	14		
149. Chikodi	14		
150. Mysore	15		
151. Parasgad	18		
152. Madhugiri	18		
153. Ron	18		
154. Gubbi	18		
155. Chiknayakanahalli	21		
156. Nanjangud	21		
157. Tiptur	24		
158. Gadag	24		
159. Ramanagaram	25		
160. Ankola	29		
161. Badami	38		
162. Sira	39		
163. Kunigal	41		
164. Thirumakudlu Narasipur	43		
165. Challakere	44		

20. From Statement II-8 it is seen that the proportion of workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses is nil or negligible in 30 taluks and that it ranges from 1 to 9 in 106 more taluks. Only 36 taluks have more than 10 workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses. Buntwal Taluk has the highest proportion namely 106 per 1,000 census houses. Almost all the taluks having more than 20 workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses are in areas where silkworm rearing or handloom weaving or beedi making is carried on extensively.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist houses and Inspection Houses

21. Under this head are grouped all structures which are used temporarily or casually for dwelling purposes. There are 12,977 census houses in the State coming under this category and 6,111 of these are found in urban areas and 6,866 in rural areas. Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Hassan, Mysore, Raichur and Shimoga are the only districts where the number of hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist houses and inspection houses is more in urban areas than in rural areas.

22. For the State as a whole, there are 2 census houses of this category per 1,000 census houses. As could be expected, urban areas, which have a larger proportion of floating population, have larger proportion, viz., 5 hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist houses and inspection houses per 1,000 census houses, while the proportion for rural areas is 2 per 1,000 census houses. South Kanara is the only district where the rural areas have more than 2 hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist houses and inspection houses per 1,000 census houses, the proportion being as high as 6.

23. In certain areas of the State all establishments serving meals are called hotels, irrespective of the fact whether they provide accommodation

or not. The instructions issued for houselisting merely required the houselisting staff to note down the use to which each census house was put and the distinction that hotels are those that provide lodging facilities while those establishments which merely serve food without providing lodging facilities would come under restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places was introduced only at the time of preparing Housing Tables. There is therefore the possibility that using the common colloquial terminology, the houselisting staff have entered as hotels, establishments serving food but not providing accommodation. At the time of enumeration all hotels providing residential accommodation were treated as institutions, along with hospitals, hostels, jails, etc. If the number of hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist houses and inspection houses as per Table E-I in any area exceeds the number of institutions recorded as such during enumeration, it would be reasonable to infer that the excess under hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist houses and inspection houses is due to the application of the nomenclature 'Hotel' by the houselisting staff even to mere eating places not providing lodging facilities. A comparison of the figures in Column 8 of Table E-I with the number of institutions for which Household Schedules were prepared during enumeration shows that mere eating places which do not provide any accommodation have been entered as hotels in the rural areas of all districts except Coorg and Hassan and in the urban areas of Bijapur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, and South Kanara Districts. The disparity between the number of institutions for which Household Schedules were prepared and the number of hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist houses and inspection houses as per Table E-I is most pronounced in the rural areas of South Kanara District where there are 1,647 hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist houses and inspection houses as against 278 institutions.

24. For both rural and urban areas combined, South Kanara District with 7 hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist houses and inspection houses per 1,000 census houses has the highest proportion. As already pointed out, eating places have also been entered as hotels in this district and the proportion of hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist

houses and inspection houses may not be more than 3 per 1,000 census houses if eating houses included under hotels are omitted. Bangalore, Bidar, Kolar and Shimoga Districts have 3 hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist houses and inspection houses per 1,000 census houses, while Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Mandya, Mysore, North Kanara, and Tumkur Districts have only 2 per 1,000 census houses. Coorg, Hassan, and Raichur Districts have only one hotel, sarai, dharmashala, tourist house or inspection house per 1,000 census houses. The variation among these districts is almost entirely due to the variation in the proportion of hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist houses and inspection houses per 1,000 census houses in the urban areas of the several districts. As restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places have been included under hotels in some districts, it is proposed to combine for further discussion, hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist houses and inspection houses with restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places.

Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places

25. There are 15,124 census houses coming under this head for the State as a whole. 10,876 or more than 70% of these are found in rural areas and only 4,248 are found in urban areas. The smaller number in urban areas is probably due to the application of the term hotel to all establishments serving meals, even if they do not provide accommodation. Bangalore and Dharwar are the only districts where the urban areas have more restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places than rural areas.

Combined figures for Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Houses, Inspection Houses, Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places

(In this paragraph the several types of census houses included under this combined head are referred to briefly as hotels and restaurants)

26. There are 28,101 census houses in the State used as hotels and restaurants, 17,742 of these are in rural areas and 10,359 in urban areas. The average population served by a hotel/restaurant in rural areas is 1,033 while it is 508 in urban areas. Even though each hotel or restaurant serves a larger population in rural areas than in urban

Chapter II — Uses to which Census Houses are put

areas, the hotels and restaurants in urban areas appear to be larger in size than those in rural areas. The rural areas, which have 17,742 hotels and restaurants have only 34,033 workers in the minor group "882 — Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafe, restaurants etc." of the Standard Industrial Classification giving an average of only two workers per unit. For the 10,359 hotels and restaurants in urban areas there are 50,565 workers in minor group 882 giving an average of nearly five workers per unit. Hotels and restaurants can thrive only when there is a "cash economy" and "subsistence economy" of the rural areas where the means of livelihood of more than 75% of the population is cultivation of uneconomic holdings cannot support hotels and restaurants. If cultivators and agricultural labourers whose income is seasonal and in kind, are excluded from the total working population, the persons earning cash will be got. In the present conditions in this State very few women visit hotels and restaurants and the assured business of these establishments is only from men. For the 10,359 hotels and restaurants in urban areas, there are 1,119,607 males earning cash while for the 17,742 hotels and restaurants in rural there are 1,193,238 males earning cash. The average number of potential customers per hotel or restaurant in rural areas is only 67 as against 108 in urban areas. The fact that the hotels and restaurants in urban areas also cater to a sizeable floating population and to students included under Non-workers would account for higher average of workers in Minor Group 882 per hotel and restaurant in urban areas.

STATEMENT II — 9

Proportion of Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Houses, Inspection Houses, Restaurants Sweet meat Shops and Eating places per 1,000 Census Houses.

STATE/DISTRICT	Proportion per 1,000 Census Houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban
MYSORE STATE	5	4	8
Bangalore District	5	3	7
Belgaum	5	4	9
Bellary	5	3	7
Bidar	5	3	13

Bijapur	5	4	7
Chikmagalur	3	2	7
Chitradurga	3	2	9
Coorg	5	4	11
Dharwar	8	6	11
Gulbarga	4	4	7
Hassan	2	2	7
Kolar	4	2	6
Mandya	4	4	8
Mysore	4	3	9
North Kanara	6	4	8
Raichur	5	4	8
Shimoga	4	3	7
South Kanara	13	12	16
Tumkur	4	2	11

27. Statement II-9 shows the proportion of hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist houses, inspection houses, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places per 1,000 census houses, for each district as a whole, and also separately for the rural and urban areas of each district. For the State as a whole there are 5 hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses. South Kanara with 13 hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses has the largest proportion. Dharwar which has 8 hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses and North Kanara district which has 6 hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses make up with South Kanara District, the three districts with more hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses than the State average. In Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Coorg and Raichur Districts the proportion of hotels and restaurants is the same as the State average viz., 5 per 1,000 census houses. Gulbarga, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga and Tumkur Districts have 4 hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses while Chikmagalur and Chitradurga Districts have only 3 hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses. Hassan District with only 2 hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses has the lowest proportion of all the districts. In all the districts the proportions of hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. If urban areas only are considered the State average is 8 hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses. Mandya, North Kanara and Raichur Districts have the same proportion as the State. In the urban areas of Kolar (6), Bangalore (7), Bellary (7), Bijapur (7), Chikmagalur (7) Gulbarga Hassan (7) and Shimoga (7) Districts, the proportion of hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census

houses is less than that for the urban areas of the State as a whole. In the urban areas of South Kanara (16), Bidar (13), Coorg (11), Dharwar (11), Tumkur (11), Belgaum (9), Chitradurga (9) and Mysore (9) Districts the proportion of hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses is more than that for the urban areas of the State as a whole. It is significant that in all the districts where the proportion of hotels and restaurants in urban areas per 1,000 census houses is higher than that for the State as a whole, the housing situation has deteriorated in the decade 1951-61, the population in the urban areas having increased more rapidly than the number of dwelling houses. The percentage increase in dwellings between 1951 and 1961 has been calculated from Statement I-3. The percentage increase of population during the decade 1951-61 in the places treated as urban in 1961 has also been worked out. The figures for South Kanara, Bidar, Coorg, Dharwar, Tumkur, Belgaum, Chitradurga, and Mysore Districts are as follows:

Name of District	Percentage of increase in dwellings in urban areas during the decade 1951-61	Percentage of increase of population during the decade 1951-61 in places treated as urban in 1961
South Kanara	4.62	35.14
Bidar	4.34	9.69
Coorg	28.69	42.89
Dharwar	5.90	24.10
Tumkur	6.49	31.42
Belgaum	7.07	22.14
Chitradurga	4.85	39.86
Mysore	6.75	7.88

28. Except in the case of urban areas of Mysore District, the rate of increase of population in the above districts is more than double the rate of increase in the number of dwelling houses. The urban areas of Mysore District, however, have got the highest proportion, viz. 5.14% of students in the age-group 15-34 in the population. The proportion for all the urban areas of the State is only 3.56%. Students in this age-group provide a steady business to the hotels and restaurants.

29. The rural areas of the State have 4 hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses. The highest proportion is in South Kanara District which has 12 hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses even in rural areas. Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar and Tumkur Districts which have only 2 hotels and restaurants per 1,000

census houses in rural areas come at the other end. In between are the rural areas of Dharwar (6), Belgaum (4), Bijapur (4), Coorg (4), Gulbarga (4), Mandya (4), North Kanara (4), Raichur (4), Bangalore (3), Bellary (3), Bidar (3), Mysore (3) and Shimoga (3) Districts. Hotels and restaurants can be successful in rural areas only if the area served by them is a viable unit which can ensure a steady business. Districts where the bulk of the population lives in small scattered villages can not *ipso facto* have a high proportion of hotels and restaurants. Both South Kanara and Dharwar Districts where the proportion of hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses in rural areas is higher than the State average, have a considerable proportion (92% in South Kanara District and 69% in Dharwar District) living in large sized villages having a population of 1,000 or more.

30. While a high incidence of hotels and restaurants in urban areas is a sure pointer to the fact that the areas contain a substantial proportion of persons living away from their families either for receiving higher education or on account of housing facilities not having kept pace with the increase in population, the converse is not true. There are urban areas where there is considerable disparity between the rate of growth of population and increase in dwelling houses or which contain a substantial proportion of students in age-group 15-34 but where the incidence of hotels and restaurants is nevertheless low. Even in rural areas, while the high incidence of hotels and restaurants is found only in districts where the bulk of the rural population is found in viable village units with a population of 1,000 or more, not all districts with the population concentrated in viable units have a high incidence of hotels and restaurants. A substantial degree of progress towards "cash economy" as opposed to "subsistence economy" is a necessary condition, for finding a good proportion of hotels and restaurants.

31. When the taluk is taken as the unit for comparison, the incidence of hotels and restaurants varies from 17 per 1,000 census houses in Gadag and Buntwal Taluks to only one per 1,000 census houses in 7 taluks. The incidence of hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses does not exceed three in any taluk of Hassan District. In all taluks of South Kanara District except Puttur it is more than 10 per 1,000 census

houses and even in Puttur Taluk it is 8 per 1,000 census houses.

Shops Excluding Eating Houses

32. The 137,476 shops excluding eating houses, are almost equally divided between the rural and urban areas, the former having 66,283 as against 71,193 in the latter. If the combined figures for shops and shops-cum-dwellings are considered, the rural areas have 80,673 and the urban areas 79,162. The rural areas have more shops than the urban areas in Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Mandya, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur Districts. Even though nearly half the number of shops in the State are in the rural areas, the incidence of shops per 1,000 census houses in rural areas is only about one fourth the incidence in urban areas, as the rural areas have 77.7% of the total number of census houses in the State.

33. The shops in rural areas appear to be mostly small retail shops managed either by the owner himself or by members of his family. More than 80% of the workers in wholesale trade are found in urban areas, indicating that wholesale trade is concentrated in urban areas. Out of 359,893 workers in retail trade, 207,900 are found in urban areas and only 151,993 in rural areas, even though the rural areas have a slight excess in the number of shop and shop-cum-dwellings. Also 126,978 out of 151,993 workers in retail trade in rural areas are either single workers or family workers.

34. The average population served by a shop or shop-cum-dwelling is 227 for rural areas and 67 for urban areas. The rural areas of Bidar District with one shop or shop-cum-dwelling per 134 persons are best served with shops and South Kanara District with one shop or shop-cum-dwelling per 154 persons in rural areas comes next. Rural areas of Hassan District with one shop or shop-cum-dwelling per 429 persons have the least facility in this regard. The urban areas of Coorg District with one shop or shop-cum-dwelling per 28 persons are best served with shops. The urban areas of Shimoga District with only one shop per 100 persons appear to be least commercial. The opening of shops in rural areas is an indicator that the rural economy is gradually changing from a "subsistence" pattern to a "cash"

pattern, but the number of shops may not be quite reliable as a measure of the degree to which this change has taken place. Weekly markets are quite popular in rural areas and the bulk of the trading is still handled by the temporary shops set up in these bazaars. Also the cultivator of black soil even on a subsistence basis, will have to purchase more items of daily necessities as only a few crops can be grown on the black soil. Those cultivating red soil can grow a large variety of crops and the cultivator can be practically self sufficient except for salt and kerosene oil.

STATEMENT II — 10

Shops and Shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 Census Houses

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Mysore State	28	18	63
Bangalore	49	22	72
Belgaum	28	18	71
Bellary	25	17	53
Bidar	46	35	122
Bijapur	27	20	55
Chikmagalur	19	12	60
Chitradurga	21	13	61
Coorg	23	14	63
Dharwar	30	21	52
Gulbarga	31	25	56
Hassan	17	9	78
Kolar	22	14	57
Mandya	21	15	65
Mysore	29	18	65
North Kanara	28	21	59
Raichur	19	14	44
Shimoga	18	13	33
South Kanara	37	29	73
Tumkur	20	15	81

35. Statement II-10 gives the proportion of shops including shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses in the several districts. For the State as a whole there are 28 shops including shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses. Bangalore (49), Bidar (46), South Kanara (37), Gulbarga (31), Dharwar (30) and Mysore (29) Districts have more shops, including shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses, than the State average. In Belgaum and North Kanara Districts the proportion of shops including shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses is equal to the State average. In the remaining 11 districts the proportion of shops including shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses is less than the

State average. Hassan (17), Shimoga (18), Raichur (19) and Chikmagalur (19) Districts have the least number of shops including shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses. For rural areas only, there are 18 shops including shops-cum-dwellings for the State as a whole and among individual districts, the proportion varies from 29 in South Kanara District to 9 in Hassan District. It is significant that while South Kanara District has got the highest proportion of shops including shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses in rural areas Coorg (14), Chikmagalur (12), Hassan (9) and Shimoga (13) which adjoin South Kanara District have the least proportion. North Kanara District which is the other district in the State adjoining South Kanara has 21 shops including shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses. South Kanara District and the coastal areas of North Kanara District have more women than men, indicating that a substantial proportion of the male population of these districts has migrated. This conclusion is supported by the figures of migrants also. The regular remittances received by the women and children left behind from the migrant male population add to the trading activity of the districts. The urban areas of the State have 63 shops including shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses. Among the districts Bidar with 122 shops including shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses in urban areas has the highest proportion while Shimoga with only 33 shops including shops-cum-dwellings in urban areas has the lowest.

36. If the taluk is taken as the unit for comparison, Alur Taluk in Hassan District with only 10 shops including shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses has the least proportion, while Mangalore Taluk with 57 shops including shops-cum-dwellings has the highest. In as many as 121 taluks the proportion of shops including shops-cum-dwellings per 1000 census houses is less than the State average of 28 and only in 51 taluks it is equal to or more than the State average.

Business Houses and Offices.

37. 28,821 census houses in the State are used as business houses and offices. 16,520 of these are in rural areas and 12,301 in urban areas. As already pointed out the inclusion of village

chavadis in the category of offices has swelled the number of business houses and offices in rural areas. Bangalore and Bidar are the only districts with more business houses and offices in urban areas than in rural areas.

38. For the State as a whole there are 5 business houses and offices per 1,000 census houses. The rural areas have only 4 business houses and offices per 1,000 census houses while in urban areas there are 10 business houses and offices per 1,000 census houses. For the rural and urban areas combined, Dharwar, Kolar, and South Kanara with 7 business houses and offices per 1,000 census houses have the largest proportion of business houses and offices per 1,000 census houses. Bidar District which has only one business house/office per 1,000 census houses has the least proportion. If rural areas only are considered, Kolar District with 7 business houses and offices per 1,000 census houses has the highest proportion while Bidar with 1 office/business house per 1,000 census house has the lowest. The inclusion of chavadies, which are constructed for the village as unit, would tend to increase the proportion of business houses and offices per 1,000 census houses in districts with smaller villages. If the average number of business houses and offices per village is also worked out, it will be seen that Kolar and North Kanara Districts which have 7 and 6 business houses and offices per 1,000 census houses respectively have actually less than one business house/office per village, thus indicating that the high proportion of business houses/offices per 1,000 census houses is almost entirely due to the village chavadies. South Kanara, Bijapur, Dharwar are the only districts which have a high proportion of business houses and offices per 1,000 census houses, as well as more than 100 offices and business houses per 100 villages. South Kanara has got a well organised road transport system worked by the private sector and each of the operators has a booking office in every important village. Also the Banks incorporated in this district have got branches in a large number of places classed as rural for census. This district is also well served with Post Offices, there being as many as 317 post offices for 668 villages. All these factors would account for there being 5 business houses and offices per 1,000 census houses or 211 business houses

and offices per 100 villages in this district. In Bijapur and Dharwar Districts, almost every village has a chavadi. Thus nearly 100 out of the 114 and 109 business houses and offices per 100 villages in Bijapur and Dharwar Districts respectively are chavadies. The balance represents Post Offices, Co-operative Societies and village Panchayat Offices. In other districts chavadies are not so universal, and chavadies where they exist, Post Offices, Panchayat Offices and Co-operative Societies constitute the business houses and offices. So far as urban areas are concerned, South Kanara District with 18 business houses and offices per 1,000 census houses has the highest proportion followed by Coorg (14), Hassan (14), Belgaum (12) and Tumkur (12). Gulbarga with only 5 business houses and offices per 1,000 census houses has the least proportion. The high proportion in the urban areas of South Kanara District is almost entirely due to Mangalore City which being a harbour town and the outlet for the produce of the rich Malnad hinterland has a number of business houses. If the taluk is adopted as the unit for comparison, Aurad, Bhalki and Humnabad Taluk of Bidar District with one business house/office per 1,000 census houses have the least proportion while Supa with 13 business houses and offices per 1,000 census houses and Mangalore Taluk with 11 come at the other end. The business houses and offices in Supa Taluk appear to be almost entirely chavadies, there being only 119 business houses and offices for 127 villages. Mangalore Taluk which includes Mangalore City will naturally be the taluk with the largest proportion of business houses and offices.

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds

39. 47,495 census houses in the State are used as Factories, Workshops and Worksheds. Any place used for manufacturing processing or servicing and liable to registration under the Factories Act is called a factory and all places used for manufacturing, processing or servicing which are not factories are called workshops or worksheds. As explained earlier, at the time of houselisting an attempt was made to distinguish between factories on the one hand and workshops and worksheds on the other, but only combined figures are given in Table E-I. As many as 28,645

factories, workshops and worksheds are found in urban areas and only 18,850 in rural areas. Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Mandya, North Kanara and Raichur Districts have more factories, workshops and worksheds in rural areas than in urban areas. However, even in these districts the proportion of factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 census houses in rural areas is less than the proportion in urban areas. For the State as a whole there are 8 factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 census houses, the proportion for urban areas being 23 per 1,000 census houses and that for rural areas only 4 per 1,000 census houses. For rural and urban areas combined, Bangalore District leads with 16 factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 census houses. South Kanara (14), Dharwar (12), Belgaum (12), Mysore (10), and Bijapur (9) are the other districts where the proportion of factories, workshops and worksheds is more than the State average. Gulbarga and Mandya Districts which have only 3 factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 census houses are the districts with the least industrial activity, judged by the number of census houses used for manufacture, processing or servicing. However, any conclusion solely on the basis of number of factories, workshops and worksheds is likely to be defective as the real criterion for judging industrial activity is the number of persons engaged in manufacturing activities, and one large factory may provide employment to more persons than 100 small units.

40. While the rural areas of the State have 4 factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 census houses, among the individual districts, the proportion varies from 9 in Dharwar District to only one per 1000 census houses in Bidar District. Belgaum (8), Bijapur (7), South Kanara (7), and North Kanara (5) are the only districts in addition to Dharwar where the proportion of factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 census houses in rural areas is more than the State average for rural areas. In the rural areas of Bangalore, Raichur and Tumkur Districts, the proportion of factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 census houses is equal to the State average for rural areas. In Bidar (1), Gulbarga (2), Hassan (2), Mandya (2), Bellary (3), Chikmagalur (3), Chitradurga (3), Coorg (3), Kolar (3),

Mysore (3) and Shimoga (3) Districts, the proportion of factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 census houses in rural areas is less than the State average.

41. For all the urban areas of the State put together, there are as many as 23 factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 census houses. Among individual districts, South Kanara leads with 44 factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 census houses in urban areas while Gulbarga with only 6 factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 census houses in urban areas comes last. Tumkur (36) Belgaum (32), Mysore (31) and Bangalore (26) are the districts in addition to South Kanara, where the proportion of factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 census houses in urban areas is more than the average for all the urban areas in the State.

42. If the taluk is taken as the unit for purposes of comparison, Belgaum Taluk with 27 factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 census houses leads while Bagepalli where the proportion is negligible (being less than $\frac{1}{2}$) comes last.

Schools and Other Educational Institutions

43. Out of the 25,840 census houses in the State used for locating schools and other educational institutions, 20,191 or nearly 80% are in rural areas and only 5,649 in urban areas. The proportion of schools and other educational institutions per 1,000 census houses is 5 in rural areas and only 4 in urban areas. For both rural and urban areas combined, the proportion is the same as for rural areas, viz. 5 schools and other educational institutions per 1,000 census houses. The number of census houses used for locating schools and other educational institutions is more in the rural areas than in urban areas in all the districts.

44. North Kanara District with 8 schools and other educational institutions per 1,000 census houses has the highest proportion of schools. Next come Chikmagalur, Hassan and Shimoga Districts where 7 out of every 1,000 census houses are used for locating schools and other educational institutions. Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur with only 2 census houses out of 1,000 used for locating schools and other educational institutions have the least number of schools per 1,000 census houses. These are also the three districts with the

lowest level of literacy in the State. While the districts with the lowest proportion of schools, etc., per 1,000 census houses have also the lowest literacy, the highest proportion of schools, etc., per 1,000 census houses is not found in the district with the highest literacy. Coorg, Bangalore and Dharwar Districts stand first, second and third in literacy and it is significant that these districts have not got the highest proportion of schools etc., per 1,000 census houses. The reasons for this are, however, obvious. The number of students handled by a school depends on the number of teachers, and the accommodation available. A single-roomed single-teacher school and a large school building with several teachers would both be treated as only one census house used as a school, while their contribution of the latter to eradication of illiteracy would be several times that of the former. Thus in the urban areas of the State with only 4 census houses in 1,000 used for locating schools etc., the literacy is 44.22% as each school has a large building and several teachers, while in the rural areas with 5 schools per 1,000 census houses, the literacy is only 19.96% on account of the substantial proportion of single-roomed single-teacher schools in rural areas.

45. For urban areas only, the proportion of schools and other educational institutions varies from 9 in Coorg District to 2 in Gulbarga and Raichur Districts. Urban literacy is highest in Coorg and lowest in Raichur District. The proportion of schools etc., per 1,000 census houses in rural areas varies from 9 in North Kanara District to 2 in Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar Districts. The three districts last named have the lowest literacy in rural areas but North Kanara District with 9 schools etc., per 1,000 census houses, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Shimoga with 7 schools etc., per 1,000 census houses, rank 5, 9 and 6 respectively in rural literacy. The contribution of a school towards eradication of illiteracy depends not only on the population served (which may be roughly taken as proportional to the number of census houses per school) but also on its accessibility (the reciprocal of the area served) and the number of teachers. Even when all these factors are equal, the percentage of literacy may vary from district to district depending on the willingness of the people or compulsion imposed on them to avail themselves of the facilities available.

The importance of this last factor, which is an intangible one, will be evident from the following statement showing percentage of rural literacy in each district and also the area served by each school, the proportion of schools per 1,000 census houses and the number of teachers per 10,000 population. Coorg District and Dharwar District rank first and second in rural literacy while

the schools are most accessible (the area served each school being least) in South Kanara, Bangalore and Hassan Districts, the proportion of schools per 1,000 census houses is highest in North Kanara, Chikmagalur and Hassan and Shimoga Districts, and the highest proportion of teachers per 10,000 population is found in South Kanara, Coorg and North Kanara Districts.

Statement showing the percentage of rural literacy, number of teachers per 10,000 population and area served by each school in the State and Districts.

State/District	Schools etc. per 1,000 census houses (Rural)	Literacy (Rural)	No. of teachers per 10,000 population.	Area in Sq. miles served by each school
MYSORE STATE	5	19.96	28	3.6
Bangalore	6	17.45	31	1.9
Belgaum	4	21.51	30	3.4
Bellary	4	16.97	22	6.4
Bidar	2	11.91	18	7.6
Bijapur	4	21.08	30	5.7
Chikmagalur	7	24.30	31	3.2
Chitradurga	6	20.91	31	3.3
Coorg	4	33.66	43	4.7
Dharwar	3	29.20	31	5.5
Gulbarga	2	11.30	16	11.6
Hassan	7	20.98	32	1.9
Kolar	5	15.81	24	2.5
Mandya	5	14.39	25	2.1
Mysore	4	13.27	20	3.3
North Kanara	9	30.02	40	3.1
Raichur	2	13.22	15	13.4
Shimoga	7	23.90	33	3.3
South Kanara	6	28.05	43	1.8
Tumkur	5	19.69	28	2.3

Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering

46. There are 5,009 places of entertainment and community gathering in the State. As many as 3,216 of these are found in rural areas and the remaining 1,793 in urban areas. Bellary, Chikmagalur and Dharwar are the only districts where there are more places of entertainment and community gathering in urban areas than in rural areas. Panchayat Ghar which has also been treated as a place of community gathering, swells the number of such places in rural areas.

47. For the State as a whole there is only one place of entertainment or community gathering per 1,000 census houses, in rural as well as urban areas. Among the individual districts, Bidar District with 4 places of entertainment and community gathering per 1,000 census houses has the

highest proportion. The proportion is negligible in Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Kolar, North Kanara and Raichur Districts. Bangalore District has two places of entertainment and community gathering per 1,000 census houses, while the remaining districts have only one. For urban areas only, the proportion of places of entertainment and community gathering is 2 per 1,000 census houses in Bangalore, Bellary, Bidar, Chitradurga, Coorg, Hassan, Mysore, South Kanara and Tumkur Districts and 1 per 1,000 census houses in the remaining districts except Gulbarga and Raichur Districts, where the proportion is negligible. The proportion of places of entertainment and community gathering per 1,000 census houses is negligible in the rural areas of Bellary, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kolar

Mandya, North Kanara, Raichur and Shimoga Districts. The rural areas of Belgaum, Coorg, Mysore, South Kanara and Tumkur Districts have one place of entertainment or public gathering per 1,000 census houses, while the proportion is 2 per 1,000 census houses in the rural areas of Bangalore District and 5 per 1,000 census houses in the rural areas of Bidar District. Further probe into the high proportion in Bidar District has disclosed that village chavadies which are multipurpose buildings used not only for transacting official work but also as places of public gathering, throughout the State, have been treated as places of entertainment and public gathering in Bidar District while in all other districts they have been included under business houses and offices. It is significant that all the districts where the proportion of places of entertainment and public gathering per 1,000 census houses in rural areas is negligible have a substantial proportion of business houses and offices, while Bidar District with a very high proportion of places of entertainment is one of the districts with the lowest proportion of business houses and offices.

48. The proportion of places of entertainment and community gathering per 1,000 census houses is negligible in as many as 89 taluks out of 172 taluks in the State. All the taluks of Bijapur District and the bulk of the taluks in Chikmagalur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Mandya, North Kanara and Raichur Districts have a negligible proportion of places of entertainment and community gathering per 1,000 census houses. In no taluk in Bidar and Tumkur Districts the proportion is negligible. Of the remaining 83 taluks which have at least one place of entertainment and community gathering per 1,000 census houses, the proportion is just one per 1,000 census houses in 65 taluks and two per 1,000 census houses in eight taluks. Only 10 taluks have more than 2 places of entertainment or community gathering per 1,000 census houses. These are Bangalore North (6), Aurad (4), Bangalore South (4), Devanahalli (4), Hoskote (4), Bidar (4), Humnabad (4), Bhalki (4), Doddaballapur (3) and Belthangady (3). Bangalore North and South Taluks include within their limits the Bangalore Metropolitan Area. The high proportion in all the four taluks of Bidar District is due to the chavadies being brought under this head.

Public Health and Medical Institutions, Hospitals, Health Centres, Doctors Clinics, Dispensaries, etc.

49. There are 5,499 census houses in the State used as Public Health and Medical Institutions, Hospitals, Health Centres, Doctors' Clinics, Dispensaries, etc. Of these, 3,105 or 56% are found in urban areas and only 2,394 (44%) in rural areas. Thus while the urban areas have 2 institutions of this category per 1,000 census houses the proportion is negligible in rural areas. Chikmagalur, Coorg, Hassan, Mandya, North Kanara, Shimoga, South Kanara and Tumkur Districts have more institutions of this category in rural areas than in urban areas. It is significant that all these districts except Tumkur were hyper-endemic areas for Malaria till the scourge was brought under control and practically eradicated under the National Malaria Control and National Malaria Eradication Programmes. In Tumkur District the urban population is only about 10% of the total population (as against 22.33% in the State) and even though there are 120 census houses of this category in the rural areas as against 100 in the urban areas, the urban areas of the district are better served than in most of the districts. The rural areas of Bhalki, Sringeri and Yelandur Taluks have not even one institution of this category. Sringeri and Yelandur are small taluks formed recently for administering the areas included in the erstwhile Jagirs. Bhalki Taluk also includes a large proportion of former Paigah and Jagir areas.

50. Col. 15 of Table E I-1 gives the proportion of institutions of this kind per 1,000 census houses. It will be seen therefrom that the proportion is negligible for the rural areas of the State as a whole and also in the rural areas of Bangalore, Bidar, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur and Tumkur Districts and in as many as 36 taluks. The proportion for the district as a whole, including both rural and urban area is negligible in Raichur and Tumkur District. However, it is too much to expect one institution of this kind per 1,000 census houses, which would mean a population of about 5,000 persons, rural areas, or even for the taluk as a whole the present level of progress achieved.

STATEMENT II — 11
Number of Occupied Census houses used as Public Health and Medical Institutions etc., per 10,000 census houses.

District/Taluk	No. of Public Health and Medical Institutions	District/Taluk	No. of Public Health and Medical Institutions
BANGALORE DISTRICT	Total 13 Rural 4 Urban 21	Bijapur District—Contd.	13
Anekal Taluk	7	Bijapur	1
Bangalore North	14	Bilgi	12
Bangalore South	15	Hungund	7
Channapatna	5	Indi	11
Devanahalli	6	Jamakhandi	8
Doddaballapur	5	Muddebihal	6
Hoskote	4	Mudhol	5
Kanakapura	5	CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT	Total 11
Magadi	6	Rural 7	7
Nelamangala	5	Urban 33	33
Ramanagaram	11	Chikmagalur	12
BELGAUM DISTRICT	Total 6 Rural 32 Urban 8	Kadur	6
Athani	22	Koppa	13
Belgaum	11	Mudigere	24
Chikodi	14	Narasimharajaura	29
Gokak	6	Sringeri	11
Hukkeri	8	Tarikere	8
Khanapur	5	CHITRADURGA DISTRICT	Total 8
Parasgad	6	Rural 4	4
Raibag	10	Urban 26	26
Ramadurg	9	Challakere	6
Sampgaon	9	Chitradurga	13
BELLARY DISTRICT	Total 9 Rural 5 Urban 12	Davanagere	7
Bellary	9	Harihar	7
Hadagalli	7	Hiriyur	6
Harpanahalli	13	Holalkere	7
Hospet	7	Hosdurga	6
Kudligi	3	Jagalur	4
Mallapuram	8	COORG DISTRICT	Total 19
Sandur	6	Rural 11	11
Sirupguppa	6	Urban 52	52
BIDAR DISTRICT	Total 6 Rural 2 Urban 4	Mercara	15
Aurad	13	Somvarpet	20
Bidar	1	Virajpet	12
Bhalki	5	DHARWAR DISTRICT	Total 6
Humnabad	9	Rural 25	25
BIJAPUR DISTRICT	Total 6 Rural 24 Urban 7	Urban 11	11
Badami	15	Byadgi	16
Bagalkot	10	Dharwar	21
Bagevadi	3	Gadag	7
		Hangal	10
		Haveri	6
		Hirekerur	18
		Hubli	4
		Kalghatgi	7
		Kundgol	5
		Mundargi	

Chapter II — Uses to which Census Houses are put

District/Taluk	No. of Public Health and Medical Institutions	District/Taluk	No. of Public Health and Medical Institutions
Dharwar District—Contd.		MYSORE DISTRICT	
Nargund	15	Total	7
Navalgund	10	Rural	3
Ranibennur	4	Urban	20
Ron	16	Chamarajanagar	5
Shiggaon	5	Gundlupet	6
Shirhatti	10	Heggadadevanakote	5
GULBARGA DISTRICT		Hunsur	4
Total	4	Kollegal	9
Rural	2	Krishnaraja nagar	5
Urban	14	Mysore	13
Afzalpur	2	Nanjangud	5
Aland	5	Periyapatna	7
Chincholi	1	Thirumakudlu Narasipur	6
Chitapur	6	Yelandur	3
Gulbarga	7	NORTH KANARA DISTRICT	
Jevegi	1	Total	11
Sedam	3	Rural	8
Shahpur	2	Urban	22
Shorapur	2	Ankola	7
Yadgir	4	Bhatkal	14
HASSAN DISTRICT		Haliyal	9
Total	8	Honavar	9
Rural	6	Karwar	11
Urban	24	Kumta	9
Alur	8	Mundgod	15
Arkalgud	9	Siddapur	10
Arsikere	8	Sirsi	12
Belur	6	Supa	19
Channarayapatna	7	Yellapur	16
Hassan	8	RAICHUR DISTRICT	
Holenarasipur	6	Total	6
Manjarabad	15	Rural	3
KOLAR DISTRICT		Urban	22
Total	10	Deodurg	4
Rural	4	Gangavati	7
Urban	31	Koppal	8
Bagapalli	10	Kushtagi	7
Bangarapet	20	Lingsugur	3
Chikballapur	14	Manvi	2
Chitamani	11	Raichur	7
Gauribidanur	3	Sindhur	5
Gudibanda	8	Yelburga	8
Kolar	5	SHIMOGA DISTRICT	
Malur	6	Total	8
Mulbagal	5	Rural	7
Sidlaghatta	6	Urban	10
Srinivasapur	8	Bhadravati	6
MANDYA DISTRICT		Channagiri	7
Total	7	Honnali	5
Rural	4	Hosanagar	22
Urban	25	Sagar	7
Krishnarajpet	8	Shikaripur	11
Maddur	8	Shimoga	2
Malavalli	5	Sorab	7
Mandya	8	Tirthahalli	15
Nagamangala	5	SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT	
Pandavapura	4	Total	19
Srirangaptna	8	Rural	14
		Urban	44
		Belthangady	10
		Buntwal	12

Chapter II — Uses to which Census Houses are put

District/Taluk	No. of Public Health and Medical Institutions
South Kanara district—contd.	
Coondapur	13
Karkal	15
Mangalore	29
Puttur	12
Udipi	28
TUMKUR DISTRICT	
Total	6
Rural	4
Urban	28
Chiknayakanhalli	7
Gubbi	5
Koratagere	4
Kunigal	7
Madhugiri	6
Pavagoda	5
Sira	6
Tiptur	7
Tumkur	7
Turuvekere	5

51. Statement II-11 shows the proportion of institutions of this kind per 10,000 census houses which would represent a population of about 50,000. For the State as a whole 10 census houses out of every 10,000 are used as medical and public health institutions. The proportion for individual districts varies from 19 in Coorg and South Kanara District, to 4 in Gulbarga District. The proportion will be 25 per 10,000 census houses in urban areas, and only 5 per 10,000 census houses in rural areas. This category includes not only dispensaries and hospitals of all types, such as allopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani, etc., maintained by Government or local Government Bodies, but also the dispensaries and clinics of private practitioners of the various systems of medicine. As private practitioners are normally found only in urban areas, the proportion for rural areas would be a fair index of the the public health amenities provided by Government. South Kanara District where there are 14 census houses per 10,000 used as medical and public health institutions in rural areas is best served in this respect and Coorg with 11 per 10,000 census houses even in rural areas, comes next. The proportion even in the rural areas of this district is higher than the State average for rural and urban areas combined. The rural areas of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur Districts are the most backward in this respect as only 2 census houses out of every 10,000 are used as medical and public health institutions. Special attention has to be paid to these districts to bring them atleast to the minimum standard laid down for provision of

these amenities. Among urban areas, Coorg District leads with 52 census houses per 10,000 used as medical and public health institutions and South Kanara where the proportion is 44 is a close second. A porportion of 25 medical and public health institutions per 10,000 houses would roughly correspond to there being one doctor for a population of 2,000, which is the target for the III Five year Plan. There is no district which reaches this level if both rural and urban areas are considered but this proportion is reached or exceeded in the urban areas of Belgaum (32), Chikmagalur (33), Chitradurga (26), Coorg (52), Dharwar (25), Kolar (31), Mandya (25), South Kanara (44) and Tumkur (28) Districts. However, the medical and public health institutions in urban areas serve not only the towns in which they are located but also the surrounding rural areas. Hence the proportion for a taluk as a whole, including both rural and urban areas, may be a better index of the progress of the region in this behalf. Mangalore (29), Sringeri (29) and Udipi (28) are the only three taluks where the proportion of census houses used as medical and public health institutions exceeds 25 per 10,000 census houses. Belgaum (22), Narasimharajapura (24), Virajpet (20), Gadag (21), Bangarapet (20) and Hosanagar (22) Taluks have almost reached the level indicated in the III Five Year Plan. In Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Chikodi, Gokak, Ramdurg, Bellary, Hospet, Bidar, Bagalkot, Bagevadi, Bijapur, Hungund, Jamkhandi, Mudigere, Tarikere, Davanagere, Mercara, Somvarpet, Byadgi, Dharwar, Haveri, Hubli, Nargund, Navalgund, Ron, Shirahatti, Manjarabad, Bagepalli, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Mysore, Bhatkal, Karwar, Mundgod, Sirsi, Supa, Yellapur, Shikaripur, Belthangady, Buntwal, Coondapur, Karkal and Puttur Taluks, the proportion is 10 or more per 10,000 census houses but less than 20. The other taluks have less than 10. Bhalki, Bilgi, Chincholi and Jewargi Taluks which have only one medical or public health institution per 10,000 census houses, deserve special attention.

Others

52. 744,384 census houses have come under this residuary class, 625,955 of these being in rural areas and 118,429 in urban areas. The common example of purposes included under "Others" are

garages, cattle sheds, granaries, godowns, stores and warehouses, gymnasia and temples and other places of worship.

53. For the State as a whole 132 census houses out of every 1,000 come under "Others", the proportion being 143 per 1,000 census houses in rural areas and 104 per 1,000 census houses in urban areas. Coorg District has the highest proportion of census houses falling under "Others" in rural as well as in urban areas and as already explained, this high proportion is due to the treatment of detached cattle sheds, bathing places and fuel sheds, common in this district, as separate census houses. For the rural and urban areas of a district as a whole, the proportion varies from 360 per 1,000 census houses in Coorg District to

79 per 1,000 census houses in Bidar District. For urban areas only the proportion varies from 390 per 1,000 census houses in Coorg District to 61 per 1,000 census houses in Bangalore District while for rural areas, the range of variation is from 353 per 1,000 census houses in Coorg to 80 per 1,000 census houses in Bidar District.

Cities and Towns with a Population of 50,000 or more

54. Statement II-12 showing the distribution of 1,000 census houses in each of the cities and towns with a population of 50,000 or more by vacant and different types of occupied census houses has been extracted from Table E-I-1. The proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 census

STATEMENT

Census Houses and the Uses to which they are put

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant census houses	Total	Occupied Census			
			Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, workshop cum-dwellings			
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bangalore City Corporation plus Trust Board Area	65	935	756	745	7	4
Belgaum City	63	937	679	653	8	18
Bellary (M)	106	894	716	707	9	N
Hospet (M)	86	914	752	746	5	1
Bijapur (M)	90	910	735	726	4	5
Davanagere (M)	87	913	716	688	19	9
Dharwar (M)	97	903	663	649	2	12
Gadag Betgeri (M)	64	936	689	642	8	39
Hubli (M)	113	887	638	627	4	7
Gulbarga (M)	91	909	794	790	4	N
Kolar Gold Fields City (S.B.)	79	921	709	703	5	1
Mysore City	65	935	752	739	2	11
Raichur (M)	111	889	717	707	9	1
Shimoga (M)	45	955	710	701	1	8
Mangalore City	53	947	715	672	4	39

houses ranges from 45 in Shimoga Town to 113 in Hubli City. In all the urban areas of the State there are 94 vacant census houses per 1,000 and the proportion in Hubli (113), Raichur (111), Bellary (106) and Dharwar (97) is higher than the State average for urban areas. Shimoga (45), Mangalore (53), Belgaum City (63), Gadag Betgeri (64), Bangalore City (65), Mysore City (65) have fewer vacant census houses per 1,000 than even the rural areas of the State.

55. The proportion of dwellings of all types per 1,000 census houses ranges from 638 in Hubli City to 794 in Gulbarga Town. For the State as a whole the proportion is 807 for urban areas and 746 for rural areas. Hubli has the lowest proportion of pure dwellings also, and Gulbarga the

highest. Davanagere shows a very high proportion (19) of shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses and Shimoga with only one Shop-cum-dwelling per 1,000 census houses has the least. Mangalore City and Gadag Betgeri, each with 39 workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses have the highest proportion while the proportion of workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses is negligible in Bellary and Gulbarga Towns and only one per 1,000 census houses in Bijapur, Shimoga and Kolar Gold Fields. Hotels (including sarais, dharmashalas, tourist houses and inspection houses) and Restaurants (including sweetmeat shops and eating places) are most numerous in Gadag Betgeri, the proportion being 26 per 1,000 census houses and Mangalore City with 16

II — 12

In Cities & Towns with Population of 50,000 or more

Houses Used as									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops, excluding eating houses	Business, houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching, and shop classes	Restaurants, Sweet, meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's Clinics, Dispensaries, etc.	Others	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
4	65	9	27	4	2	2	2	64	
3	90	14	57	6	5	2	4	77	
3	69	10	8	5	2	2	2	77	
5	43	9	6	4	6	2	3	84	
2	59	12	23	5	4	1	3	66	
6	62	9	20	4	1	1	2	92	
4	47	10	23	4	6	1	3	142	
21	54	10	28	4	5	1	4	120	
1	47	11	18	4	6	1	2	159	
6	62	4	5	3	1	N	1	33	
2	33	7	14	5	1	1	3	146	
5	67	7	34	3	3	2	2	60	
2	46	7	10	3	5	N	2	97	
2	5	3	33	9	1	N	N	192	
13	80	20	39	7	3	2	5	63	

per 1,000 census houses comes second. Shimoga Town and Kolar Gold Fields City with only 3 hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses have less than even the rural areas of the State. Bangalore City comprising the Corporation area and the Trust Board Area, has only 6 hotels and restaurants per 1,000 census houses. Belgaum City has the highest proportion of shops, there being as many as 90 shops per 1,000 census houses and Mangalore with 80 shops per 1,000 census houses comes second. The very low proportion of shops in Shimoga Town which has only 5 shops per 1,000 census houses, provoked a further scrutiny of the houselists. It was discovered that most of the shops in this town have been recorded as "Mandi" or "Malige" which term means a wholesale shop as well as a Godown, and during tabulation these have been included under "Others". It is significant that Shimoga Town has the largest proportion of "Others", as many as 192 census houses out of 1,000 census houses coming under 'Others'. Mangalore City with 20 business houses per 1,000 census houses leads and Belgaum with 14 business houses and offices per 1,000 census houses comes second. Belgaum, Mangalore and Shimoga are first, second and third in the proportion of factories and workshops per 1,000 census houses. Shimoga leads in the proportion of schools Mangalore and Belgaum coming second and third. Bangalore City, Belgaum City, Bellary, Hospet, Mysore City and Mangalore City have 2 places of entertainment per 1,000 census houses, while

the proportion is negligible in Gulbarga, Raichur and Shimoga. The remaining six towns have one place of entertainment per 1,000 census houses. Mangalore City is the most advanced place in the public health and medical amenities, with 5 medical and public health institutions per 1,000 census houses. Belgaum and Gadag Betgeri with 4 medical and public health institutions per 1,000 census houses comes next. The negligible proportion appearing against Shimoga Town which has a well equipped hospital and several private practitioners was a surprise. Investigation disclosed that on account of abbreviated description of the purposes against these institutions, the tabulation staff had put most of the census houses used for medical and public health institutions under "Others". Shimoga Town has the highest proportion, viz. 192 per 1,000 census houses under "Others" while Kolar Gold Fields City with only 33 census houses per 1,000 under "Others" has the least proportion. Mangalore City and Belgaum City are leading in Industrial and Commercial activity and also in educational and medical facilities judged from the proportion of census houses used for these purposes.

Educational and Medical facilities according to size of Towns

56. From Statement II-13 given below, it would be seen that in so far as the number of educational and medical institutions is concerned, the smaller towns have got their due share and

STATEMENT II — 13

Distribution of urban population and the number of census houses used as Educational and Medical Institutions according to size of Towns/Town-groups

Size	Towns/Town groups			Percentage of urban population	Educational & Medical Institutions		Educational Institutions		Medical Institutions	
	Class	Number	Population							
							Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
100,000 & over	I	6	2,173,169	41.27	3,264	37.29	2,088	36.96	1,176	37.88
50,000-99,999	II	9	662,445	12.58	1,082	12.36	745	13.19	337	10.85
20,000-49,999	III	30	840,139	15.95	1,499	17.12	968	17.14	531	17.10
10,000-19,999	IV	77	1,041,284	19.77	1,715	19.59	1,079	19.10	636	20.48
5,000-9,999	V	57	424,118	8.05	799	9.13	522	9.24	277	8.92
Less than 5,000	VI	35	125,338	2.38	395	4.51	247	4.37	148	4.77
Total		214	5,266,493	100.00	8,754	100.00	5,649	100.00	3,105	100.00

STATEMENT II—14

Urban population of the State and each District compared with the Number of Educational and Medical Institutions

Name of District	Urban Population		Educational & Medical Institutions	
	Persons	Percentage	Number	Percentage
MYSORE STATE	5,266,493	100.00	8,754	100.00
Bangalore	1,357,444	25.78	1,862	21.27
Belgaum	357,469	6.79	805	9.20
Bellary	206,537	3.92	310	3.54
Bidar	81,221	1.54	119	1.36
Bijapur	313,406	5.95	477	5.45
Chikmagalur	89,472	1.70	185	2.11
Chitradurga	190,159	3.61	339	3.87
Coorg	42,689	0.81	270	3.08
Dharwar	524,624	9.96	789	9.01
Gulbarga	226,421	4.30	206	2.35
Hassan	107,536	2.04	204	2.33
Kolar	293,272	5.57	625	7.14
Mandya	100,072	1.90	149	1.70
Mysore	414,969	7.88	590	6.74
North Kanara	120,864	2.30	221	2.53
Raichur	160,622	3.05	189	2.16
Shimoga	260,368	4.94	425	4.86
South Kanara	280,359	5.32	703	8.03
Tumkur	138,989	2.64	286	3.27

even a little more. The quality of the facilities available will, however, be better in the bigger cities. Class VI towns which account for only 2.38% of the urban population of the State have got 4.37% of the educational institutions and 4.77% of the medical institutions. The share of Class V towns also in educational and medical institutions is appreciably higher than their contribution to the urban population of the State. These amenities are not, however, distributed uniformly all over the State on the basis of urban population. From Statement II-14 it would be clear that while the share of Raichur and Gulbarga Districts is substantially lower than what they should get on the basis of their contribution to the urban population of the State, Belgaum, Coorg, Kolar, South Kanara and Tumkur Districts get appreciably larger shares of these amenities than their contribution to the urban population of the State. Coorg has 3.08% of these amenities, though it contributes only 0.81% of the State's urban population.

Impact of the Factories and Workshops and Shops and business houses on the economy of the area

57. The discussions in this Chapter have so far been mostly with reference to the number of census houses used for various purposes, and it has been implied that the impact of a census house used for any particular purpose will be the same whatever may be the size of the industry or trading for which it is used. In some cases the limitations of the conclusions drawn by a mere comparison of numbers or proportions have been indicated. The following Statement II-15 (A) shows the rank of each district on the basis of the proportion of workers in Industrial Categories IV (Household Industry) and V (Manufacturing other than Household Industry) per 1,000 population side by side with the rank on the basis of the proportion of workshops-cum-dwellings and factories and workshops per 1,000 census houses. Statement II-15 (B) shows the rank of each district on the basis of the proportion of workers in Industrial Category VII (Trade and Commerce) per 1,000 population side by side with the rank on the basis of the propo-

STATEMENT II-15 (A)

Relative ranks of the Districts according to proportion of Industrial Establishments per 1,000 Census houses and percentage of workers in Categories IV and V.

District	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	Rank according to Percentage of workers in Industrial Categories IV & V per 1,000 population	Rank according to No. of industrial establishments per 1,000 census houses	Rank according to Percentage of workers in Industrial Categories IV & V per 1,000 population	Rank according to No. of industrial establishments per 1,000 census houses	Rank according to Percentage of workers in Industrial Categories IV & V per 1,000 population	Rank according to No. of industrial establishments per 1,000 census houses
Bangalore	1	6	8	5	3	8
Belgaum	8	4	7	4	7	4
Bellary	11	14	9	13	13	17
Bidar	7	11	4	14	10	6
Bijapur	3	5	5	6	1	2
Chikmagalur	15	11	12	11	4	12
Chitradurga	6	8	5	7	4	9
Coorg	16	12	13	11	14	13
Dharwar	7	7	9	8	6	7
Gulbarga	4	14	2	12	5	18
Hassan	17	13	14	12	13	8
Kolar	14	7	10	4	16	19
Mandya	13	13	11	12	11	15
Mysore	5	3	3	3	8	5
North Kanara	6	9	2	9	9	10
Raichur	12	10	8	10	15	16
Shimoga	10	10	12	12	6	11
South Kanara	2	1	1	1	2	1
Tumkur	9	2	6	2	8	3

rtion of shops, shops-cum-dwellings, and business houses and offices per 1,000 census houses.

58. As the number of persons who get employment in an industrial establishment may vary from just one or two in the case of small units of household industry to several thousands in the case of large factories, the areas with large factories will get a higher rank on the basis of the proportion of workers in Industrial Categories IV and V per 1,000 population than they would get on the basis of the proportion of industrial establishments (workshop-cum-dwellings, factories, workshops and worksheds) per 1,000 census houses. This would be clear from Statement II-15 (A). Even in respect of commercial activity, the rank a district gets on the basis of the proportion of workers per 1,000 population will not always be the same as that it gets on the basis of the propor-

tion of commercial establishments per 1,000 census houses, though the two will be fairly close, on account of the comparatively smaller range of variation in the size of employment in a commercial establishment. This would be evident from Statement II-15 (B).

59. The relative effectiveness of the various institutions can be assessed from Statement II-16 which shows the distribution of 1,000 workers in Industrial Categories IV and V, 1,000 industrial establishments, 1,000 workers in Industrial Category VII, 1,000 commercial establishments, 1,000 literate persons, 1,000 schools and educational institutions and 1,000 teachers, and 1,000 doctors and 1,000 Medical and Public Health Institutions in the State among the different districts along with the share of each district in 1,000 population of the State.

STATEMENT II-15 (B)

Relative ranks of the Districts according to proportion of shops etc., per 1,000 Census houses and percentage of workers in Category VII.

District	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	Rank on the basis of number of workers in Industrial Category VII per 1,000 population	Rank on the basis of number of commercial establishments (shops-cum-dwellings, shops, business houses and offices) per 1,000-census houses	Rank on the basis of number of workers in Industrial Category VII per 1,000 population	Rank on the basis of number of commercial establishments (shops-cum-dwellings, shops, business houses and offices) per 1,000 censuses houses	Rank on the basis of number of workers in Industrial Category VII per 1,000 population	Rank on the basis of number of commercial establishments (shops-cum-dwellings, shops, business houses and offices) per 1,000 census houses
Bangalore	1	1	7	5	10	6
Belgaum	7	6	6	6	7	4
Bellary	5	14	4	13	9	17
Bidar	5	2	2	5	2	1
Bijapur	7	6	6	11	8	11
Chikmagalur	9	10	7	10	4	8
Chitradurga	6	8	5	9	1	5
Coorg	6	7	3	5	7	12
Dharwar	3	4	5	3	5	14
Gulbarga	6	5	10	12	3	3
Hassan	11	13	7	9	11	6
Kolar	8	10	9	2	8	5
Mandya	11	3	12	4	5	9
Mysore	5	5	7	9	11	16
North Kanara	4	11	7	11	6	15
Raichur	8	12	1	2	4	3
Shimoga	7	3	8	2		
South Kanara	2	2				
Tumkur	10					

60. Bangalore District gets larger shares of (1) workers in Industrial Categories IV and V, (2) workshops-cum-dwellings, factories and workshops and worksheds, (3) teachers (4) schools, (5) literates, (6) public health and medical institutions, (7) doctors, (8) shops, business houses, etc., and (9) workers in Industrial Category VII, than its share in the population of the State. Belgaum District gets appreciably larger shares of industrial establishments, and medical and public health institutions than its share in the State's population but its shares in workers in Industrial Categories IV, V and VI, schools and shops, etc., are perceptibly lower than its share in the State's population. Its shares of teachers, literates and doctors are almost the same as its share in the State's population. Bellary's share in each of the items dealt with in Statement II-16 except workers

in Industrial Category VII is less than its share in the State's population. Bidar's share of shops and workers in Industrial Category VII does not differ perceptibly from its share in the State's population. In respect of each of the other items its share is substantially less than its share in the State's population. Bijapur has larger shares of industrial establishments and workers in Industrial Categories IV and V than its share in population while its shares of teachers, literates and medical and public health institutions, shops, etc., and workers in Industrial Category VII are very near its share of the State's population. Its shares of schools, and doctors are, however, perceptibly lower than its share in the State's population. Chikmagalur's share of schools is substantially more than its share in the State's population while its share of teachers, literates and public health

STATEMENT II-16

Districtwise Distribution of (i) Workshops cum-dwellings and factories and workers in IV & V Categories, (ii) Schools with literates and Teachers (iii) Public Health Institutions with Doctors and (iv) Shops-cum-dwellings & Business houses etc., with workers in Trade & Commerce

State/District	TOTAL								
	Workers in IV & V Categories 1,000 persons	Workshop-cum-dwellings & factories, & work-shops 1,000 houses	Teachers 1,000 persons	Schools & other institutions 1,000 houses	Literates 1,000 persons	Public Health and Medical Institutions etc. 1,000 houses	Doctors 1,000 persons	Shops-cum-dwellings, Shops, business houses etc. 1,000 houses	Workers in Trade & Commerce 1,000 persons
Bangalore	167.3	117.3	131.8	106.9	143.6	134.7	181.4	160.4	164.9
Belgaum	77.3	113.1	83.7	78.1	86.2	92.6	83.0	79.7	74.9
Bellary	29.9	9.8	32.7	30.4	31.9	36.6	34.8	35.4	39.8
Bidar	26.4	10.8	20.1	13.0	16.0	14.9	22.8	35.2	29.5
Bijapur	88.8	89.2	70.4	55.1	67.8	65.6	50.5	68.6	65.5
Chikmagalur	14.2	10.5	26.8	38.4	27.5	28.0	21.0	18.5	19.3
Chitradurga	48.3	40.7	47.6	57.2	45.8	35.1	38.9	35.2	45.6
Coorg	6.8	8.0	18.8	19.6	19.5	37.3	28.1	16.9	13.0
Dharwar	78.1	83.1	87.1	53.7	108.6	94.6	96.2	86.0	100.5
Gulbarga	66.4	13.8	37.8	25.8	34.4	24.0	37.8	60.9	55.8
Hassan	18.5	15.6	41.1	60.6	36.4	34.7	22.3	24.6	21.0
Kolar	35.2	26.4	49.9	64.1	45.9	62.7	48.6	55.4	46.4
Mandya	25.2	12.5	32.2	36.4	26.0	25.8	23.2	27.7	19.6
Mysore	76.3	120.1	68.7	67.1	59.4	53.3	76.6	70.7	71.5
North Kanara	30.2	22.6	36.1	53.7	38.5	33.8	27.7	31.0	30.9
Raichur	34.2	24.1	24.6	19.2	28.8	29.3	27.8	33.8	39.6
Shimoga	35.1	23.1	45.7	60.6	47.6	33.5	40.9	28.7	39.1
South Kanara	92.3	144.9	90.7	84.6	84.4	123.5	104.3	81.7	84.5
Tumkur	49.5	114.4	54.2	75.5	51.7	40.0	34.1	49.6	38.6

and medical institutions are nearly equal to its share in the State's population. Its shares of other items in Statement II-16 are substantially lower than its share in State's population. Chitradurga gets a substantially higher share of schools but its shares of medical and public health institutions, doctors and shops are appreciably lower than its share in the State's population. Coorg has fared comparatively well except under (1) industry and (2) workers as its share of any item in Statement II-16 except (1) workers in Industrial Categories IV and V and (2) workshops-cum-dwellings, factories and workshops is not less than its share in the State's population. Dharwar District gets substantially larger shares of teachers, literates, public health and medical institutions, doctors and workers in Industrial Category VI than its share in the State's population. Its share

of schools is substantially lower than its share in the State's population even though its share of literates is higher. The higher educational institutions in this district draw literates from several districts. Gulbarga gets a substantially higher share of only workers in Industrial Categories IV and V than its share of population. Its shares of shops and of workers in Industrial Category VII are almost the same as its share in the State's population. Its shares of industrial establishments, schools and medical and public health institutions are less than even half its share in the State's population. Hassan District has shown some advance only in educational institutions, and medical and public health institutions. Its shares of schools, teachers, and medical and public health institutions being higher than its share in the State's population. The medical and public health

institutions appear, however, to be understaffed as the share of the district in doctors is only 22.3 though its share of medical and public health institutions is 34.7. The district's share in each of the other items is less than its share in the State's population. The position of Kolar is similar to that of Hassan District. Mandya's share of every item shown in Statement II-16 is less than the district's share in the State's population. The share of Mysore District in industrial institutions is substantially higher than its share in the State's population—probably due to the treatment of places used for silkworm rearing as industrial institutions. The shares of this district in schools, literates, and medical and public health institutions are substantially lower than its share in the State's population. North Kanara District has a smaller share of industrial establishments than its share in the State's population but in other respects its shares are nearly equal or higher than its share in the State's population. It has fared specially well in getting schools as its share of schools 53.7 while its share of population is only 29. Raichur District is another backward district which gets a lower share of each item in Statement II-16 than its share in the State's population. Shimoga District too is backward except in the number of schools, number of teachers and literates. South Kanara joins Bangalore in getting a higher share of every item than its share in the State's population. Tumkur District has fared well in the matter of industrial establishments and schools but this has not resulted in its getting a proportionately higher number of workers in Industrial Categories IV or V or teachers or literates. Its share in each of the items other than industrial establishments and schools is less than its share in the State's population.

61. The industrial establishments in Bangalore, Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga and Kolar appear to have a good proportion of large units as these districts get a larger share of 1,000 workers in Industrial Categories IV and V in the State than they get of 1,000 workshops-cum-dwellings, workshops and factories in the State. Belgaum, Mysore, South Kanara and Tumkur Districts get an appreciably smaller share of 1,000 workers in Industrial Categories IV and V in the State than they get of 1,000 workshops-cum-dwellings, workshops and factories. The schools and other educational ins-

tutions in Bangalore, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar and Gulbarga Districts appear to have more teachers per school and also more students per school on an average, as the share of each of these districts in 1,000 teachers and 1,000 literates in the State is appreciably higher than its share in 1,000 schools in the State. The share of Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, North Kanara, Shimoga, and Tumkur Districts in 1,000 teachers in the State as well as in 1,000 literates in the State is appreciably less than the share in 1,000 schools in the State. These are the districts with small villages and the emphasis appears to have been more on providing a school for each village even if it be a single teacher school, than on quality. In Coorg, Mysore and South Kanara Districts, the share of the district in 1,000 teachers, or 1,000 literates is very nearly equal to its share in 1,000 schools. Bangalore, Bidar, Gulbarga, Mysore and Shimoga Districts get a larger share of 1,000 doctors in the State than they get of public health and medical institutions. These are the only districts where quantitative expansion has not been achieved at the cost of quality. The disparity between the share of hospitals, etc., and the share of doctors is most pronounced in Hassan, Kolar, Bijapur and Coorg Districts.

62. Chitradurga, Dharwar and Shimoga Districts appear to have a fair proportion of large sized commercial establishments, as the share of these districts in 1,000 workers in Trade and Commerce in the State is appreciably higher than their share in 1,000 shops etc., in the State.

Difference between Urban and Rural Areas

63. Even though the urban/rural distribution of census houses put to different uses has been discussed in the earlier paragraphs with reference to their numbers, it would be advantageous to inquire into the relative effectiveness of these institutions in rural and urban areas. In Statement II-17, the same items as are dealt with in Statement II-16 are presented in a different form, the rural and urban break up of each item for the State as a whole and within each District being shown.

64. For the State as a whole, the rural areas get their due share of only schools, but these schools are smaller in size when compared with those in urban areas as the rural areas which have 781 out of 1,000 schools in the State have only

STATEMENT

Comparison of 1,000 census houses into Rural and Urban in each

State/District	Shop-cum-dwellings, Shops, Business Houses etc.		Workers in Trade & Commerce		Workshop-cum- dwellings & Factories & Workshops		Workers in IV & V categories	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MYSORE STATE	515	485	140	860	546	454	561	439
1. Bangalore	218	782	130	870	145	855	194	806
2. Belgaum	527	473	444	556	576	424	639	361
3. Bellary	512	488	438	562	534	466	603	397
4. Bidar	664	336	588	412	300	700	797	203
5. Bijapur	615	385	441	559	492	508	510	490
6. Chikmagalur	537	463	462	538	522	478	694	306
7. Chitradurga	509	491	449	551	665	334	629	371
8. Coorg	519	481	505	495	514	486	698	302
9. Dharwar	491	509	381	619	428	572	471	529
10. Gulbarga	707	293	487	513	760	240	685	315
11. Hassan	491	509	298	702	443	557	662	338
12. Kolar	525	475	387	613	449	551	693	307
13. Mandya	635	365	509	491	647	353	753	247
14. Mysore	468	532	327	673	609	391	621	379
15. North Kanara	635	365	583	417	627	373	725	275
16. Raichur	654	346	487	513	744	256	785	215
17. Shimoga	525	475	351	649	312	688	415	585
18. South Kanara	634	366	603	397	654	346	669	331
19. Tumkur	649	351	519	481	824	176	839	161

559 teachers out of 1,000 teachers in the State. The rural areas suffer under a double disadvantage when shops, and medical and public health institutions are considered. Not only are the proportions of shops and medical institutions in rural areas less than the contribution of the rural areas to the State's population, but the quality of service

is also poor as the proportions of workers in Industrial Category VII and of doctors in rural areas are considerably lower than the already low proportions of shops and medical and public health institutions. The proportion of workers in Industrial Categories IV and V in rural areas, is nearly the same as that of industrial institutions in rural

II—17

District with 1,000 of workers

Schools & other institutions		Number of Teachers		Public Health & Medical Institutions		Number of Doctors	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
781	219	559	441	435	565	386	614
552	448	290	710	155	845	95	905
738	262	631	369	456	544	498	502
745	255	570	430	453	547	564	436
812	188	633	367	317	683	569	431
795	205	640	360	487	513	521	479
889	111	637	363	513	487	420	580
849	151	640	360	399	601	687	313
669	331	637	363	502	498	448	552
666	334	700	300	373	627	383	616
808	192	547	453	409	591	410	590
909	91	540	460	675	325	460	540
762	238	667	333	330	670	466	534
911	89	518	824	542	458	223	777
774	226	678	322	324	676	484	516
890	110	390	610	634	366	297	703
806	194	688	312	422	578	410	590
771	229	614	386	636	364	558	442
802	198	591	409	602	398	541	459
905	95	664	336	545	455		
		692	308				

areas. This is almost entirely due to the survival of rearing of silkworms and handloom weaving in rural areas.

65. The same picture is seen with slight variations from district to district also. The points deserving special mention are (1) that the proportion of 1,000 teachers in Coorg District found in rural areas is higher than the proportion of 1,000

schools in the district in the rural areas, and (2) that the rural areas of Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Coorg, Dharwar and Kolar Districts have a larger proportion of 1,000 doctors in the district, than the proportion of 1,000 medical and public health institutions in the district found in rural areas.

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant

State/District/Taluk/
City/Town with population
of 50,000 or more

Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses					
	Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharma- shalas, Tourist homes and ins- pection houses
		Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum- dwellings	Workshop- cum- dwellings	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
81	919	738	725	4	9	2
74	926	751	741	5	5	3
65	935	752	740	2	10	1
102	898	725	719	4	2	3
153	847	608	604	2	2	N
92	908	746	741	2	3	6
69	931	737	731	2	4	2
63	937	732	716	2	14	2
80	920	733	724	2	7	1
63	937	815	813	1	1	1
77	923	737	734	3	N	1
75	925	705	702	2	1	1
73	927	809	772	12	25	1
65	935	756	745	7	4	4
88	912	753	737	4	12	2
104	896	782	771	2	9	2
66	934	742	730	4	8	2
91	909	781	761	6	14	2
98	902	732	723	3	6	2
104	896	725	717	5	3	1
52	948	734	717	5	12	4
91	909	731	709	4	18	2
146	854	722	711	2	9	3
87	913	762	714	3	45	3
63	937	796	776	8	12	1
63	937	679	653	8	18	3
106	894	756	750	6	N	2
116	884	758	752	6	N	2
106	894	733	726	6	1	N
121	879	728	722	5	1	N
97	903	767	761	5	1	4

TABLE E-1.1

and different types of occupied census houses

Occupied Census Houses								State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more
Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educa- tional institu- tions in- cluding training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and com- munity gathering (pancha- yat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health cen- tres, Doc- tor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
24	5	8	5	3	1	1	132	MYSORE STATE
44	6	16	5	2	2	1	96	Bangalore District
26	6	7	6	1	N	1	135	Anekal Taluk
27	3	5	9	1	6	1	118	Bangalore North Taluk
39	5	13	10	7	4	2	159	Bangalore South Taluk
40	4	14	5	2	1	2	88	Channapatna Taluk
24	5	4	6	2	4	N	147	Devanahalli Taluk
20	5	12	5	2	3	1	155	Doddaballapur Taluk
18	5	5	6	1	4	1	146	Hoskote Taluk
28	2	6	4	3	1	N	77	Kanakapura Taluk
28	3	4	6	3	N	1	140	Magadi Taluk
26	6	2	7	2	2	1	173	Nelamangala Taluk
20	4	6	7	5	2	1	72	Ramanagaram Taluk
65	9	27	4	2	2	2	64	BANGALORE (C) & TRUST BOARD AREA
24	5	12	4	3	1	1	107	Belgaum District
24	4	10	4	4	N	1	65	Athani Taluk
41	8	27	6	4	1	2	101	Belgaum Taluk
17	3	8	4	2	N	1	91	Chikodi Taluk
22	6	11	4	4	1	1	119	Gokak Taluk
19	5	6	4	2	1	1	132	Hukkeri Taluk
18	5	10	6	2	N	1	168	Khanapur Taluk
23	5	10	4	4	1	1	128	Paragad Taluk
16	4	7	4	2	1	1	94	Raibag Taluk
19	4	17	4	4	2	1	97	Ramdurg Taluk
24	4	8	4	4	1	1	94	Sampagaon Taluk
90	14	57	6	5	2	4	77	BELGAUM (M)
19	5	4	3	3	N	1	101	Bellary District
36	6	4	4	1	1	1	71	Bellary Taluk
14	3	5	3	4	N	1	131	Hadagalli Taluk
12	3	4	5	3	N	1	123	Harpanahalli Taluk
24	6	4	3	5	1	1	88	Hospet Taluk

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses					Hotels, Sarais, Dharma- shalas, Tourist homes and Ins- pection houses
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings				
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum- dwellings	Workshop- cum- dwellings	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bellary District—(Contd.)							
5. Kudligi Taluk	94	906	792	786	6	N	3
6. Mallapuram Taluk	101	899	734	731	3	0	0
7. Sandur Taluk	92	908	749	741	8	N	1
8. Siruguppa Taluk	104	896	765	758	6	1	1
BELLARY (M)	106	894	716	707	9	N	3
HOSPET (M)	86	914	752	746	5	1	5
Bidar District	49	951	812	805	3	4	3
1. Aurad Taluk	49	951	805	797	3	5	2
2. Bidar Taluk	46	954	805	802	2	1	3
3. Bhalki Taluk	43	957	830	827	3	N	2
4. Humnabad Taluk	58	942	805	793	2	10	4
Bijapur District	87	913	763	747	2	14	2
1. Badami Taluk	104	896	693	653	2	38	2
2. Bagalkot Taluk	120	880	716	706	4	6	4
3. Bagevadi Taluk	61	939	819	814	2	3	1
4. Bijapur Taluk	94	906	767	764	2	1	2
5. Bilgi Taluk	103	897	752	738	1	13	2
6. Hungund Taluk	100	900	728	667	1	60	1
7. Indi Taluk	65	935	820	808	3	9	1
8. Jamkhandi Taluk	84	916	769	767	2	N	4
9. Muddebihal Taluk	92	908	733	727	4	2	N
10. Mudhol Taluk	80	920	776	775	1	N	3
11. Sindgi Taluk	53	947	823	818	1	3	1
BIJAPUR (M)	90	910	735	726	4	5	2
Chikmagalur District	86	914	747	737	7	3	2
1. Chikmagalur Taluk	98	902	691	684	7	N	2
2. Kadur Taluk	70	930	753	739	8	6	1
3. Koppa Taluk	68	932	843	831	11	1	4
4. Mudigere Taluk	108	892	741	733	6	2	1
5. Narasimharajapura Taluk	68	932	786	780	6	N	4
6. Sringeri Taluk	55	945	821	796	21	4	2
7. Tarikere Taluk	92	908	760	752	6	2	1

TABLE E-I.1 (Contd.)

and different types of occupied census houses

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educa- tional institu- tions in- cluding training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and com- munity gathering (Pancha- yat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health cen- tres, Doc- tor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others	State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
13	4	2	4	1	1	1	85	Kudligi Taluk
11	2	4	3	4	N	N	141	Mallapuram Taluk
9	5	2	3	3	1	1	134	Sandur Taluk
14	4	4	3	2	N	1	102	Siruguppa Taluk
69	10	8	5	2	2	2	77	BELLARY (M)
43	9	6	4	6	2	3	84	HOSPET (M)
43	1	4	2	2	4	1	79	Bidar District
36	1	2	2	1	6	N	96	Aurad Taluk
42	3	5	3	3	4	1	85	Bidar Taluk
43	1	1	2	2	4	N	72	Bhalki Taluk
47	1	5	2	3	4	N	71	Humnabad Taluk
25	5	9	4	3	N	1	101	Bijapur District
21	5	11	5	4	N	1	154	Badami Taluk
34	8	8	4	4	N	1	101	Bagalkot Taluk
21	5	9	4	2	N	1	77	Bagevadi Taluk
34	5	5	4	2	N	1	82	Bijapur Taluk
17	6	5	4	5	N	1	109	Bilgi Taluk
25	6	11	4	2	N	1	119	Hungund Taluk
22	4	9	5	3	N	1	71	Indi Taluk
29	6	13	3	1	N	1	88	Jamkhandi Taluk
25	6	6	3	3	N	N	133	Muddebihal Taluk
17	8	13	3	4	N	3	97	Mudhol Taluk
24	4	7	3	4	1	1	82	Sindgi Taluk
59	12	23	5	4	N	1	66	BUAPUR (M)
12	5	5	7	1	N	1	134	Chikmagalur District
14	4	6	7	1	1	1	175	Chikmagalur Taluk
11	4	5	6	N	N	1	148	Kadur Taluk
11	6	4	5	2	N	1	58	Koppa Taluk
10	6	2	8	N	1	1	121	Mudigere Taluk
17	6	4	9	0	0	3	103	Narasimharajapura Taluk
22	6	10	10	1	1	1	71	Sringeri Taluk
12	4	5	8	1	1	1	115	Tarikere Taluk

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses					Hotels Sarais, Dharma- shalas, Tourist homes and Ins- pection houses
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings				
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum- dwellings	Workshop- cum- dwellings	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chitradurga District	77	923	762	745			
1. Challakere Taluk	78	921	772	719	7	10	2
2. Chitradurga Taluk	72	928	783	771	9	44	1
3. Davanagere Taluk	70	930	742	721	8	4	3
4. Harihar Taluk	90	910	749	744	11	10	3
5. Hiriyr Taluk	71	929	795	789	4	1	3
6. Holalkere Taluk	76	924	775	768	4	2	1
7. Hosdurga Taluk	67	933	747	733	4	3	2
8. Jagalur Taluk	82	918	788	780	7	7	1
9. Molakalmuru Taluk	113	887	664	659	7	1	2
DAVANAGERE (M)	87	913	716	688	4	1	1
					19	9	6
Coorg District	73	927	525	518	5	2	1
1. Mercara Taluk	67	933	450	446	1	3	2
2. Somvarpet Taluk	92	908	637	630	4	3	1
3. Virajpet Taluk	63	937	499	490	8	1	N
Dharwar District	72	928	736	725	5	6	2
1. Byadgi Taluk	46	954	724	714	8	2	1
2. Dharwar Taluk	75	925	735	726	3	6	2
3. Gadag Taluk	78	922	723	691	8	24	11
4. Hangal Taluk	30	970	733	726	6	1	2
5. Haveri Taluk	57	943	733	725	5	3	2
6. Hirekerur Taluk	44	956	703	695	7	1	1
7. Hubli Taluk	97	903	688	679	4	5	1
8. Kalghatgi Taluk	70	930	706	695	8	3	1
9. Kundagol Taluk	55	945	839	837	2	N	1
10. Mundargi Taluk	94	906	772	772	N	N	1
11. Nargund Taluk	111	889	748	744	3	1	1
12. Navalgund Taluk	94	906	761	752	7	2	2
13. Ranibennur Taluk	68	932	717	712	5	N	2
14. Ron Taluk	99	901	747	724	5	18	1
15. Shiggaon Taluk	44	956	790	788	2	N	1
16. Shirahatti Taluk	66	934	779	771	4	4	1
DHARWAR (M)	97	903	663	649	2	12	4
GADAG-BETGERI (M)	64	936	689	642	8	39	21
HUBLI (M)	113	887	638	627	4	7	1

Occupied Census Houses							State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	
Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educa- tional institu- tions in cluding training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and com- munity gathering (Pancha- yat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health cen- tres, Doc- tor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc.		Others,
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
14	5	6	6	1	N	1	126	Chitradurga District
8	6	4	5	N	1	1	124	Challakere Taluk
11	5	5	6	2	1	1	111	Chitradurga Taluk
32	6	11	7	1	N	1	127	Davanagere Taluk
23	5	13	7	2	1	1	106	Harihar Taluk
10	5	3	5	N	1	1	108	Hiriyur Taluk
11	4	4	6	N	1	1	120	Holalkere Taluk
10	4	4	5	1	N	N	161	Hosdurga Taluk
7	4	3	7	1	1	1	105	Jogalur Taluk
7	5	3	5	1	N	1	200	Molakalmuru Taluk
62	9	20	4	1	1	2	92	DAVANAGERE (M)
18	6	5	5	4	1	2	360	Coorg District
20	7	8	5	4	1	2	434	Mercara Taluk
19	6	4	4	5	1	2	229	Somvarpet Taluk
17	5	4	5	4	1	2	400	Virajpet Taluk
25	7	12	3	6	N	1	136	Dharwar District
23	7	13	4	5	N	1	176	Byadgi Taluk
28	7	14	4	5	1	2	127	Dharwar Taluk
34	7	18	4	6	1	2	116	Gadag Taluk
17	5	12	3	3	N	1	194	Hangal Taluk
22	7	13	3	6	N	1	156	Haveri Taluk
11	3	8	3	2	N	1	224	Hirekerur Taluk
38	9	15	3	7	1	2	139	Hubli Taluk
10	3	11	2	3	N	N	194	Kalghatgi Taluk
18	5	7	2	5	N	1	66	Kundagol Taluk
22	5	6	2	4	N	1	93	Mundargi Taluk
35	7	11	2	6	N	1	80	Nargund Taluk
23	5	8	3	6	N	1	97	Navalgund Taluk
24	7	14	3	6	N	2	159	Ranibennur Taluk
24	6	13	3	7	N	N	98	Ron Taluk
24	5	9	2	5	N	N	120	Shiggaon Taluk
23	7	9	3	7	N	1	104	Shirahatti Taluk
47	10	23	4	6	1	3	142	DHARWAR (M)
54	10	28	4	5	1	4	120	GADAG-BETGERI (M)
47	11	18	4	6	1	2	159	HUBLI (M)

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant

State/District/Taluk/
City/Town with population
of 50,000 or more

Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses				Hotels, Sarais, Dharma- shalas, Tourist homes and Ins- pection houses
	Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings			
		Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum- dwellings	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gulbarga District	81	919	769	765	3	1	2
1. Afzalpur Taluk	52	948	816	812	4	N	1
2. Aland Taluk	49	951	844	842	2	N	3
3. Chincholi Taluk	74	926	740	739	1	N	3
4. Chitapur Taluk	124	876	676	670	5	1	2
5. Gulbarga Taluk	84	916	778	775	3	N	4
6. Jevargi Taluk	79	921	795	794	1	N	3
7. Sedam Taluk	94	906	697	694	3	N	2
8. Shahpur Taluk	63	937	760	758	2	N	2
9. Shorapur Taluk	83	917	770	757	3	10	N
10. Yadgir Taluk	77	923	842	839	3	N	1
GULBARGA (M)	91	909	794	790	4	N	6
Hassan District	85	915	696	691	3	2	1
1. Alur Taluk	72	928	668	666	2	N	N
2. Arkalgud Taluk	85	915	746	736	3	7	1
3. Arsikere Taluk	71	929	667	662	4	1	3
4. Belur Taluk	57	943	683	679	4	N	1
5. Channarayapatna Taluk	86	914	705	702	1	2	1
6. Hassan Taluk	109	891	683	680	1	2	1
7. Holenarasipur Taluk	93	907	739	728	3	8	1
8. Manjarabad Taluk	102	898	703	697	5	1	1
Kolar District	89	911	661	657	2	2	3
1. Bagepalli Taluk	72	928	709	707	2	N	3
2. Bangarapet Taluk	77	923	679	675	3	1	2
3. Chikballapur Taluk	57	943	661	652	2	7	4
4. Chintamani Taluk	121	879	636	630	3	3	4
5. Gauribidanur Taluk	83	917	707	704	2	1	1
6. Gudibanda Taluk	98	902	615	613	N	2	2
7. Kolar Taluk	117	883	658	654	2	2	2
8. Malur Taluk	78	922	686	684	1	1	2
9. Mulbagal Taluk	100	900	560	552	3	5	2
10. Sidlaghatta Taluk	78	922	714	709	4	1	4
11. Srinivasapur Taluk	89	911	632	629	2	1	4
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (S.B.)	79	921	709	703	5	1	2

TABLE E-I.1 (Contd.)

and different types of occupied census houses

Occupied Census Houses										State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more
Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educa- tional institu- tions in- cluding training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and com- munity gathering (Pancha- yat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health cen- tres, Doc- tor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1		
28	3	3	2	2	N	N	110	Gulbarga District		
25	3	2	2	2	N	N	97	Afzalpur Taluk		
25	2	2	2	2	N	N	71	Aland Taluk		
32	4	3	3	3	1	N	137	Chincholi Taluk		
38	3	2	2	3	N	1	149	Chitapur Taluk		
44	4	3	3	2	1	1	76	Gulbarga Taluk		
24	3	2	1	1	1	N	91	Jevargi Taluk		
24	4	2	2	1	N	N	174	Sedam Taluk		
14	2	4	1	2	N	N	152	Shahpur Taluk		
16	3	2	1	4	N	N	121	Shorapur Taluk		
20	4	4	2	3	N	N	47	Yadgir Taluk		
62	4	5	3	1	N	1	33	GULBARGA (M)		
14	3	4	7	1	1	1	187	Hassan District		
8	5	3	8	2	N	1	233	Alur Taluk		
12	2	3	8	1	1	1	140	Arkalgad Taluk		
18	3	5	6	N	N	1	226	Arsikere Taluk		
9	3	3	6	1	N	1	236	Belur Taluk		
13	2	4	5	N	N	1	183	Channarayapatna Taluk		
18	6	7	9	N	1	1	165	Hassan Taluk		
10	3	3	9	N	1	1	140	Holenarasipur Taluk		
15	4	2	5	1	N	2	165	Manjarabad Taluk		
20	7	5	5	1	N	1	208	Kolar District		
15	6	N	5	N	N	1	189	Bagepalli Taluk		
29	8	9	5	1	1	2	187	Bangarapet Taluk		
20	8	8	3	N	1	1	237	Chikballapur Taluk		
20	7	5	4	1	N	1	201	Chintamani Taluk		
16	2	2	3	N	N	N	186	Gauribidanur Taluk		
13	9	2	4	N	0	1	256	Gudibanda Taluk		
26	9	7	6	1	1	1	172	Kolar Taluk		
12	6	5	6	1	N	1	203	Malur Taluk		
15	8	4	5	1	N	1	304	Mulbagal Taluk		
22	6	5	5	N	N	1	165	Sidlaghatta Taluk		
22	9	3	7	N	N	1	233	Srinivasapur Taluk		
33	7	14	5	1	1	3	146	KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (S.B.)		

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant							
State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses					Hotels, Sarais, Dharma- shalas, Tourist homes and Ins- pection houses
		Total	Dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings				
			Total	Dwellings,	Shop-cum- dwellings	Workshop- cum- dwellings	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mandya District	98	902	779	773	3	3	2
1. Krishnarajpet Taluk	109	891	803	798	2	3	1
2. Maddur Taluk	101	899	766	761	2	3	2
3. Malavalli Taluk	109	891	797	793	3	1	2
4. Mandya Taluk	88	912	803	797	5	1	2
5. Nagamangala Taluk	96	904	696	693	1	2	2
6. Pandavapura Taluk	99	901	794	781	4	9	1
7. Srirangapatna Taluk	83	917	784	772	6	6	2
Mysore District	90	910	763	739	4	20	2
1. Chamarajanagar Taluk	88	912	791	784	3	4	2
2. Gundlupet Taluk	105	895	785	731	6	48	2
3. Heggadadevanakote Taluk	77	923	747	742	5	N	2
4. Hunsur Taluk	74	926	751	742	4	5	1
5. Kollegal Taluk	84	916	793	736	5	52	2
6. Krishnarajanagar Taluk	143	857	682	675	3	4	2
7. Mysore Taluk	64	936	779	762	2	15	3
8. Nanjangud Taluk	88	912	775	750	4	21	2
9. Periyapatna Taluk	90	910	706	697	5	4	1
10. Thirumakudlu Narasipur Taluk	112	888	776	729	4	43	2
11. Yelandur Taluk	114	886	718	710	3	5	2
Mysore (M)	65	935	752	739	2	11	5
North Kanara District	71	929	716	708	3	5	2
1. Ankola Taluk	84	916	824	793	2	29	1
2. Bhatkal Taluk	49	951	812	808	1	3	2
3. Haliyal Taluk	46	954	795	777	9	9	2
4. Honavar Taluk	37	963	700	697	1	2	1
5. Karwar Taluk	85	915	802	799	2	1	2
6. Kumta Taluk	61	939	741	740	N	1	1
7. Mundgod Taluk	48	952	785	765	11	9	2
8. Siddapur Taluk	69	931	665	654	5	6	3
9. Sirsi Taluk	76	924	509	504	3	2	1
10. Supa Taluk	190	810	587	584	3	0	1
11. Yellapur Taluk	78	922	810	801	7	2	4

TABLE E-I.1 (Contd.)

and different types of occupied census houses

Occupied Census Houses								
hops cluding ating ouses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educa- tional institu- tions in cluding training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and com- munity gathering (Pancha- yat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health cen- tres, Doc- tor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others	State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
18	3	3	4	2	1	1	89	Mandya District
14	2	2	6	1	N	1	61	Krishnarajpet Taluk
23	3	4	4	4	1	1	91	Maddur Taluk
17	2	2	4	3	N	1	63	Malavalli Taluk
21	3	3	3	2	N	1	74	Mandya Taluk
15	4	2	5	N	N	1	179	Nagamangala Taluk
16	3	4	6	3	N	N	74	Pandavapura Taluk
20	6	4	4	4	1	1	91	Srirangapatna Taluk
25	4	10	5	2	1	1	97	Mysore District
22	4	10	4	3	1	1	74	Chamarajanagar Taluk
18	4	5	6	1	2	1	71	Gundlupet Taluk
15	3	2	5	1	1	N	147	Heggadadevanakote Taluk
13	4	5	5	1	1	1	144	Hunsur Taluk
25	5	10	3	2	1	1	74	Kollegal Taluk
14	3	5	5	1	1	N	144	Krishnarajanagar Taluk
49	6	24	4	3	2	1	65	Mysore Taluk
25	5	4	4	1	2	1	93	Nanjangud Taluk
13	2	4	5	1	N	1	177	Periyapatna Taluk
21	3	6	4	3	2	1	70	Thirumakudlu Narasipur Taluk
19	8	13	4	1	1	1	119	Yelandur Taluk
67	7	34	3	3	2	2	60	Mysore (M)
25	6	8	8	4	N	1	159	North Kanara District
29	5	9	9	5	N	1	33	Ankola Taluk
33	6	6	5	5	N	2	80	Bhatkal Taluk
21	8	11	4	3	1	1	108	Haliyal Taluk
26	4	4	8	6	N	1	213	Honavar Taluk
25	9	9	10	6	N	1	51	Karwar Taluk
41	9	7	9	5	1	1	124	Kumta Taluk
15	7	8	7	4	0	2	122	Mundgod Taluk
16	4	6	14	N	N	1	222	Siddapur Taluk
18	4	13	7	2	N	1	369	Sirsi Taluk
11	13	4	7	4	N	2	181	Supa Taluk
25	8	4	14	1	N	2	54	Yellapur Taluk

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant

State/District/Taluk/
City/Town with population
of 50,000 or moreVacant
census
Houses

Occupied census Houses

Total Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings

Total Dwellings Shop-cum-dwellings Workshop-cum-dwellings Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes and inspection houses

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

Raichur District

1. Deodurg Taluk	108
2. Gangavati Taluk	71
3. Koppal Taluk	75
4. Kushtagi Taluk	84
5. Lingsugur Taluk	89
6. Manvi Taluk	97
7. Raichur Taluk	93
8. Sindhnur Taluk	117
9. Yelburga Taluk	60
RAICHUR (M)	111

88

912

774

766

4

4

1

Shimoga District

1. Bhadravati Taluk	84
2. Channagiri Taluk	71
3. Honnali Taluk	55
4. Hosanagar Taluk	85
5. Sagar Taluk	79
6. Shikaripur Taluk	52
7. Shimoga Taluk	48
8. Sorab Taluk	50
9. Tirthahalli Taluk	68
SHIMOGA (M)	45

65

935

735

730

3

2

3

South Kanara District

1. Belthangady Taluk	53
2. Buntwal Taluk	51
3. Coondapur Taluk	37
4. Karkal Taluk	56
5. Mangalore Taluk	52
6. Puttur Taluk	34
7. Udipi Taluk	58
MANGALORE (M)	53

49

951

739

707

5

27

7

754

751

1

2

1

800

796

3

1

1

788

773

3

12

1

805

801

2

2

1

732

723

4

5

2

748

745

3

N

1

742

736

5

1

1

790

787

2

1

1

832

818

6

8

N

717

707

9

1

2

TABLE E-I.1 (Contd.)

and different types of occupied census houses

Occupied Census Houses

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educa- tional institu- tions in cluding training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and com- munity gathering (Pancha- yat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health cen- tres, Doc- tor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others	State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

1

15

4

5

2

4

N

N

107 Raichur District

11

3

3

2

2

N

N

116 Deodurg Taluk

12

3

3

2

2

1

1

104 Gangavati Taluk

22

6

9

2

6

N

1

90 Koppal Taluk

11

5

4

2

5

N

N

82 Kushtagi Taluk

9

4

5

1

3

N

N

155 Lingsugur Taluk

16

4

4

1

4

N

1

125 Manvi Taluk

22

5

5

3

3

N

N

125 Raichur Taluk

12

3

3

2

3

N

N

69 Sindhnur Taluk

14

4

7

1

6

N

1

75 Yelburga Taluk

46

7

10

3

5

N

2

97 RAICHUR (M)

15

4

7

7

1

1

1

161 Shimoga District

22

6

7

5

1

1

N

115 Bhadravati Taluk

15

3

5

7

1

1

1

118 Channagiri Taluk

17

4

4

7

N

1

1

175 Honnali Taluk

8

4

4

2

N

1

2

17 Hosanagar Taluk

14

5

6

6

1

N

1

177 Sagar Taluk

14

4

7

7

1

N

1

132 Shikaripur Taluk

10

3

16

8

1

N

N

206 Shimoga Taluk

12

3

7

6

1

N

1

326 Sorab Taluk

21

4

5

9

3

N

2

61 Tirthahalli Taluk

5

3

33

9

1

N

N

192 SHIMOGA (M)

32

7

14

6

6

1

2

137 South Kanara District

17

3

5

7

6

3

1

192 Belthangady Taluk

35

4

14

6

7

1

1

105 Buntwal Taluk

27

6

8

6

9

1

2

39 Coondapur Taluk

33

6

9

7

6

5

3

60 Karkal Taluk

53

11

25

6

5

N

1

46 Mangalore Taluk

16

8

7

6

5

1

3

417 Puttur Taluk

29

6

14

6

3

2

5

89 Udipi Taluk

80

20

39

7

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses					
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharma- shalas, Tourist homes and Ins- pection houses
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum- dwellings	Workshop- cum- dwellings	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tumkur District	105	895	679	652	3	24	2
1. Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	112	888	619	596	2	21	1
2. Gubbi Taluk	91	909	675	657	N	18	1
3. Koratagere Taluk	122	878	688	683	2	3	1
4. Kunigal Taluk	87	913	762	718	3	41	1
5. Madhugiri Taluk	109	891	703	680	5	18	3
6. Pavagada Taluk	115	885	714	650	10	54	2
7. Sira Taluk	85	915	757	714	4	39	2
8. Tiptur Taluk	101	899	589	561	4	24	1
9. Tumkur Taluk	109	891	665	649	3	13	3
10. Turuvekere Taluk	121	879	611	597	1	13	1

Note:—(1) 'N' indicates that the figures are negligible.

(2) 'O' indicates that there are no figures at all.

TABLE E-I.1 (Concl'd.)

and different types of occupied census houses

Occupied Census Houses								Others	State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more
Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educa- tional institu- tions in- cluding training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and com- munity gathering (Pancha- yat Ghar)	Public health and medical institution hospitals, health cen- tres, Doc- tor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	
17	5	7	5	2	1	N	177	Tumkur District	
17	3	6	5	2	1	1	233	Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	
15	4	5	5	2	1	1	200	Gubbi Taluk	
17	4	2	5	3	1	N	158	Koratagere Taluk	
21	3	5	5	1	1	1	111	Kunigal Taluk	
17	6	6	5	1	1	1	148	Madhugiri Taluk	
10	6	5	5	1	1	N	141	Pavagada Taluk	
16	5	5	5	2	1	1	122	Sira Taluk	
22	5	10	6	2	1	1	262	Tiptur Taluk	
23	5	13	7	2	1	1	171	Tumkur Taluk	
13	5	5	5	1	1	1	236	Turuvekere Taluk	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban Areas

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MYSORE STATE	743	257	788	212	644	356	685	315
BANGALORE DISTRICT	484	516	471	529	204	796	246	754
Anekal Taluk	806	194	875	125	883	117	85	915
Bangalore North Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bangalore South Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Channarayana Taluk	798	202	854	146	964	36	185	815
Devanahalli Taluk	773	227	829	171	824	176	79	921
Doddaballapur Taluk	806	194	817	183	686	314	9	991
Hoskote Taluk	927	73	927	73	934	66	990	10
Kanakapura Taluk	899	101	933	67	818	182	797	203
Magadi Taluk	886	114	934	66	939	61	1,000	0
Nelamangala Taluk	908	92	902	98	365	635	531	469
Ramanagaram Taluk	814	186	837	163	115	885	675	325
BELGAUM DISTRICT	781	219	837	163	639	361	652	348
Athani Taluk	894	106	911	89	973	27	977	23
Belgaum Taluk	572	428	624	374	241	759	137	863
Chikodi Taluk	667	333	820	180	345	655	470	530
Gokak Taluk	771	229	837	163	676	324	614	386
Hukkeri Taluk	783	217	870	130	707	293	925	75
Khanapur Taluk	951	49	947	53	846	154	850	150
Parasgad Taluk	948	52	911	89	892	108	951	49
Raibag Taluk	864	136	895	105	845	155	942	58
Ramdurg Taluk	718	282	876	124	906	94	575	425
Sampagaon Taluk	870	130	910	90	879	121	772	228
BELLARY DISTRICT	744	256	771	229	747	253	547	453
Bellary Taluk	606	394	591	409	389	611	143	857
Hadagalli Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Harpanahalli Taluk	685	315	874	126	917	83	222	778
Hospet Taluk	417	583	374	626	456	544	310	690
Kudligi Taluk	845	155	913	87	901	99	667	333
Mallapuram Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sandur Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Siruguppa Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
BIDAR DISTRICT	747	253	905	95	723	277	239	761
Aurad Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bhalki Taluk	848	152	949	51	640	360	750	250
Bidar Taluk	722	278	881	119	829	171	350	650
Humnabad Taluk	566	343	825	175	468	532	5	995

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban Areas

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIJAPUR DISTRICT	791	209	824	176	686	314	413	587
Badami Taluk	873	127	893	107	603	397	84	916
Bagalkot Taluk	525	475	684	316	539	461	866	134
Bagevadi Taluk	852	148	909	91	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bijapur Taluk	690	310	689	311	272	728	12	988
Bilgi Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Hungund Taluk	840	160	747	253	593	407	432	568
Indi Taluk	914	86	941	59	794	206	944	56
Jamkhandi Taluk	691	309	627	373	571	429	1,000	0
Muddebihal Taluk	891	109	908	92	851	149	257	743
Mudhol Taluk	672	328	766	234	739	261	667	333
Sindgi Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT	781	219	857	143	571	429	635	365
Chikmagalur Taluk	718	282	801	199	341	659	421	579
Kadur Taluk	715	285	853	147	621	379	727	273
Koppa Taluk	833	167	949	51	674	326	294	706
Mudigere Taluk	939	61	955	45	664	336	167	833
Narasimharajapura Taluk	846	154	854	146	590	410	1,000	0
Sringeri Taluk	580	420	754	246	172	828	0	1,000
Tarikere Taluk	790	210	830	170	836	164	774	226
CHITRADURGA DISTRICT	739	261	835	165	640	360	826	174
Challakere Taluk	872	128	921	79	925	75	974	26
Chitradurga Taluk	630	370	802	198	520	480	335	665
Davanagere Taluk	411	589	564	436	246	754	534	466
Harihar Taluk	434	566	729	271	945	55	385	615
Hiriyur Taluk	904	96	911	89	750	250	0	1,000
Holalkere Taluk	844	156	953	47	922	78	1,000	0
Hosdurga Taluk	892	108	945	55	901	99	970	30
Jagalur Taluk	884	116	933	67	759	241	800	200
Molakalmuru Taluk	932	68	920	80	882	118	1,000	0
COORG DISTRICT	689	311	875	125	742	258	747	253
Mercara Taluk	625	375	854	146	795	205	974	26
Somvarpet Taluk	731	269	864	136	765	235	667	333
Virajpet Taluk	690	310	895	105	729	271	523	477
DHARWAR DISTRICT	587	413	736	264	686	314	269	731
Byadgi Taluk	768	232	804	196	698	302	143	857
Dharwar Taluk	440	560	612	388	600	400	176	824
Gadag Taluk	586	414	534	466	455	545	192	808

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban Areas

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DHARWAR DISTRICT (Contd.)								
Hangal Taluk								
Haveri Taluk	768	232	908	92	891	109	769	231
Hirekerur Taluk	820	180	864	136	669	331	889	111
Hubli Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Kalghatgi Taluk	162	838	336	667	285	715	93	907
Kundagol Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Mundargi Taluk	736	264	895	105	976	24	400	600
Nargund Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Navalgund Taluk	570	430	688	312	813	187	0	1,000
Ranibennur Taluk	708	292	776	224	589	411	167	833
Ron Taluk	457	543	805	195	942	58	636	364
Shiggaon Taluk	695	305	774	226	815	185	194	806
Shirahatti Taluk	656	344	874	126	722	278	1,000	0
	706	294	772	228	756	244	979	21
GULBARGA DISTRICT								
Afzalpur Taluk	780	220	846	154	686	314	956	44
Aland Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Chincholi Taluk	884	116	895	105	877	123	1,000	0
Chitapur Taluk	884	116	944	56	864	136	1,000	42
Gulbarga Taluk	765	235	817	183	650	350	958	750
Jevargi Taluk	567	433	590	410	411	589	250	0
Sedam Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	400
Shahpur Taluk	852	148	908	92	738	262	600	67
Shorapur Taluk	932	86	921	79	919	81	933	3
Yadgir Taluk	720	280	889	111	702	298	997	667
	665	335	799	201	538	462	333	
HASSAN DISTRICT								
Alur Taluk	832	168	893	107	537	463	522	478
Arkalgud Taluk	878	122	941	59	875	125	571	429
Arsikere Taluk	791	209	933	67	526	474	543	457
Belur Taluk	842	158	883	117	488	512	741	259
Channarayapatna Taluk	815	105	929	71	713	287	333	667
Hassan Taluk	910	90	926	64	591	409	463	537
Holenarasipur Taluk	747	253	804	196	233	767	563	437
Manjarabad Taluk	803	197	865	135	32	968	436	564
	882	118	912	88	735	265	800	200
KOLAR DISTRICT								
Bagepalli Taluk	763	237	778	222	556	444	449	331
Bangarapet Taluk	916	83	956	44	947	53	1,000	0
Chikballapur Taluk	354	646	380	620	194	806	38	962
Chintamani Taluk	718	282	755	245	628	372	406	594
Gauribidanur Taluk	790	210	842	158	866	312	728	272
Gudibanda Taluk	936	64	922	78	646	354	280	720
	871	129	851	149	333	667	250	750

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban Areas

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KOLAR DISTRICT (Contd.)								
Kolar Taluk	747	253	797	203	333	667	746	254
Malur Taluk	803	197	924	76	1,000	0	1,000	0
Mulbagal Taluk	921	79	907	93	875	125	979	21
Sidlaghatta Taluk	842	158	861	139	615	385	1,000	0
Srinivasapur Taluk	944	56	953	47	940	60	1,000	0
MANDYA DISTRICT								
Krishnarajpet Taluk	847	153	893	107	612	388	692	308
Maddur Taluk	960	40	944	56	852	148	938	62
Malavalli Taluk	904	96	942	58	921	79	991	9
Mandya Taluk	761	239	883	117	556	444	529	471
Nagamangala Taluk	775	225	823	177	387	613	923	77
Pandavapura Taluk	863	137	919	81	476	524	556	444
Srirangapatna Taluk	867	133	989	102	674	326	241	759
	815	185	859	141	779	221	857	143
MYSORE DISTRICT								
Chamarajanagar Taluk	751	249	772	228	770	230	796	204
Gundlupet Taluk	852	148	885	115	883	117	163	837
Heggadadevanakote Taluk	824	176	911	89	1,000	0	961	39
Hunsur Taluk	879	121	929	71	933	67	1,000	0
Kollegal Taluk	798	202	870	130	520	480	653	347
Krishnarajanagar Taluk	849	151	891	109	971	129	791	209
Mysore Taluk	793	207	857	143	603	397	790	210
Nanjangud Taluk	292	708	330	670	432	568	490	510
Periyapatna Taluk	855	145	919	81	763	237	922	78
Thirumakudlu Narasipur Taluk	906	94	938	62	810	190	837	163
Yelandur Taluk	774	226	832	168	853	147	912	88
	719	281	780	220	714	286	698	302
NORTH KANARA DISTRICT								
Ankola Taluk	790	210	817	183	788	212	811	189
Bhatkal Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Haliyal Taluk	738	262	820	180	500	500	0	1,000
Honavar Taluk	667	333	557	443	713	287	602	398
Karwar Taluk	713	287	894	106	636	364	977	23
Kumta Taluk	644	356	750	250	649	351	118	882
Mundgod Taluk	694	306	724	276	1,000	0	222	778
Siddapur Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sirsi Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Supa Taluk	602	398	713	287	507	493	371	629
Yellapur Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2 (Concl'd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban Areas

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8
RAICHUR DISTRICT								
Deodurg Taluk	840	160	858	142	722	278	847	153
Gangavati Taluk	906	94	923	77	949	51	1,000	0
Koppal Taluk	856	144	833	167	720	280	656	344
Kushtagi Taluk	784	216	797	203	1,000	0	949	51
Lingsugur Taluk	937	63	942	58	778	222	1,000	0
Manvi Taluk	855	145	837	163	627	373	359	641
Raichur Taluk	928	72	928	72	832	168	1,000	0
Sindhur Taluk	591	409	671	329	357	643	704	296
Yelburga Taluk	899	101	903	97	596	404	783	217
	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
SHIMOGA DISTRICT								
Bhadravati Taluk	600	400	720	280	644	356	447	553
Channagiri Taluk	335	665	514	486	283	717	214	786
Honnali Taluk	841	159	950	50	846	136	654	346
Hosanagar Taluk	776	224	896	104	978	22	971	29
Sagar Taluk	824	176	939	61	723	277	1,000	0
Shikaripur Taluk	344	656	453	547	201	799	216	784
Shimoga Taluk	728	272	802	198	970	30	371	629
Sorab Taluk	537	462	507	493	634	366	58	942
Tirthahalli Taluk	889	111	954	46	922	78	959	41
	756	244	895	105	1,000	0	900	100
SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT								
Belthangady Taluk	797	203	835	165	899	101	767	233
Buntwal Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Coondapur Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Karkal Taluk	928	72	879	121	977	23	997	3
Mangalore Taluk	868	132	921	79	1,000	0	700	300
Puttur Taluk	457	543	541	2459	538	462	581	419
Udipi Taluk	931	69	935	65	993	7	491	509
	837	163	908	92	961	39	381	619
TUMKUR DISTRICT								
Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	879	121	907	93	814	186	920	80
Gubbi Taluk	864	136	919	81	964	36	636	364
Koratagere Taluk	924	76	952	48	810	190	809	191
Kunigal Taluk	947	53	955	45	1,000	0	1,000	0
Madhugiri Taluk	852	148	931	69	464	536	987	13
Pavagada Taluk	920	80	933	67	948	52	980	20
Sira Taluk	914	86	928	72	926	174	876	124
Tiptur Taluk	907	93	909	91	925	75	999	1
Tumkur Taluk	827	173	859	141	754	246	983	17
Turuvekere Taluk	779	221	802	198	766	234	959	41
	928	72	951	49	632	368	940	60

Note:—(1) 'N' indicates that the figures are negligible.
 (2) 'O' indicates that there are no figures at all.

CHAPTER III

TENURE STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

A household has been defined for census purposes as a group of persons who live together and take their food from a common kitchen. The households may be of two kinds, viz. (1) Households solely or mostly of related persons, and (2) Institutional households like hospitals, jails, hostels, hotels, boarding houses, etc., where several unrelated persons are living together and taking food from a common kitchen. A dwelling has been taken to be any census house occupied by a household including an institutional household. These dwellings may be used exclusively for residence or residence may be combined with some other purpose such as shop or workshop. Also the dwelling may be owned by the household occupying it or it may be rented. In this Chapter it is proposed to discuss the distribution of dwellings according to their use either solely as dwellings or as dwellings with some other purpose combined and also according to whether they are owned or rented.

2. There was not much difficulty in making the houselisting staff understand the difference between an institution and a household of related persons. Though it appeared that it would not be difficult for the houselisting staff to understand the difference between owned and rented houses, in actual practice some local problems did arise. The question was whether buildings which are not owned and for which rent is also not being paid such as rent free quarters provided to their employees by employers, houses attached to agricultural lands occupied by tenant cultivators of such lands and houses made available without charging any rent subject to some service being performed, should be treated as owned or rented. Also there was a category of cases where the dwelling had been constructed by the household on land which was made available temporarily and which had to be vacated under certain conditions. To get over these difficulties it was made clear to the houselisting staff that only houses over which the occupant has got full and absolute rights of disposal either as an individual or as a coparcener should be deemed to be owned houses and all

other houses should be brought under the category of rented houses, even if no rent was actually being paid.

3. Table E-II furnishes absolute figures for owned and rented dwellings among dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings or workshop-cum-dwellings for a 20% sample of dwellings of all types. Subsidiary Table E-II-1 shows the distribution of 1,000 census households under dwellings, shops-cum-dwellings, workshops-cum-dwellings and dwellings with other uses. Subsidiary Table E-II-2 furnishes the distribution of 1,000 census households in urban areas by types of census houses and tenure status.

4. Statement III-1 shows the distribution of the accommodation under occupation of 1,000 households into dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshops-cum-dwellings and dwellings with other uses for rural and urban areas of the State and of each district separately. For the State as a whole there are 976 per 1,000 households in urban areas and 988 per 1,000 households in rural areas, in occupation of census houses used solely as dwellings. Two households per 1,000 in rural areas and five households per 1,000 in urban areas reside in dwellings which are also used as shops. Sixteen households per 1,000 in urban areas and nine households per 1,000 in rural areas are in the occupation of dwellings which are also used as workshops. Three households per 1,000 in urban areas are in occupation of dwellings which are also put to some other uses, while there is only one dwelling put to some other use also in rural areas. The highest proportion of pure dwellings in rural areas is in Bidar and Bijapur Districts, each having 998 households per 1,000 households in rural areas occupying dwellings which are not put to any other use. Among urban areas the highest proportion of pure dwellings is in North Kanara District, where 994 households out of every thousand reside in dwellings which are not put to any other use. The least proportion in rural areas is in South Kanara District with only 958 pure dwellings per 1,000 households and the least proportion in urban areas is in Bijapur District with only

STATEMENT III-1

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households In Rural And Urban Areas By Types Of Census Houses

State/District	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
MYSORE STATE	988	976	2	5	9	16	1	3
Bangalore District	996	990	N	4	3	4	1	2
Belgaum	984	965	3	7	12	25	1	3
Bellary	996	991	3	5	1	2	N	2
Bidar	998	955	1	8	1	31	N	6
Bijapur	998	932	1	1	1	66	N	1
Chikmagalur	996	979	2	13	2	7	N	1
Chitradurga	985	973	3	12	12	13	N	2
Coorg	983	982	1	0	3	8	13	10
Dharwar	994	972	3	6	2	21	1	1
Gulbarga	996	996	1	3	2	N	1	1
Hassan	997	969	1	14	2	16	N	1
Kolar	996	988	1	7	2	4	1	1
Mandya	996	984	1	5	3	11	N	0
Mysore	978	974	1	4	20	19	1	3
North Kanara	995	994	1	2	4	4	0	0
Raichur	992	991	2	5	4	4	2	0
Shimoga	994	990	3	4	2	3	1	3
South Kanara	958	944	6	4	35	48	1	4
Tumkur	965	936	1	1	32	26	2	37

N = Negligible

932 pure dwellings per 1,000 households. Four taluks in Bangalore District, one taluk in Bijapur District, two taluks in Chikmagalur District, one taluk in Chitradurga District, one taluk in Dharwar District, one taluk in Hassan District, one taluk in Kolar District, two taluks in Mysore District, four taluks in North Kanara District, one taluk in Raichur District and two taluks in Shimoga District have only pure dwellings, there being no households in occupation of dwellings combined with other purposes. The highest proportion of shops-cum-dwellings in rural areas is in South Kanara District with six shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 households. In the rural areas of Bangalore District the proportion of shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 households is negligible while in Bidar, Bijapur, Coorg, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, North Kanara and Tumkur Districts, there is only one shop-cum-dwelling per 1,000 households. Chikmagalur and Raichur have got two shops-cum-dwellings per thousand households while Belgaum, Bellary, Chitradurga, Dharwar and Shimoga Districts have three shops-

cum-dwellings per 1,000 households. In the urban areas, Hassan District with 14 shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 households has the highest proportion with Chikmagalur (13) and Chitradurga (12) following closely. In the urban areas of Coorg District the proportion of shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 households is negligible. At the level of the taluk, puttur taluk with 12 shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 households has the highest proportion. Sandur, Byadgi, and Belthangadi Taluks, which have eight shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 households come next. The proportion of shops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 households is negligible or nil in 47 taluks, which include nine out of the 11 taluks of Bangalore District and six out of 11 taluks in North Kanara District.

5. The rural areas of South Kanara District with 35 workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 households have the highest proportion in the State with Tumkur District (32) being a close second. The rural areas of Bellary, Bidar and Bijapur District where only one dwelling-cum-workshop is found per 1,000 households have the least propor-

tion. Among the urban areas, Bijapur District with 66 workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 households has the highest proportion and South Kanara District with 48 workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 households comes second. Bellary District with only two workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 households and Gulbarga District where the proportion of workshops-cum-dwellings per 1,000 households is negligible come last. Buntwal Taluk with 122 dwellings-cum-workshops per 1,000 households has the highest proportion. There are 50 or more dwellings-cum-workshops per 1,000 households in Hungund (55), Challakere (59), Gundlupet (54), Thirumakudlu Narasipur (52), Mangalore (78), Pavagada (69), Sira (51) and Buntwal (122) Taluks. In 23 more taluks the proportion of dwellings-cum-workshops per 1,000

households is ten or more but less than 50. Either rearing of silk worms or handloom weaving or beedi manufacture is found in most of these taluks. Except in Coorg District, dwellings combined with other uses are almost totally absent in the rural areas. In Coorg District, however, there are 13 dwellings with other uses per 1,000 households. Tumkur District with 37 dwellings with other uses per 1,000 households has the highest proportion in urban areas. The other uses to which a dwelling is put can be broadly classified under "place where the profession of the head of the household is carried on" such as dispensary-cum-dwelling, hospital-cum-dwelling, laundry-cum-dwelling, hair-cutting saloon-cum-dwelling. There are also some temples parts of which are being used as dwellings.

STATEMENT III-2

Percentage Distribution of Shops-cum-Dwellings and Workshops-cum-Dwellings, Population and Census Houses Into Rural & Urban

(Source Table E-II)

State/District	Rural/Urban	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Percentage of population	Percentage of census houses
1	2	3	4	5	6
MYSORE STATE					
	Rural	64	68.00	78	78
	Urban	36	32.00	22	22
Bangalore District	Rural	20	25	46	47
	Urban	80	75	54	53
Belgaum	Rural	64	65	82	81
	Urban	36	35	18	19
Bellary	Rural	75	55	77	76
	Urban	25	45	23	24
Bidar	Rural	72	24	88	88
	Urban	28	76	12	12
Bijapur	Rural	69	49	81	81
	Urban	31	51	19	19
Chikmagalur	Rural	57	64	85	84
	Urban	43	36	15	16
Chitradurga	Rural	64	83	83	82
	Urban	36	17	17	18
Coorg	Rural	74	75	87	82
	Urban	26	25	13	18

STATEMENT III-2 (Concl'd.)

Percentage Distribution of Shops-cum-Dwellings and Workshops-cum-Dwellings, Population and Census Houses Into Rural & Urban

(Source Table E-II)

State/District				Rural/Urban	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Percentage of population	Percentage of census houses
1				2	3	4	5	6
Dharwar District	..	..	..	Rural	69	27	73	71
				Urban	31	73	27	29
Gulbarga	..	..	..	Rural	69	96	84	84
				Urban	31	4	16	16
Hassan	..	..	..	Rural	54	52	88	89
				Urban	46	48	12	11
Kolar	..	..	..	Rural	56	67	77	78
				Urban	44	33	23	22
Mandya	..	..	..	Rural	61	69	89	88
				Urban	39	31	11	12
Mysore	..	..	..	Rural	77	80	75	76
				Urban	23	20	25	24
North Kanara	..	..	..	Rural	79	81	82	82
				Urban	21	19	18	18
Raichur	..	..	..	Rural	72	85	85	85
				Urban	28	15	15	15
Shimoga	..	..	..	Rural	64	45	74	72
				Urban	36	55	26	28
South Kanara	..	..	..	Rural	90	77	82	82
				Urban	10	23	18	18
Tumkur	..	..	..	Rural	81	92	90	90
				Urban	19	8	10	10

6. Statement III-2 shows the distribution of shops-cum-dwellings and workshops-cum-dwellings in each district between the rural and urban areas. For facility of comparison, the percentage of population and the percentage of census houses in the rural and urban areas of each district are also given in the list. For the State as a whole, 64% of the shops-cum-dwellings and 68% of the workshops-cum-dwellings are found in the rural areas as against about 78% of the population and about

78% of the census houses. In the urban areas of the State as a whole the proportion of shops-cum-dwellings and workshops-cum-dwellings is higher than the proportion of population of census houses. The same trend is observed in most of the districts. It is only in Mysore and South Kanara districts that the percentage of shops-cum-dwellings in the rural areas is higher than the percentage of population in rural areas. In Gulbarga, Mysore and Tumkur Districts, the percentage of workshops-

cum-dwellings is higher than the percentage of census houses or population in rural areas. Handloom weaving in Gulbarga District and Sericulture in Mysore District would appear to account for the higher share of the rural areas in respect of workshops-cum-dwellings. As already pointed out in Chapter II, it would not be correct to draw any conclusions about the commercial activity of a region on the basis of shops-cum-dwellings only. Only about 24% of the total number of shops even in rural areas are combined shops-and-dwellings. Wherever possible, a separate entrance is provided to the shop so that customers may have independent access to it and a shop having such a separate entrance becomes an independent census house. On the other hand, an artisan who carries on a small industry in his residence does not normally have a separate entrance to the place where he carries on his industry and hence workshops combined with dwellings are more common than shops combined with dwellings. But even here some caution is necessary before computing the volume of household industry from the number of workshops-cum-dwellings. Some of the rural artisans like blacksmiths, oil pressers or even the carpenters carry on their avocations in the open air and no house will be shown as the place where their industry is being carried on. It is only when the activity has to be carried on with fixed place as it requires some fixed equipment such as potter's wheel or a weaver's loom that the dwelling where the industry is also carried on, is brought under the category of workshops-cum-dwellings.

STATEMENT III - 3

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas

(Based on 20% sample)

Zone/State	Dwell-ings	Shop-cum-dwell-ings	Workshop-cum-Dwell-ings	Dwell-ing-with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	984	4	10	2
Andhra Pradesh	984	3	12	1
Assam	983	12	2	1

STATEMENT III-3 (Concl'd.)

Zone/State	Dwell-ings	Shop-cum-dwell-ings	Workshop-cum-Dwell-ings	Dwell-ings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	975	7	17	1
Gujarat	987	5	4	4
Jammu and Kashmir	969	5	23	3
Kerala	995	4	1	N
Madhya Pradesh	948	6	44	2
Madras	981	6	10	3
Maharashtra	975	5	18	2
Mysore	988	2	9	1
Orissa	996	1	2	1
Punjab	990	5	2	3
Rajasthan	996	2	2	N
Uttar Pradesh	997	1	1	1
West Bengal	990	5	2	3
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS:				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	971	19	0	10
Delhi	984	8	2	6
Himachal Pradesh	295	10	61	4
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	998	2	0	0
Manipur	991	5	1	3
Tripura	982	7	3	8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	875	6	119	0
Pondicherry	989	4	6	1
North East Frontier Agency	939	44	1	16
Nagaland	997	2	N	1
Sikkim	969	20	5	6

7. Statement III-3 shows the distribution of 1,000 census households in rural areas by the type of census houses and their occupation for the various States and Union Territories of India. The proportion of pure dwellings per 1,000 households is highest in Uttar Pradesh (997) and lowest (948) in Madhya Pradesh.

8. Table E-II gives the absolute figures of owned and rented accommodation separately for rural and urban areas for the 20% sample. It is

seen that out of a total of 847, 464 sample households, 657,884 are residing in owned houses and 189,580 in rented houses, i.e. 77.6% of households live in owned houses and 22.4% in rented houses. If rural areas alone are considered more than 85% of the households live in owned houses, only 92,573 out of a total of 663,881 households being in occupation of rented accom-

modation. In the urban areas of the State only 86,576 households out of 183,583 or less than 50% are occupying owned accommodation and remaining 97,007 are living in rented houses. It will be seen that the rented houses are almost equally divided between the rural and urban areas though the size of the rural sample is 4 times that of the urban sample.

STATEMENT III-4

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Rural Areas

State/District		Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshops-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MYSORE STATE									
Bangalore	District	852	135	1	1	7	3	1	N
Belgaum	"	882	114	N	N	3	1	N	N
Bellary	"	911	96	2	1	10	2	1	N
Bidar	"	952	85	2	1	1	N	N	N
Bijapur	"	877	46	1	N	1	N	N	N
Chikmagalur	"	877	114	1	1	1	N	N	N
Chitradurga	"	745	251	1	1	6	1	N	N
Coorg	"	939	46	2	1	2	N	N	N
Dharwar	"	573	409	N	1	12	N	N	N
Gulbarga	"	879	114	2	1	2	1	8	6
Hassan	"	916	79	1	1	2	1	1	N
Kolar	"	910	87	1	N	1	N	N	N
Mandya	"	916	80	1	1	2	N	N	N
Mysore	"	915	81	1	1	2	N	N	N
North Kanara	"	911	67	1	1	2	N	N	N
Raichur	"	894	101	1	1	19	1	N	N
Shimoga	"	910	81	1	N	4	N	0	0
South Kanara	"	875	121	1	1	3	1	2	1
Tumkur	"	289	669	1	1	2	N	N	N
		898	66	1	5	8	27	N	1
				1	1	29	3	3	1

N = Negligible

9. Statement III-4 shows the distribution of 1,000 census households in rural areas by the types of census houses and tenure status. For the State as a whole, 861 households out of every 1,000 are in occupation of owned houses and 139 are living in rented houses. Out of the 861 households occupying owned houses, 852 are in occupation of own-

ed dwellings, one in occupation of owned shop-cum-dwelling, seven in occupation of owned workshops-cum-dwellings and one in occupation of owned dwelling with other uses. The 139 households occupying rented accommodation comprise 135 households in rented houses used as private dwellings, one household in a rented building us-

as a shop-cum-dwelling and three households in rented building used as workshops-cum-dwellings. Among the individual districts, Bidar with 954 households out of every 1,000 in occupation of owned dwellings or dwellings with other uses has got the highest proportion of owned houses. South Kanara with only 298 households out of every 1,000 in occupation of owned accommodation has got the least proportion of owned houses. Chikmagalur, Coorg and South Kanara have got higher percentage of rented houses than the State average. In Bangalore, Bijapur, Dharwar, North Kanara and Shimoga Districts the proportion of rented houses is more than 10% even though it is less than the State average. Coorg with as many as 409 rented houses per 1,000 households comes next after South Kanara and Chikmagalur with 251 rented houses per 1,000 households gets the third place. The high proportion of rented houses in Chikmagalur and Coorg Districts can be attributed to the fact that these districts have got the coffee plantations where the planters provide the residential accommodation to the employees and these houses have been treated as rented irrespective of the fact whether any rent is actually being recovered or not. South Kanara District and some of the taluks of Shimoga District present a peculiar feature. The proportion of rented houses in the rural areas of South Kanara District is higher than even the average for the State as a whole for urban areas. This is due to the fact that most of the working population in rural areas of South Kanara District is made up of cultivators of un-owned land and agricultural labourers. For facility of their work, the land lords in the case of the tenants and the owners of the land in the case of agricultural labourers provide either some built accommodation in the land itself or a part of the land for the person concerned to put up a house. Even in such cases no rent is actually being recovered but as explained at the commencement of this chapter, these houses had to be deemed as rented in view of the fact that the occupants there of have not got full rights of ownership or rights of disposal over the houses. A high proportion of the household in occupation of rented houses in rural areas is associated either with a high proportion of tenant cultivators and agricultural labourers or a significant proportion of persons born otherwise than at the place of enumeration. South

Kanara District which has not only the highest proportion of rented houses in rural areas, but also the highest proportion of cultivators of un-owned land to the total number of cultivators. Coorg, Chikmagalur and Shimoga Districts which have the highest proportion of households in occupation of rented houses per 1,000 households after South Kanara District are respectively 1, 2 and 4 in the order of proportion of persons born outside the place of enumeration, in rural areas. Bangalore, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara are the only other districts with more than 1,000 households per 1,000 households in rural areas, residing in rented houses. Bijapur and Dharwar have the second highest and third highest proportion of agricultural labourers. Bangalore has the fifth highest percentage of persons born outside the place of enumeration and North Kanara has the second highest proportion of cultivators of unowned land to the total number of cultivators.

10. In view of the very high proportion of households in rented dwellings even in rural areas of some districts, a table similar to E-II-2 which deals with urban areas only was prepared for rural areas also. The proportion of households in owned dwellings per 1,000 households in rural areas is less than 500 in the following taluks:

Virajpet	468
Belthangady	189
Buntwal	176
Coondapur	447
Karkal	265
Mangalore	295
Puttur	362
Udipi	269

The proportion is more than 500 but does not exceed 750 in the rural areas of the following taluks:

Bangalore North	742
Koppa	552
Mudigere	527
Narasimharajapura	671
Somvarpet	582
Manjarabad	698
Haliyal	720

Among the 15 taluks with less than 750 households per 1,000 owner occupied dwellings, Virajpet, Koppa, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura, Somvarpet and Manjarabad are plantation areas. The conditions in the seven taluks of South Kanara District which have resulted in a high proportion

of rented dwellings even in rural areas have been discussed already. Bangalore North adjoins Bangalore City and the conditions are almost urban in

the taluk. Haliyal Taluk has got workers in the forests of North Kanara and also industrial workers of Dandeli area living outside the township.

STATEMENT III - 5

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households in Urban Areas into different Categories Of Dwellings, Owned & Rented

State/District	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MYSORE STATE	459	517	2	3	9	7	2	1
Bangalore District	297	693	1	3	2	3	N	1
Belgaum "	554	411	3	4	18	7	1	2
Bellary "	602	389	2	3	1	N	1	2
Bidar "	726	229	4	4	26	5	2	4
Bijapur "	511	422	1	N	43	23	N	N
Chikmagalur "	531	449	4	8	3	4	0	1
Chitradurga "	522	451	5	7	9	3	1	2
Coorg "	376	605	0	0	3	5	5	6
Dharwar "	495	476	2	3	12	10	1	1
Gulbarga "	566	430	1	2	N	0	0	1
Hassan "	509	460	7	7	10	6	0	1
Kolar "	410	578	2	4	2	2	1	1
Mandya "	615	369	1	4	10	1	0	0
Mysore "	498	477	1	2	12	7	1	2
North Kanara "	595	400	1	N	3	1	0	0
Raichur "	644	347	1	4	3	1	0	0
Shimoga "	429	562	1	3	1	2	N	2
South Kanara "	351	593	1	3	13	34	2	3
Tumkur "	551	385	N	N	20	7	35	2

N - Negligible

Tenure status in urban areas

11. Statement III-5 showing the distribution of 1,000 census households in urban areas by types of census houses and tenure status has been prepared by abstracting from Table E-II-2 the figures for each district. Bidar District where there are 726 owned dwellings per 1,000 households has the highest proportion while Bangalore with only 297 owned dwellings per 1,000 households has the least. South Kanara (351), Coorg (376), Kolar (410), Shimoga (429), Dharwar (495) and Mysore (498) are the other districts where the proportion of urban households with owned dwellings is less than 500 per 1,000 households.

12. Bangalore, South Kanara and Kolar Districts have a substantial proportion of urban population engaged in heavy industry. The proportion of workers in heavy industry and construction in urban areas of Shimoga District is substantial and so also the combined proportion for industry and transport in urban areas of Dharwar District. Even the urban areas of Coorg have a large proportion of immigrants who come from a class generally lacking the capital to build or purchase a house. The proportion of owned dwellings is less than 500 per 1,000 households in the urban areas of the following taluks:

Bangalore South)	254
Bangalore North)	
Doddaballapur	461
Belgaum	372
Bellary	470
Badami	342

Bagalkot	387	Khanapur	872
Bijapur	374	Raibag	891
Chikmagalur	382	Kudligi	835
Koppa	373	Humnabad	821
Mudigere	338	Malavalli	846
Sringeri	496	Yelandur	842
Davanagere	406	Honavar	805
Harihar	496	Kumta	805
Mercara	337	Deodurg	859
Somvarpet	378	Manvi	816
Virajpet	403	Shimoga	905
Byadgi	485		
Dharwar	480		
Gadag	362		
Haveri	479		
Hubli	349		
Gulbarga	420		
Arsikere	442		
Belur	489		
Hassan	393		
Manjarabad	392		
Bangarapet	265		
Chintamani	493		
Mandya	366		
Mysore	380		
Bhatkal	378		
Sirsi	352		
Koppal	498		
Bhadravati	182		
Sagar	145		
Tirthahalli	353		
Karkal	320		
Mangalore	338		
Puttur	358		
Udipi	324		
Tiptur	379		
Tumkur	473		

Most of these taluks include towns which are of either industrial or commercial importance or are having concentration of transient workers under other services being District Headquarter towns. Sagar Taluk includes the Kargal Colony which consists mostly of temporary structures occupied by the persons employed in the Sharavathy Valley Project.

13. The proportion of households in owned dwellings per 1,000 households is 800 or more in the urban areas of the following taluks:

Most of these urban areas contain agricultural communities and possess very few urban characteristics. The only exception is Shimoga Town but it will be seen from Table E-IV and its subsidiary tables that as many as 485 dwellings per 1,000 in this town have walls of grass leaves, etc. These houses whose cost is negligible are put up by the residents themselves and they have swelled the proportion of owned dwellings in Shimoga Town.

Tenure Status of Shops-cum-Dwellings in Urban Areas

14. In all districts except Coorg, North Kanara and Hassan, the proportion of shops-cum-dwellings in rented accommodation per 1,000 households exceeds the proportion of shops-cum-dwellings in owned accommodation. North Kanara has no shops-cum-dwellings in rented accommodation while the proportion of shops-cum-dwellings is negligible in Coorg District. The shops-cum-dwellings are equally divided between owned accommodation and rented accommodation in Hassan District. It would appear that even petty trade as could be carried on at the residence itself, is in the hands of outsiders in most of the districts.

Tenure Status of Workshops-cum-Dwellings in Urban Areas

15. Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Coorg, Shimoga and South Kanara are the only districts where a larger proportion of workshops-cum-dwellings are in rented buildings than in owned buildings. In all the other districts the craft or industry carried on at home appears to be mainly in the hands of local people who have been carrying it on for generations at the same place, as more than 50% of the workshops-cum-dwellings are in owned accommodation.

Chapter III—Tenure Status of Census Households

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II. 1

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas

State/District/Taluk	Dwel- lings	Shop- cum- dwel- lings	shop- cum- dwel- lings	Dwel- lings with other uses
MYSORE STATE	988	2	9	1
Bangalore District	996	N	3	1
1. Anekal Taluk	1,000	N	0	N
2. Bangalore North Taluk	1,000	0	0	0
3. Bangalore South Taluk	992	1	6	1
4. Channapatna Taluk	996	1	2	1
5. Devanahalli Taluk	1,000	0	0	N
6. Doddaballapur Taluk	999	0	1	N
7. Hoskote Taluk	987	N	11	2
8. Kanakapura Taluk	999	N	1	0
9. Magadi Taluk	999	N	1	N
10. Nelamangala Taluk	1,000	0	0	0
11. Ramanagaram Taluk	983	0	17	0
Belgaum District	983	4	12	1
1. Athani Taluk	987	2	11	0
2. Belgaum Taluk	995	1	2	2
3. Chikodi Taluk	982	2	15	1
4. Gokak Taluk	992	2	6	N
5. Hukkeri Taluk	993	3	4	N
6. Khanapur Taluk	977	7	14	2
7. Paragad Taluk	969	5	25	1
8. Raibag Taluk	985	3	12	0
9. Ramadurg Taluk	958	5	37	N
10. Sampagaon Taluk	984	7	8	1
Bellary District	996	3	1	N
1. Bellary Taluk	999	1	0	0
2. Hadagalli Taluk	994	3	2	1
3. Harpanahalli Taluk	998	2	N	0
4. Hospet Taluk	997	2	1	0
5. Kudligi Taluk	996	3	0	1
6. Mallapuram Taluk	998	2	0	0
7. Sandur Taluk	992	8	0	0
8. Siruguppa Taluk	996	3	1	N
Bidar District	998	1	1	N
1. Aurad Taluk	995	1	3	1
2. Bhalki Taluk	999	1	0	N
3. Bidar Taluk	998	1	0	1
4. Humnabad Taluk	999	0	N	1
Bijapur District	991	2	7	N
1. Badami Taluk	998	2	N	0
2. Bagalkot Taluk	991	7	2	0
3. Bagevadi Taluk	995	N	5	0
4. Bijapur Taluk	999	1	0	N
5. Bilgi Taluk	990	0	10	0
6. Hungund Taluk	942	2	55	1
7. Indi Taluk	993	1	6	0
8. Jamkhandi Taluk	1,000	0	N	0
9. Muddebihal Taluk	999	1	0	0
10. Mudhol Taluk	1,000	0	0	0
11. Sindgi Taluk	992	3	4	1
N = Negligible				
State/District/Taluk	Dwel- lings	Shop- cum- dwel- lings	shop- cum- dwel- lings	Dwel- lings with other uses
Chikmagalur District	996	2	2	N
1. Chikmagalur Taluk	999	N	0	1
2. Kadur Taluk	989	4	7	0
3. Koppa Taluk	997	1	1	1
4. Mudigere Taluk	1,000	0	0	0
5. Narasimharajapura Taluk	994	5	0	1
6. Sringeri Taluk	1,000	0	0	0
7. Tarikere Taluk	997	1	2	0
Chitradurga District	985	3	12	N
1. Challakere Taluk	936	4	59	1
2. Chitradurga Taluk	995	2	2	1
3. Davanagere Taluk	990	2	8	0
4. Harihar Taluk	999	1	0	0
5. Hiriyur Taluk	1,000	N	0	0
6. Holalkere Taluk	995	1	4	N
7. Hosdurga Taluk	985	6	9	0
8. Jagalur Taluk	997	3	0	N
9. Molakalmuru Taluk	995	4	1	0
Coorg District	983	1	3	13
1. Mercara Taluk	942	1	5	52
2. Somvarpet Taluk	997	0	3	0
3. Virajpet Taluk	994	2	1	3
Dharwar District	994	3	2	1
1. Byadgi Taluk	991	8	0	1
2. Dharwar Taluk	998	1	1	N
3. Gadag Taluk	997	4	9	0
4. Hangal Taluk	991	5	0	4
5. Haveri Taluk	997	1	2	N
6. Hirekerur Taluk	989	7	2	2
7. Hubli Taluk	999	0	1	0
8. Kalghatgi Taluk	991	6	3	0
9. Kundagol Taluk	996	3	N	1
10. Mundargi Taluk	997	1	0	2
11. Nargund Taluk	1,000	0	0	0
12. Navalgund Taluk	991	6	1	2
13. Ranibennur Taluk	992	7	N	1
14. Ron Taluk	992	3	5	N
15. Shiggaon Taluk	995	2	2	1
16. Shirahatti Taluk	993	3	4	0
Gulbarga District	996	1	2	1
1. Afzalpur Taluk	994	2	1	3
2. Aland Taluk	999	N	1	0
3. Chincholi Taluk	998	1	0	1
4. Chitapur Taluk	995	3	1	1
5. Gulbarga Taluk	999	1	0	0
6. Jevargi Taluk	999	1	0	0
7. Sedam Taluk	999	1	0	N
8. Shahpur Taluk	999	1	N	0
9. Shorapur Taluk	984	1	15	0
10. Yadgir Taluk	991	4	N	5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II. 1 (Concl.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas

State/District/Taluk	Dwel- lings	Shop- cum- dwel- lings	shop- cum- dwel- lings	Dwel- lings with other uses
Hassan District	997	1	2	N
1. Alur Taluk	999	1	0	0
2. Arkalgud Taluk	991	2	6	1
3. Arsikere Taluk	996	4	N	0
4. Belur Taluk	1,000	0	0	0
5. Channarayana Taluk	999	N	1	0
6. Hassan Taluk	997	1	2	N
7. Holenarasipur Taluk	994	0	6	0
8. Manjarabad Taluk	998	2	N	0
Kolar District	996	1	2	1
1. Bagepalli Taluk	999	N	1	N
2. Bangarapet	999	1	N	0
3. Chikballapur Taluk	996	2	0	2
4. Chintamani Taluk	996	N	4	0
5. Gauribidanur Taluk	999	1	0	0
6. Gudibanda Taluk	1,000	0	0	0
7. Kolar Taluk	996	1	3	N
8. Malur Taluk	997	1	1	1
9. Mulbagal Taluk	987	4	9	N
10. Sidlaghatta Taluk	995	4	1	1
11. Srinivasapur Taluk	995	2	1	2
Mandya District	996	1	3	N
1. Krishnarajpet Taluk	995	2	3	0
2. Maddur Taluk	993	2	3	2
3. Malavalli Taluk	999	1	N	0
4. Mandya Taluk	998	N	2	0
5. Nagamangala Taluk	998	1	N	1
6. Pandavapura Taluk	996	1	3	0
7. Srirangapatna Taluk	988	4	8	N
Mysore District	978	1	20	1
1. Chamarajanagar Taluk	1,000	0	0	0
2. Gundlupet Taluk	942	4	54	N
3. Heggadadevanakote taluk	992	4	N	4
4. Hunsur Taluk	992	3	4	1
5. Kollegal Taluk	956	1	43	0
6. Krishnarajanagar Taluk	994	1	4	1
7. Mysore Taluk	1,000	0	N	0
8. Nanjangud Taluk	969	4	26	1
9. Periyapatna Taluk	995	1	4	0
10. Thirumakudlu Narasipur Taluk	948	0	52	0
11. Yelandur Taluk	993	2	5	0
North Kanara District	995	1	4	0
1. Ankola Taluk	965	2	33	0
2. Bhatkal Taluk	999	1	0	0
3. Haliyal Taluk	1,000	0	0	0
4. Honavar Taluk	998	0	2	N
South Kanara District	958	6	35	1
1. Belthangady Taluk	979	8	12	1
2. Buntwal Taluk	873	4	122	1
3. Coondapur Taluk	981	6	12	1
4. Karkal Taluk	983	4	12	1
5. Mangalore Taluk	918	3	78	1
6. Puttur Taluk	983	12	4	1
7. Udipi Taluk	989	5	3	3
Tumkur District	965	1	32	2
1. Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	976	1	21	2
2. Gubbi Taluk	977	0	23	N
3. Koratagere Taluk	986	6	3	5
4. Kunigal Taluk	951	1	47	1
5. Madhugiri Taluk	973	1	25	1
6. Pavagada Taluk	923	5	69	3
7. Sira Taluk	948	0	51	1
8. Tiptur Taluk	943	3	46	8
9. Tumkur Taluk	984	N	16	0
10. Turuvekere Taluk	983	0	16	1

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II. 2

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas
(Taluks which have no Urban Areas have been omitted)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum- dwellings		Workshop-cum- dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MYSORE STATE	459	517	2	3	9	7	2	1
1. Bangalore District	297	693	1	3	2	3	N	1
1. Anekal Taluk	657	337	0	0	4	2	0	0
2. Channarayana Taluk	591	407	0	0	0	0	2	0
3. Devanahalli Taluk	723	277	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Doddaballapur Taluk	461	525	1	0	9	3	1	0
5. Hoskote Taluk	688	313	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Kanakapura Taluk	677	323	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Magadi Taluk	788	209	0	0	0	0	0	3
8. Nelamangala Taluk	651	339	0	0	3	3	2	2
9. Ramanagaram Taluk	604	396	0	0	0	0	0	0
BANGALORE AREA METRO- POLITAN (C) & TRUST BOARD	254	736	1	4	2	2	N	1
2. Belgaum District	554	411	3	4	18	7	1	2
1. Athani Taluk	724	274	0	0	2	0	0	0
2. Belgaum Taluk	372	601	2	5	11	7	N	2
3. Chikodi Taluk	692	258	8	5	28	6	2	1
4. Gokak Taluk	565	412	3	3	9	4	1	3
5. Hukkeri Taluk	710	279	0	2	0	6	1	2
6. Khanapur Taluk	872	109	4	4	4	7	0	0
7. Paragad Taluk	777	173	2	6	8	6	11	17
8. Raibag Taluk	891	94	3	2	5	0	0	5
9. Ramadurg Taluk	588	230	0	0	146	34	2	0
10. Sampagaon Taluk	626	328	5	8	19	12	0	2
BELGAUM (M)	389	581	2	6	12	8	N	2
3. Bellary District	602	389	2	3	1	N	1	2
1. Bellary Taluk	470	521	3	4	0	0	1	1
2. Harpanahalli Taluk	794	197	0	0	5	2	2	0
3. Hospet Taluk	653	337	1	3	2	1	1	2
4. Kudligi Taluk	835	165	0	0	0	0	0	0
BELLARY (M)	470	521	3	4	0	0	1	1
HOSPET (M)	569	418	1	4	2	0	1	5
4. Bidar District	726	229	4	4	26	5	2	4
1. Bhalki Taluk	776	203	15	6	0	0	0	0
2. Bidar Taluk	588	403	0	2	2	0	0	5
3. Humnabad Taluk	821	98	4	5	52	11	5	4
5. Bijapur District	511	422	1	N	43	23	N	N
1. Badami Taluk	342	333	1	1	192	131	0	0
2. Bagalkot Taluk	387	604	0	0	4	1	0	0
3. Bagevadi Taluk	775	225	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Bijapur Taluk	374	617	3	1	3	1	N	1
5. Hungund Taluk	457	291	0	0	174	78	0	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II. 2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum- dwellings		Workshop-cum- dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bijapur District—(Concl'd.)								
6. Indi Taluk	741	251	0	0	8	0	0	0
7. Jamkhandi Taluk	659	340	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Muddebihal Taluk	670	330	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Mudhol Taluk	706	294	0	0	3	1	N	1
BIJAPUR (M)	374	617	3	1	3	1		
6. Chikmagalur District	531	449	4	8	3	4	0	1
1. Chikmagalur Taluk	382	602	6	10	0	0	0	0
2. Kadur Taluk	645	331	5	6	8	5	0	0
3. Koppa Taluk	373	585	0	25	0	17	0	0
4. Mudigere Taluk	338	613	7	21	0	14	0	0
5. Narasimharajapura Taluk	531	463	0	6	0	0	0	25
6. Sringeri Taluk	496	420	17	9	8	25	0	0
7. Tarikere Taluk	698	293	0	3	3	3	0	0
7. Chitradurga District	522	451	5	7	9	3	1	2
1. Challakere Taluk	722	269	0	0	7	2	0	0
2. Chitradurga Taluk	569	411	2	3	12	3	0	0
3. Davanagere Taluk	406	550	9	14	11	4	1	5
4. Harihar Taluk	496	502	0	0	1	1	0	0
5. Hiriyur Taluk	745	220	2	0	26	7	0	0
6. Holalkere Taluk	629	371	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Hosdurga Taluk	703	293	4	0	0	0	0	0
8. Jagalur Taluk	620	380	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Molakalmuru Taluk	687	313	0	0	0	0	0	0
DAVANAGERE (M)	388	569	10	15	8	4	1	5
8. Coorg District	376	605	0	0	3	5	5	5
1. Mercara Taluk	337	627	0	0	0	0	18	18
2. Somvarpet Taluk	378	608	0	0	9	5	0	0
3. Virajpet Taluk	403	587	0	0	0	8	0	2
9. Dharwar District	495	476	2	3	12	10	1	1
1. Byadgi Taluk	485	507	0	2	4	2	0	0
2. Dharwar Taluk	480	501	0	1	9	9	0	0
3. Gadag Taluk	362	562	5	9	29	31	1	1
4. Hangal Taluk	719	267	3	0	8	0	3	0
5. Haveri Taluk	479	520	0	0	10	1	0	0
6. Hubli Taluk	349	634	2	2	16	6	1	N
7. Kundagol Taluk	667	320	0	0	10	7	3	3
8. Nargund Taluk	780	218	0	0	0	0	0	2
9. Navalgund Taluk	716	267	1	8	6	0	1	1
10. Ranibennur Taluk	646	354	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Ron Taluk	715	202	2	4	52	25	0	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II. 2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum- dwellings		Workshop-cum- dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dharwar District (Concl'd.)								
15. Shiggaon Taluk	798	202	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Shirahatti Taluk	772	228	0	0	0	0	0	0
DHARWAR (M)	480	501	0	1	9	9	0	1
GADAG-BETGERI (M)	362	562	5	9	29	31	1	N
HUBLI (M)	349	634	2	2	6	6	1	N
10. Gulbarga District	566	430	1	2	N	0	0	1
1. Aland Taluk	665	335	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Chincholi Taluk	699	301	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Chitapur Taluk	511	471	5	11	0	0	0	2
4. Gulbarga Taluk	420	579	1	N	N	0	0	0
5. Sedam Taluk	596	401	0	0	3	0	0	0
6. Shahpur Taluk	767	231	0	2	0	0	0	0
7. Shorapur Taluk	794	204	0	2	0	0	0	0
8. Yadgir Taluk	746	251	1	1	0	0	0	1
GULBARGA (M)	420	579	1	N	N	0	0	0
11. Hassan District	509	460	7	7	10	6	0	1
1. Alur Taluk	689	301	0	0	10	0	0	0
2. Arkalgud Taluk	718	220	12	5	36	9	0	0
3. Arsikere Taluk	442	540	8	7	2	1	1	4
4. Belur Taluk	489	477	22	4	4	0	0	6
5. Channarayana Taluk	690	265	3	8	20	8	0	1
6. Hassan Taluk	393	593	1	4	3	5	0	2
7. Holenarasipur Taluk	599	344	11	7	20	17	0	0
8. Manjarabad Taluk	392	577	8	23	0	0	0	0
12. Kolar District	410	578	2	4	2	2	1	1
1. Bagepalli Taluk	738	234	0	28	0	0	0	0
2. Bangarapet Taluk	265	726	2	4	N	2	N	1
3. Chikballapur Taluk	514	461	0	3	13	8	0	6
4. Chintamani Taluk	493	491	0	2	4	3	1	0
5. Gauribidanur Taluk	662	321	9	4	0	0	4	0
6. Gudibanda Taluk	711	283	6	0	0	0	0	1
7. Kolar Taluk	545	440	4	6	2	2	0	0
8. Malur Taluk	679	317	0	0	0	0	4	0
9. Mulbagal Taluk	727	270	0	3	0	0	0	2
10. Sidlaghatta Taluk	636	344	9	9	0	0	0	0
11. Srinivasapur Taluk	652	348	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (S.B.)	253	737	2	5	N	2	N	1
13. Mandya District	615	369	1	4	10	1	0	0
1. Krishnarajpet Taluk	787	206	0	4	3	0	0	0
2. Maddur Taluk	762	238	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Malavalli Taluk	846	140	0	9	4	1	1	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II. 2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum- dwellings		Workshop-cum- dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mandya District (Concl'd.)								
4. Mandya Taluk	366	627	0	0	6	3	0	0
5. Nagamangala Taluk	775	216	0	0	68	5	0	0
6. Pandavapura Taluk	618	309	0	2	12	2	0	0
7. Srirangapatna Taluk	621	363	0	2	12	7	1	2
14. Mysore District	498	477	1	2	28	8	0	0
1. Chamarajanagar Taluk	644	317	0	0	13	10	0	0
2. Gundlupet Taluk	658	319	0	0	0	0	0	4
3. Heggadadevanakote Taluk	720	276	2	8	10	6	0	10
4. Hunsur Taluk	584	380	0	4	62	29	1	5
5. Kollegal Taluk	648	251	0	6	11	3	3	1
6. Krishnarajanagar Taluk	669	301	N	1	4	7	N	N
7. Mysore Taluk	380	608	5	17	24	3	5	5
8. Nanjangud Taluk	617	324	18	0	13	9	0	9
9. Periyapatna Taluk	675	276	1	2	25	3	2	5
10. Thirumakudlu Narasipur Taluk	781	181	0	8	5	5	0	5
11. Yelandur Taluk	842	135	N	1	4	7	N	N
MYSORE (M)	380	608	1	N	3	1	0	0
15. North Kanara District	595	400	0	0	12	2	0	0
1. Bhatkal Taluk	378	608	2	2	6	2	0	0
2. Haliyal Taluk	634	354	6	0	0	0	0	0
3. Honawar Taluk	805	189	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Karwar Taluk	586	414	2	0	0	0	0	0
5. Kumta Taluk	805	193	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Sirsi Taluk	352	648	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Raichur District	644	347	1	4	3	1	0	0
1. Deodurg Taluk	859	141	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Gangavati Taluk	695	293	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Koppal Taluk	498	502	4	8	0	0	0	0
4. Kushtagi Taluk	783	205	4	9	23	4	0	0
5. Lingsugur Taluk	775	185	5	0	0	0	0	0
6. Manvi Taluk	816	179	1	1	1	1	0	0
7. Raichur Taluk	565	431	0	11	0	0	0	0
8. Sindhur Taluk	727	262	1	1	1	1	0	0
RAICHUR (M)	565	431	1	3	1	2	N	2
17. Shimoga District	429	562	0	1	1	0	N	1
1. Bhadravati Taluk	182	815	4	0	0	0	0	4
2. Channagiri Taluk	756	236	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Honnali Taluk	780	220	9	8	0	0	0	0
4. Hosanagar Taluk	513	470	2	9	2	4	N	6
5. Sagar Taluk	145	832	0	0	4	4	0	2
6. Shikaripur Taluk	558	432	0	0	4	4	0	2

N = Negligible

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Chapter III—Tenure Status of Census Households

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II. 2 (Concl'd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum- dwellings		Workshop-cum- dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Shimoga District—(Concl'd.)								
7. Shimoga Taluk	905	94						
8. Sorab Taluk	544	442	1	0	0	0	0	0
9. Tirthahalli Taluk	353	643	0	7	0	7	0	0
SHIMOGA (M)	921	78	0	0	0	4	0	0
			1	0	0	0	0	0
18. South Kanara District								
1. Coondapur Taluk	351	593	1	3	13	34	2	3
2. Karkal Taluk	514	481	1	3	0	0	1	0
3. Mangalore Taluk	320	619	0	0	18	43	0	0
4. Puttur Taluk	338	601	1	3	13	38	2	4
5. Udipi Taluk	358	586	5	7	24	20	0	0
MANGALORE (M)	324	616	1	2	18	37	1	1
	300	639	1	5	10	37	3	5
19. Tumkur District								
1. Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	551	385	N	N	20	7	35	2
2. Gubbi Taluk	671	211	0	0	103	13	2	0
3. Koratagere Taluk	626	299	0	0	61	14	0	0
4. Kunigal Taluk	688	312	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Madhugiri Taluk	551	11	3	0	3	0	432	0
6. Pavagada Taluk	605	395	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Sira Taluk	588	305	0	0	81	23	0	3
8. Tiptur Taluk	699	269	2	0	2	6	10	12
9. Tumkur Taluk	379	606	0	0	4	11	0	0
10. Turuvekere Taluk	473	522	0	1	0	3	0	1
	629	355	0	0	16	0	0	0

N = Negligible

CHAPTER IV

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Preliminary remarks:

An attempt is made in this Chapter to make an assessment of the industrial activity in the State on the basis of the information recorded in the house-lists. Columns 5, 6, 7 & 8 of the houselist were set apart for recording certain information in respect of census houses used as establishments, workshops or factories. The name of the establishment or proprietor recorded in column 5 was purely for purposes of identifying the establishment. The name of product (s), Repair or Servicing undertaken in column 6 proved useful in classifying the establishment and assigning a code number under the Indian Standard Industrial Classification. The average number of persons employed daily last week recorded in column 7 (including the proprietor or household members, if working) gave information about the employment afforded by the industrial activity. The information recorded in column 8 about the kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used was useful in assessing the degree to which mechanisation has progressed and in what industries and also in comparing the employment opportunities per unit in establishments using power with those not using power, especially in industries producing similar articles. The instructions which were issued for the guidance of the houselisting staff are as follows, so far as they relate to columns 5-8 of the houselist:

Columns 5-8

'If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory.'

These columns apply only in cases where the census house is a factory or a workshop, i.e., where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold. If the census house is not used for purposes of a factory or workshop write 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 5

'Name of establishment or proprietor.'

Write the name of the establishment in the case of factories or large manufacturing concerns and write the name of the proprietor in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectioneries where no distinct

name has been given to them like Halwai shop, etc. If the census house is not used for the purpose of a factory or workshop put 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 6

'Name of product (s), repair or servicing undertaken'

In this column enter the actual work that is being done in the establishment, factory or workshop, like paper making, shoe making, cycle repairing, motor servicing etc.

Column 7

'Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if any).'

The total number of workers including apprentice either paid or unpaid, employed in the factory or workshop, including the owner or proprietor and any of his family members (if working), should be entered. The average number of persons working per day during the week preceding the date of your visit should be entered.

In case more than one product is produced, it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production of each product. It may not be possible to get this information in cases where the operations may be composite.

Column 8

'Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used.'

If the factory or workshop uses steam or diesel engine or fuel, e.g., kerosene, soft coke, electricity, water-mill etc., for running the machinery used for production, servicing or repairs, write what fuel or power is actually used.

2. A scrutiny of the houselists after their completion confirmed the fear that in spite of the instructions extracted above, the houselisting staff would in most cases be unable to distinguish between a 'factory' and an 'industrial establishment' which is not a 'factory'. In the case of the smaller units run by illiterate persons or by persons with little formal schooling, the question about registration of the factory under the Factories Act would get transformed into 'Have you a license for running this mill etc?'. Even units which need not be registered under the Factories Act have sometimes to obtain licenses under local municipal byelaws if the activity is one of those deemed to be "dangerous or offensive" under the local law. Where the product competes with a similar product subject to excise duty or is itself subject to duty, license:

from excise authorities are required. Hence there was the clear possibility that even units operating under municipal or fiscal licenses would be returned as registered factories, if the question was put in the form indicated above. Also in some areas certain classes of establishments employing less than the minimum number to bring them under the Factories Act of 1948, are placed under the Inspectorate of "Notified Factories". In view of these difficulties facing the houselisting staff in distinguishing between industrial establishments which are 'factories' and those that are not, it became inevitable to combine the figures of 'factories' and industrial establishments which are not factories in the final table of E series. A census house used both for residence and for any process of manufacture, repairs or servicing has been treated as a workshop-cum-dwelling and has been brought under Table E III. The instructions regarding filling up column 8 were capable of the interpretation that only one type of fuel or power should be written in this column and only one type of fuel or power is entered generally. The tendency has been to enter electricity whenever the establishment has taken power supply, even though the industrial process may be dependent to a large extent on power from some other source such as steam for boiling sugarcane juice in sugar factories or steam for distillation of sandalwood oil. In the case of some small units using no power for any industrial process, electricity is entered in column 8 because the place where the employees work is lit by electricity.

3. Another minor discrepancy which appears in the houselists is that in respect of some of the industries where the actual manufacture or process is done at the residence of the workers using raw material drawn from a central office, all the workers are shown as employed in the central office itself. This type of discrepancy is common in the case of Beedi factories, Khadi Centres and Oodabathi factories.

4. In Table E III, the data collected in columns 6-8 of the houselist has been consolidated and presented separately for the industries coming under each minor group in the Indian Standard Industrial Classification. The units coming under each minor group of the I.S.I.C. are distributed in five groups as follows on the basis of the power or fuel used:—

- 1) Establishments using electricity.
- 2) Establishments using liquid fuel.
- 3) Establishments using coal, wood & bagasse.
- 4) Establishments using other power.
- 5) Establishments using no power.

Under each power in each minor group of I.S.I.C. the establishments are further sub-divided into the following 7 groups based on the range of employment:—

- 1) Establishments employing 1 person.
- 2) " 2-5 persons.
- 3) " 6-9 persons.
- 4) " 10-19 persons.
- 5) " 20-49 persons.
- 6) " 50-99 persons.
- 7) " 100 or more persons.

There are thus 35 sub-groups among which the industrial establishments coming under each minor group of I.S.I.C. are distributed. The total number of persons employed by the establishments coming under any minor group and any power has been estimated from Table E II, by multiplying the number of establishments in employment size groups, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 by 3.5, 7.5, 14.5, 34.5 and 74.5 respectively representing the mid-point of the employment range in the group and adding to the sum of these products, the number of establishments with only one employee and the actual number of employees in establishments with 100 or more employees.

5. Three subsidiary tables have been prepared from Table E III. Subsidiary Table E III-1 gives the distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories according to divisions, major groups and selected minor groups. Subsidiary Table E III-2 shows the distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories using each kind of fuel by the size of employment. Subsidiary Table E III-3 shows the distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each division, major group and selected minor groups by kind of fuel or power used.

6. In common with other tables of the E series, Table E III has been compiled for each taluk. To save space Table E III down to the level of each district only will be printed in Part IV-B and in the District Census Handbook of each district. The code numbers of industries found in the rural and urban areas of each taluk will,

however, be given at the commencement of the Village Directory, down to the minor group of I.S.I.C. and the number of establishments coming under each minor group will be noted in brackets after the code number of the minor group. A similar procedure is followed for each village/town also. The subsidiary tables, have, however, been compiled only for the rural and urban areas of the State and of each district.

Comparability of information contained in Table E III with information contained in other census tables:

7. As the houselists formed the basis for both Table E I and Table E III, the total number of industrial establishments as per Table E III is equal to the total of workshops cum dwellings and of factories, workshops and worksheds as per Table E I. Some discrepancies are inevitable between the number of industrial establishments and the number of persons employed got from Table E III and the information on these points collected from other sources. In Table E III each census house used for any process of manufacture, service or repairs has appeared as a separate industrial establishment as the census house was the unit. Thus in some cases, one industrial unit whose activities are distributed over several distinct buildings, gets recorded in Table E III as a number of establishments. The Hindustan Aircraft Factory at Bangalore is an instance of this type. Though it appears as one unit in statistics of industrial establishments compiled under various factory and labour laws, Table E III shows that there are 8 establishments engaged in minor group 387 (Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aero engines) as the activities of the factory are distributed over eight distinct buildings. Hence there is a distinct possibility of the number of industrial establishments shown in Table E III being in excess of the actual number.

8. When the number of workers is considered, there is the reverse trend of the number worked out from Table E III being less than the actual number. This arises from two causes. Only workers engaged in activities carried on inside a census house were recorded in houselists and the information in Table E III is only about them. In several industries, the activities are mostly carried on in open air, no census house being used for the

purpose. The workers in such open air activities are thus not covered by Table E III. Industries coming under minor groups 040 [Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat], 041 (Rearing of sheep and production of wool), 042 [Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig], 043 (Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming), 044 (Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey), 046 (Rearing of other small animals and insects), 047 (Trapping of animals or games propagation), 048 (Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth), 212 (Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice), 280 (Sawing and planing of wood), 282 [Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows], 288 (Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products), 289 (Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered elsewhere), 340 (Manufacture of structural clay products such as brick, tile), 342 (Manufacture of lime), 343 (Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing) generally and those under minor group 207 [Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)], when carried on with a country ghani and 338 (Manufacture of common salt) when salt is manufactured from sea water, are examples of those where the activity need not be associated with a census house though the workers carrying on the activity will appear under industrial workers. Hence some discrepancy is inevitable between the number of workers in industries included in the minor groups mentioned above, as computed from Table E III, and the number in Table B IV based on enumeration slips where the activity of each person is recorded. Even in respect of the industries normally carried on in a building, some discrepancy can be noticed between the number of workers computed from Table E III and the number of workers as per Table B IV. Table E III is based on the houselists, where the number of workers declared by the owner or manager of the establishment has been recorded. Table B IV is based on the enumeration slip in which the nature of work done by each person, as declared by him, is recorded. Also Table B IV gives the

total number of all persons connected with the industrial activity and not merely the number of those actually engaged in processes of manufacture, repairs or servicing. Persons attending to ancillary items of work such as maintenance of accounts, correspondence, driving of vehicles, custody and issue of stores etc., appear under the industry concerned in Table B IV and in view of the instructions for filling up houselists only the persons actually engaged in the processes of manufacture, repairs

or service have been taken into consideration in filling up column 8 of the houselist.

9. It would be useful to compare, keeping these limitations in view, the number of workers as per Table B IV with the number of workers computed from Table E III. Statement IV-1 shows the number of workers in the industries in each minor group of I.S.I.C. computed from Table E III alongside the number of workers in that minor group as per Table B IV. Table E III does

STATEMENT IV-1

Number of Workers in each Minor Group as per Table E III & B IV Part C

Branch of Industry Division, Major group, and Minor group of I.S.I.C.	Total workers		Branch of industry Division, Major group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.	Total workers	
	As per E III	As per B IV Part C		As per E III	As per B IV Part C
1	2	3	1	2	3
ALL DIVISIONS	420,743	1,466,666	Major group 04	15,439	234,023
Division 0	15,439	468,172	Minor group 040	0	133,731
Major group 00	These are the industries which are not carried on inside a census house	87,678	041	4	56,479
Minor group 005		4,374	Minor group 042	0	2,150
006		26,506	043	4	984
007		389	044	1	648
008		555	045	15,392	39,447
009		55,854	046	0	114
Major group 01		109,933	047	0	358
Minor group 010		4,440	048	38	112
011		91,068	Division 1	5,794	48,382
012		1,541	Major group 10	5,794	48,382
013		112	Minor group 100	0	5
014		4	101	0	5,144
015		12,768	102	5,794	19,119
Major group 02		16,109	103	0	11,567
Minor group 020		5,015	104	0	86
021		7,440	105	0	245
022		64	106	0	2
023		2,836	107	0	10,811
024		34	108	0	71
025		109	109	0	1,332
026		611	Division 2 & 3	399,510	950,112
Major group 03		20,429	Major group 20	41,670	66,330
Minor group 030		14,732	Minor group 200	20,351	21,517
031		5,404	201	4,894	7,269
032		293	202	897	6,678
			203	11	2968
			204	30	3,485
			205	1,861	3,933

STATEMENT IV-1 (Contd.)

Number of Workers in each Minor Group as per Table E III & B IV Part C

Branch of Industry Division, Major group, and Minor group of I.S.I.C.	Total workers		Branch of Industry Division, Major group and minor group of I.S.I.C.	Total workers	
	As per E III	As per B IV Part C		As per E III	As per B IV Part C
1	2	3	1	2	3
Minor group 206	169	1521	Minor group 254	35	281
207	6,837	8,280	255	9,516	13,199
208	0	224	256	23	406
209	6,620	10,455	Major group 26	14,922	25,569
Major group 21	5,092	8,402	Minor group 260	2,520	5,760
Minor group 210	340	218	261	102	467
211	63	770	262	5,488	6,630
212	4	2,031	263	3,137	3,223
213	19	39	264	1,276	7,852
214	1,829	2,036	265	974	89
215	57	137	266	1,425	1,558
216	78	79	Major group 27	28,407	83,594
217	247	214	Minor group 270	41	1,210
218	2,303	2,689	271	2,436	884
219	152	189	272	287	1,976
Major group 22	42,725	66,620	273	23,991	70,487
Minor group 220	35,857	62,573	274	1,086	1,072
221	0	108	275	4	94
222	2,023	1,641	276	8	110
223	3,637	183	277	170	5,211
224	281	373	278	82	284
225	350	264	279	302	2,266
226	577	1,478	Major group 28	25,570	134,843
Major group 23	83,525	202,264	Minor group 280	4,289	9,788
Minor group 230	6,483	3,430	281	2,191	6,517
231	1,765	32,499	282	260	10,272
232	6,222	32,414	283	135	2,238
233	1,842	2,722	284	779	1,951
234	16,777	7,483	285	715	1,101
235	49,181	118,428	286	0	1,098
236	607	1,704	287	197	578
237	15	195	288	10,223	58,964
238	18	567	289	6,781	42,336
239	615	2,822	Major group 29	6,365	6,540
Major group 24	1,032	10,632	Minor group 290	6,250	6,146
Minor group 240	13	161	291	44	126
241	117	620	292	71	268
242	0	566	Major group 30	5,740	8,576
243	1	199	Minor group 300	523	1,893
244	901	9,086	301	976	1,437
Major group 25	9,743	27,219	302	3,912	4,021
Minor group 250	123	78	303	329	1,225
251	10	116	Major group 31	7,981	31,501
252	0	242			
253	36	12,897			

STATEMENT IV-1 (Concl'd.)

Number of Workers in each Minor Group as per Table E III & B IV Part C

Branch of Industry Division, Major group, and Minor group of I.S.I.C.	Total workers		Branch of Industry Division, Major group and minor group of I.S.I.C.	Total workers	
	As per E III	As per B IV Part C		As per E III	As per B IV Part C
1	2	3	1	2	3
Minor group 310	1,164	5,369	Major group 36	28,997	49,503
311	5,991	19,113	Minor group 360	5,136	9,404
312	5	184	361	602	208
313	146	3,676	362	149	351
314	490	1,957	363	845	744
315	185	1,202	364	779	844
Major group 32	1,605	946	365	918	3,079
Minor group 320	1,513	619	366	11	56
321	0	66	367	1,338	4,384
322	5	87	368	816	3,858
323	30	78	369	18,403	26,575
324	56	70	Major group 37	9,099	20,044
325	0	3	Minor group 370	370	1,704
326	1	23	371	54	81
Major group 33	8,249	12,658	372	2,178	4,541
Minor group 330	109	394	373	161	314
331	445	491	374	871	3,223
332	636	414	375	620	422
333	187	190	376	176	160
334	361	568	377	3,108	565
335	4,571	8,234	378	1,233	4,143
336	1,406	1,387	379	189	4,891
337	21	44	Major group 38	30,313	41,280
338	0	194	Minor group 380	4,752	3,729
339	513	742	381	89	1,891
Major group 34 & 35	26,313	101,255	382	196	424
Minor group 340	8,344	16,244	383	815	2,236
341	4,542	4,246	384	6,063	11,345
342	579	7,070	385	14	942
343	491	36,998	386	10	103
344	82	1,031	387	10,217	11,422
345	40	275	388	7,520	7,509
346	0	30	389	637	1,679
347	0	17	Major group 39	22,162	52,336
348	0	32	Minor group 390	72	172
350	10,674	31,334	391	55	128
351	27	108	392	974	1,642
352	840	927	393	12,469	34,247
353	124	449	394	202	837
354	116	281	395	12	608
355	146	1,504	396	8	86
356	47	127	399	8,370	14,616
357	28	200			
359	225	382			

not show any workers in major groups 00 (Field Produce and Plantation Crops), 01 (Plantation Crops), 02 (Forestry and Logging) and 03 (Fishing) while the total number of workers in these four major groups is 234,149 as per Table B IV. The absence of these major groups from Table E III is quite understandable as these relate to activities carried on in open air and not inside a census house. Only minor group 045 (Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk) in major group 04 (Livestock and Hunting) has necessarily to be carried on in a house. The number of workers in minor group 045 as computed from Table E III is of the same order as the number of workers in minor group 045 as per Table B IV though the number in Table B IV is considerably higher. Table E III does not show any workers in industries coming under minor groups 040 [Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat], 042 [Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig], 046 (Rearing of other small animals and insects) and 047 (Trapping of animals or games propagation) which have got 136,353 workers as per Table B IV, the number as per Table B IV being quite large in the case of minor groups 040 (133,731) and 042 (2,150). As explained earlier, it is inevitable that the houselist should miss activities carried on solely or mostly in open air. For the same reason Table E III shows no workers under the several mining activities except minor group 102 (Mining of gold and silver ores). As the mining and processing of gold ore are being carried on at the same spot, the buildings used for processing got recorded in the houselists as establishments under minor group 102. The following are the other minor groups which are not found in Table E III though there are workers in them as per Table B IV.

- 221—Manufacture of cigars & cheroots (108)
- 242—Dyeing & Bleaching of Jute (566)
- 252—Wool spinning and weaving in Mill (242)
- 286—Manufacture of ply wood products such as tea chests (1,098)
- 321—Manufacture of rubber foot wear (66).
- 325—Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven (3).

- 338—Manufacture of common salt (194).
- 346—Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products (30).
- 348—Manufacture of mica products (32).

10. Manufacture of salt in this State is only from sea water and therefore no census house has been returned as engaged in industry coming under minor group 338 (Manufacture of common salt). The number of workers in industries in minor groups 221 (Manufacture of cigars and cheroots), 321 (Manufacture of rubber footwear), 325 (Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven), 346 (Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products) and 348 (Manufacture of mica products) would make it appear that these are not carried on independently but only as subsidiary activities in establishments carrying on some other activity. The establishment would have appeared in Table E III under its principal activity. The same reasoning would apply even to industries in minor groups 252 (Wool spinning and weaving in mill) and 286 (Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest) though these minor groups have more workers. There is no mill attending exclusively to spinning & weaving of wool. Wool is one of the materials used in one composite mill which produces textiles of wool, cotton and silk. This establishment has appeared under minor group 232 (Cotton spinning and weaving in mills) in Table E III while the workers in the wool section appear under minor group 252 (Wool spinning and weaving in mill) in Table B IV. Similarly Table B IV shows under minor group 286 (Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest) the workers in the tea chest and other assembly section of plywood factories, while the factory itself would come under minor group 285 (Manufacture of veneer and plywood) in Table E III. The fact that the workers shown against a composite establishment in Table E III (where the establishment itself would appear under minor group appropriate to its principal activity) may be shown in Table B IV under different minor groups appropriate to the various sections of the composite undertaking would also account for the number of workers in industries coming under some minor groups computed from Table E III being in excess of the number of workers in the minor group concerned as per Table B IV.

Industries by their Number and by the Number of Persons Employed

11. The 98,349 industrial establishments in the State employing 420,743 persons comprise 53,663 establishments employing 155,668 persons in rural areas and 44,686 establishments employing 265,075 persons in the urban areas. The average employment per unit is only about 3 in the rural areas as against 6 in urban areas and thus the urban areas with only about 45% of the industrial establishments have 63% of the industrial workers. Excluding gold mining, industries coming under 157 minor groups in the I.S.I.C. are dealt with in Table E III. 116 of these groups are found both in rural and urban areas. Industries coming under the following 8 minor groups are not found in the urban areas though found in the rural areas:

- 041 (Rearing of sheep and production of wool)
- 044 (Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey),
- 048 (Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth)
- 217 (Processing of tea in factories),
- 241 (Jute spinning and weaving)
- 243 (Printing of jute textile)
- 275 (Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin) and
- 347 (Manufacture of asbestos products).

12. Industries coming under minor groups 041 (Rearing of sheep and production of wool), 044 (Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey) and 048 (Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth) can in the very nature of things be carried on only in the rural areas on a sufficiently large scale to bring the activity under industry. Jute is not one of the main crops in the State. A local fibrous plant (*Mesta*) grown as a manurial crop in some parts of the State is called in Kannada by the same name as jute. The processing of this crop and its conversion into rope have been brought under minor group 241 (Jute spinning and weaving) in the rural areas.

13. The only unit in minor group 243 (Printing of jute textile) is a one man unit attending in all probability to the printing or painting of names etc. on gunny bags using stencils. Even minor groups

275 (Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil, cloth, tarpaulin) and 347 (Manufacture of asbestos products) have only one small unit each, the former in the employment range 2-5 and the latter in the employment range 6-9. Both these units are in the rural areas of Dharwar District.

14. Industries coming under the following 33 minor groups are found only in the urban areas but not in rural areas:

- 043 (Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming)
- 212 (Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice)
- 213 (Production of other liquors not covered elsewhere)
- 215 (Production of ice)
- 237 (Printing of cotton textile)
- 240 (Jute pressing and baling)
- 251 [(Wool cleaning and processing (scouring))]
- 254 (Wool weaving in power loom)
- 256 (Embroidery and art work in woollen textile)
- 260 (Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill)
- 270 (Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products)
- 276 (Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling)
- 279 (Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered elsewhere)
- 290 (Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill)
- 312 [Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur.]
- 324 (Productions of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries.)
- 326 (Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere)

337 [Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)]

352 (Manufacture of porcelain and its products)

354 (Manufacture of glass apparatus)

360 (Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods).

364 (Manufacture of iron and steel furniture)

366 (Manufacture of aluminium products)

371 (Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers other than electrical equipment such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors)

373 (Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories)

374 (Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators transformers)

376 (Manufacture of insulated wires and cables)

377 (Manufacture of all kinds of battery)

381 (Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramway and other rail road equipment other than that covered by minor group 363)

385 (Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear)

387 (Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aero-engines)

391 (Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies) and

396 (Manufacture of sports goods)

15. There is only one unit coming under the minor group 043 (Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming) and there appears to be no special reason for its being found in urban areas except possibly that its promoter is himself a resident of an urban area.

There are no petroleum refineries in the State and the 6 units returned under minor group 324 appear to relate either to the petroleum storage and distribution depots or to refineries where refined vegetable oil is produced. Even the single unit coming under minor group 212 (Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice) appears to have been coded wrongly as production of indigenous liquor by tapping cannot be carried on inside a census house. The one man unit under minor group 212 found in Chitradurga District must obviously be one of the Neera parlours. There is nothing special about the other industries found only in urban areas. They could have been started either in rural or urban areas. The urban areas appear to have attracted medium sized units on account of the facilities they offer in regard to availability of power, civic amenities for the educated staff and also better facilities of communication. It is also common experience that some of the rural areas where in major industries have been started have become urbanised very quickly. The areas in which the Mysore Iron & Steel Works, Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bharat Electronics Ltd., Shahabad Cement Factory, Gokak Mills are located provide such examples of urbanisation following the starting of industries. The latest instance of this kind is the Dandeli Area.

16. Statements IV—2(A), 2(B), & 2(C) show the distribution of all the industrial establishments in the State according to minor groups having at least 50 establishments arranged in the descending order of the number of establishments. Statement IV-2(A) gives the distribution of establishments by minor groups for the State as a whole while Statements IV—2(B) and 2(C) give the distribution of establishments in rural and urban areas separately by minor groups. The percentage contribution of industries in the minor group to the total number of establishments in the State is also found in each of these statements. For the State as a whole, minor group 235 (Cotton Weaving in handlooms) has the largest number of establishments, there being 14,268 establishments under this minor group accounting for 14.51% of the total number of establishments in the State.

STATEMENT IV—2 (A)

Industries Arranged in Descending Order of Number of Establishments, 1961.

Mysore State—Total

Sl. No.	Minor groups	No. of Units	Percentage to Total
All Minor groups		98,349	100.00
1. 235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	14,268	14.51
2. 273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	11,301	11.49
3. 220	Manufacture of bidi	9,907	10.07
4. 200	Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains.	6,878	6.99
5. 369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery	6,556	6.67
6. 393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	5,563	5.66
7. 045	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	5,173	5.26
8. 350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	4,049	4.12
9. 288	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	3,964	4.03
10. 388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	3,298	3.35
11. 255	Wool weaving in handloom	3,180	3.23
12. 311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	2,648	2.69
13. 289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products (not covered elsewhere)	2,607	2.69
14. 207	Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)	1,376	1.40
15. 234	Cotton weaving in power looms	1,254	1.28
16. 209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, kholi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge.	1,129	1.15
17. 399	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	1,089	1.11
18. 262	Spinning of silk other than in mills	816	0.83
19. 280	Sawing and planing of wood	770	0.78
20. 214	Production of aerated and mineral water	744	0.76
21. 302	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	686	0.70
22. 384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	672	0.68
23. 281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	503	0.51
24. 205	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	499	0.50
25. 340	Manufacture of structural clay products such as brick, tile	466	0.47
26. 230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	465	0.47
27. 392	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	450	0.45
28. 367	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	447	0.45
29. 335	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	414	0.42
30. 310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	360	0.36
31. 263	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	343	0.35
32. 218	Processing of coffee in curing works	315	0.32
33. 314	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	285	0.29
34. 264	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	285	0.29
35. 244	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, That mesta	284	0.29
36. 233	Cotton dyeing bleaching	271	0.28
37. 265	Printing of silk textile	247	0.25
38. 231	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	246	0.25
39. 365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	240	0.24
40. 274	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow-cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags.	228	0.23
41. 368	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	221	0.22

STATEMENT IV-2(A) (Concl'd.)

Industries Arranged in Descending Order of Number of Establishments, 1961.

Mysore State—Total

Sl. No.	Minor groups	No. of Units	Percentage to Total
		191	0.19
		177	0.17
		161	0.16
42. 342	Manufacture of lime		
43. 239	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine		
44. 284	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys artwares	145	0.14
45. 389	Manufacture of other transport equipments not covered elsewhere such as animal drawn and handdrawn vehicles.	143	0.14
46. 378	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	142	0.14
47. 223	Manufacture of hookah tobacco		
48. 202	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar cane or palm juice and production of candy	138	0.13
		132	0.13
		126	0.12
49. 301	Printing and publishing of books	119	0.11
50. 266	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	108	0.11
51. 336	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	81	0.08
52. 320	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	81	0.08
53. 343	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing		
54. 394	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	78	0.08
55. 282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows.	75	0.08
		75	0.08
56. 303	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry		
57. 331	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes		
58. 313	Manufacture of leather products (Except those Covered by minor groups 311 and 312) such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	71	0.07
		69	0.07
59. 339	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered elsewhere. (including inedible oils and fats)	67	0.07
		62	0.06
60. 236	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	56	0.06
61. 333	Manufacture of amunition, explosives and fire works	55	0.06
62. 370	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	54	0.06
63. 364	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	53	0.05
64. 300	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	52	0.05
65. 362	Manufacture of armaments	50	0.05
66. 224	Manufacture of snuff		
67. 315	Repair of all other leather products except footwear		

STATEMENT IV—2 (B)

Industries Arranged in Descending Order of Number of Establishments, 1961.

Mysore State—Rural

Sl. No.	Minor groups	No. of Units	Percentage to Total
		53,663	100.00
All Minor groups		6,368	11.87
		6,317	11.77
1. 220	Manufacture of bidi	5,174	9.64
2. 235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	4,858	9.05
3. 369	Manufacture of sundry hardware such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery		
4. 045	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk		

STATEMENT IV-2(B) (Concl'd.)

Industries arranged in Descending Order of Number of Establishments, 1961

Mysore State—Rural

Sl. No.	Minor groups	No. of Units	Percentage to Total
5. 200	Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	4,415	8.23
6. 273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	4,370	8.14
7. 350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	3,440	6.41
8. 288	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	3,037	5.66
9. 393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	2,871	5.35
10. 255	Wool weaving in handloom	2,733	5.09
11. 289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered elsewhere	1,947	3.63
12. 311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	1,628	3.03
13. 207	Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)	802	1.19
14. 388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	637	1.19
15. 262	Spinning of silk other than in mills	605	1.13
16. 280	Sawing and planing of wood	351	0.65
17. 340	Manufacture of structural clay products such as brick, tile	322	0.60
18. 310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	271	0.51
19. 214	Production of aerated and mineral water	248	0.46
20. 244	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	232	0.43
21. 230	Cotton, ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	225	0.41
22. 209	Production of other food products, such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge.	225	0.41
23. 281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	179	0.33
24. 314	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	169	0.31
25. 399	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	165	0.31
26. 342	Manufacture of lime	139	0.26
27. 202	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar cane or palm juice and production of candy	127	0.24
28. 239	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	125	0.23
29. 264	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	121	0.23
30. 231	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	114	0.21
31. 367	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	99	0.18
32. 234	Cotton weaving in power looms	98	0.18
33. 233	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	95	0.18
34. 218	Processing of coffee in curing works	73	0.13
35. 343	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	68	0.13
36. 205	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	57	0.10
37. 365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	54	0.10
38. 389	Manufacture of other transport equipments not covered elsewhere such as animal drawn and handdrawn vehicles	54	0.10
39. 236	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	54	0.10
40. 313	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by minor Groups No. 311, 312) such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles.	53	0.10

STATEMENT IV-2 (C)

Industries arranged in Descending Order of Number of Establishments, 1961

Mysore State—Urban

Sl. No.	Minor groups	No. of Units	Percentage to Total
		44,686	100.00
	All Minor groups	7,951	17.79
1. 235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	6,931	15.31
2. 273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	3,539	7.92
3. 220	Manufacture of bidi	2,692	6.02
4. 393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	2,661	5.95
5. 388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	2,463	5.51
6. 200	Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	1,382	3.09
7. 369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery	1,156	2.59
8. 234	Cotton weaving in power looms	1,020	2.28
9. 311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	927	2.07
10. 288	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	924	2.07
11. 399	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group		
12. 209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	904	2.02
13. 302	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	686	1.54
14. 384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	672	1.50
15. 289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products (not covered elsewhere.)	660	1.48
16. 350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	609	1.36
17. 207	Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)	574	1.28
18. 214	Production of aerated and mineral water	496	1.11
19. 255	Wool weaving in handloom	047	1.00
20. 205	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	442	0.99
21. 392	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	430	0.96
22. 280	Sawing and planing of wood	419	0.94
23. 335	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	382	0.85
24. 367	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	348	0.78
25. 263	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	330	0.74
26. 281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	324	0.73
27. 045	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	315	0.70
28. 265	Printing of silk textile	243	0.54
29. 218	Processing of coffee in curing works	242	0.54
30. 230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	240	0.54
31. 274	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags	224	0.50
32. 263	Weaving of silk textiles by powerloom	211	0.47
33. 368	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	201	0.45
34. 365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	186	0.42
35. 233	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	176	0.39

STATEMENT IV-2(C) (Concl'd.)

Industries arranged in Descending Order of Number of Establishments, 1961

Mysore State—Urban

Sl. No.	Minor groups	No. of Units	Percentage to Total
36.	264 Weaving of silk textile by handloom	164	0.37
37.	340 Manufacture of structural clay products such as brick, tile	144	0.32
38.	284 Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys artwares	142	0.32
39.	378 Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	141	0.32
40.	231 Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	132	0.29
41.	301 Printing and publishing of books	124	0.28
42.	223 Manufacture of hookah tobacco	124	0.28
43.	266 Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	123	0.28
44.	314 Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	116	0.26
45.	320 Manufacture of tyres and tubes	107	0.24
46.	336 Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	104	0.23
47.	310 Currying tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	89	0.20
48.	389 Manufacture of other transport equipments not covered elsewhere such as animal drawn and handdrawn vehicles	88	0.20
49.	394 Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	74	0.16
50.	303 All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	73	0.16
51.	331 Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	67	0.15
52.	339 Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products (not covered elsewhere) including inedible oils and fats)	67	0.15
53.	364 Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	55	0.12
54.	370 Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	54	0.12
55.	239 Manufacture of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	52	0.11
56.	244 Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta.	52	0.11
57.	342 Manufacture of lime	52	0.11
58.	300 Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	51	0.11

17. The next important industry from the point of view of number of establishments is that coming under minor group 273 (making of textile garments including rain coats and headgear) the number of establishments under this minor group being 11,301. Minor groups 220 (Manufacture of Bidi), 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardware such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery), 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals) and 045 (rearing of silk worms and production of cocoon and raw silk) have each of them got more than 5,000 establishments in the State. The number of establishments in the minor group 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardware such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery) includes the establishments of the Village Blacksmiths. Each of the minor groups 350 (Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery, 288 Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products), 388 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles), 255 (Wool weaving in handlooms), 311 (Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear), 289 (Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered elsewhere), 207 [Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)], 234 (Cotton weaving in power looms), 209 (Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, kholi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge) and 399 (Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group) accounts for more than 1,000 establishments in the State. Here again, minor group 289 (Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered elsewhere) includes all village carpenters and the minor group 399 (Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group) is a residuary category. If rural areas alone are considered, minor group 220 (Manufacture of bidi) has the largest number of establishments accounting for 6,368 out of 53,663 and minor group 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) with 6,317 establishments is a close second. Minor groups 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardware such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery), 045 (Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk), 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling, dehusking and pro-

cessing of crops and foodgrains), 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear), 350 (Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery), 288 (Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products), 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals) and 255 (Wool weaving in handloom) account for more than 5% of the total number of establishments in rural areas. However, if urban areas are considered separately, minor group 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) gets back its first place with 7,951 establishments out of 44,686 and minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) gets the second place. Beedi manufacture gets only the third place in urban areas and the number of establishments in minor group 220 (Manufacture of Bidi) is less than half the number of establishments under minor group 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) and a little over half the number of establishments under minor group 273 (making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear). Minor groups including raincoats and headgear), 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals), 288 (Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products) and 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) are the only other minor groups which account for more than 5% of the industrial establishments found in urban areas.

18. The contribution made by any industry to the economic well being of the country cannot be assessed merely on the basis of the number of establishments. The employment afforded by the industry concerned is one of the important aspects to be considered. Actually any discussion of the role of the industry in the economy of the country based solely either on number of establishments or on the number of employees is bound to be incomplete.

19. Statements IV—3(A), 3(B) and 3(C) show the industries according to the minor groups of the I.S.I.C. arranged in the descending order of the number of persons employed. Statement IV 3(A) furnishes information for the whole State while IV-3(B) and 3(C) furnish information separately for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT IV—3 (A)

Industries Arranged in Descending Order of Persons Employed, 1961

Mysore State—Total

Sl. No.	Minor groups	No. of persons	Percentage to Total
All Minor groups		420,743	100.00
1. 235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	49,131	11.67
2. 220	Manufacture of bidi	35,857	8.53
3. 273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	23,997	5.70
4. 200	Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	20,351	4.84
5. 369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery	18,403	4.37
6. 234	Cotton weaving in power looms	16,777	3.99
7. 045	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	15,392	3.66
8. 393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	12,469	2.96
9. 350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	10,674	2.54
10. 288	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	10,223	2.43
11. 387	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines	10,217	2.43
12. 255	Wool weaving in handloom	9,516	2.26
13. 399	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	8,370	1.99
14. 340	Manufacture of structural clay products such as brick, tile	8,344	1.98
15. 388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	7,520	1.79
16. 207	Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)	6,837	1.62
17. 289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products (not covered elsewhere)	6,781	1.61
18. 209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, kholi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	6,620	1.57
19. 230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	6,483	1.54
20. 290	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	6,250	1.49
21. 232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	6,222	1.48
22. 384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	6,063	1.44
23. 311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	5,991	1.42
24. 102	Mining of gold and silver ores	5,794	1.38
25. 262	Spinning of silk other than in mills	5,488	1.30
26. 360	Manufacture of iron and steel including, smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	5,136	1.22
27. 201	Production of sugar and syrup from sugar cane in mills	4,894	1.16
28. 380	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	4,752	1.13
29. 335	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	4,571	1.09
30. 341	Manufacture of cement and cement products.	4,542	1.08
31. 280	Sawing and Planing of wood	4,289	1.02
32. 302	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	3,912	0.93
33. 223	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	3,637	0.86
34. 263	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	3,137	0.75
35. 377	Manufacture of all kinds of battery	3,108	0.74
36. 260	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	2,520	0.60
37. 271	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	2,436	0.58
38. 218	Processing of coffee in curing works	2,303	0.55
39. 281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	2,191	0.52
40. 372	Manufacture of machine tools	2,178	0.52
41. 222	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	2,023	0.48
42. 205	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	1,861	0.44
43. 233	Cotton, dyeing, bleaching	1,842	0.44
44. 214	Production of aerated and mineral water	1,829	0.43

STATEMENT IV—3 (A) (Concl.)

Industries Arranged in Descending Order of Persons Employed, 1961

Mysore State—Total

Sl. No.	Minor groups	No. of persons	Percentage to Total
45. 231	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	1,765	0.42
46. 320	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	1,513	0.36
47. 266	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	1,425	0.34
48. 336	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	1,406	0.33
49. 367	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	1,338	0.32
50. 264	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	1,276	0.30
51. 378	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	1,223	0.29
52. 310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparations of finished leather	1,164	0.28
53. 274	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags	1,086	0.26

STATEMENT IV—3 (B)

Industries Arranged in Descending Order of Persons Employed, 1961

Mysore State—Rural

Sl. No.	Minor groups	No. of persons	Percentage to Total
All Minor groups		155,668	100.00
1. 235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	21,371	13.73
2. 220	Manufacture of bidi	18,126	11.64
3. 045	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	13,747	8.83
4. 200	Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	12,133	7.79
5. 369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery	12,133	7.79
6. 350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	8,771	5.63
7. 255	Wool weaving in handloom	8,145	5.23
8. 273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	7,338	4.71
9. 288	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	7,170	4.60
10. 393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	5,307	3.41
11. 289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products (not covered elsewhere)	4,091	2.63
12. 262	Spinning of silk other than in mills	3,441	2.21
13. 311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	3,209	2.06
14. 207	Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)	2,340	1.50
15. 201	Production of sugar and syrup from Sugar cane in mills	2,150	1.38
16. 340	Manufacture of structural clay products such as brick, tile	2,063	1.33
17. 102	Mining of gold and silver ores	2,000	1.28
18. 341	Manufacture of cement and cement products	1,890	1.21
19. 230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	1,237	0.79
20. 280	Sawing and planning of wood	1,209	0.78
21. 388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	1,124	0.72
22. 234	Cotton weaving in power looms	1,025	0.66
23. 218	Processing of coffee in curing works	822	0.53
24. 310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	765	0.49

STATEMENT IV—3 (B) (Concl'd.)

Industries arranged in Descending Order of Persons Employed, 1961

Mysore State—Rural

Sl. No.	Minor groups	No. of persons	Percentage to Total
25. 231	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	732	0.47
26. 209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge.		
27. 233	Cotton dyeing, bleaching		
28. 264	Weaving of silk textile by handloom		
29. 399	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	573	0.37
30. 281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	527	0.34
31. 214	Production of aerated and mineral water	505	0.32
32. 367	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	504	0.32
33. 384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	250	0.16
34. 205	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	309	0.20
35. 232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	224	0.14
36. 223	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	214	0.14
37. 336	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	138	0.09
38. 335	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap.	137	0.09
39. 263	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	122	0.08
40. 378	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	106	0.07
41. 266	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	104	0.07
42. 302	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry.	60	0.04
43. 372	Manufacture of machine tools	35	0.02
44. 271	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	35	0.02
45. 380	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	34	0.02
46. 222	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	34	0.02
47. 320	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	23	0.01
48. 274	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases bedding materials, mattress, textile bags.	15	0.01
		7	0.004

STATEMENT IV—3 (C)

Industries arranged in Descending Order of Number of Persons Employed, 1961

Mysore State—Urban

Sl. No.	Minor groups	No. of persons	Percentage to Total
All Minor groups		265,075	100.00
1. 235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	27,810	10.49
2. 220	Manufacture of bidi	17,731	6.69
3. 273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	16,653	6.28
4. 234	Cotton weaving in power looms	15,752	5.94
5. 387	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines	10,217	3.85
6. 200	Production of rice, ata, flour, etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	8,218	3.10

STATEMENT IV—3 (C) (Concl'd.)

Industries Arranged in Descending Order of Number of Persons Employed, 1961

Mysore State—Urban

Sl. No.	Minor groups	No. of persons	Percentage to Total
7. 399	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	7,843	2.96
8. 393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	7,162	2.70
9. 388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	6,396	2.41
10. 340	Manufacture of structural clay products such as brick, tile	6,281	2.37
11. 369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery	6,270	2.37
12. 290	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	6,250	2.36
13. 232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	6,008	2.27
14. 209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	5,903	2.23
15. 384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	5,754	2.17
16. 230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	5,246	1.98
17. 360	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	5,137	1.94
18. 380	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	4,718	1.78
19. 207	Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)	4,497	1.70
20. 335	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	4,449	1.68
21. 302	All other types of printing, including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	3,877	1.46
22. 102	Mining of gold and silver ores	3,794	1.43
23. 223	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	3,499	1.32
24. 377	Manufacture of all kinds of battery	3,108	1.17
25. 280	Sawing and planing of wood	3,080	1.16
26. 288	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	3,053	1.15
27. 263	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	3,031	1.14
28. 311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	2,782	1.05
29. 201	Production of sugar and syrup from sugar cane in mills	2,144	1.04
30. 289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered elsewhere	1,690	1.01
31. 341	Manufacture of cement and cement products	2,652	1.00
32. 260	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mills	2,120	0.95
33. 271	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	2,113	0.91
34. 372	Manufacture of machine tools	2,107	0.81
35. 262	Spinning of silk other than in mills	2,000	0.77
36. 222	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	1,903	0.72
37. 350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	1,686	0.64
38. 281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	1,645	0.62
39. 045	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	1,637	0.62
40. 205	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	1,498	0.57
41. 320	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	1,481	0.56
42. 218	Processing of coffee and in curing works	1,371	0.52
43. 255	Wool weaving in handloom	1,365	0.51
44. 266	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	1,325	0.50
45. 214	Production of aerated and mineral water	1,164	0.44
46. 233	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	1,129	0.43
47. 378	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	1,088	0.41
48. 367	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can.		
49. 274	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding, materials, mattress, textile bags.	1,079	0.41
50. 231	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	1,033	0.39
51. 264	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	703	0.27
52. 310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	399	0.15

20. For the State as a whole industries coming under 53 minor groups afford employment to more than 1,000 persons each. The largest number of persons employed in any industry will be found in minor group 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) which has 49,131 persons or nearly 12% of the total number of workers in all industries. Minor group 220 (Manufacture of bidi) is the next in order of importance from the point of view of employment, the number of workers being 35,857. Minor groups 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) and 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling, dehussing and processing of crops and foodgrains) afford employment to more than 20,000 persons each. Minor groups 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery), 234 (Cotton weaving in power looms), 045 (Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk), 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals), 350 (Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery), 288 (Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products) and 387 (Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines) afford employment to more than 10,000 persons each in the State. Even if rural and urban areas are considered separately, minor groups 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) and 220 (Manufacture of Bidi) employ the largest and the second largest number of persons. The third place on the basis of employment goes to minor group 045 (Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk) in rural areas while in urban areas it goes to minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear). Minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehussing and processing of crops and foodgrains), 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery), 350 (Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery) and 255 (Wool weaving in handloom) account for more than 5 per cent of the total number of workers in industry in rural areas while minor groups 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) and 234 (Cotton weaving in power looms) account for more than

5% of the total number of workers in the urban areas.

21. Only minor groups accounting for at least 50 establishments in the State are mentioned in Statement IV-2(A), 2(B) and 2(C) and only minor groups according employment to at least 1,000 persons in the State as a whole are mentioned individually in Statement IV 3(A), 3 (B) and 3(C). If the number of establishments were the sole criterion, the establishments coming under the following groups which number less than 50 in the State but afford employment to more than thousand persons each would have escaped mention:

Minor groups	No. of Units	No. of persons employed
102—Mining of gold and silver ores	15	5,794
201—Production of sugar and syrup from sugar cane in mills	7	4,894
222—Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	4	2,023
232—Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	9	6,222
260—Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	20	2,520
271—Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	40	2,436
90—Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	4	6,250
341—Manufacture of cement and cement products	28	4,542
360—Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	1	5,136
372—Manufacture of machine tools	44	2,178
377—Manufacture of all kinds of battery	16	3,108
380—Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	39	4,752
387—Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines	8	10,217

Territorial distribution of Industrial Establishments in the State and of Workers in such Establishments.

22. Statement IV-4(A) shows the distribution of the industrial establishments in the State among the several districts and gives an idea of the share of each district in the number of industrial establishments in the State as a whole. The figures

are also given separately for urban and rural areas of the district. The share of the district in the total population of the State is also given to enable comparison of the contribution of the district to the industrial activity of the State with its contribution to the total population.

STATEMENT IV—4 (A)
Statement showing the Number of Establishments in Different Districts.

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Proportion	Actual	Proportion	Actual	Proportion	Actual
	1,000	98,349	1,000	53,663	1,000	44,686
MYSORE STATE						
Bangalore	117	11,541	31	1,679	221	9,862
Belgaum	113	11,128	119	6,408	106	4,720
Bellary	10	967	10	516	10	451
Bidar	11	1,063	6	319	17	744
Bijapur	89	8,769	80	4,318	100	4,451
Chikmagalur	11	1,034	10	540	11	494
Chitradurga	41	4,002	49	2,661	30	1,341
Coorg	8	791	8	407	8	384
Dharwar	83	8,170	65	3,490	105	4,680
Gulbarga	14	1,362	19	1,035	7	327
Hassan	16	1,531	13	679	19	852
Kolar	26	2,592	22	1,164	32	1,428
Mandya	12	1,225	15	793	10	432
Mysore	120	11,808	134	7,197	103	4,611
North Kanara	23	2,225	26	1,395	18	830
Raichur	24	2,371	33	1,763	14	608
Shimoga	23	2,272	13	710	35	1,562
South Kanara	145	14,250	174	9,323	110	4,927
Tumkur	114	11,248	173	9,266	44	1,982

23. Statement IV-4(B) is similar to IV-4(A) but the workers in industry are here distributed among the districts, the actual numbers and the pro-

portional contribution of each district of the State being given separately for Rural and Urban areas and also for the rural and urban areas combined.

STATEMENT IV—4 (B)
Statement showing Number of Employees in Industrial Establishments

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Proportion	Actual	Proportion	Actual	Proportion	Actual
	1,000	420,743	1,000	155,668	1,000	265,075
MYSORE STATE						
Bangalore	207	87,127	37	5,710	307	81,417
Belgaum	98	41,262	100	15,506	97	25,756
Bellary	10	4,177	9	1,412	10	2,765
Bidar	9	3,682	10	1,506	8	2,176
Bijapur	63	26,432	73	11,397	57	15,035
Chikmagalur	9	3,669	14	2,205	6	1,464

STATEMENT IV—4 (B) (Concl'd.)

Statement showing Number of Employees in Industrial Establishments

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Proportion	Actual	Proportion	Actual	Proportion	Actual
Chitradurga	45	18,952	49	7,625	43	11,327
Coorg	5	2,165	5	850	5	1,315
Dharwar	76	31,933	61	9,503	85	22,430
Gulbarga	18	7,547	34	5,331	8	2,216
Hassan	13	5,457	13	2,048	13	3,409
Kolar	34	14,111	21	3,189	41	10,922
Mandya	19	8,100	28	4,370	14	3,730
Mysore	108	45,360	136	21,166	91	24,194
North Kanara	21	8,869	28	4,308	17	4,561
Raichur	23	9,853	44	6,868	11	2,985
Shimoga	47	19,729	13	2,086	67	17,643
South Kanara	121	51,093	170	26,443	93	24,650
Tumkur	74	31,225	155	24,145	27	7,080

24. Statement IV-4(C) shows the distribution of 1,000 industrial establishments in the State and in each district among the rural and urban areas and Statement IV-4(D) shows the distribution of

1,000 workers in industrial establishments in the State and in each district among the rural and urban areas of such districts.

STATEMENT IV—4 (C)

Distribution of 1,000 industrial establishments between Rural and Urban areas in each district.

State/District	Rural	Urban
MYSORE STATE	546	454
Bangalore	145	855
Belgaum	576	424
Bellary	534	466
Bidar	300	700
Bijapur	492	508
Chikmagalur	522	478
Chitradurga	665	335
Coorg	515	485
Dharwar	427	573
Gulbarga	760	240
Hassan	444	556
Kolar	49	551
Mandya	647	353
Mysore	610	390
North Kanara	627	373
Raichur	743	257
Shimoga	313	687
South Kanara	654	346
Tumkur	824	176

STATEMENT IV—4(D)

Distribution of 1,000 employed into Rural & Urban in each district

State/District	Rural	Urban
MYSORE STATE	370	630
Bangalore	66	934
Belgaum	376	624
Bellary	338	662
Bidar	409	591
Bijapur	433	567
Chikmagalur	601	399
Chitradurga	402	598
Coorg	393	607
Dharwar	298	702
Gulbarga	706	294
Hassan	375	625
Kolar	226	774
Mandya	540	460
Mysore	467	533
North Kanara	486	514
Raichur	697	303
Shimoga	106	894
South Kanara	518	482
Tumkur	773	227

BANGALORE DISTRICT

25. Bangalore District has a total of 11,541 industrial establishments, 9,862 of these being in urban areas and 1,679 in the rural areas. The rural areas have only 145 out of every 1,000 industrial establishments in the district, the remaining 855 being located in urban areas. The district's contribution to the industrial activity of the State is 117 institutions per thousand while the contribution of the district to the population of the State is 106 per thousand. The industries in Bangalore District provide employment to 87,127 persons, 81,417 in urban areas and only 5,710 in rural areas. 66 out of every thousand workers in industry are found in rural areas and the remaining 934 in urban areas. The average employment per unit is more than 8 in the urban areas and less than 4 in the rural areas. 3,100 establishments in urban areas and 228 establishments in rural areas use power. The proportion of establishments using power would be only about 12½% in the case of rural areas and 30% in the urban areas. Electricity is the chief source of power in this district, accounting for as many as 212 out of 228 power driven industries in rural areas and 2,975 out of 3,100 power driven industries in urban areas.

26. In the rural areas industries coming under minor groups 045 (Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk), 235 (cotton weaving in handlooms), 262 (Spinning of silk other than in mills), 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) and 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery) have each of them more than 10% of the total number of establishments in the district. In the urban areas, industries coming under minor groups 234 (Cotton weaving in powerlooms) and 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) have got more than 10% of the total number of industrial establishments. Minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) accounts for 184 out of every 1,000 establishments in the urban areas of the district.

BELGAUM DISTRICT:

27. Belgaum District has got 11,128 industrial establishments giving it 113 out of every thousand industrial establishments in the State as

against its contribution of 84 per thousand population in the State. 6,408 or 576 out of every 1,000 establishments in the district are found in the rural areas and 4,720 or 424 out of every 1,000 are found in the urban areas.

28. The industries of Belgaum District provide employment to a total of 41,262 persons giving the district a share of 98 persons out of every 1,000 persons engaged in industrial activity in the State. 25,756 (624 out of every 1,000) industrial workers are found in the urban areas and 15,506 (376 out of every 1,000) in the rural areas. The average employment per establishment is only about 3.7 persons, the averages for rural and urban areas separately being 2.4 and 5.4 respectively. Of the 4,720 establishments in urban areas, 590 or a little over 12% use power while in the rural areas 603 out of 6,408 or just a little less than 10% use power. Electricity is the chief source of power in urban areas, 379 out of the 590 power driven units being run by electricity. Liquid fuel is the important source of power in rural areas, accounting for as many as 514 out of 603 units run by power. Liquid fuel is the ultimate source of power even for urban areas as the electricity comes from diesel generators and not from a hydel grid. Industries coming under the minor groups 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms), 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear), 289 (Manufacture of other wood and allied products), 350 (Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery) and 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery) each account for more than 10% of the number of establishments in rural areas while minor groups 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) and 273 (Manufacture of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) are the only minor groups having more than 10% of the establishments in the urban areas.

BELLARY DISTRICT:

29. Bellary District has got 967 establishments making its share only 10 out of every 1,000 establishments in the State though it contributes 39 out of every 1,000 population in the State. 451 of these establishments are found in the urban areas of the district and 516 in the rural areas. The urban and rural areas have 466 and 534 respectively per thousand establishments in the district.

30. Even in respect of the number of workers in industry, Bellary gets only ten out of every thousand in the State, the district having only 4,177 workers in industries. 1,412 (338 out of 1,000) of these workers are in rural areas and 2,765 (662 out of 1,000) of the workers are in urban areas. The average employment per unit is 4.3 for the district as a whole. For urban areas it is 6.1 while for rural areas it is only a little less than 3. In this district, the proportion of establishments run by power is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. 203 establishments out of 516 in rural areas use power while only 140 establishments out of 451 in urban areas use power. Electricity is the chief source of power in urban areas, accounting for 126 out of 140 units run by power. Liquid fuel is the chief source in rural areas and accounts for 115 out of 203 units run by power. Electricity is a close second in rural areas, with 80 units run by electricity. The smaller units in this district are mostly attending to the processing of agricultural produce such as ginning of cotton, grinding of grains. Before electric supply from hydro electric grid became available, liquid fuel was the source of power in rural as well as in urban areas. The balance of advantage then was in favour of starting industries using liquid fuel, in the rural areas, so that they could be closer to the centres of production. This would account for there being more power driven units in rural areas.

31. Industries coming under minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) and 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardware such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery) each account for more than 10% of the establishments in rural areas while minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 273 (Making of garments including raincoats and headgear) and 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals) have each got more than 10% of the establishments in the urban areas.

BIDAR DISTRICT:

32. Bidar District has got only 1,063 industrial establishments and its share will be only 11 out of thousand establishments in the State

though its contribution to the population of the State is 28 per 1,000. 319 establishments (or 300 out of a thousand of the establishments in the district) are in rural areas and 744 (or 700 out of 1,000) are in the urban areas. The industrial establishments in this district employ 3,682 persons or 9 persons out of every 1,000 persons employed in industries for the State as a whole. Of these industrial workers, 1,506 (409 out of 1,000) are found in rural areas and 2,176 (591 per thousand) in the urban areas. The average number of person employed per establishment in the district is 3.46, the average per unit being higher in the rural areas where each unit provides employment to 4.7 persons while the units in the urban areas provide employment to 3 persons per unit.

33. 109 out of 319 units in the rural areas use power while only 91 out of 744 units in the urban areas use power. Solid fuel (coal wood and bagasse) is the chief source of power in urban areas, as many as 45 out of 91 units using power coming under this group. The inclusion of establishments manufacturing Bidriware, among those using power, has increased the number in this group. Liquid fuel is the chief source of power in rural areas and in urban areas it comes after solid fuel.

34. Minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), and 289 (Manufacture of other wood and allied products) are the only two minor groups having at least 10% of the industrial establishments in the district in the rural areas while in the urban areas only minor group 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) is the only minor group which has got more than 10% of the establishments.

35. Handloom Weaving is the predominant industrial activity in the urban areas, as many as 520 industrial establishments out of every 1,000 coming under the Minor Group 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) and this would account for the lower average of workers per unit and the lower proportion of establishments using power in the urban areas, in comparison to rural areas.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT

36. Bijapur District which has 8,769 industrial establishments accounts for 89 out of every 1,000 industrial establishments in the State. Of these 8,769 units 4,318 (or 492 per 1,000) are found in

rural areas and 4,451 units (508 per 1,000) are in urban areas. The number of persons employed by all the industrial establishments in this district is 26,432 out of whom 11,397 (or 431 workers per every 1,000 workers in the district) are found in rural areas, while the remaining 15,035 workers (or 569 workers per 1,000 workers in the district) are found in urban areas. This district contributes 63 persons out of every thousand industrial workers in the State. The average number of persons employed by an industrial unit is about 3 persons for the district as a whole while the rural units provide an average employment for 2.6 persons and the urban units employ an average of 3.4 persons. This district which contributes 70 persons out of 1,000 population of the State gets 89 out of every 1,000 industrial establishments in the State but only 63 out of every 1,000 industrial workers in the State.

37. In the rural areas of the district, 632 out of 4,318 industrial establishments use power while in urban areas the number of units using power is only 247 out of the total of 4,451 industrial establishments. Handloom weaving accounts for the bulk of the establishments in both rural and urban areas. Most of the rural units using power come under minor group 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains). These generally grind grains for the local villagers. They have been established in rural areas nearer the villagers who would like to use them. Minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) and 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) are the only three minor groups in rural areas having at least 10% of the rural industrial establishments in the district, while in urban areas minor group 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) is the only group having more than 10% of the number of industrial establishments of the urban areas of the district.

CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT:

38. The number of industrial establishments in Chikmagalur district is 1,034 out of which 540 (or 522 units per 1,000) are found in the rural areas and 494 (or 478 units per 1,000) are in urban areas. Though this district accounts for 25 out

of every 1,000 persons in the population of the State, it contributes only 11 industrial establishments to every 1,000 establishments in the State. The number of workers in all the industrial establishments in the district is 3,669 out of whom 2,205 persons (or 601 persons per 1,000) are working in the industries conducted in the rural areas and the remaining 1,464 (or 399 persons per 1,000) work in the establishments found in the urban areas. The average number of employees per industrial unit for the district as a whole is 3.5 persons. The rural and urban units employ respectively 4.1 and 3.0 persons on an average. The workers in industry in this district constitute only 9 out of every 1,000 workers in industry in the State.

39. The number of industrial establishments using power in rural areas is 152 out of 540 establishments while 127 units out of 494 units in urban areas use power. Electricity is the chief source of power for industries in this district and accounts for 108 establishments in rural areas and 123 in urban areas. Liquid fuel comes next after electricity in rural areas. This district gets hydel power from Mahatma Gandhi Hydro Electric Project. Among the industries in rural areas the minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 218 (Processing of coffee in curing works), 288 (Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products) and 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardware such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery) as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery) each contribute at least 10% of the total number of units while in the urban areas the minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) 388 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles) and 393 (Manufacture of jewellery silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals) have 10% or more of the industrial establishments.

40. In this context it is significant that the rural areas of the district have mostly industrial units represented by minor groups 200, (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 218 (Processing of Coffee in curing works) and 288 (Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane,

leaves and other allied products) which relate to the processing of the produce of the district. As the district has rich paddy fields, the industries represented by minor group 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) are in large numbers. Minor group 218 (Processing of coffee in curing works) is another important industry in the district and this is backed by the large area under coffee plantation. This district being in a Malnad area has rich forests and the timber, bamboo, cane etc., produced there provide raw material to the industries represented by minor group 288 (Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products).

CHITRADURGA DISTRICT:

41. The total number of industrial establishments in Chitradurga District is 4,002. Out of these, 2,661 (or 665 per 1,000) units are in rural areas and the remaining 1,341 (or 335 per 1,000) units are in urban areas. The contribution of this district per 1,000 industrial establishments of the State is 41 while the district accounts for 47 persons out of every 1,000 in the State. The number of persons employed in all the industries of the districts is 18,952. Of these, the industries of the rural areas of the district employ 7,625 persons (or 402 workers per 1,000 workers of the district) and the industries in urban areas employ 11,327 (or 598 persons per 1,000 industrial workers in the district) persons. Out of every 1,000 industrial workers in the State, 45 are found in this district. The average employment provided per unit in the district is 4.7 persons. The rural and urban industries have an average of 2.9 and 8.4 persons per unit respectively.

42. 161 establishments out of 2,661 in rural areas and 207 establishments out of 1,341 in urban areas use power. Electricity is the chief source of power in urban as well as rural areas, accounting for 195 establishments in urban areas and 103 establishments in rural areas. Liquid fuel is next in importance in rural areas. This district has a substantial proportion of establishments carrying on traditional industry coming under minor groups 255 (Wool weaving in handloom) and 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms). The cotton textile industries in mills in and around Davanagere are of comparatively recent origin. Only the minor

groups 255 (Wool weaving in handlooms), 311 (Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear) and 350 (Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery) each contribute 10% or more to the total number of industrial establishments in the rural areas of the district and in the urban areas minor groups 209 (Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge), 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) and 288 (Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products) have each at least 10% of the industrial establishments.

COORG DISTRICT:

43. Coorg District has in all 791 industrial establishments, 407 establishments (or 515 per 1,000) being found in rural areas and 384 (or 485 per 1,000) in urban areas. Though the district has contributed 14 persons out of every 1,000 of the State's population, the number of industrial establishments in this district per 1,000 of State's units is only 8. This is mainly due to the district having large coffee plantations which have provided steady employment not only to the local population but also to a substantial number of immigrants. Any person desiring to start an industry would find that he will have to rely on immigrant labour and thus only industries for which raw materials are available locally are found in this district. The contribution of the district to the State's industrial man power is even lower than its contribution to the number of industrial units, in that only five out of every 1,000 industrial workers of the State are found in Coorg District as against its contribution of 8 units to every 1,000 industrial institutions of the State. Out of 2,165 workers in industries, 850 (or 393 per 1,000) are in rural areas and 1,315 (or 607 per 1,000) are in urban areas. The average number of persons employed by each unit for the district as a whole is 2.7 while the average is 2.1 persons for the industries in rural areas and 3.4 persons in urban areas. Only 52 units out of 407 units in rural areas and 89 units out of 384 in urban areas employ power for running their respective industries. Electricity is used by more than 50% of the establishments run with power in rural as well as in urban areas. This district having thick forests where fuel is

available easily, solid fuel comes next after electricity in providing the motive force for industry.

44. The industries represented by minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear), 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery) and 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals) each claim a share of more than 10% of the total number of industrial units in rural areas, while in urban areas the industrial activities covered by minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) and 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals) have each a share exceeding 10% of the number of urban industries. Even though coffee is the most important produce of this district, there are no large scale curing works for coffee in this district. The curing works at Mangalore handle most of the coffee from this district on account of the long association which the planters have had with Mangalore as a port of export for coffee.

DHARWAR DISTRICT:

45. Dharwar district makes an equal contribution (83 per 1,000) both to the population and the number of industrial establishments of the State. But it cannot take the same credit in regard to its contribution to the State's working force in industries, as only 76 per 1,000 industrial workers of the State are in Dharwar District. Though the number of industrial establishments in urban areas (4,680 units or 57.2%) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times those in rural areas (3,490 units or 42.7%), the industries in urban areas employ more than twice the number of workers engaged in industries in rural areas. Out of 31,933 workers in the district, 9,503 (or 298 per 1,000) are employed by units in rural areas and as many as 22,430 (or 702 per 1,000) are employed by industries carried on in urban areas. The average number of persons employed per unit in urban areas is 4.9 while the average works out to only 2.7 persons per unit in rural areas. The average per unit for the district as a whole is 3.9. In the rural areas of the district 816 units out of 3,490 units (or 23.38%) use power and only 562 out of 4,680 urban units (or 12.03%) use power. As in

Bijapur District, the proportion of power driven establishments in rural areas exceeds that in urban areas and as in Bijapur District the units using power in rural areas are mostly in minor group 200 (Production of Rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains). Before electricity became available from the Jog grid, the larger villages were favoured for locating industries of this minor group as the units would be nearer the centres of production of the produce handled. 98% of the power driven units in rural areas depend on liquid fuel. With the supply of cheap electricity to this district from Jog grid, electricity has become popular in urban areas, and accounts for nearly 65% of the establishments in urban areas. Liquid fuel which had gained ground even in urban areas before hydel power became available, is still an important factor even in urban areas, with more than 30% of the establishments depending on liquid fuel even now.

46. The minor groups which have at least 10% of the number of industrial establishments in rural areas are, 200 (Production of Rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) and 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery) while in urban areas minor groups 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) and 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) contribute more than 10% to the total number of industries.

GULBARGA DISTRICT:

47. Out of 1,362 industrial establishments in Gulbarga District, 1,035 (or 760 per 1,000) are in rural areas and the remaining 327 (or 240 per 1,000) are found in urban areas. Out of every 1,000 industrial establishments in the State, Gulbarga District claims 14 establishments even though Gulbarga District has 59 out of every 1,000 in the State's population. Even in respect of the contribution of this district to the State's industrial working force, the district does not fare well, as the total number of 7,547 workers in this district (rural 5,331 and urban 2,216) employed in various industries account for only 18 out of every 1,000 of the State's industrial workers. The average size of employment of a unit in this district is 5.5 persons, the industries in rural and urban areas providing

employment on an average to 5.1 and 6.8 persons respectively. The number of industries using power in rural areas is 365 which forms about 35%, while in urban areas, 155 out of 327 or more than 50% of the industries use power.

48. Electricity and liquid fuel are almost equally used in rural as well as in urban areas. However, as all electricity used in this district comes from diesel generators, liquid fuel is the primary source of power for all units using power in this district.

49. The minor groups which contribute at least 10% of the number of establishments in the rural areas are, 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 235 (Cotton weaving in handloom) and 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery) while in urban areas minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) and 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) contribute at least 10% of the number of industrial establishments. This district like Bijapur and Dharwar Districts has a large number of handloom weaving establishments.

HASSAN DISTRICT:

50. Hassan district which has 1,531 industrial establishments (679 rural and 852 urban) has 16 establishments out of every 1,000 establishments in the State, although the proportion which the population of this district bears to the population of the State is as high as 38 per 1,000. Even in respect of the number of persons employed in the industrial units, the district contributes only 13 persons to every 1,000 industrial workers. The total number of workers in several industrial establishments of the district is 5,457 out of whom 2,048 (or 37.5%) workers are employed in establishments in rural areas while the remaining 3,409 (or 62.5%) are employed in industries run in urban areas. The average number of persons employed per unit is 3.6 for the district as a whole while the averages in rural and urban units are respectively 3 and 4 persons.

51. Out of 679 establishments in rural areas, 113 (or 16.6%) employ power and out of 852 establishments in urban areas, 180 (or 21.1%) units employ power. Electricity accounts for more than

90% of the units run with power in urban areas. 60% of the units in rural areas run with power use electricity and 35% use liquid fuel. Minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) and 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) occur in fairly substantial numbers in the rural as well as urban areas of the district and minor groups 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) and 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery) are significant only in rural areas.

KOLAR DISTRICT:

52. Kolar district has 2,592 industrial establishments including the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking which is spread over 13 census houses. Out of these industrial units, 1,164 are situated in rural areas while 1,428 are in urban areas. The district has 26 industrial establishments out of every 1,000 establishments in the State although the contribution of the district to the State's population is 55 per 1,000. The total number of persons employed in several industrial establishments of the district is 14,111 giving this district a share of 34 per 1,000 in the industrial man-power of the State. 3,189 persons are employed by industrial establishments in rural areas and 10,922 persons in urban areas. Though the rural-urban proportion of the number of industrial establishments is 449 to 541, the proportion of the number of industrial workers is only 226 persons per 1,000 in rural areas and 774 persons per 1,000 in urban areas. This is again due to the heavy concentration of industrial workers in the Kolar Gold Mines Undertakings whose activities on the surface are spread over 13 census houses. The average employment per unit in rural areas is 2.7 persons and that in urban areas is 7.3 persons, the average for the district as a whole being 5.4 persons per unit.

53. Out of 1,164 industrial units in the rural areas of the district only 129 (or 11.1%) use power while 264 out of 1,428 units in urban areas use power. Electricity is the chief source of power in rural as well as urban areas. Solid fuel used for flue curing of Virginia Tobacco is the next important fuel.

54. The units under minor groups 045 (Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk), 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by

milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) and 350 (Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery) each account for more than 10% of the industrial establishments in the rural areas of the district and minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) is the only group which has at least 10% of the number of industries in urban areas. Silk worm rearing and reeling of silk represented by minor group 045 is a very important cottage industry in the district.

MANDYA DISTRICT:

55. The total number of industrial establishments in Mandya District is 1,225 (793 in rural areas and 432 in urban areas). This district contributes 12 industrial establishments to every 1,000 of the State and 19 out of every 1,000 workers in industry though the population of Mandya District bears a proportion of 38 per 1,000 to the State's population. Out of every 1,000 industrial establishments of the district 647 are found in rural areas and 353 in urban areas. The total number of persons employed in different industrial establishments of the district is 8,100 (4,370 rural and 3,730 urban) persons, giving an average employment of 6.6 persons (5.5 rural and 8.6 urban) per unit.

56. Out of 793 establishments in the rural areas, 229 use power and only 77 units out of 432 in urban areas use power. More than 60% of the establishments using power come under minor group 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour, etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) and as electricity is available as easily in the villages of this district as in towns, the industries in minor group 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) are spread over the rural areas. Electricity is almost the sole source of power in urban areas, and even in rural areas, it accounts for 70% of the units using power. Liquid fuel is used by 14% of the units using power in rural areas. The 'Other power' is "bullock power" used by oil ghanis and sugar cane crushers used for manufacture of 'gur'.

57. The industrial units in each of the minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and

foodgrains) and 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) from more than 10% of the total number of units in rural and urban areas. The rich paddy fields support the food processing industries such as rice mills etc. Handloom weaving is one of the important traditional occupations in the rural and urban areas of the district.

MYSORE DISTRICT:

58. In this district there are 11,808 industrial establishments, 7,197 being in rural areas and the remaining 4,611 in urban areas. Though the district has 71 out of every 1,000 of the State's population, it contributes 120 industrial units per 1,000 in the State. This district has 108 out of every 1,000 industrial workers of the State. The total number of persons employed in different industrial establishments in the district is 45,360 out of whom 21,166 persons are employed in industries in rural areas and the remaining 24,194 persons in urban areas. The average employment per unit in the district is 3.8 persons, the averages per unit in the rural and urban areas being 2.9 and 5.3 persons respectively.

59. Only 150 units out of 7,197 in rural areas and 528 out of 4,611 establishments in urban areas use power. This low percentage for rural areas is due to silk worm rearing and silk reeling establishments (using no power) accounting for nearly 60% of the rural establishments in the rural areas. The industries which account for 10% or more of the urban establishments in urban areas are minor groups 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) and 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) minor groups 045 (Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk) and 288 (Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products) each account for more than 10% of the industrial establishments in rural areas. Electricity is used by more than 90% of the establishments using power in urban areas, and even in rural areas 80% of the establishments run by power use electricity. Liquid fuel is the only other source of power in rural areas.

NORTH KANARA DISTRICT:

60. There are 2,225 industrial establishments—1,395 in rural areas and 830 in urban areas—in the district which gives this district a proportion of

23 establishments per 1,000 for the State as a whole. This district gets a fairly equitable share of industrial establishments and industrial workers of the State with reference to its population. The proportion of the population of this district per 1,000 of the State's population is 29 and the proportion of industrial workers in North Kanara per 1,000 industrial workers in the State is 21, while the district gets 23 industrial establishments out of every 1,000 in the State. There are 8,869 workers employed in the several industrial establishments in the district out of whom 4,308 persons are employed in the rural areas and the remaining 4,561 persons in the urban areas. The average employment per industrial unit for the district as a whole is 4 persons, the averages for rural areas only and urban areas only of the district being respectively 3.1 and 5.5 persons.

61. Only 83 of 1,395 industrial units in rural areas and 59 out of 830 units in urban areas of the district use power. Electricity and liquid fuel are the only two sources of power for industries in this district. While 52% of the establishments run with power in urban areas use electricity, only 16% of the establishments run with power in rural areas use electricity. Hydel power was supplied to the district from Jog only a few years back and this has attracted some large units to the Dandeli area. The main industrial activity over the rest of the district is confined to small units processing timber etc., from the forests of the district and the establishments of goldsmiths both of which are too small for use of power.

62. The industrial establishments which form at least 10% of the total number of industrial establishments in rural areas are represented by minor groups 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear), 288 (Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products), 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery) and 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals) while minor groups 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) and 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals) are the only two groups contributing more than 10% each to the total number of establishments in urban areas.

RAICHUR DISTRICT:

63. In Raichur District, the total number of establishments is 2,371 out of which 1,763 units are found in rural areas and 608 are located in urban areas of the district. Though the district's population bears a proportion of 47 per 1,000 of the State's population, the proportion of industrial establishments found in this district is only 24 per 1,000 establishments in the State. In the matter of the proportion of the workers in industrial establishments, the situation is still worse. The total number of industrial workers in this district (9,863 persons— 6,868 rural and 2,985 urban) constitute only 23 out of every 1,000 of the State's industrial population. The average number of persons employed by a unit in this district is 4.2, the averages in the rural and urban areas being 3.8 and 4.9 persons respectively.

64. Out of 1,763 establishments in rural areas only, 362 use some power or the other to run the industries while in urban areas 136 out of 608 establishments use power. Liquid fuel accounts for nearly 66% of the units using power in rural areas and 60% of the establishments using power in urban areas. Electricity accounts for about one third establishments both in rural and urban areas. As hydel power from the generators of the Tungabhadra Project becomes available, electricity will become more important as the motive power for industry.

65. Minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) and 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery) in rural areas and minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) and 209 (Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira kholi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge) in urban areas have each at least 10% of the total number of industrial establishments in the rural and urban areas respectively.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT:

66. Shimoga District has 2,272 industrial establishments, 710 of these being situated in rural areas and the remaining 1,562 establishments in

urban areas of the district. The industrial establishments in this district bear a proportion of 23 per 1,000 in the State, although the district contributes 43 persons to every 1,000 of the State's population and 47 industrial workers for every 1,000 of the State's industrial working force. The total number of industrial workers in the district is 19,729 out of whom 2,086 are in rural areas and the remaining 17,643 in urban areas. The bulk of the workers in urban areas have been employed by the Mysore Iron & Steel Works and the Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravati. The average employment per unit in rural areas is 2.9 persons and in the urban areas is 11.3 persons. The average employment size of the unit in the district as a whole is 8.7 persons.

67. 166 out of 710 units in rural areas use power while only 248 out of 1,562 units in urban areas use power. Almost all units using power in urban areas are run by electricity, which also accounts for 80% of the units using power even in the rural areas. Liquid fuel is used by the remaining 20% of the rural units using power. As has been explained already, the Mysore Iron & Steel Works and the Mysore Paper Mills in Bhadravati take away the lion's share of the industrial activity in the district and the low percentage of industries using power in urban areas in comparison with that of rural areas has no special significance. Each of the minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 350 (Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery) and 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery) has 10% or more of the industrial establishments of the rural areas of the district while each of the minor groups 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) and 388 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles) has at least 10% of the industries in urban areas. The preponderance of industries under minor group 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) in rural areas is quite natural as the district produces paddy in substantial quantities.

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT:

68. South Kanara District stands in a very favourable position in regard to industrial activity

in comparison with many other districts. This district has 14,250 industrial establishments— 9,323 in rural areas and the remaining 4,927 in urban areas. This district which has only 66 persons out of every 1,000 of the State's population has 145 industrial establishments out of every 1,000 units in the State. Even in regard to the employment in industrial activity, it contributes 121 persons to every 1,000 persons in the working force in the industrial field in the State. The total number of workers employed in the said 14,250 industries is 51,093 (26,443 in rural areas and 24,650 in urban areas). The average employment provided by an industrial establishment in the district as a whole is 3.6 persons, the establishments in the rural and urban areas of the district employing 2.8 and 5 persons respectively per unit.

69. 281 industrial units out of 9,323 in rural areas and 285 units out of 4,927 units in urban areas use power. 64% of the units in rural areas and 55% of the units in urban areas come under minor group 220 (Manufacture of bidi) and no power is used by these units. Electricity is used by more than 85% of the units using power in urban areas. In rural areas, 'other power'— mostly bullock power used for oil ghanies and sugar cane crushers for gur manufacture accounts for about 40% of the units using power. Next come liquid fuel (33-1/3%) and Electricity (23%). The industrial activity of this district is diversified and spread over all minor groups. Apart from beedi industry, no single minor group has more than 10% of the units in the district.

TUMKUR DISTRICT:

70. Tumkur District has 11,248 industrial establishments. 9,266 of them (or 824 per 1,000) are found in rural areas and the remaining 1,982 establishments (or 176 per 1,000) are found in urban areas of the district. This district also, like South Kanara District has an industrial bias in the sense that the contribution of the district to every 1,000 industrial establishments of the State is as much as 114 in comparison with its contribution of 58 per every 1,000 population of the State. Even regarding the number of workers employed in industries, as many as 74 per 1,000 in the State are found in this district. There are 31,225 workers in the various industrial units in the district, 24,145 of whom are in rural areas and 7,080 in urban

areas. The average employment per unit in the district as a whole is 2.8 persons while in rural and urban areas the averages are 2.6 and 3.6 persons respectively. 464 units out of 9,266 in rural areas and 210 units out of 1,982 in urban areas use power. Electricity is used by 95% of the units in urban areas and by a little less than 50% in rural areas. 'Other power'—bullock power used for oil ghanies, accounts for 212 out of 464 units run by power in rural areas. The low percentage of establishments using power is due to there being large number of industries like handloom weaving in cotton and wool, preparation of dining leaves etc., which are done by manual labour only. The minor 255 (Wool weaving in handlooms) and 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals) in rural areas and minor groups 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms), 255 (Wool weaving in handlooms) and 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) in urban areas each have at least 10% of the total number of establishments in the rural and urban areas respectively. Wool weaving in handloom and preparation of dining leaves are extensively found in this district.

CITIES/TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF 50,000 or MORE

BANGALORE CITY (including Trust Board Area)

71. There are 7,524 industrial establishments in Bangalore City employing in all 59,564 persons. Only 5 of these come under minor group 045 (Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk) and all the remaining 7,519 come in Divisions 2 & 3 relating to the manufacturing industries. Less than 1/3 use power as only 2,120 out of 7,524 are run with power. The average employment per unit is 7.64 persons. More than 50% of the industrial establishments in this city are in the employment group 2-5 persons and more than 80% of the industrial establishments in the city employ less than 5 persons.

72. Major groups 27 (Textile-miscellaneous), 38 (Transport Equipment), 39 (Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries), 23 (Textiles-Cotton), 26 (Textile-Silk) and 20 (Foodstuffs) have each got more than 500 establishments. Minor groups 273 relating to the preparation of garments accounts for the largest number of units, there being as many as

1,570 or nearly 20.87% of the total number of industrial establishments in the City. The other minor groups which account for more than 5% of the units are 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms), 388 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles) and 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals).

73. Electricity accounts for more than 90% of the establishments run with power as 1,996 establishments out of 2,120 run with power depend on electricity. Coal wood and bagasse (77) liquid fuel (46) and others (1) account for the remaining units run with power. 5,404 units are run without any power.

74. There are 34 units employing more than 100 persons. 29 of these use electricity and 5 are run without power. Of these, five one relates to the production of Khadi, 3 relate to the minor group 335 (Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap) (These are obviously Agar Bathi factories) and one is an establishment in charge of repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.

BELGAUM CITY

75. There are 1,903 industrial establishments in this city employing in all 6,941 persons. Nearly 50% of them (917 out of 1,903) employ 2-5 persons and 776 (40%) are one man establishments. Thus, 1,693 out of 1,903 employ 5 persons or less and this accounts for the low average employment per unit when all the industries are taken together. 1,579 of these establishments are run without power, only 324 or about 17% using power. 310 of these 324 using power depend on electricity. Coal wood and bagasse (8), liquid fuel (5) and others (1) account for the remaining 14 establishments. Even electricity used by industries in this city comes from a diesel generator and liquid fuel is the ultimate source of power for all the industries in this city. Industries in major group 27 (Textile-Miscellaneous) account for more than 22% of the industrial establishments. Major group 39 (Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries) which accounts for 18% of the establishments comes next followed by major group 23 which accounts for 13%. Minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) accounts for nearly 20% of the establishments. The only

other minor groups accounting for more than 5% of the establishments are 200 (Production of rice ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms), 388 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles), 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals) and 399 (Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group). There is only one unit employing 100 persons or more and this is a beedi factory which does not use power.

BELLARY TOWN:

76. There are 167 industrial establishments in this town affording employments to 1,210 persons, 111 of these employing 959 workers use no power and 56 employing 251 workers are run with power. 53 of these 56 using power depend on electricity. Liquid fuel (2), Other power (1) account for the remaining establishments. 122 out of 167 establishments in this town are one man establishments and 22 employ 2-5 persons. Thus nearly 90% of the establishments in this town employ 5 persons or less. Major groups 20 (Foodstuffs), 27 (Textile-Miscellaneous) and 39 (Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries) are the only three major groups having more than 10% of the establishments. Minor group 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) with 34 establishments has the largest number of units. Minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) with 26 establishments comes next. All the establishments in Minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) are run without power while 24 out of the 34 establishments under minor group 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) use electricity.

HOSPET TOWN:

77. Hospet has got 98 industrial establishments employing 557 persons. 62 of these are one-man establishments and 30 employ 2-5 persons. There are only 6 establishments employing more than 5 persons. Of these, 2 employ more than 100 persons. 36 out of 98 establishments in this town use power. Electricity is used by 32 of them, liquid fuel by three and coal wood and bagasse by the one remaining establishment.

78. Major group 20 (Foodstuffs) accounts for nearly 28% of the establishments in this town. Major group 38 (Transport & Equipment) comes next with 19% and major group 27 (Textile-Miscellaneous) with 17 persons comes third. Minor group 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains)-23 establishments, and minor groups 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear)-17 establishments, 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms)-9 establishments, 280 (Sawing and planing of wood)-7 establishments, 384 (Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles)-8 establishments and 388 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles)-8 establishments are the other minor groups which account for at least 5% of the industrial establishments in the town. Of the 2 establishments employing more than 100 persons, one is a Sugar Factory and it uses electricity. The other is the distillery attached to the Sugar Factory.

BIJAPUR TOWN:

79. There are 523 industrial establishments employing 1,824 persons in this town. 437 of these employing 1,517 persons are run without power and only 86 employing 307 persons are run with power. 81 of these 86 run with power depend on liquid fuel. Electricity accounts for only 3 units and coal wood and bagasse for the remaining 2 units using power. 167 of the 523 establishments are one man units and a further 281 employ 2-5 persons. Only 75 establishments employ more than 5 persons. There are no establishments employing more than 100 persons.

80. Major group 20 (Foodstuffs) accounts for nearly 25% of the establishments. Major groups 27 (Textile-Miscellaneous), 31 (Leather and Leather Products), 38 (Transport equipment) and 39 (Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries) are the other major groups contributing more than 10% of the industrial establishments in the town.

81. Minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) with 69 establishments has the largest number of establishments. Minor group 311 (Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear)-61 establishments comes next followed by minor groups 388 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles)-50 establishments, 207 (Production of edible fats and oil (other than

hydrogenated oil] 49 establishments, 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) -42 establishments and 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals)-42 establishments which are the other important minor groups. While none of the minor groups 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear), 311 (Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear) and 388 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles) use power, 40 out of the 42 in minor group 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) and 14 out of the 49 in minor group 207 [Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil) use power].

DAVANGERE TOWN:

82. There are 560 industrial establishments in this town giving employment to 6,269 persons. 85 of these are one man establishments and 386 employ between 2-5 persons. 89 employ more than 5 persons and there are 8 establishments employing more than 100 persons. As many as 467 out of 560 establishments in this town are run without power, only 93 using power. Among the 93 establishments using power, 83 depend on electricity, 6 on coal wood and bagasse and 4 on liquid fuel.

83. Major groups 20 (Foodstuffs), 28 (Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products), 38 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles) and 39 (Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries) are the only major groups accounting for atleast 10% of the industrial establishments in the town.

84. Minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 209 (Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge), 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear), 288 (Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products), 350 (Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery), 388 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles) and 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals) are the only other minor

groups accounting for atleast 5% of the industrial units in the town.

DHARWAR TOWN:

85. The 663 establishments in this town provide employment to 2,520 persons. 368 of these are one man establishments and 245 employ 2-5 persons. Only 50 employ more than 5 persons. There is only one establishment employing more than 100 persons. 584 out of the 663 establishments in this town are run without any power. Only 79 establishments use power. 71 depend on electricity and the remaining 8 on liquid fuel.

86. Major groups 27 (Textile-Miscellaneous), 20 (Foodstuffs) and 22 (Tobacco products) account for more than 10% of the establishments in the town. Minor groups 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear), 220 (Manufacture of bidi), 209 (Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee lozenge), 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silver ware and wares using gold and other precious metals) and 388 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles) account for more than 5% of the establishments in the town. The only establishment employing more than 100 person's comes under the minor group 220 (Manufacture of bidi) and does not use power.

HUBLI CITY:

87. There are 1,081 industrial establishments in this city with 6,494 workers. 318 of these are one man establishments and 640 units employ between 2 and 5 persons each. The remaining 123 establishments employ more than 5 persons and of these 5 employ more than 100 persons. Power is used by less than 20% of the establishments as only 205 out of 1,081 use power. Electricity is used by as many as 168 establishments out of 205 run on power, liquid fuel (34) coal wood and bagasse (3) accounting for the remaining establishments.

88. Major groups 23 (Textiles-Cotton), 27 (Textile-Miscellaneous) and 20 (Foodstuffs) are the only major groups which contain atleast 10% of the establishments in the city.

89. Minor group 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) accounts for nearly 25% of the establishments in the city. Minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) comes next. Minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) and 388 (Repairing of bicycles & Tricycles) are the only other minor groups with atleast 5% of the number of establishments in the city. Of the 5 establishments employing more than 100 persons, 4 are run by electricity, and one is run without power. The establishment run without power is in minor group 220 (Manufacture of bidi). Minor groups 364 (Manufacture of iron and steel furniture), 375 (Manufacture of electric lamps and fans) and 380 (Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives) account for the remaining establishments, there being 2 in minor group 380 (Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives). All these 4 use electricity.

GADAG BETGERI TOWN:

90. The 1,398 establishments in this town provide employment to 6,221 persons. 395 of these are one man establishments and 861 employ 2-5 persons. Only 142 establishments employ more than 5 persons. There are 4 establishments employing more than 100 persons. As many as 1,303 out of 1,398 establishments are run without power, power being used by only 95 establishments (Electricity-52, Liquid fuel-41, Coal wood and bagasse-2).

91. Major group 23 (Textiles-Cotton) accounts for more than 60% of the establishments in this town, the bulk of them being in minor group 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms). Major group 27 (Textile-Miscellaneous) is the only other major group accounting for atleast 10% of the number of units in the town. As already mentioned, minor group 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) is the most important minor group. Minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) is the only other minor group accounting for atleast 5% of the establishments in the town. Of the 4 establishments employing more than 100 persons, 2 use electricity and the remaining two are run without power. One of these run without power is in the minor group 220 (Manufacture of bidi). Of those using

electricity, minor groups 230 (Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling) and 380 (Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives) account for one each.

GULBARGA TOWN:

92. Gulbarga Town has 121 industrial establishments employing 746 persons. 17 of these are one man establishments and 91 employ 2-5 persons. Only 13 establishments employ more than 5 persons and 2 of these employ more than 100 persons. As many as 70 of these establishments in this town use power (Electricity-49, liquid fuel-21). The industries run without power are only 51.

93. Major group 20 (Foodstuffs) accounts for more than 50% of the industrial establishments in this town. Major group 39 (Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries) is the only other major group contributing at least 10% of the number of industrial establishments in the town. Minor groups 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains), 303 (All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry), 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals) and 399 (Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group) have each got atleast 5% of the establishments in the town. Both the establishments employing more than 100 persons are in the minor group 207 [Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)] and they are both run by electricity. As electricity supplied to this town is generated by a diesel generator, liquid fuel is the ultimate source of power for this town also.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS CITY:

94. There are 578 industrial establishments in this city providing employment to 6,742 persons. 226 of these are one man establishments and 298 employ 2-5 persons. Only 54 employ more than 5 persons and these include ten establishments employing more than 100 persons. All the establishments employing more than 100 persons are run by electricity and all these relate to the gold mining activities, 7 of them being directly concerned with mining of gold and the remaining 3 with ancillary activities. Power is used only by 95

establishments (Electricity 77, liquid fuel 1, coal wood and bagasse 17).

95. Though major group 10 (Mining and Quarrying) accounts for only 20% of the establishments, it accounts for 56% of workers. If the number of establishments is considered, major groups 27 (Textile-Miscellaneous) and 20 (Foodstuffs) are the only significant major groups. Minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) of which there are 240 establishments has the highest proportion and next comes minor group 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) with only 52 establishments. Minor groups 388 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles) and 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals) are the other minor groups accounting for at least 5% of the establishments in the city.

MYSORE CITY:

96. Mysore City has got 2,490 establishments providing employment to 15,371 persons. 904 of these are one-man establishments and 1,308 employ 2-5 persons. Only 278 establishments employ more than 5 persons, 7 of these employing more than 100 persons. As many as 2,158 establishments out of 2,490 are run without any power and 332 use power (327 electricity, 5 coal, wood and bagasse).

97. Major groups 22 (Tobacco Products), 27 (Textile-Miscellaneous), 38 (Transport Equipment) and 39 (Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries) each contribute at least 10% of the industrial establishments in the city. Minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) with as many as 575 establishments accounts for the highest proportion (23%). Next comes minor group 388 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles) with 11% followed by minor groups 220 (Manufacture of bidi) and 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals) (about 10% each). These are the only minor groups having at least 5% of the establishments in the city.

98. 5 out of the 7 establishments employing more than 100 persons use electricity and the remaining two use no power. The establishments using no power are in the minor group 220 (Manu-

facture of bidi). 3 of the establishments use power and employing more than 100 persons are in the minor group 260 (Spinning and weaving silk textile in mill). One of the establishments employing more than 100 persons and using electricity is in minor group 331 (Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes). The remaining establishment employing more than 100 persons is the Railway Workshop at Mysore coming under minor group 380 (Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives).

RAICHUR TOWN:

99. Raichur Town has got only 191 establishments providing employment to 1,499 persons. 43 of these are one-man establishments and 10 employ 2-5 persons. 40 of the establishments employ more than 5 persons, and one of these employs more than 100 persons. More than 2/3 of the establishments (137 out of 191) are run without any power and only 54 (electricity-18, liquid fuel-32, others-4) use power.

100. Major Groups 20 (Foodstuffs), 27 (Textile-Miscellaneous) and 38 (Transport Equipment) are the only major groups contributing at least 10% of the number of industrial establishments in this town. Minor group 209 (Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge) is the most important minor group there being as many as 35 establishments in this minor group. Next comes minor group 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) with 23 establishments. Minor groups 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear), 388 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles), 207 (Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)), 289 (Manufacture of other wood and allied products), 230 (Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling), 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery) and 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals) are the other minor groups accounting for at least 5% of the establishments in this town. The only establishment employing more than 100 persons comes under minor group 230 (Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling) and it is run by liquid fuel.

SHIMOGA TOWN:

101. Shimoga Town has got 679 industrial establishments with 2,707 workers. 161 of these are one man establishments and 445 employ 2-5 persons. 73 establishments employ more than 5 but less than 100 persons. There are no establishments with more than 100 persons in this town.

102. As many as 594 out of 679 establishments in this town are run without power and the remaining 85 use electricity. Major groups 27 (Textile-Miscellaneous), 38 (Transport Equipment), 28 (Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products) and 36 (Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment) account for at least 10% of the establishments in this town. Minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) with 154 establishments constitutes the largest single minor group in this town. Next come minor groups 388 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles), 288 (Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products), 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery), 384 (Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles) and 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals).

MANGALORE CITY:

103. Mangalore City has got 2,496 industrial establishments with 13,175 workers. 1,371 of these are one-man establishments and 872 employ between 2-5 persons. 253 of the establishments employ more than 5 persons and of these 28 establishments are employing more than 100 persons. 2,326 of the industrial establishments in the town do not use power and only 170 use power (Electricity 155, liquid fuel 7, coal wood and bagasse 8). Major group 22 (Tobacco Products) accounts for nearly 60% of the total number of establishments in this town. No other major group contributes even 10% to the number of industrial establishments. Minor group 220 (Manufacture of bidi) with 1,447 establishments gets the largest share in the number of establishments. Minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) is a poor second with only 240 establishments. No other minor group gets even 5% of the establishments in this town.

104. 27 out of the 28 establishments employing more than 100 persons use power. Electricity is used by 21, liquid fuel by 4 and coal wood and bagasse by 2. The establishment run without power is in the minor group 220 (Manufacture of bidi). 2 establishments in minor group 218 (Processing of coffee in curing works) employ more than 100 persons. They are run by solid fuel coal wood and bagasse. 25 establishments in minor group 340 (Manufacture of structural clay products such as brick, tile) employ more than 100 persons. Of these 21 use electricity and 4 use liquid fuel.

Salient Features of Industries

105. Some of the salient features of the industries coming under each of the major groups of the I.S.I.C. are discussed in the following paragraphs, the major groups being taken up in the descending order of the number of persons employed in the industries coming under each:—

Major Group 23 (Textiles-Cotton)

106. Industries coming under the major group 23 provide employment to the largest number of persons in the State, there being 83,525 employees in industries coming under this major group. Of the 16,765 establishments coming under this major group, 7,033 are in rural areas and 9,732 are in urban areas, the employment being 25,972 and 57,553 respectively in the rural and urban areas. The units in the urban areas employ about 6 persons per unit on an average while those in the rural areas employ less than 4 per unit. There is no district in the State which has not got at least one establishment coming under this major group but Bangalore, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Tumkur Districts have got more than one thousand establishments each. Bijapur with 5,451 establishments accounts for nearly one-third of the total number in the State. The share of Coorg, Shimoga & Chikmagalur districts in this major group is negligible. The most important minor group in this major group is 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) which accounts for more than 85% of the establishments and about 60% of the employees. All the units coming under minor group 235 are run without power.

107. The second largest number of establishments in this major group relates to industries coming in the minor group 234 (Cotton weaving

in power looms) with 1,254 establishments (98 in rural areas and 1,156 in urban areas) providing employment to 16,777 persons—1,025 in rural and 15,752 in urban areas. All these are run by power as the very description of the minor group requires the processing to be done with power. Electricity is almost the sole source of power for units in this minor group. The average employment per unit is higher in the urban areas (14 per unit) than in the rural areas (11 per unit).

108. Minor group 230 (Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling) comes third in the order of importance both as regards the number of establishments and number of employees. 465 establishments in minor group 230 (225 rural and 240 urban) employ 6,483 persons (1,237 rural and 5,246 urban). Even for industries in this minor group, the employment per unit in the urban areas which is more than 20 per unit is higher than the employment per unit in rural areas (about 5 per unit). 170 out of 225 establishments in rural areas and 184 out of 240 establishments in urban areas use power. Liquid fuel is the chief source of power for this minor group both in rural and urban areas accounting for 128 units in rural areas and 102 in urban areas.

109. Minor group 232 (Cotton spinning and weaving in mills) is the next important minor group from the point of view of employment, though the number of establishments in this minor group is only 9. Two of the establishments in minor group 232 are in rural areas and 7 in urban areas. The two establishments in rural areas employ 214 persons while 7 in the urban areas employ 6,008 persons. The employment per unit is considerably higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. All the units in this minor group are run by electric power.

110. Minor group 238 (Manufacturing of cotton nets) comes next on the basis of the number of persons employed though the number of units is only ten (3 rural and 7 urban). The total number of persons employed in this minor group is 2,186 (153 rural and 2,033 urban) and the employment ratio is very high for the urban units being nearly 300 per unit as against 51 per unit for the rural establishments.

111. Minor groups 231 [Cotton spinning (other than in mills)] and 233 (Cotton dyeing,

bleaching) are the only other minor groups in major group 23 (Textiles-Cotton) affording employment to more than 1,000 persons each.

112. Out of 16,765 establishments in major group 23 power is used by only 1,666 establishments. 38 out of 1,000 establishments in rural areas use power. More than 52% of the units using power are dependent on electricity and liquid fuel is used by the remaining 48% of the units. In urban areas, 143 establishments out of every 1,000 use power. 92% of the establishments using power are run by electricity, and the remaining 8% is shared by liquid fuel and others. The use of power will be quite high if the number of establishments in minor groups 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms) and 236 (Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms) which specifically relate to industries worked by manual power are excluded. 1,666 out of 2,430 establishments other than those in minor groups 235 and 236 use power. All the establishments coming under minor groups 232 (Cotton weaving and spinning in mills) and 234 (Cotton dyeing, bleaching) have necessarily to use power.

Major Group 22 (Tobacco Products)

113. The industries based on tobacco come next to the cotton textile industry in the number of employees. There are 10,183 establishments in major group 22 (6,467 rural, 3,716 urban) employing 42,725 persons (19,030 rural and 23,695 urban). The employment per unit is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Nearly 98% of the establishments in major group 22 come under the minor group 220 (Manufacture of bidi). There are 9,907 such units (6,368 rural, 3,539 urban) employing 35,857 persons (18,126 rural, 17,731 urban). The employment per unit in the urban areas is nearly double that in rural areas. Industries under major group 22 are almost absent in Chikmagalur, Coorg and Hassan districts, each of which has less than 10 establishments. These are the districts into which there is a seasonal migration every year during cultivation season indicating the inadequacy of the labour force even for normal cultivation work. Only 28 establishments out of 3,716 in urban areas and 11 out of 6,467 in rural areas use power. 90% of the establishments using power in urban areas use coal wood and bagasse while in rural areas 65% use solid fuel. This solid fuel appears to be used not for

running any machinery but for curing virginia tobacco.

114. Only 6 out of the 9,907 establishments under the minor group 220 (Manufacture of bidi) use power. All these are situated in the urban areas. Having regard to the nature of the industry, power appears to be used more for ancillary items than for the main item of work viz., manufacture of beedies.

Major Group 20 (Foodstuffs)

115. Industries coming under the major group 20 (Foodstuffs) come next in the order of employment provided. There are 10,072 units (5,646 rural and 4,426 urban) providing employment to 41,670 persons (18,473 rural, 23,197 urban).

116. Industries under the major group 20 are found in all the districts in fairly good proportion as the flour mill has become almost ubiquitous. The largest number of installations under major group 20 is in Dharwar District which has 1,537 units. Belgaum (1,114) and Bijapur (1,033) are the other two districts where the number of establishments exceeds 1,000. Oil mills and oil ghannies are also included in this Major Group. Coorg is the only district where the number of units is less than 100.

117. Minor group 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) accounts for 68% of the of the establishments under this major group and about 50% of the employees. Another feature about this industry is that 6,347 units out of 6,878 units employ power. There are 4,064 units using power in rural areas. 1,382 of them use electricity and 2,670 are run by liquid fuel. 3 use solid fuel, mostly the husk got when paddy is hulled. 2,283 units in urban areas use power. Electricity is used by 1,790 units and liquid fuel by 479. Solid fuel (paddy husk) is used by 11 units. There is not much difference between the employment per unit in the rural and urban areas nor in the proportion of establishments using power.

118. Industries coming under the minor group 207 [Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)] come second in major group 20 (Foodstuffs) in the order of employment provided as well as the number of industrial establishments. 1,375 establishments (802 rural and 573 urban) provide employment to 6,837 persons (2,340 rural and

4,497 urban). The average employment per unit is a little less than 8 in the urban areas while it is less than 3 for the rural areas. The proportion of establishments run by power is almost the same in both rural and urban areas, 474 out of 802 units in rural areas using power as against 309 out of 574 in urban areas. Electricity is the most important source of power in urban areas, as 177 out of 309 using power depend on it. Liquid fuel (82) and other power (48) are the other main sources. 'Other Power' (Bullock power) accounts for 417 out of 474 using power in rural areas. Liquid fuel (36) and electricity (21) are the only other sources of power in rural areas.

119. Next in importance in this major group are the industries coming under minor group 209 (Production of other foodproducts such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge) which is the residuary group. There are 1,129 establishments (225 rural and 904 urban) giving employment to 6,620 persons (717 rural and 5,903 urban). 7 establishments in rural areas and 77 in urban areas use power.

120. Minor group 201 (Production of sugar and syrup from sugar cane in mills) is next in the order of importance of employment. There are 7 units in all in the State (5 in the rural areas and 2 in urban areas) providing employment to 4,894 persons (2,150 rural and 2,744 urban). As pointed out earlier, the employment noted against industry here denotes only those working in the premises of the factory and not the total number engaged in the production of sugarcane outside the factory. Also as the houselist had to record the number of persons employed during the week previous to which in which they were returned and they were mostly returned during the period when crushing of sugarcane was suspended, the number indicated in the houselist even as regards employment in the factory premises falls short of the average number employed when crushing is in progress. All the 7 units are using power. Electricity is used by five units (3 in rural and 2 in urban areas) and coal, wood & bagasse by 2. This represents the source of power for the moving machinery and not for evaporation.

121. The only other minor group which affords employment to more than 1,000 persons is 205 (Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other

bakery products). Out of 499 establishments, only 57 are found in rural areas and the remaining 442 in urban areas. The average employment per unit is nearly the same for both the rural and the urban areas. The 57 rural units employ 224 persons while the 442 urban units employ, 1,637 persons. Power is used only by 5 units (liquid fuel 3, solid fuel 2) in rural areas and by 30 units (Electricity 15, liquid fuel 3, Solid fuel 12) in urban areas. This is one more instance where on account of the wording of the instructions for the recording of power, the fuel used for heating, distillation etc., was not recorded as it was not used for running any machinery though it was certainly used for an industrial process. Almost all the bakeries and confectionary units have to use some fuel or other though not always for working machinery.

Major Group 38: (Transport Equipment)

122. Major group 38 relating to the manufacture of transport equipment is next in importance from the point of view of employment afforded. As many as 30,313 persons (1,652 rural, 28,661 urban) are employed in the 4,264 establishments (744 rural and 3,520 urban) coming under this major group. The average employment per establishment in the urban areas is about 4.5 persons and that in the rural areas is just 2.5.

123. Bangalore District accounts for more than 25% of the establishments coming under this major group, there being 1,129 such establishments in the district. Mysore (624), Belgaum (469), Shimoga (280), South Kanara (273) Districts have each got more than 5% of the establishments found in the State.

124. Minor group 387 (Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment) affords employment to the largest number of persons viz., 10,217. As explained earlier, there is only one industrial establishment dealing with the manufacture of air transport equipment but it is shown as 8 units in Table E-III as its activities are spread over 8 different buildings. This is run by electricity.

125. Minor group 388 (Repairing of bicycles and tricycles)—provides employment to 7,520 persons (1,124 rural, 6,396 urban). There are 637 establishments in the rural areas and 2,661 in the urban areas. There is not much difference between the rural and the urban areas so far as

the average employment per unit in this minor group is concerned. The very nature of these establishments precludes large scale use of power and power is used by no establishment in rural areas and only by ten establishments in urban areas run by electricity.

126. Minor group 384—repairing and servicing of motor vehicles—affords employment to 6,063 persons (309 in rural areas, 5,754 in urban areas) spread over 709 establishments (37 in rural areas and 672 in urban areas). The average employment per unit is about 9 both in the rural and urban areas. While 163 establishments or nearly 25% in urban areas use power, only 7 or less than 20% use power in the rural areas. Electricity is the chief source of power in urban as well as rural areas. 5 out of 7 establishments using power in rural areas and 158 out of 167 using power in urban areas depend on electricity. Liquid fuel accounts for the remaining units using power (Rural 2, Urban 9).

127. Minor group 380 (Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives) is the only other minor group coming under major group 38 provides employment to more than 1,000 persons. The 39 establishments coming under this minor group (10 in rural and 29 in urban areas) provide employment to 4,752 persons (34 in rural areas and 4,718 in urban areas). 38 of these establishments (29 urban and 9 rural) are run by power and electricity is the only power used. The units situated in the urban areas afford employment to more than 150 persons on the average while the average employment per unit is only 3 in the rural areas. These establishments are obviously the Loco Repair Sheds of the Railways.

Major Group 36: (Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment)

128. Industries under major group 36—(Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment)—which provide employment to 28,997 persons are next in importance from the point of view of employment. There are 7,611 establishments in this major group (5,388 in rural areas, 2,223 in urban areas). The 28,997 employees are almost equally divided between the rural and urban areas, the rural areas having 13,426 and the urban areas 15,571.

129. Industries in the major group 36 are found in all districts again due to the ubiquitous presence of the Blacksmith. The largest number of establishments in this major group is found in Dharwar which has 1,106 such units and next comes Belgaum District with 918 units.

130. Minor group 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardware) account for more than 85% of the establishments in this major group and about 60% of the workers. The 5,174 establishments in minor group 369 found in the rural areas mostly relate to the establishments of the village blacksmith, while the 1,382 establishments found in the urban areas attend to more diversified activities. The units in the rural areas provide employment only to about 2.5 persons on an average while the units in the urban areas employ nearly 5 persons on an average. Only 71 units in the rural areas and 167 units in the urban areas use power. Solid fuel is used by 39 out of 71 establishments using power in rural areas, electricity (22) and liquid fuel (10) are the other sources of power in rural areas. In urban areas, 128 out of 167 establishments using power are run by electricity. Solid fuel with 31 establishments using it comes next and liquid fuel has only 8 units in urban areas. Even in respect of this minor group, fuel has escaped mention in most cases, as it is not used to work any 'Machinery'.

131. Though there is only one establishment coming under 360, its contribution to the employment is substantial, the number of workers being 5,136. This unit is the Mysore Iron & Steel Works at Bhadravati which is run by electricity mostly. The number of workers, however, includes those engaged in the production of cement also as the Cement Factory and the Iron & Steel Works are all situated within one compound.

132. Workers in non-ferrous metals who number 1,434 for the whole State constitute the next important minor group. The bulk of these units are those of Tinkers and 75% of the units and workers are found in urban areas.

Major Group 27: (Textile-Miscellaneous)

133. Major Group 27 is next in importance from the point of view of employment afforded. There are 11,733 establishments—4,438 in rural and 7,295 in urban areas providing employment to

28,407 persons—7,526 rural and 20,881 urban. The number of units in Bidar, Gulbarga and Mandya is less than 100. Bangalore (2,235), Belgaum (1,868), Dharwar (1,327) and Tumkur (1,027) have each more than 1,000 establishments coming under this major group.

134. 11,301 of these 11,733 units i.e. more than 95% come under the minor group 273 (Manufacture of Textile Garments). The total number of persons employed in this minor group is 23,991. Establishments under this minor group are found in all the districts and except in very big cities most of these establishments are small units consisting of either a single worker or the member of the family. This will be evident from the fact that the average employment per unit is a little more than 2 persons and there is not much difference in the average employment per unit between the rural and urban areas. 31 establishments (29 in urban areas and 2 in rural areas) use electricity. 6 establishments in urban areas use liquid fuel.

135. Industries under the minor groups 271 (Manufacture of Hosiery) and 274 (Manufacture of made up textile goods) are the only 2 other minor groups under this major group giving employment to more than one thousand persons each. 224 out of 228 establishments in the minor group 274 are in the urban areas and as many as 151 of them use power, 146 being run by electricity and 5 by liquid fuel. Power is used in rural areas by only one establishment. 28 of the 40 establishments under minor group 271 are in the urban areas and 5 of them use power. Electricity is the only power used. Units in rural areas do not use power.

Major Groups 34 & 35: (Non-metallic Mineral Products Other than Petroleum and coal & Manufacture of earthenware and earthen Pottery)

136. Industries in the major groups 34 & 35 covering "Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal & Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery" are next in importance from the point of view of employment. There are 4,916 establishments under this major group (4,008 rural and 908 urban) employing 26,313 persons—13,663 rural and 12,650 urban. There are marked variations in the distribution of units in these major groups among the districts.

137. Bellary and Bidar Districts have less than 25 establishments each in major groups 34 and 35. The largest number of units in this major group is in Belgaum District (941). Tumkur (872) and Mysore (635) are the only other districts having more than 500 establishments in this major group.

138. Minor group 350 accounts for more than 80% of the establishments in this major group and about 40% of the workers. A Potter can work only if he can get suitable clay for his work and also fuel for his kilns easily. These factors have resulted in the Potter not being so ubiquitous as the Tailor, Goldsmith or Blacksmith even though earthen pots are used all over the State. The establishments in this minor group are found mostly in the rural areas, 3,440 out of 4,049 being in the rural areas and 609 in the urban areas. The employment ratio is also only about 2.5 both in rural and urban areas. The use of power is practically unknown, only 5 (Electricity 1, Solid fuel 4) rural establishments and 1 urban establishment (electricity) using power. Even here fuel in kilns has escaped mention, as it is not used to run machinery.

139. Minor group 340 (Manufacture of structural clay products such as brick etc) affords employment to 8,344 persons and is the next important minor group in this major group. Even establishments in this category are more numerous in the rural areas than in the urban areas, 322 out of 466 being found in the rural areas. The units in the urban areas are, however, definitely larger than those in the rural areas as the average employment is less than 7 per unit for the rural areas while it is nearly 50 per unit in the urban areas. While only 25 out of 322 in the rural areas use power (Electricity 12, Liquid fuel 10, Other Power 3), 57 out of the 144 units in the urban areas use power (Electricity 43, Liquid fuel 13, Solid fuel 1) for their processes.

140. Minor group 341 (Manufacture of Cement and Cement products) affords employment to 4,542 persons. 26 out of the 28 establishments in this minor group are in the urban areas and only 2 are in the rural areas. The units using power (4 Electricity, 1 Liquid fuel) must be the cement factories and the larger units using cement as the starting point in producing cement products such as Mosaic tiles, Hume pipes etc. The larger employment ratio of the 2 units in the rural areas

is due to the location of the biggest cement factory in the State in the rural areas.

Major Group 28: (Manufacture of Wood and Wooden products)

141. Major group 28 is next in the order of importance on the basis of employment provided. There are 8,161 units (5,598 rural, 2,563 urban) employing 25,570 persons (13,594 rural, 11,976 urban).

142. All the districts have necessarily got some establishments coming under this Major group 28 because a carpenter will be needed even in areas where timber may not be grown, to prepare the doors, etc., for houses and for the manufacture and repairs of agricultural implements. But the establishments are larger in number in districts where raw materials such as timber, leaves and raw bamboo are readily available. Mysore District has thus got the largest number (1,653) of establishments in this major group, Belgaum (1,381) coming next. Tumkur with 1,210 units comes third. This is the district where the processing of leaves is done on an extensive scale. Bellary, Bidar, Coorg, Gulbarga, Hassan and Mandya Districts have got less than 100 units each.

143. Minor group 288 (Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products) accounts for nearly half the number of establishments and about 40% of the workers. The 3,964 establishments in this minor group (3,037 rural, 927 urban) employ 10,223 persons (7,170 rural, 3,053 urban). Only 9 of the units in the urban areas utilise power (Electricity 8, Liquid fuel 1) and all the units in the rural areas are run without power. Basket weaving and manufactures from bamboo, cane, leaves, etc., come under this minor group. In some parts of the State, the processing of leaves collected from trees growing naturally in forests and waste lands for use as dining leaves is an important occupation and this has been included in this minor group 288.

144. Minor group 289 (Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above) comes second from the point of view of the number of workers. The 2,607 (1,947 rural, 660 urban) establishments provide employment to 6,781 persons (4,091 rural and 2,690 urban). The multi-purpose carpenter who does not specialise in any

particular branch has been brought under this minor group. Under this group, the urban units provide employment to 4 persons per unit while the rural units provide employment to 2 persons per unit. Power is used only by 57 establishments, 48 of these (36 Electricity, 8 Liquid fuel and 4 Solid fuel) being in the urban areas and only 9 (Electricity 4, Liquid fuel 5), in the rural areas.

145. Minor group 280 (Sawing and planing of wood) is next in importance in this major group. The 770 establishments (351 rural and 419 urban) provide employment to 4,289 persons (1,209 rural and 3,080 urban). Less than 5% of the rural units use power while more than 50% of the urban units use power. Of the 34 establishments using power in rural areas, 23 are run by electricity and 11 by liquid fuel. 192 establishments in urban areas use power, electricity which runs 167 units being the chief source of power. Liquid fuel (20) and Solid fuel (10) are used in the remaining establishments. The fact that more than 50% of the urban units use power would naturally account for the average employment per unit being only about 3.5 per unit in the rural areas while it is nearly 8 per unit in the urban areas.

146. The only other minor group in major group 28 providing employment to more than 1,000 persons is 281 (Manufacture of wooden fixtures and furniture). Out of the 503 establishments in this minor group only 179 are in the rural areas and 324 are in the urban areas. Two (Electricity 1, Liquid fuel 1) in the rural areas and 27 (Electricity 25, Liquid fuel 2) in the urban areas use power. The rural units provide employment to less than 3 persons per unit while the employment per unit in the urban areas is 5 persons.

Major Group 39 (Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries)

147. Industries included under major group 39 (Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries) are next in importance from the point of view of the number of workers. There are 7,212 (Rural 3,065 and Urban 4,147) units employing 22,162 persons (5,898 rural and 16,264 urban).

148. In view of the inclusion of Goldsmiths—who are as ubiquitous as tailors in this major groups each district has some establishments coming under major group 39. Tumkur District has the largest

number of establishments under this major group, viz. 1,304 and Bangalore District comes next with 1,094 establishments. Bidar (64), Gulbarga (45) and Mandya (89) districts have less than 100 establishments each in this major group.

149. Minor group 393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silver ware and wares using gold and other precious metals) accounts for nearly 55% of the establishments in this major group. In rural areas it accounts for 90% of the establishments. Only 4 establishments (Electricity 1, Solid fuel 3) in rural areas and 115 in urban areas (Electricity 39, Liquid fuel 3 and Solid fuel 73) coming under minor group 393 use power. Almost all the Goldsmiths have to use fuel for their work and the use of fuel is not mentioned in most cases as there is no machinery worked by power. The 2,871 establishments in minor group 393 in rural areas have 5,307 workers while 2,692 establishments in urban areas have 7,162 workers. Each unit in urban areas employs on an average nearly 1½ times the number of persons in rural areas.

150. Next in the order of employment provided in this major group is the minor group 399 (Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group). There are 1,089 establishments coming in this minor group 399 (165 rural and 924 urban) employing 8,370 (527 rural, 7,843 urban) persons. Only 237 Establishments out of 1,089 use power, 222 of these being in urban areas and 15 in rural areas. Electricity is the main source of power in rural as well as urban areas—85% of the establishments using power in urban areas and 66% of those using power in rural areas being run by electricity. Liquid fuel is the next important source of power.

Major Group 04: (Livestock and Hunting)

151. The industries included in major group 04 (Livestock and Hunting) which afford employment to 15,439 persons (13,790 in rural areas and 1,649 in urban areas) are next in the order of importance in the State. Of the 5,178 establishments coming under this major group (4,862 rural and 316 urban) nearly 80% are found in Mysore District. Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore are the only other districts having an appreciable number of these establishments. Almost the entire number coming under this major group is accounted

for by the minor group 045 (Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk), the other minor groups included in this major group contributing only 5 establishments (minor groups 041—Rearing of sheep and production of wool—1, 043—Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming—1, 044—Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey—1 and 048—Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth—2). Rearing of silk worms which requires plenty of mulberry leaves is essentially a rural occupation and even the urban areas where it is found to an appreciable extent have got rural characteristics. The use of power is actually not required in the rearing of silk worms and the 25 establishments (21 urban and 4 rural) using power must be attending to reeling of silk either exclusively or in addition to rearing of silk worms.

Major Group 26: (Textile-silk)

152. From the point of view of employment, major group 26 (Textile-silk) is next in importance after the production of raw silk coming under major group 04 (Livestock and Hunting). As many as 14,922 (Rural 4,195, Urban 10,727) persons are employed in the 1,851 establishments (Rural 747, Urban 1,104) in this major group. While rearing of silk worms is almost exclusively a rural occupation, there is a marked tendency for activities relating to silk textiles being concentrated in the urban areas.

153. Bangalore District accounts for nearly 75% of the (1,317 out of 1,851) establishments coming under major group 26 (Textile-silk). Mysore District comes next with 355 units. Kolar (74), Tumkur (65), Chitradurga (14) and Belgaum (11) are the only other districts where establishments coming under this major group are found in appreciable numbers.

154. Industries in the minor group 262 (Spinning of silk other than in mills) provide employment to 5,488 persons (3,441 rural and 2,047 urban) there being 816 such establishments (605 rural and 211 urban). The average employment is less than six in the rural areas while it is about 10 per unit in the urban areas. Of the 52 units in this minor group which use power as many as 33 are in the urban areas and only 19 in the rural areas,

though the rural areas have got nearly 3 times the total number of units as in urban areas. Electricity is the main source of power in urban areas as well as rural areas. 14 out of the 19 units using power in rural areas and 29 out of the 33 using power in urban areas depend on electricity. Liquid fuel is used by only 1 unit in urban areas and only 8 units (5 rural, 3 urban) use Solid fuel. This solid fuel appears to be used for boiling the cocoons and not for running any machinery.

155. Minor group 263 (Weaving of silk textile by power loom) comes next from the point of view of employment, the total number employed in this minor group being, 3,137 (106 rural and 3,031 urban). All the 343 establishments in this minor group (13 rural and 330 urban) use electricity and the average employment is about 9 per unit in the rural as well as urban areas.

156. Minor group 260 (Spinning and Weaving of silk textile in mill) is the third important minor group in major group 26 (Textile-silk) from the point of view of employment. All the 20 units under this minor group are found in the urban areas only. The total number of workers is 2,520. Electricity is the only power used.

157. Minor group 266 (Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine) which provides employment to 1,425 persons (60 rural and 1,365 urban) is carried on in 126 establishments (3 rural and 123 urban). All the 3 rural units and 102 out of the 123 urban units use power and electricity is the only power used. The higher average employment per unit in the rural area is accounted for by the fact that all of them are run by power.

158. Minor group 264 (Weaving of silk textiles by Handloom) is the only other minor group in major group 26 (Textile-silk) affording employment to more than 1,000 persons. 285 establishments (121 rural, 164 urban) provide employment to 1,276 persons (573 rural and 703 urban). All these are run without power and the average employment per unit is about 4.5 in the rural as well as urban areas.

Major Group 25: (Textile-Wool)

159. Major group 25 relating to Woollen Textiles is next in importance after silk textiles from the point of view of employment. The 3,235 establishments (2,773 rural, 462 urban) provide

employment to 9,743 persons (8,271 rural and 1,472 urban).

159. Tumkur District has got more than 60% of the establishments in major group 25 (Textile-Wool). Next comes Chitradurga district which has got 763 out of the 3,235 establishments in the State. Mysore (157), and Dharwar (105) are the only two other districts which have got more than 100 units coming under this major group.

161. 3,180 of 3,235 establishments (98.3%) in major group 25 (Textile-Wool) come under minor group 255 (Wool weaving in Handloom) and these afford employment to 9,516 out of 9,743 persons employed in this major group. The average employment per unit is 3 both in the rural and urban areas. The 2,733 units in the rural areas employ 8,145 persons as against 1,371 persons employed by the 447 units in the urban areas. All the units coming under this minor group are run without power.

Major Group 37: [Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment]

162. Major group 37 which is a residuary group comprising machinery of all kinds other than transport and electrical equipment has got 350 establishments (8 rural, 342 urban) providing employment to 9,099 persons (179 rural and 8,920 urban).

163. Bangalore District accounts for nearly 50% of the establishments coming under major group 37 as it has 177 such establishments out of 350 found in the State. Mysore District with 35 establishments comes next. Kolar (18), Chitradurga (18), Belgaum (17), Dharwar (17), South Kanara (15), Tumkur (11) and Shimoga (11) are the only other districts having not less than 10 establishments under this major group.

164. Minor group 377 (Manufacture of all kinds of battery) affords employment to the largest number of persons. The 16 establishments coming under this minor group are all situated in the urban areas and the total number employed is 3,108 giving an average of nearly 200 per unit. All these 16 establishments use power and electricity is the only power used.

165. Minor group 372 (Manufacture of Machine Tools) accounts for 44 establishments

(1 rural and 43 urban) employing 2,178 persons (35 rural and 2,143 urban). The average employment in the urban areas is about 50 per unit while the single establishment found in the rural areas employs 35 persons. Power is used by 40 out of the 44 establishments and the 4 establishments not using power are all in the urban areas. These are obviously establishments engaged in the servicing or repairing of machine tools and not in the manufacture thereof. Electricity is used in 39 establishments (Rural 1, Urban 38) and Coal, Wood, and Bagasse in one urban establishment.

166. Minor group 378 (Manufacture of electronic equipment such as Radio, Microphone) provides employment to 1,233 persons (104 rural, 1,129 urban) in 143 establishments (2 rural and 141 urban). One out of the 2 rural establishments and 32 out of the 141 urban establishments use power. Electricity is the only source of power. Those which do not use power are obviously engaged in the repairs to radios and other electronic equipment.

Major Group 33: (Chemicals and Chemical products)

167. There are 776 establishments (90 rural and 686 urban) in this major group providing employment to 8,249 persons (999 rural and 7,250 urban).

168. Nearly 40% of the establishments in this major group 33 (Chemicals and Chemical products) are found in Bangalore District which has 301 out of 776 establishments in the State. Mysore (119), South Kanara (80), Tumkur (61) and Kolar (60) are the only other districts with more than 5% of the establishments in the State.

169. Minor group 335 (Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap) which is in the nature of an omnibus minor group is the only minor group apart from minor group 336 (Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds) providing employment to more than 1,000 persons. There are in all 413 establishments in the State (31 rural and 382 urban) in this minor group providing employment to 4,571 persons (122 rural and 4,449 urban). The average employment per unit in the rural areas is only 4 while in the urban areas it is as high as 12. Only

one establishment in the rural area and 19 in the urban areas use power. Electricity is the chief source of power. The only rural unit using power is run on electricity and 16 of the 19 units using power in urban areas depend on electricity. Liquid fuel claims the 2 establishments and Solid fuel 1 establishment among those using power in urban areas. The Solid fuel appears to be used for heating and not for running machinery.

170. Minor group 336 (Manufacture of soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds) provides employment to 1,406 persons (137 rural and 1,269 urban). There are 119 establishments (15 rural and 104 urban) in this minor group. The average employment per unit is 9 persons in rural areas and about 12 in urban areas. Out of 15 units in rural areas, 4 (All electricity) units and out of 104 units in urban areas 25 (Electricity 20, Liquid fuel 1, Solid fuel 4) units use power.

Major Group 31: (Leather and Leather products)

171. Major group 31 which provides employment to 7,981 persons (4,381 rural, 3,600 urban) in 3,416 establishments (2,144 rural and 1,272 urban) is one of the major groups which is found in every district though the contribution of each district may vary.

172. Belgaum District with 967 establishments in major group 31 (Leather and Leather products) accounts for more than 25% of the establishments in the State. Next comes Tumkur with 614 establishments, Chitradurga (445), Mysore (271), Bangalore (202) and Dharwar (200) are the only other districts having more than 5% of the establishments in major group 31 (Leather and Leather products).

173. Minor group 311 (Manufacture of Shoes and other Leather footwear) which provides employment to 5,991 persons (3,209 rural, 2,782 urban) accounts for 2,648 establishments (1,628 rural and 1,020 urban). There is no significant difference between the average employment per unit in the rural and urban areas. The use of power is also not significant, only 5 establishments all in urban areas, use electricity.

174. The only other minor group in this major group providing employment to more than 1,000 persons in minor group 310 (Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation

of finished leather). The 360 establishments (271 rural and 89 urban) in this minor group provide employment to 1,164 persons (765 rural and 399 urban). Only one of the rural establishments and 5 of the urban establishments use power, and all of them use electricity. Though the raw materials must necessarily be drawn mainly from the slaughter houses in the urban areas, this occupation is found mostly in the rural areas as the urban civic bodies are not generally in favour of the tanneries being located within the urban areas.

Major Group 29: (Paper and Paper Products)

175. Major group 29 relating to paper and paper products accounts for only 32 establishments in the State though the employment is 6,365. Eleven of these establishments employing 58 persons are in the rural areas and 21 units employing 6,307 persons in the urban areas.

176. Minor group 290 (Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill) relating to the manufacture of pulp and paper in mills accounts for almost 95% of the employees. There are 4 units in all engaged in these activities—all in the urban areas. All 4 units in urban areas use power and all of them use electricity. The bigger paper mills are in the urban areas as the average employment is more than a thousand in each of these urban establishments.

Major Group 10: (Mining and Quarrying)

177. Major group 10 relating to Mining and Quarrying comes next in the order of employment. Most of the mining activities in the State are carried on in the open air and they have escaped mention in the houselist where only industries conducted within a Census house have been recorded. However, as the removal of gold bearing rock from the earth and the processing of ore for gold are carried on side by side and as the latter process invariably requires a building for installation of the machinery, the gold mining activities have found mention in houselists.

178. There are 13 census houses used for gold mining in the urban areas and two census houses used for gold mining in the rural areas. The total number employed in gold mining activities in the

urban areas is 3,794 and in the rural areas, 2,000 persons. The Gold Mines at Kolar Gold Fields which are in the urban area use electricity while the Gold Mines at Hatti (Raichur District) which are in the rural area were working with liquid fuel in 1960 though they have since changed over to hydel power supplied from Tungabhadra Dam.

Major Group 30: (Printing and Publishing)

179. Major group 30—has 963 establishments (29 rural and 934 urban) giving employment to 5,740 persons (100 rural and 5,640 urban). The employment per unit in the rural areas is less than 4 while it is more than 6 in the urban areas.

180. Minor group 302 (All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry) relating to printing in general accounts for the largest number of employees and establishments in this major group. The 702 establishments (16 rural and 686 urban) provide employment to 3,912 persons (35 rural and 3,877 urban). Only 3 of the establishments in minor group 302 (All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry) in rural areas use power while as many as 328 in the urban areas use power. All the 3 rural units run by power use electricity which is also used by 312 out of the 328 units run by power in urban areas. Liquid fuel (11) and Solid fuel (5) account for the remaining urban units run on power. No other minor group accounts for more than 1,000 workers in the State.

Major Group 21: (Beverages)

181. Major group 21 relating to the beverages comes next from the point of view of employment. The 1,161 establishments (338 rural and 823 urban) provide employment to 5,092 persons (1,635 rural, 3,457 urban). The average employment per unit is almost the same in both the rural and urban areas.

182. Industries coming under major group 21 (Beverages) are found in all the districts but the contribution of Bidar and Gulbarga Districts which have 2 and 6 units respectively in this major group is negligible. The rural areas of Gulbarga District have no establishments at all in this major group.

183. Minor group 218 (Processing of Coffee in curing works) which has 315 establishments (73 rural and 242 urban) provides employment to 2,303 persons (822 rural and 1,481 urban) and minor group 214 (Production of aerated and mineral water) which has 744 establishments (248 rural and 496 urban) providing employment to 1,829 persons (504 rural and 1,325 urban) are the only two minor groups employing more than a thousand persons each. The establishments where Coffee seeds are roasted and ground into coffee powder appear to have been included in minor group 218 as there are not as many as 242 curing works in urban areas. 50 of the establishments under minor group 218 in the rural areas and 197 in the urban areas use power. Electricity is used by 28 units in rural areas and liquid fuel by 22 units. In the urban areas 190 units out of 197 using power depend on electricity, six on solid fuel and only one on liquid fuel. The establishments in the rural areas relate to small pulpers maintained in coffee estates themselves.

184. Minor group 214 (Production of aerated and mineral water) is another group which could be found anywhere as the aerated waters are quite popular even in the rural areas. Only 66 establishments out of 744 in Minor group 214 (Production of aerated and mineral water) use power, 61 of these being in urban areas and only 5 in the rural areas. 30 units (28 urban, 2 rural) use electricity, 6 (4 urban, 2 rural) liquid fuel and 28 (27 urban 1 rural) use solid fuel and 2 units in urban areas use 'Other power'.

Major Group 32: (Rubber, Petroleum and coal Products)

185. Major group 32 dealing with rubber, petroleum and coal products is the last but one in the quantum of employment provided. There are only 1,605 workers (29 rural and 1,576 urban) in the 128 establishments (6 rural and 122 urban). Only minor group 320 (Manufacture of tyres and tubes) is of some importance in this major group. There are 108 such units (1 rural and 107 urban) engaged in this work employing 1,513 persons (15 rural and 1,498 urban). The only rural unit and 19 out of the 107 urban units use power. The only rural unit run by power uses liquid fuel. Out of the 19 urban units using power, 11 depend on electricity, 2 on liquid fuel and 6 on coal wood and

bagasse. The urban units include among them small establishments dealing with vulcanising of rubber products as also those doing the retreading of tyres.

Major Group 24: (Textile - Jute)

186. Major group 24 relating to Jute Textile occupies the last place in the State so far as the quantum of employment is concerned. The total number of persons employed by the industries coming under this group is only 1,032 (797 rural and 235 urban) in 326 establishments (266 rural and 60 urban). As already explained, Jute is not grown in the State and *Mesta* which is grown in some districts is processed and converted into rope.

187. Minor group 244 relating to manufacture or rope, cordage, etc., from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, *mesta*, etc., is the only minor group of any significance in this major group. There are 284 establishments coming under this minor group (232 in rural areas and 52 in urban areas) affording employment to 901 persons (679 rural and 222 urban). There is not much difference between the rural and the urban areas so far as employment per unit is concerned. Only 9 units in the urban areas use power and all these use electricity.

Power in Industry

188. Before attempting an overall assessment of the part played by power in the industrial activities of the State, it may not be out of place to reiterate, even at the risk of repetition, the limitations to which the statistics collected in the houselists are subject. The instructions to the houselisting staff clearly indicated that the nature of power should be recorded when machinery was used. By implication it meant that it was not necessary to record the nature of the fuel used where there was no machinery i.e. in the case of any industry which

did not require any prime mover. Thus industrial processes such as the reeling of silk, the preparation of bakery and confectionery articles, preparation of clay articles, activities connected with distillation, activities of goldsmiths, and blacksmiths have been recorded as using no power though the use of some fuel is essential for producing heat for the industrial process. The restrictive meaning which could be given to the instructions has thus operated against a correct appraisal of the relative role of the various fuels in industrial processes though it has been possible to get a fairly correct idea of the nature of power when it is used to run some machinery and not merely for an industrial process in a stationary apparatus.

189. Secondly electricity has been mentioned in almost all cases where it was used though the industrial process was actually being done with some other fuel and electricity was being used only for lighting and occasionally air circulation.

190. Before taking up a discussion of the part played by each source of power to the industrial activity in the State, it would be of interest to compare the position in Mysore State with the rest of the States and Territories in India. Statement IV-5 shows the distribution of 1,000 factories and workshops in each State/Union Territory by the kind of fuel or power used. Mysore where power is used by only 99 establishments out of every 1,000 in rural areas and 163 out of every 1,000 in urban areas gets quite a low place so far as the proportion of establishments using power is concerned. It is however seen that the pattern in Mysore is almost the same as that in the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, and Maharashtra, thereby indicating a regional pattern rather than a pattern peculiar to Mysore. It may be pertinent to point out that Mysore and its four neighbours have a strong core of traditional industry, where the changeover to power is always slow.

STATEMENT IV-5
Distribution of 1,000 Factories and Workshops by kind of Fuel or Power
used in each State, Union Territory, other area

State/Union Territory/ Other Area	Rural Urban	Kind of fuel or power used							
		Total	All fuels	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power	Fuel and power not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
INDIA	R U	1,000 1,000	200 241	12 141	37 20	85 64	66 16	798 757	2 2
Andhra Pradesh	R U	1,000 1,000	45 135	11 110	25 13	1 2	8 10	955 865	.. ..
Assam	R U	1,000 1,000	405 348	15 93	139 86	248 162	3 7	188 285	407 367
Bihar	R U	1,000 1,000	407 548	12 96	13 18	234 391	148 43	593 452	.. ..
Gujarat	R U	1,000 1,000	263 375	36 269	136 28	88 76	3 2	737 625	.. ..
Jammu & Kashmir	R U	1,000 1,000	724 531	5 116	6 4	188 354	525 57	276 469	.. ..
Kerala	R U	1,000 1,000	77 115	61 111	16 3	N 1	N N	923 885	.. ..
Madhya Pradesh	R U	1,000 1,000	20 109	1 84	19 24	N 1	N N	980 891	.. ..
Madras	R U	1,000 1,000	69 103	41 87	17 3	10 11	1 2	931 897	.. ..
Maharashtra	R U	1,000 1,000	74 171	7 145	67 26	N N	0 0	926 829	.. ..
Mysore	R U	1,000 1,000	99 163	34 136	55 19	1 6	9 2	901 837	.. ..
Orissa	R U	1,000 1,000	344 393	N 50	5 13	289 318	50 12	656 607	.. ..
Punjab	R U	1,000 1,000	438 277	60 240	100 26	3 4	275 7	562 723	.. ..
Rajasthan	R U	1,000 1,000	405 526	7 137	135 69	217 284	46 36	595 474	.. ..
Uttar Pradesh	R U	1,000 1,000	329 343	15 99	64 33	99 132	151 79	671 657	.. ..
West Bengal	R U	1,000 1,000	86 247	10 231	73 6	3 5	N 5	914 753	.. ..

STATEMENT IV-5—concl'd.

Distribution of 1,000 Factories and Workshops by Kind of Fuel or Power used in each State, Union Territory, other area

State/Union Territory/ Other Area	Rural Urban	Kind of fuel or power used							
		Total	All fuels	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power	Fuel and power not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
UNION TERRITORIES									
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	R	1,000	711	26	290	395	0	289	..
	U	1,000	643	357	36	250	0	357	..
Delhi	R	1,000	848	86	290	463	9	152	..
	U	1,000	738	534	28	150	26	262	..
Himachal Pradesh	R	1,000	472	1	1	N	470	528	..
	U	1,000	109	29	1	0	79	891	..
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	R	1,000	21	0	1	18	2	979	..
	U	1,000	45	14	2	28	1	955	..
Tripura	R	1,000	503	2	110	269	122	497	..
	U	1,000	385	69	36	280	0	615	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	R	1,000	21	0	18	0	3	979	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	R	1,000	144	63	49	31	1	856	..
	U	1,000	178	116	8	47	7	822	..
North East Frontier Agency	R	1,000	1000	0	125	63	812	0	..
Nagaland	R	1,000	308	0	39	269	0	692	..
	U	1,000	640	0	80	560	0	360	..
SIKKIM	R	1,000	14	0	5	9	0	986	..
	U	1,000	59	59	0	0	0	941	..

191. Out of 98,349 industrial establishments in the State, 12,593 or 12.8% use power and 85,756 or 87.2% do not use power. While the number of establishments run with power is quite low for the State as a whole it is lower still for the rural areas where 48,365 out of 53,663 establishments or 90.1% are run without power and only 5,298, constituting 9.9% are run with power. The proportion of establishments using power in urban areas is nearly double that in the rural areas, as 7,295 out of 44,686 use power and 37,391 or 83.7% do not

use power. The small proportion of establishments using power shows that most of the industrial establishments in the State are still engaged in industry on traditional lines without use of power. This is perhaps inevitable as handloom weaving, rearing silk worms, beedi manufacture, tailoring, carpentry and blacksmithy account for more than 50% of the industrial establishment in the State and provide employment to 35.6% of the persons engaged in industry.

192. Out of every 1,000 industrial establishments in the State, 128 are worked by power and 872 without power. If rural areas only are considered, only 99 out of every thousand are worked with power and 901 are worked with no power. In the urban areas 163 out of every thousand establishments use power and the remaining 837 do not use any power. Statement IV-6 shows the proportion of establishments worked by power and those using no power per thousand establishments in each of the districts. Gulbarga District has

STATEMENT IV-6

Statement showing the proportion per 1,000 of Establishments worked by Power and those using No Power

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 establishments with	
	Power	No power
Mysore State	128	872
Bangalore District	288	712
Belgaum "	107	893
Bellary "	355	645
Bidar "	188	812
Bijapur "	100	900
Chikmagalur "	270	730
Chitradurga "	92	908
Coorg "	178	822
Dharwar "	169	831
Gulbarga "	382	618
Hassan "	191	809
Kolar "	152	848
Mandya "	250	750
Mysore "	57	943
North Kanara "	64	936
Raichur "	210	790
Shimoga "	182	818
South Kanara "	40	960
Tumkur "	60	940

got the highest proportion of establishments using power, as many as 382 out of every thousand using power. Next in order come Bellary (355), Bangalore (288), Chikmagalur (270), Mandya (250) and Raichur (210), each of these districts having more than 20% of the establishments worked by power. South Kanara with only 40 establishments out of every thousand using power has the smallest proportion and the other districts where less than 100 establishments out of every 1,000 are worked by

power are Mysore (57), Tumkur (60), North Kanara (64), and Chitradurga (92). In Bijapur District, 100 out of every thousand industrial establishments use power. A larger proportion of establishments using power does not necessarily mean a sound industrial base in the economy of the district. On the other hand, a larger proportion of establishments using power may be indicative of the fact that these districts had no base of traditional industries and that whatever industrial activity is found there is of recent origin. Thus in districts where traditional industries still flourish such as Bijapur (Handloom weaving), Mysore (Rearing of silk worms), South Kanara (Beedi manufacture), Tumkur (Wollen textiles by handloom) and Chitradurga (Woolen textiles by handloom) the proportion of establishments using power is small.

193. Statement IV-7 shows the proportion of establishments using power and of the establishments run with no power per thousand establishments in the city/town with a population of 50,000 or more. Gulbarga with 579 establishments out of thousand using power is the only town where more than 50% of the establishments use power.

STATEMENT IV-7

Proportion per 1,000 Establishments using Power and No Power in City/Town with Population of 50,000 or More, 1961

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Proportion per 1,000 establishments using	
	Power	No power
1. Bangalore including Trust Board Area	282	717
2. Belgaum	170	830
3. Bellary	335	665
4. Hospet	367	633
5. Bijapur	165	835
6. Davanagere	166	834
7. Dharwar	119	881
8. Gadag Betgeri	68	932
9. Hubli	190	810
10. Gulbarga	579	421
11. Kolar Gold Fields	164	836
12. Mysore City	133	867
13. Raichur	283	717
14. Shimoga	125	875
15. Mangalore	68	932

Next comes Hospet with 367. Bellary (335), Raichur (283), Bangalore (282) are the other districts where more than 25% of the establishments use power. Gadag Betgeri and Mangalore with only 68 establishments using power out of every thousand have the least proportion.

194. The importance of each source of power in the industrial activity of the State can be judged either on the basis of the number of industrial establishments run with power from that source or on the basis of the number of persons employed in industries using that power.

Distribution of Establishments and Persons employed according to Kind of Power or Fuel used

Kind of power or fuel used	No. of units	Total No. of persons employed	No. of persons employed per unit
MYSORE STATE			
TOTAL Total	98,349	420,743	4.28
Electricity	7,901	132,770	16.80
Liquid fuel	3,786	19,149	5.06
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	361	4,126	11.43
Other power	545	2,136	3.92
No power	85,756	262,562	3.06
RURAL Total	53,663	155,668	2.90
Electricity	1,823	14,298	7.84
Liquid fuel	2,924	11,637	3.98
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	77	1,137	14.77
Other power	474	1,273	2.69
No power	48,365	127,323	2.63
URBAN Total	44,686	265,075	5.93
Electricity	6,078	118,472	19.49
Liquid fuel	862	7,512	8.79
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	284	2,989	10.52
Other power	71	863	12.15
No power	37,391	135,239	3.62

195. The statement above shows the distribution of establishments in the State according to the kind of power or fuel used and the average employment per unit for each different type of power. The figures are given not only for the State as a

whole but also separately for the rural and urban areas. For the State as a whole, electricity which is used in 7,901 establishments out of 98,349 or 8.03% of establishments accounts for the largest proportion of the establishments run with power. Liquid fuel which is used by 3,786 establishments out of 98,349 or 3.85% comes next. The other source of power such as bullock power and coal wood and bagasse, together account for less than 1,000 units. If the rural and urban areas are considered separately, liquid fuel accounting for 5.46% of the establishments in the rural areas becomes the most important fuel in the rural areas and electricity accounting for 13.62% of the establishments in urban areas becomes the most important source of power in the urban areas. The other significant fact which would emerge from a consideration of the rural-urban break up of the various kinds of power would be that "Other power" which is mostly bullock power is found mostly in the rural areas which account for more than 80% of the units using "Other power". Coal wood and bagasse are relatively more popular in the urban areas, more than 75% of the establishments using fuel of this variety being found in urban areas. If the employment per unit is considered, electricity provides employment to the largest number of persons per unit for the State as a whole as well as in the urban areas. The average employment per unit in the urban areas is, however, more than double that in the rural areas in respect of units run with electricity and liquid fuel. Even establishments using "Other power" in the urban areas provide employment to nearly 4 times the number per unit as in the rural areas. If, however, units using no power are considered, there is not much difference in the employment per unit between the rural and urban areas.

196. Though electricity is used in 8.03% of the industrial establishments in the State, it accounts for more than 30% of the workers in industry, 132,770 out of 420,743, workers being found in units worked with electricity. Units using liquid fuel come next in the order of importance the 3.85% of the establishments using this fuel employing about 47% of the workers. The 128 units in the State out of every thousand which are run with power are distributed as follows among the various kinds of power:

Electricity	80
Liquid fuel	39
Coal Wood & bagasse	4
Other power	5

197 Out of the 99 establishments out of every thousand units using power in the rural areas, 34 use electricity, 55 liquid fuel, 1 coal wood and bagasse and 9 other power. 80% of the establishments using power in the urban areas are run by electricity. Thus electricity is used by 136 out

of the 163 in every thousand establishments in urban areas using power. Liquid fuel (19), Coal wood and bagasse (6) and Other power (2) are of comparatively minor importance in the industrial activity of urban areas.

198. The following Statement IV-8 showing the distribution of the industrial establishments in the several districts of the State by the power used would be of interest in indicating the most important source of power in each district.

STATEMENT IV-8
Distribution of Units by Power—Percentage of Factories and Workshops using different types of Power and Fuel

Distribution of Units by Power using different types of Power and Fuel												
State/District		Total no. of factories and work-shops	Electricity		Liquid fuel		Coal, Wood & bagasse		Other power		No power	
			No. of units	Per-centage	No. of units	Per-centage	No. of units	Per-centage	No. of units	Per-centage	No. of units	Per-centage
Mysore State	T	98,349	7,901	8.03	3,786	3.85	361	0.37	545	0.55	85,756	87.20
	R	53,663	1,823	3.40	2,924	5.45	77	0.14	474	0.88	48,365	90.13
	U	44,686	6,078	13.60	862	1.93	284	0.64	71	0.16	37,391	83.67
1.	Bangalore District	11,541	3,187	27.62	56	0.49	79	0.68	6	0.05	8,213	71.16
2.	Belgaum "	11,128	425	3.82	669	6.01	19	0.17	80	0.72	9,935	89.28
3.	Bellary "	967	206	18.50	125	12.00	9	0.93	3	0.31	624	68.26
4.	Bidar "	1,063	55	5.18	86	8.09	59	4.55	0	0	863	82.18
5.	Bijapur "	8,769	74	0.84	791	9.03	4	0.04	10	0.11	7,890	89.98
6.	Chikmagalur "	1,034	231	22.34	35	3.38	4	0.39	9	0.87	755	73.02
7.	Chitradurga "	4,002	298	7.45	55	1.37	7	0.18	8	0.20	3,634	90.80
8.	Coorg "	791	73	9.23	30	3.79	37	4.68	1	0.13	650	82.17
9.	Dharwar "	8,170	385	4.72	985	12.06	7	0.09	1	N	6,792	83.13
10.	Gulbarga "	1,362	232	17.03	239	17.55	10	0.74	39	2.86	842	61.82
11.	Hassan "	1,531	234	15.28	50	3.27	5	0.33	4	0.26	1,238	80.86
12.	Kolar "	2,592	314	12.12	19	0.73	47	1.81	13	0.50	2,199	84.84
13.	Mandya "	1,225	239	19.51	31	2.53	12	0.98	24	1.96	919	75.02
14.	Mysore "	11,808	624	5.28	24	0.20	28	0.24	2	0.02	11,130	94.26
15.	North Kanara "	2,225	45	2.02	97	4.36	0	0	0	0	2,083	93.62
16.	Raichur "	2,371	160	6.75	318	13.41	12	0.50	8	0.34	1,873	79.00
17.	Shimoga "	2,272	380	16.73	31	1.36	2	0.09	1	0.04	1,858	81.78
18.	South Kanara "	14,250	313	2.20	122	0.86	11	0.07	120	0.84	13,684	96.03
19.	Tumkur "	11,248	426	3.79	23	0.20	9	0.08	216	1.92	10,574	94.01

199. Electricity will emerge as the most important source of power in Bangalore, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Coorg, Hassan, Kolar Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga, South Kanara and Tumkur Districts. All these districts are connected to the Hydro-Electric grid system of the State.

200. Liquid fuel is the most important source of power in Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga and North Kanara and Raichur Districts. All these except Dharwar, North Kanara and Raichur have not yet got power supply from the Hydro-Electric grid and even the establishments run by electricity in these units are ultimately dependant on liquid fuel as the electric system itself is run with diesel generators. Dharwar and North Kanara Districts were connected to the Jog Grid about 10 years back, but the establishments which were already running with liquid fuel continue to do so. Raichur District is just getting electricity from the Tungabhadra Project Generating Station.

201. The other sources of power do not play any significant part in any district.

202. The establishments not using power are in preponderance in all the districts. The percentage of such establishments not using power is highest in South Kanara District (96.03) and Mysore (94.26), Tumkur (94.01), North Kanara (93.62), Chitradurga (90.80) have got 90% or more establishments run without power.

203. The relative role of each source of power will now be discussed.

Electricity:

204. Statement IV-9 shows the distribution of establishments using electricity and the number of persons employed therein for each of the districts in the State:

STATEMENT IV-9

Distribution of Establishments and Persons employed in Units using Electricity in the Districts, 1961

State/District	No. of units run by electricity	No. of persons employed
MYSORE STATE	7,901	132,770
Bangalore District	3,187	55,124
Belgaum "	425	8,410

STATEMENT IV-9—concl'd.

State/District	No. of units run by electricity	No. of persons employed
Bellary District	206	1,333
Bidar "	55	165
Bijapur "	74	1,381
Chikmagalur "	231	1,187
Chitradurga "	298	7,054
Coorg "	73	257
Dharwar "	285	4,487
Gulbarga "	232	3,503
Hassan "	234	1,699
Kolar "	314	6,359
Mandya "	239	4,874
Mysore "	624	9,694
North Kanara "	45	2,386
Raichur "	160	559
Shimoga "	380	14,047
South Kanara "	313	8,133
Tumkur "	426	2,118

205. Nearly 40% of the establishments run by electricity (3,187 out of 7,901) and the same proportion of employees (55,124 out of 132,770) are found in Bangalore District. The second largest number of establishments using electricity is in Mysore District which has got 624 or about 8% of the establishments and 9,694 or about 7.3% of the number of workers. Though Shimoga has only 380 establishments or less than 5%, it has got about 11% of the employees (14,047 out of 132,770) as the Mysore Iron and Steel Works run by electricity employ more than 5,000 persons. Bidar (165) and Coorg (257) Districts have less than 500 in units using electricity.

Liquid Fuel:

206. Statement IV-10 shows the distribution of establishments using liquid fuel and the number of persons employed therein in each of the districts of the State:—

STATEMENT IV-10

Distribution of Establishments and Persons employed in the units using Liquid Fuel in the Districts, 1961

State/District	No. of units (liquid fuel)	No. of persons employed
MYSORE STATE	3,786	19,149
1. Bangalore District	56	238
2. Belgaum "	669	2,008
3. Bellary "	125	517
4. Bidar "	86	305
5. Bijapur "	791	2,487
6. Chikmagalur "	35	275
7. Chitradurga "	55	121
8. Coorg "	30	187
9. Dharwar "	985	4,699
10. Gulbarga "	239	810
11. Hassan "	50	269
12. Kolar "	19	61
13. Mandya "	31	96
14. Mysore "	24	66
15. North Kanara "	97	500
16. Raichur "	318	3,999
17. Shimoga "	31	217
18. South Kanara "	122	2,246
19. Tumkur "	23	48

207. Dharwar District which has got 985 out of 3,786 such establishments in the State accounts for more than 25% of the establishments. It also accounts for nearly 25% of the workers employed in units using liquid fuel. The other districts where liquid fuel plays an important role in industry are Bijapur (791 units employing 2,487 persons), Belgaum (669 units employing 2,008 persons), Raichur (318 units employing 3,999 persons) and Gulbarga (239 units employing 810 persons). As already pointed out, the districts where liquid fuel accounts for a substantial proportion of industrial establishments or workers in industry are those which have not yet got power supply from Hydel stations or which have got such supply only very recently.

Coal Wood and Bagasse:

208. There are only 361 establishments employing 4,126 persons where the principal source of power is solid fuel (coal wood and bagasse). Bangalore (79), Bidar (59), Kolar (47), Coorg (37), Mysore (28), Bellary (19), Mandya (12), Raichur (12), South Kanara (11), and Gulbarga (10), account for most of these establishments.

From the point of view of employment, however, Belgaum District which provides employment to 890 persons gets the first place, Raichur (829), South Kanara (488), Kolar (428), Bangalore (296), Dharwar (246) and Mysore (227) being the other districts where a substantial proportion of workers in industry are found in units run with coal and bagasse. In some of the districts the use of solid fuel by Goldsmiths, Bidri workers and Blacksmiths and also by Silkreeplers has been recorded under power and most of the units using solid fuel come under these categories.

STATEMENT IV-11

Distribution of Establishments and Persons employed in the Units using Coal, Wood and Bagasse in the Districts, 1961

State/District	No. of units (Coal, wood and bagasse)	No. of persons employed
MYSORE STATE	361	4,126
1. Bangalore District	79	296
2. Belgaum "	19	890
3. Bellary "	9	14
4. Bidar "	59	154
5. Bijapur "	4	12
6. Chikmagalur "	4	23
7. Chitradurga "	7	26
8. Coorg "	37	107
9. Dharwar "	7	246
10. Gulbarga "	10	187
11. Hassan "	5	13
12. Kolar "	47	428
13. Mandya "	12	141
14. Mysore "	28	227
15. North Kanara "	..	..
16. Raichur "	12	829
17. Shimoga "	2	18
18. South Kanara "	11	488
19. Tumkur "	9	27

Other Power:

209. Other power is found mostly in the rural areas and it is bullock power used for working of ganis and sugarcane crushers. Tumkur and South Kanara Districts have each got more than 100 establishments using "Other power". Belgaum (80), Gulbarga (39), Kolar (28), Mandya (24) and Bijapur (10) are the other districts where "Other power" is used to an appreciable extent.

210. The extent to which power is used in each industry has already been indicated while the relative role of the industries coming under each major group was discussed.

Industries classified by the Size of Employment

211. All industrial establishments can be brought under one of the following three groups:

(1) Household and cottage industries run on a scale not large enough to bring the establishment under the definition of a factory. All establishments employing not more than 9 persons and using power and all establishments employing not more than 19 persons and not using power will come under this group of household and cottage industries.

(2) Small scale industries which are run on a scale which will bring the establishment within the purview of the Factories' Act but which are not large enough to become subject to the provisions of licensing under the Industries Regulation & Development Act. All establishments run with

power and employing 10 persons or more but less than 50 persons and all establishments not using power employing 20 persons or more but less than 100 persons would come under this category.

(3) Major Industrial Units: These are establishments where the industry is carried on a scale large enough to attract the licensing provisions of the Industries Development and Regulation Act. All establishments employing 50 persons or more and using power and all establishments not using power and employing 100 persons or more would come in this group.

212. The Statement IV-12 shows the distribution of industrial units in the State according to the size of employment. Figures are also given separately for the number of units with power and the number of units run without power. Out of 98,349 units in the State, nearly 42% (40,478) are single-man concerns. Another 50,316 employ between 2 and 5 persons. Thus more than 90% of the industrial establishments in the State do not employ more than 5 persons.

STATEMENT

Number and Proportion of units using Power and No Power

Size group of employment 1	Total No. of units			Percentage to Total			No. of units with power		
	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4	Total 5	Rural 6	Urban 7	Total 8	Rural 9	Urban 10
Total	98,349	53,663	44,686	100.00	100.00	100.00	12,593	5,298	7,295
1 person	40,478	24,980	15,498	41.16	46.55	34.68	4,054	2,421	1,633
2-5 persons	50,316	26,402	23,914	51.16	49.20	53.52	5,595	2,301	3,294
6-9 persons	4,307	1,433	2,874	4.38	2.67	6.43	1,401	245	1,156
10-19 persons	1,936	583	1,353	1.97	1.09	3.03	816	214	602
20-49 persons	886	202	684	0.90	0.38	1.53	425	74	351
50-99 persons	219	34	185	0.22	0.06	0.41	138	19	119
100 persons & above	207	29	178	0.21	0.05	0.04	164	24	140

Chapter IV—Industrial Establishments

The industrial units would fall into the three groups indicated above as follows:

Household and cottage industries	96,221
Small scale industries	1,783
Large industries	345

213. Out of 96,221 units coming under the group rural and cottage industries, 53,184 are found in the rural areas and 43,037 in the urban areas. Only 11,050 use power and the percentage of establishments using power is 9.34 in rural areas and 14.11 in urban areas.

214. Of the 1,783 small scale industrial establishments 431 are found in the rural areas (24%) and 1,352 (76%) are found in the urban areas. 1,241 or about 70% of small scale industrial establishments are run with power, the percentage of establishments using power being 67 in the rural areas and 70 in the urban areas.

215. Only 48 out of the 345 large scale industrial establishments are found in the rural areas,

the remaining 297 being found in the urban areas. 302 out of 345 use power (259 out of 297 in the urban areas and 43 out of 48 in the rural areas).

216. The proportion of establishments using power increases with the size of the establishments. At the lowest size, viz., single member establishments, only 10.0% use power. The percentage using power becomes 11.1 in the next size group, viz., 2-5 persons and there is a spectacular increase when establishments employing 6-9 persons are considered—as many as 1,401 out of 4,307 or nearly 31% of the establishments in this group using power. The percentage shows a further improvement at the next size group where 816 out of 1,936 (40%) use power and it becomes nearly 50% when establishments in the employment group 20-49 persons are considered as 425 out of 886 use power. 65% of the establishments in the employment group 50-99 and more than 75% in the employment group more than 100 persons use power. Even among those using power, smaller units account for the bulk of the establishments as 88%

IV-12

Classified by Size of Employment

Percentage to total			No. of units without power			Percentage to total		
Total 11	Rural 12	Urban 13	Total 14	Rural 15	Urban 16	Total 17	Rural 18	Urban 19
100.00	100.00	100.00	85,756	48,365	37,391	100.00	100.00	100.00
32.19	45.70	22.39	36,424	22,559	13,865	42.47	46.64	37.08
44.43	43.43	45.15	44,721	24,101	20,620	52.15	49.83	55.15
11.13	4.62	15.85	2,906	1,188	1,718	3.39	2.46	4.59
6.48	4.04	8.25	1,120	369	751	1.31	0.76	2.01
3.37	1.40	4.81	461	128	333	0.54	0.27	0.89
1.10	0.36	1.63	81	15	66	0.09	0.03	0.18
1.30	0.45	1.92	43	5	38	0.05	0.01	0.10

of the establishments using power employ less than 10 persons. The establishments in the employment range 2-5 persons have got the largest number using power, there being 5,595 such establishments or 44% of those using power in this employment range.

217. Statement IV-13 shows the distribution of one thousand establishments using each kind of

ments employing 6-9 persons coming closely behind (172 out of thousand establishments using electricity). 130 out of every thousand establishments using electricity in urban areas come in the group 'Small Scale Industries' and 35 out of every thousand in the group 'Large Scale Industries'.

218. Both in the rural and urban areas, the

STATEMENT IV-13

Distribution of 1,000 Establishments by Kind of Power or Fuel used according to Size of Employment in Rural and Urban areas, 1961

Size of employment 1	Electricity		Liquid fuel		Coal wood & bagasse		Other power		No power	
	Rural 2	Urban 3	Rural 4	Urban 5	Rural 6	Urban 7	Rural 8	Urban 9	Rural 10	Urban 11
1 person	474	227	445	212	545	225	452	155	466	371
2-5 persons	333	436	489	524	299	560	511	479	498	551
6-9 persons	76	172	32	95	26	60	23	141	25	46
10-19 persons	79	83	21	76	52	109	8	56	8	20
20-49 persons	23	47	9	62	52	28	6	113	3	9
50-99 persons	6	15	3	24	0	7	0	42	N	2
100 persons & above	9	20	1	7	26	11	0	14	N	1

power according to the range of employment. In the rural areas more than 81% of the establishments using electricity do not employ more than 5 persons. The largest number of establishments using electricity in rural areas is in the employment group 1 person (474 out of 1,000) and the next employment range (2-5 persons) accounts for 333 out of every thousand establishments using electricity in rural areas. Only 15 out of every thousand establishments using electricity in the rural areas can be considered to be large establishments in the sense of employing more than 50 persons and most of these are in the rural areas only technically being situated just outside the boundaries of urban areas. In the urban areas establishments employing between 2-5 persons account for the largest proportion of establishments using electricity. As many as 436 out of every thousand establishments using electricity come under this employment range. One man establishments which account for 227 out of every thousand establishments using electricity in the urban areas come next with establish-

ments using liquid fuel have got the largest proportion of establishments in the employment group 2-5 persons. In the rural areas as many as 489 out of every thousand are in the employment group 2-5 persons while in the urban areas this proportion rises to 524 per thousand. One man establishments have the second highest proportion among establishments using liquid fuel both in the rural and urban areas, 445 out of 1,000 in the rural areas and 212 out of 1,000 in the urban areas coming under this employment range. Establishments in the employment range 6-9 persons (95), 10-19 persons (76), and 20-49 persons (62) are in appreciable proportions in urban areas but their proportion is almost negligible in the rural areas. Of the establishments using liquid fuel in the rural areas 30 per thousand come under small scale industries and 4 per thousand are in the category of large industries. In the urban areas 138 out of every thousand establishments using liquid fuel come under small industries while 31 in every thousand can be brought under large industries.

219. More than 50% of the establishments using coal, wood and bagasse in the rural areas are one man establishments their number being 545 out of every thousand using this fuel. Establishments employing 2-5 persons account for 299 out of every thousand establishments in rural areas using solid fuel. The proportion of establishments in the other employment ranges is not significant. In the urban areas, establishments employing between 2-5 persons account for more than 50% of the establishments using coal wood and bagasse there being 560 establishments in this employment group for every thousand establishments using coal wood and bagasse in the urban areas. One man units which number 225 per thousand constitute the next largest proportion and establishments employing 10-19 persons come third.

220. 104 out of every thousand establishments using coal wood and bagasse in the rural areas come under the category small scale industries and none at all in the category large scale indus-

tries. In the urban areas 137 out of every thousand using coal wood and bagasse are small scale industries and 18 out of every thousand large scale industries. More than 95% of the establishments coming under 'Other power' in rural areas do not employ more than 5 persons and in urban areas 63% employ 5 persons or less.

221. More than 90% of the establishments using no power employ 5 persons or less in the urban as well as in the rural areas. Only one out of every thousand in the urban areas can be deemed to be a large scale factory while there are no large scale factories using no power in the rural areas. 11 out of every thousand establishments using no power in urban areas would come in the group small scale factories while only 3 per thousand in the rural areas would come in this group.

222. The Statement IV-14 shows the distribution of thousand establishments using electricity in each district among the various employment ranges:

STATEMENT IV-14

STATEMENT								
Distribution of 1,000 Establishments using Electricity by Size of Employment								
State/District	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment per thousand units							
	Total	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above
MYSORE STATE	1,000	283	412	150	82	41	13	19
Bangalore District	1,000	196	437	196	97	46	13	15
Belgaum	1,000	344	360	129	104	47	9	7
Bellary	1,000	544	340	34	53	5	..	24
Bidar	1,000	400	509	73	18	40	14	14
Bijapur	1,000	419	270	135	108	39	9	..
Chikmagalur	1,000	472	307	130	43	74	17	50
Chitradurga	1,000	373	362	84	40	14	..	..
Coorg	1,000	562	246	137	41	47	21	16
Dharwar	1,000	223	473	153	67	9	4	17
Gulbarga	1,000	418	17	13	30	9	9	17
Hassan	1,000	522	418	34	30	32	25	32
Kolar	1,000	380	389	141	48	38	..	25
Mandya	1,000	328	404	131	126	38	11	16
Mysore	1,000	393	247	172	76	50	..	133
North Kanara	1,000	261	450	136	44	67	..	..
Raichur	1,000	356	267	133	31	13	..	..
Shimoga	1,000	388	512	56	52	29	16	8
South Kanara	1,000	271	500	124	121	74	58	86
Tumkur	1,000	121	367	173	124	7	2	2
		390	376	99				

223. For the State as a whole establishments employing between 2-5 persons account for 412 out of thousand establishments and one man establishments account for 283 per thousand establishments. One man establishments constitute the largest proportion of establishments using electricity in Bellary, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Coorg, Gulbarga, Mandya, North Kanara and Tumkur while establishments in the employment range 2-5 persons constitute the largest proportion of those worked with electricity in the remaining districts. In Bellary, Coorg and Gulbarga Districts, more than 50% of the establishments using electricity are one man establishments. In Bidar, Raichur and Shimoga Districts 50% or more of the establishments using electricity are in the employment group 2-5 persons. South Kanara District has got the largest proportion of large industries, viz., those employing 50 persons or more, there being 144 such establishments out of every thousand using electricity. North Kanara with 133 per thousand comes next. Chitradurga

(67) and Kolar (57) are the only other districts where large establishments are in a significant proportion. Small scale establishments i.e., those employing between 10-49 persons are found in appreciable numbers in almost all the districts. The lowest proportion is in Bidar with only 18 small scale industries per thousand using electricity and Gulbarga with 22 per thousand comes next. South Kanara with 195 per thousand establishments using electricity coming in the small scale group has got the highest proportion with Mandya (164) coming a close second. Belgaum (151), Bijapur (148), Bangalore (143), Tumkur (131), Mysore (126), Chitradurga (114), Dharwar (114), North Kanara (111) are the other districts where at least 10% of the establishments using electricity come under the group small scale industries.

224. The Statement IV-15 shows the distribution of thousand establishments using liquid fuel in each district among the various employment ranges:

STATEMENT IV-15

Distribution of 1,000 Establishments using Liquid Fuel by Size of Employment

State/District	Total	Proportion per 1,000 of factories and workshops by size of employment						
		1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above
MYSORE STATE	1,000	392	497	46	34	20	8	3
Bangalore District	1,000	143	678	125	54	..	..	..
Belgaum "	1,000	625	300	30	31	9	5	..
Bellary "	1,000	352	536	56	24	32	..	..
Bidar "	1,000	128	802	58	12	..	..	..
Bijapur "	1,000	410	528	35	14	13	..	..
Chikmagalur "	1,000	228	514	29	171	29	29	..
Chitradurga "	1,000	637	327	18	18	..	..	..
Coorg "	1,000	333	400	100	67	..	..	..
Dharwar "	1,000	303	593	31	35	30	8	..
Gulbarga "	1,000	310	632	33	13	12	..	..
Hassan "	1,000	480	420	60	..	..	40	..
Kolar "	1,000	368	579	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya "	1,000	355	581	32	32	..	..	..
Mysore "	1,000	500	375	125	..	..	..	..
North Kanara "	1,000	289	567	82	31	21	..	10
Raichur "	1,000	393	409	82	53	38	16	9
Shimoga "	1,000	387	484	32	65	..	..	32
South Kanara "	1,000	180	295	180	148	74	82	41
Tumkur "	1,000	565	435	..	..	..	..	..

225. One man establishments account for the largest proportion of establishments using liquid fuel in Belgaum, Chitradurga, Hassan Mysore and Tumkur Districts. More than 50% of the establishments using liquid fuel being one man establishments in Chitradurga (637 per thousand), Belgaum (625 per thousand) and Tumkur (565 per thousand). In Bangalore, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Coorg, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Kolar, Mandya, North Kanara, Raichur, Shimoga and South Kanara Districts, establishments in the employment range 2-5 persons account for the largest proportion of establishments using liquid fuel. In Bidar (802 per thousand), Bangalore (678 per thousand), Gulbarga (632 per thousand), Dharwar (593 per thousand), Mandya (581 per thousand), Kolar (579 per thousand), North

Kanara (567 per thousand), Bellary (536 per thousand), Bijapur (528 per thousand) and Chikmagalur (514 per thousand), more than 50% of the establishments using liquid fuel are in the employment range 2-5 persons. South Kanara District has got a substantial proportion of establishments even in the higher employment ranges, and it is also the only district where more than 10% of the establishments using liquid fuel would come under the group large factories. The proportion of large factories is more than 1% in Hassan (4.0%), Shimoga (3.2%), Chikmagalur (2.9%) and Raichur (2.5%).

226. The Statement IV-16 shows the distribution of thousand establishments in each district using coal, wood and bagasse according to the size of employment:

STATEMENT IV-16

Distribution of 1,000 Establishments using Coal, Wood and Bagasse by Size of Employment

State/District	Total	Proportion per 1,000 factories and workshops using Coal, Wood and Bagasse by size ranges of employment						
		1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above
MYSORE STATE	1,000	294	504	53	97	33	5	14
Bangalore District	1,000	253	696	25	..	26	..	..
Belgaum "	1,000	105	579	105	105	53	..	53
Bellary "	1,000	778	222	..	..	..	..	..
Bidar "	1,000	458	508	17	17	..	..	..
Bijapur "	1,000	250	750	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur "	1,000	..	500	500	..	..	..	..
Chitradurga "	1,000	143	714	143	..	..	..	..
Coorg "	1,000	460	405	135	..	..	..	143
Dharwar "	1,000	286	428	143	..	..	200	..
Gulbarga "	1,000	100	100	..	200	..	..	..
Hassan "	1,000	400	600	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar "	1,000	106	319	64	511	..	..	..
Mandya "	1,000	166	250	167	250	167	..	..
Mysore "	1,000	250	536	..	71	143	..	..
Raichur "	1,000	333	584	..	..	..	..	83
Shimoga "	1,000	..	500	..	500	..	..	..
South Kanara "	1,000	182	363	..	..	273	..	182
Tumkur "	1,000	222	778	..	..	..	..	..

Note: North Kanara District has no establishments using coal, wood and bagasse.

227. Bellary, Coorg and Gulbarga are the only districts where one man establishments constitute the highest proportion of establishments using coal, wood and bagasse. In all the other districts except Kolar and Mandya establishments employing between 2-5 persons constitute the largest proportion of establishments using coal, wood and bagasse. In Chikmagalur Districts the establishments using coal, wood and bagasse are equally divided between the employment ranges 2-5 per-

employing more than 10 persons. 14.3% of the establishments using coal, wood and bagasse in Dharwar District, 20% in Gulbarga District and 18.2% in South Kanara District would come in the group—large industries.

228. The Statement IV-17 shows the distribution of thousand establishments using no power in each of the districts by the size range of employment:

STATEMENT IV-17

Distribution of 1,000 Industrial Establishments using No Power by Size Range of Employment

State/District	Total	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above
MYSORE STATE	1,000	425	522	34	13	5	1	N
1. Bangalore District	1,000	382	520	54	28	13	2	1
2. Belgaum "	1,000	503	447	29	13	6	1	1
3. Bellary "	1,000	620	349	10	11	3	2	5
4. Bidar "	1,000	470	445	42	16	26	1	..
5. Bijapur "	1,000	390	562	35	11	2	..	..
6. Chikmagalur "	1,000	481	466	17	31	5	..	..
7. Chitradurga "	1,000	309	633	47	6	3	2	..
8. Coorg "	1,000	481	482	32	5	..	..	..
9. Dharwar "	1,000	393	554	36	11	3	2	1
10. Gulbarga "	1,000	507	443	27	8	10	2	3
11. Hassan "	1,000	389	558	45	7	1	..	..
12. Kolar "	1,000	439	487	34	29	9	2	..
13. Mandya "	1,000	443	479	38	34	6	..	..
14. Mysore "	1,000	365	583	33	11	7	1	N
15. North Kanara "	1,000	477	492	17	7	6	..	1
16. Raichur "	1,000	547	420	25	6	2	..	..
17. Shimoga "	1,000	409	531	47	8	4	1	..
18. South Kanara "	1,000	448	504	32	12	4	N	N
19. Tumkur "	1,000	444	521	23	9	3	N	N

sons and 6-9 persons while in Shimoga District establishments using coal, wood and bagasse are equally divided between the employment ranges 2-5 and 10-19 persons. Belgaum, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga and South Kanara have got a substantial proportion of establishments using coal, wood and bagasse

229. A very small proportion of them employ more than 10 persons and only 5 per thousand in Bellary District, 3 per thousand in Gulbarga District and one per thousand in Bangalore, Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts using no power would come in the employment range more than 100 persons.

230. The following four statements show the distribution of thousand industrial establishments using each kind of power in each city/town with

a population more than 50,000 by the range of employment.

STATEMENT IV-18

Distribution of 1,000 Establishments using Electricity by Size Range of Employment in Cities/Towns with Population 50,000 or More

Cities/Towns with population 50,000 or more	Total	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above
Bangalore	1,000	181	430	203	102	54	17	13
Belgaum	1,000	316	374	145	107	48	10	..
Bellary	1,000	604	207	..	170	19	..	63
Hospet	1,000	656	219	31	..	..	..	..
Bijapur	1,000	667	..	333	60	169	24	96
Davanagere	1,000	301	217	133	28	42	14	..
Dharwar	1,000	324	395	197	115	77	58	38
Gadag Betgeri	1,000	58	423	231	60	53	18	24
Hubli	1,000	256	446	143	..	..	20	41
Gulbarga	1,000	122	776	41	52	78	91	130
Kolar Gold Fields	1,000	208	312	130	76	61	6	18
Mysore	1,000	184	456	199	55	..	..	..
Raichur	1,000	278	500	167	71	59	12	..
Shimoga	1,000	200	529	129	136	71	77	135
Mangalore	1,000	52	348	181	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT IV-19

Distribution of 1,000 Establishments using Liquid Fuel by Size Range of Employment in Cities/Towns with Population 50,000 or More

Cities/Towns with population 50,000 or more	Total	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above
Bangalore	1,000	43	761	152	44	..	..	..
Belgaum	1,000	..	200	200	..	400	200	..
Bellary	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Hospet	1,000	..	1,000	..	49	49	..	..
Bijapur	1,000	210	482	210	250	..	..	..
Davanagere	1,000	..	500	250	250	..	..	..
Dharwar	1,000	250	500	..	250	244	73	..
Gadag Betgeri	1,000	..	610	73	..	147	88	..
Hubli	1,000	..	470	59	118	..	..	..
Gulbarga	1,000	118	952	..	48	..	..	..
Kolar Gold Fields	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	281	156	31
Raichur	1,000	..	1,000	..	94	..	..	571
Mangalore	1,000	125	219	94	..	..	..	..
	1,000	..	286	143	..	..	..	..

Note: Mysore and Shimoga have no establishments using liquid fuel.

STATEMENT IV-20

Distribution of 1,000 Industrial Establishments using Coal, Wood and Bagasse by Size Range of Employment in Cities/Towns with Population 50,000 or More

Cities/Towns with population 50,000 or more	Total	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above
Bangalore	1,000	259	704	25	..	12	..	..
Belgaum	1,000	250	500	125	125	..	..	..
Hospet	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Davanagere	1,000	833	167	..	..	..	..	..
Gadag Betgeri	1,000	500	..	500	..	..	..	..
Hubli	1,000	333	667	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar Gold Fields	1,000	117	765	118	..	..	..	..
Mysore	1,000	..	600	..	200	200	..	..
Mangalore	1,000	..	375	..	..	375	..	250

Note: Bellary, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Shimoga have no establishments using coal, wood and bagasse.

STATEMENT IV-21

Distribution of 1,000 Industrial Establishments using No Power by Size Range of Employment in Cities/Towns with Population 50,000 or More

Cities/Towns with population 50,000 or more	Total	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above
Bangalore	1,000	346	546	60	29	15	3	1
Belgaum	1,000	427	504	49	15	4	..	1
Bellary	1,000	811	81	36	36	..	9	27
Hospet	1,000	661	307	16	16	..	..	..
Bijapur	1,000	339	549	66	44	2	..	..
Davanagere	1,000	128	773	77	9	13	..	..
Dharwar	1,000	587	365	24	10	7	5	2
Gadag Betgeri	1,000	300	625	56	16	1	1	1
Hubli	1,000	308	625	34	20	10	2	1
Gulbarga	1,000	216	647	118	..	19	..	..
Kolar Gold Fields	1,000	429	540	21	6	..	4	..
Mysore	1,000	391	536	39	19	11	3	1
Raichur	1,000	248	650	80	15	7	..	..
Shimoga	1,000	242	673	66	12	5	2	..
Mangalore	1,000	586	350	34	20	9	1	N

231. It will be seen that establishments using electricity are found in all the employment ranges in most of the bigger towns and cities though in almost every town/city the bulk of these establishments (more than 50%) do not employ more than 5 persons. It is significant that the larger factories employing more than 100 persons use only electricity excepting Raichur Town and Mangalore City. Liquid fuel is used both in Raichur and Mangalore for bigger factories and Mangalore is the only city where solid fuel is used in a large sized factory employing more than 100 persons. There are some large factories employing more than 100 persons using no power but these are mostly either Beedi factories or Oodabathi factories. Liquid fuel is used in all cities except Mysore and Shimoga. But its use is significant only in Bijapur, Bangalore, Gadag Betgeri, Hubli and Raichur. Most of the establishments using liquid fuel are in the employment range 2-5 persons. In all these cities except Mangalore, Belgaum and Raichur, establishments in the first two employment ranges *i.e.*, establishments with 'not more than 5 persons' make the largest contribution to the number using liquid fuel. Bangalore City is the only place where coal, wood and bagasse is used to an appreciable extent, there being 77 establishments using this source of power. Kolar Gold Fields city with 17 establishments comes next. As mentioned earlier, Mangalore is the only city where coal, wood and bagasse is used by a large sized factory employing more than 100 persons.

Source of Power

232. Electricity is the most important source of power for industry in the State both from the point of view of the number of establishments or the number of workers. Even after excluding areas where electricity is produced from diesel generators, 7,901 out of 12,593 installations using power in the State use electricity and out of 158,181 industrial workers employed in industries run by power 132,770 are employed in units using electricity. The most important—it would be almost correct to say that the sole source of electric power in the State are the hydro electric generating stations. This State was the pioneer in India in developing hydro electric power for supply for an industry and it is unfortunate that in recent years it has lost the lead it had in respect of generation of electricity

city and utilisation. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan which almost coincided with the period of houselisting, the total installed capacity in the State was 208 Mega Watts out of which 197 M.W. was in hydel stations and only 10.7 M.W. in thermal stations. The Third Five Year Plan contemplates an almost five fold increase in the installed capacity, as according to the forecast contained in the State's Third Five Year Plan the installed capacity would be 977 M.W. at the end of the Third Plan. Almost the entire increase will be in hydel power, Sharavathi Valley Project contributing 712.8 M.W., Bhadra Hydro Project 33.2 M.W. and the two stations at the Tungabhadra Dam together contributing an additional 23.4 M.W. The hydro electric power potential of the State is 4,000 M.W. including the Sharavathi Valley Project now in progress and the projects on other west flowing rivers such as Kalinadi, Aganashini, Bedthi and Barapole.

233. Out of this total power potential of 4,000 M.W. hardly 1,000 M.W. would have been developed at the end of the Third Plan. It is fortunate that the State has got such a large potential for hydro electric development because it has no known resources of either coal or oil to provide power for industry.

234. Liquid fuel is imported from outside the State as also the coal or coke required by industry. The locally available wood and bagasse plays a very insignificant part in providing power for running industry. With the rapid depletion of forests and the diversion of bagasse for manufacture of paper, the State will have to depend entirely on external resources for solid fuel.

235. Statement IV-22 shows the districtwise production of the important raw materials used in industry. The areas of forests in each district is also shown. In respect of minerals the actual quantity mined is shown in metric tonnes. Except in the case of food industries, the location of the industries is not always determined by the availability of raw materials. The food industries in the State are only those relating to grinding or husking *i.e.*, preparing the produce for consumption and these are naturally located near the areas of consumption. The industries processing the surplus produce for export are not always distributed near the sources of such surplus. Thus

STATEMENT IV-22

Production of Principal Crops in Mysore State, 1959-60

(In 1,000 metric tonnes or otherwise stated)

State/District	Cotton 1,000 bales of 177.8 Kg. each	Oil seeds	Rice	Tobacco	Coffee in Tons	Tea in pounds	Sugarcane in terms of Gur
MYSORE STATE	369	420	1,346	22	32,757	5,419,428	42.9
1. Bangalore District	..	10	23	b	..	..	7.3
2. Belgaum "	41	57	88	12	..	..	80.5
3. Bellary "	37	35	27	b	..	..	34.8
4. Bidar "	2	14	16	b	..	..	28.7
5. Bijapur "	57	43	4	b	..	..	10.9
6. Chikmagalur "	1	3	66	b	13,872	4,019,118	10.2
7. Chitradurga "	22	28	33	l	..	..	16.7
8. Coorg "	..	b	83	b	13,960	390,000	b
9. Dharwar "	122	50	140	b	..	..	9.8
10. Gulbarga "	13	45	18	b	..	..	2.3
11. Hassan "	3	3	65	b	4,260	1,010,340	15.3
12. Kolar "	..	30	21	2	..	..	37.6
13. Mandya "	..	7	62	3	..	..	93.5
14. Mysore "	2	12	108	2	664	..	14.2
15. North Kanara "	..	b	105	..	..	..	7.2
16. Raichur "	63	49	13	b	..	..	13.0
17. Shimoga "	6	18	182	b	1	..	27.6
18. South Kanara "	..	b	190	b	N	..	11.7
19. Tumkur "	b	16	40	2	..	..	7.9

b = represents figures less than 500. N = Negligible

Dharwar which produced nearly one-third of the total cotton produced in the State has got only one modern spinning mill. Raichur which comes next in the production of cotton has no spinning mill at all as also Bijapur which is third. On the other hand, Bangalore District which does not grow any cotton has got a good number of spinning and weaving mills. The position is more or less the same even in respect of modern plants for processing oil seeds. Though oil expellers are found near the places where oil seeds are grown, the plants for refining vegetable oils or for their hydrogenation are not found in any of the districts which contribute substantially to the production of oil seeds. Perhaps the most striking instance of the industries being located without any reference to the availability of raw materials is provided by the industries depending on tobacco. Belgaum district produces nearly 60% of the tobacco produced in the State. Most of the industries using tobacco are found in South Kanara District where the production of tobacco is negligible. Even as regards curing of coffee, South Kanara District

which has almost no acreage under coffee has got more large scale coffee curing works than all the districts where coffee is grown. Sugar factories have, however, to be located close to the areas where sugarcane is produced as otherwise the cost of transporting sugarcane from the fields to the mill will be prohibitive. Again woollen textile industry in a mill is not found in any of the districts having higher proportion of sheep in the State. Bellary District which produces nearly 80% of the iron ore in the State has no plant for processing such ore.

236. It would thus appear that there is considerable scope for establishment of large scale industries nearer the sources of raw materials, which are mostly exported outside the State now.

237. Statement IV-23 shows the distribution of industrial establishments in the 53 minor groups providing employment to atleast 1,000 persons according to the power used.

238. Minor groups 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms), 255 (Wool weaving in handloom), 264 (Weaving of silk textile by handloom) do not

Sl. No.		Number of Establishments employing 1,000 Persons or More by Kind of Power or Fuel used					
		Number of establishments					No power (8)
(1)	Minor group (2)	Total (3)	Electricity (4)	Liquid fuel (5)	Coal, wood & bagasse (6)	Other power (7)	
1.	235	14,268	..	..	3	..	14,268
2.	220	9,907	3	..	..	..	9,901
3.	273	11,301	31	..	14	12	11,270
4.	200	6,878	3,172	3,149	70	..	531
5.	369	6,556	150	18	2	..	6,318
6.	234	1,254	1,252	..	13	1	5,148
7.	045	5,173	11	..	76	..	5,444
8.	393	5,563	40	3	4	..	4,043
9.	350	4,049	2	1	..	..	3,955
10.	288	3,964	8	..	..	..	3,180
11.	387	8	..	..	4	..	852
12.	255	3,180	199	34	1	3	384
13.	399	1,089	55	23	..	..	3,288
14.	340	466	10	..	2	465	593
15.	388	3,298	198	118	4	..	2,550
16.	207	1,376	40	13	25	..	1,045
17.	289	2,607	43	16	3	18	111
18.	209	1,129	103	230	..	..	..
19.	230	465	4	..	..	..	..
20.	290	4	9	..	..	..	539
21.	232	9	9	11	..	..	2,643
22.	384	709	159	..	..	..	..
23.	311	2,648	5	2	..	..	764
24.	102	15	13	1	8	..	..
25.	102	816	43	..	..	..	..
26.	262	1	1	..	2	..	1
27.	360	7	5	..	..	..	394
28.	201	39	38	..	1	..	50
29.	380	413	16	2	1	1	544
30.	335	54	2	..	5	..	371
31.	341	770	190	31	5	..	139
32.	280	702	315	11	..	..	..
33.	302	142	3	..	..	..	..
34.	223	343	343	..	..	..	..
35.	263	16	16	..	..	..	35
36.	377	20	20	..	..	..	68
37.	260	40	5	23	6	..	474
38.	271	315	218	3	..	..	4
39.	218	26	26	..	1	..	3
40.	281	503	39	..	..	..	464
41.	372	44	1	..	14	..	251
42.	222	4	15	6	..	..	678
43.	205	499	16	4	28	2	231
44.	233	271	30	6	..	..	88
45.	214	744	14	1	6	..	21
46.	231	246	11	8	..	..	90
47.	320	108	105	..	4	..	425
48.	266	126	24	1	10	..	285
49.	336	119	11	..	..	..	110
50.	367	447	..	..	..	..	354
51.	264	285	33	..	..	..	76
52.	378	143	6	..	..	..	..
53.	310	360	147	5	..	..	..
53.	274	228	..	..	..	..	..

at all use any power. The very definition of minor groups 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms), 255 (Wool weaving in handloom) and 264 (Weaving of silk textile by handloom) precludes the use of power. In minor groups 234 (Cotton weaving in powerlooms), 263 (Weaving of silk textile by power loom), 387 (Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines) 290 (Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste-paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill), 232 (Cotton spinning and weaving in mills), 102 (Mining of gold and silver ores), 360 (Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods), 201 (Production of sugar and syrup from sugar cane in mills), and 377 (Manufacture of all kinds of battery) all the units are run by power again because by definition only units run by power will come in these minor groups.

239. Minor group 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour, etc., by milling dehussing and processing of crops and foodgrains) has got more than 90% of the units run by power. Minor groups 218 (Processing of coffee in curing works), 274 (Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags), 207 [Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)], 230 (Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling) and 266 (Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine) have got more than 50% of the establishments using power.

240. It would also be useful to consider the number of workers in these 53 minor groups distributed according to the power used. For this discussion, only minor groups which can have establishments using power as well as those not using power will be considered. In minor group 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour, etc., by milling dehussing and processing of crops and foodgrains), the establishments driven by power employ more than 90% of the workers in this minor group. Minor group 207 [Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)] also has got nearly 70% of the workers in establishments run with power. Minor groups 380 (Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives), 384 (Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles), 302 (All other

types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry), 340 (Manufacture of structural clay products such as brick, tile), 218 (Processing of coffee in curing works), 336 (Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds), 274 (Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags), 280 (Sawing and planing of wood), 378 (Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone), 230 (Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling), 341 (Manufacture of cement and cement products), 266 (Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine), 399 (Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group), 372 (Manufacture of machine tools), 222 (Manufacture of cigarette and cig. tobacco) and 320 (Manufacture of tyres and tubes) have got more than 50% of the workers in units run by power. Electricity accounts for the largest proportion of workers in establishments driven by power.

241. In view of the importance of electricity as the power for running industry, it would be worthwhile to examine the proportion of workers in each minor group employed in units run by electricity.

242. Statement IV-24 shows the percentage of units using electricity to the total number of units in each of the 53 selected minor groups and also the percentage of persons employed in units using electricity to the total number of employees in that minor group. Electricity accounts for more than 90% of the establishments as well as workers in minor groups 234 (Cotton weaving in power looms), 387 (Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aero-engines), 290 (Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill), 232 (Cotton spinning and weaving in mills), 360 (Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods), 380 (Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives), 377 (Manufacture of all kinds of battery), 260 (Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill) and 263 (Weaving of silk textile by power loom).

STATEMENT IV-24
Extent of Electricity used

Sl. No.	Minor group	No. of units			No. of persons employed		
		Total no. of units	No. of units using Electricity	Percentage of units using electricity to total no. of units	Total no. of persons employed	No. of persons employed in units using electricity	Percentage of persons employed in units using electricity to total no. of persons employed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	235	14,268	3	0.03	49,181	11	0.03
2.	220	9,907	31	0.27	35,857	401	1.67
3.	273	11,301	3,172	46.12	23,991	9,133	44.88
4.	200	6,878	150	2.29	20,351	2,290	12.44
5.	369	6,556	1,252	99.84	18,403	16,590	98.89
6.	234	1,254	11	0.21	16,777	73	0.47
7.	045	5,173	40	0.72	15,392	423	3.39
8.	393	5,563	2	0.05	12,469	5	0.05
9.	350	4,049	8	0.20	10,674	133	1.30
10.	288	3,964	8	100.00	10,223	10,217	100.00
11.	387	8	8	100.00	10,217	10,217	100.00
12.	255	3,180	199	18.27	9,516	5,415	64.70
13.	399	1,089	55	11.80	8,370	5,401	64.73
14.	340	466	10	0.30	8,344	43	0.57
15.	388	3,298	198	14.39	7,520	2,098	30.69
16.	207	1,376	40	1.53	6,837	610	9.00
17.	289	2,607	43	3.81	6,781	1,410	21.30
18.	209	1,129	103	22.15	6,620	2,042	31.49
19.	230	465	4	100.00	6,483	6,250	100.00
20.	290	4	9	100.00	6,250	6,222	100.00
21.	232	9	159	22.43	6,222	3,024	49.88
22.	384	709	5	0.19	6,063	87	1.45
23.	311	2,648	13	86.67	5,991	3,794	65.48
24.	102	15	43	5.27	5,794	629	11.46
25.	262	816	1	100.00	5,488	5,136	100.00
26.	360	7	5	71.43	5,136	3,344	68.33
27.	201	39	38	97.44	4,894	4,747	99.89
28.	380	413	16	3.87	4,752	573	12.71
29.	335	28	4	14.29	4,571	4,378	96.39
30.	341	770	190	24.68	4,542	2,243	52.29
31.	280	702	315	44.87	4,289	2,284	58.38
32.	302	147	3	2.11	3,912	40	1.09
33.	223	343	343	100.00	3,637	3,137	100.00
34.	263	16	16	100.00	3,137	3,108	100.00
35.	377	20	20	100.00	3,108	2,520	100.00
36.	260	40	5	12.50	2,520	124	5.09
37.	271	315	218	69.25	2,436	1,261	54.75
38.	218	503	26	5.17	2,303	490	22.36
39.	281	44	39	88.64	2,191	2,117	97.20
40.	372	4	1	25.00	2,178	2,000	98.86
41.	222	499	15	3.01	2,023	139	7.47
42.	205	271	16	5.90	1,861	256	13.89
43.	233	744	30	4.03	1,842	138	7.55
44.	214	246	14	5.69	1,829	165	9.35
45.	231	108	11	10.19	1,765	1,176	77.73
46.	320				1,513		

STATEMENT IV-24—(Concl.)

Extent of Electricity used

Sl. No.	Minor group	No. of units			No. of persons employed		
		Total no. of units	No. of units using electricity	Percentage of units using electricity to total no. of units	Total no. of persons employed	No. of persons employed in units using electricity	Percentage of persons employed in units using electricity to total no. of persons employed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
47.	266	126	105	83.33	1,425	1,305	91.58
48.	336	119	24	20.17	1,406	237	16.86
49.	367	447	11	2.46	1,338	266	19.88
50.	264	285	..	..	1,276	..	..
51.	378	143	33	23.08	1,233	941	91.69
52.	310	360	6	1.67	1,164	130	11.17
53.	274	228	147	64.47	1,086	855	78.73

243. Fifty out of the 53 selected minor groups which use electricity can be arranged in four classes on the basis of the role played by minor groups:

(i) Minor groups where electricity accounts for more than 50% of the establishments as well as more than 50% of the workers (234—Cotton weaving in power looms, 218—Processing of coffee in curing works, 263—Weaving of silk textile by power loom, 102—Mining of gold and silver ores, 360—Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods, 201—Production of sugar, syrup from sugarcane in mills, 372—Manufacture of machine tools, 387—Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines, 290—Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill, 232—Cotton, spinning and weaving in mills, 380—Manufacture, assembly and repair of locomotives, 377—Manufacture of all kinds of battery, 260—Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill, 274—Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags, and 266—Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine)

(ii) Minor groups where electricity accounts for more than 50% of the establishments but less than 50% of the workers (Nil);

(iii) Minor groups where electricity accounts for less than 50% of the establishments but more than 50% of workers (399—Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group, 280—Sawing and planing of wood, 302—All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other connected with printing industry, 340—Manufacture of structural clay products such as brick, tile, 341—Manufacture of cement and cement products, 368—Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products), 202—Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar cane or palm juice and production of candy, 378—Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone, 320—Manufacture of tyres and tubes and 222—Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco)

(iv) Minor groups where electricity accounts for less than 50% of the establishments and also less than 50% of the workers (273—Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear, 220—Manufacture of bidi, 200—Production of rice, ata, flour etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains, 369—Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39), 393—Manufacture of jewellery, silver-

ware and wares using gold and other precious metals, 045—Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk, 350—Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery, 288—Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products, 388—Repairing of bicycles and tricycles, 311—Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear, 289—Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered elsewhere 207—Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil), 209—Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge, 262—Spinning of silk other than in mills, 214—Production of aerated and mineral water, 384—Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, 281—Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures, 205—Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products, 230—Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling, 392—Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks, 367—Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can, 335—Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap, 310—Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and

preparation of finished leather, 244—Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta, 233—Cotton dyeing, bleaching, 231—Cotton spinning (other than in mills), 265—Printing of silk textile, 365—Manufacture of brass and bell metal products, 342—Manufacture of lime, 239—Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine, 271—Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments, 284—Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares, 223—Manufacture of hookah tobacco, 389—Manufacture of other transport equipments not covered elsewhere such as animal drawn and handdrawn vehicles, and 336—Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds)

244. The extent to which the employment in any industry is dependent on power can be gauged from the Statement IV-25 which shows from each of the 53 minor groups affording employment to more than one thousand persons the number of persons employed in units using power, the number of persons employed in units using no power and the percentage of persons employed in power driven units and that of the persons employed in units run with no power.

STATEMENT IV-25
Power/Manual Operation Ratio

Sl. No.	Minor group	Total no. of persons employed	No. of persons employed in units		Percentage of persons employed in units using power to total persons employed	Percentage of persons employed in units using no power to total no. of persons employed
			using power	using no power		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	235	49,181	..	49,181	0.11	100.00
2.	220	35,857	41	35,816	1.76	99.89
3.	273	23,991	422	23,590	91.35	98.24
4.	200	20,351	18,590	1,761	14.63	8.65
5.	369	18,403	2,693	15,710	100.00	85.37
6.	234	16,777	16,777	..	1.21	98.79
7.	045	15,392	186	15,206	4.93	95.07
8.	393	12,469	615	11,854	0.11	99.89
9.	350	10,674	12	10,662	1.64	98.36
10.	288	10,223	168	10,055	100.00	..
11.	387	10,217	10,217	..	..	100.00
12.	255	9,516	..	9,516	67.31	32.69
13.	399	8,370	5,634	2,736	83.46	16.54
14.	340	8,344	6,964	1,380	0.57	99.43
15.	388	7,520	43	7,477	..	..

STATEMENT IV-25—(Concl'd.)

Power/Manual Operation Ratio

Sl. No.	Minor group	Total no. of persons employed	No. of persons employed in units using power	No. of persons employed in units using no power	Percentage of persons employed in units using power to total persons employed	Percentage of persons employed in units using no power to total no. of persons employed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
16.	207	6,837	4,605	2,232	67.35	32.65
17.	289	6,781	704	6,077	10.38	89.62
18.	209	6,620	1,592	5,028	24.05	75.95
19.	230	6,483	6,114	369	94.31	5.69
20.	290	6,250	6,250	..	100.00	..
21.	232	6,222	6,222	..	100.00	..
22.	384	6,063	3,209	2,854	52.92	47.08
23.	311	5,991	51	5,940	0.85	99.14
24.	102	5,794	5,794	..	100.00	..
25.	262	5,488	838	4,650	15.27	84.73
26.	360	5,136	5,136	..	100.00	..
27.	201	4,894	4,894	..	100.00	..
28.	380	4,752	4,747	5	99.89	0.11
29.	335	4,571	138	4,433	3.02	96.98
30.	341	4,542	4,453	89	98.04	1.96
31.	280	4,289	2,567	1,722	59.85	40.15
32.	302	3,912	2,382	1,530	60.89	39.11
33.	223	3,637	40	3,597	1.10	98.90
34.	263	3,137	3,137	..	100.00	..
35.	377	3,108	3,108	..	100.00	..
36.	260	2,520	2,520	..	100.00	..
37.	271	2,436	124	..	100.00	..
38.	218	2,303	1,798	2,312	5.09	94.91
39.	281	2,191	501	505	78.07	21.93
40.	372	2,178	2,125	1,690	22.87	77.13
41.	222	2,023	2,000	53	97.57	2.43
42.	205	1,861	260	23	98.86	1.14
43.	233	1,842	291	1,601	13.97	86.03
44.	214	1,829	246	1,551	15.80	84.20
45.	231	1,765	98	1,583	13.45	86.55
46.	320	1,513	1,222	1,667	5.55	94.45
47.	266	1,425	1,305	291	81.77	19.23
48.	336	1,406	737	120	91.58	8.42
49.	367	1,338	189	669	52.42	47.58
50.	264	1,276	..	1,149	14.12	85.88
51.	378	1,233	941	1,276	71.73	28.27
52.	310	1,164	130	292	11.17	88.83
53.	274	1,086	873	1,034	80.39	19.61

245. Leaving aside minor groups 235 (Cotton weaving in handlooms), 255 (Wool weaving in handlooms and 264 (Weaving of silk textile by handloom) where power cannot be used and minor groups 234 (Cotton weaving in power looms), 387 (Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines), 290 (Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste-

paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill), 232 (Cotton spinning and weaving in mills), 360 (Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods), 377 (Manufacture of all kinds of battery), 102 (Mining of gold and silver ores), 260 (Spinning and weaving

of silk textile in mill), 201 (Production of sugar and syrup from sugar cane in mills) and 263 (Weaving of silk textile by power loom) which must necessarily be run by power, minor group 380 (Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives) shows the largest (99.89) proportion of workers in power driven units. Minor groups 222 (Manufacture of cigarette and cig. tobacco—98.86), 341 (Manufacture of cement and cement products—98.04), 372 (Manufacture of machine tools—97.57), 230 (Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling—94.31), 266 (Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine—91.58), 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour, etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains—91.35), 340 (Manufacture of structural clay products such as brick, tile—83.46), 320 (Manufacture of tyres and tubes—81.77), 274 (Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags—80.39), 218 (Processing of coffee in curing works—78.07), 378 (Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone—71.73), 207 (Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)—67.35), 399 (Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group—67.31), 302 (All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry—60.89), 280 (Sawing and planing of wood—59.85), 384 (Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles—52.92) and 336 (Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds—52.42) have more than 50% of the workers in power driven units.

246. The Statement IV-26 shows the average number of persons per unit in the 53 minor groups according to the nature of the power used. Some minor groups do not show any variation in the average employment per unit between power and power or between units run by power and those not using power. But in some other Minor groups there is a marked variation in the average employment per unit among the units using different sources of power and also between those using power and those run without power.

247. In Minor group 220 (Manufacture of bidi), the average number of persons employed in units using electricity is almost the same as the average number in units using no power. How-

ever, 3 units using solid fuel employ on an average three times the number employed by those using no power or electricity. Establishments in minor group 273 (Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear) using electricity employ on an average nearly 6 times the average number employed by those run without power. The average employment per unit in minor group 200 (Production of rice, ata, flour, etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains) is almost the same for the units using electricity as for those using liquid fuel. The units using coal wood and bagasse have more than twice the average number of those using electricity and liquid fuel while those run with other power employ 4 times the average number employed by those using electricity or liquid fuel. In minor group 288 (Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products) the units run with liquid fuel employ on an average nearly double the number employed by those run on electricity. In minor groups 207 (Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)), 045 (Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk), 230 (Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling), 262 (Spinning of silk other than in mills) and 218 (Processing of coffee in curing works) the average employment per unit run on coal, wood and bagasse is higher than the average employment per unit run on electricity.

248. The largest variation in the range of employment per unit is observed in those run by electricity. The average employment per unit run by electricity varies from 2.5 persons in minor group 350 (Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery) to 2000 in minor group 290 (Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste-paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill). Among the units run by liquid fuel, minor group 214 (Production of aerated and mineral water) has got the lowest average employment of only 2.66 persons per unit while the highest employment ratio is in minor group 102 (Mining of gold and silver ores) where the average employment per unit is 1,000 persons. The average employment per unit run with coal, wood and bagasse varies from 1.5 in the case of minor group 367 (Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin

STATEMENT

Number of Persons employed per unit According

Sl. No.	Minor group	Electricity			Liquid fuel		
		No. of units	No. of persons employed	Average per unit	No. of units	No. of persons employed	Average per unit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	235	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	220	3	..	..	..	..	..
3.	273	31	11	3.67	..	..	..
4.	200	3,172	401	12.93	..	..	..
5.	369	150	9,133	2.88	..	..	..
6.	234	1,252	2,290	15.27	3,149	8,819	2.80
7.	045	11	16,772	13.40	18	217	12.06
8.	393	40	73	6.64	..	..	..
9.	350	2	423	10.58	..	..	..
10.	288	8	5	2.50	3	11	3.66
11.	387	8	133	16.62	..	..	..
12.	255	8	10,217	1,275.00	1	35	35.00
13.	399	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	340	199	5,415	27.21	..	..	..
15.	388	55	5,401	98.20	34	207	6.09
16.	207	10	43	4.30	23	1,495	65.00
17.	289	198	2,098	10.59	..	..	..
18.	209	40	610	15.25	118	1,099	9.31
19.	230	43	1,410	32.79	13	80	6.15
20.	290	103	2,042	19.82	16	85	5.31
21.	232	4	6,250	1,568.00	230	3,342	145.30
22.	384	31	6,222	200.71	..	..	..
23.	311	159	3,024	19.02	..	..	..
24.	102	5	51	10.20	11	185	16.81
25.	262	13	3,794	291.85	..	..	..
26.	360	43	629	14.63	2	2,000	1,000.00
27.	201	1	5,136	5,136.00	1	15	15.00
28.	380	5	3,344	668.80	..	..	..
29.	335	40	4,747	118.67	..	..	..
30.	341	16	123	7.68	..	..	..
31.	280	4	4,378	1,094.50	2	7	3.50
32.	302	190	2,243	118.05	1	75	75.00
33.	223	315	2,284	7.25	31	248	8.00
34.	263	3	40	13.33	11	80	7.27
35.	377	343	3,137	9.12	..	..	..
36.	260	16	3,108	194.25	..	..	..
37.	271	84	2,520	30.00	..	..	..
38.	218	5	124	24.80	..	..	..
39.	281	218	1,261	5.78	..	..	..
40.	372	26	490	18.85	23	136	5.91
41.	222	39	2,117	54.28	3	11	3.66
42.	205	1	2,000	2,000.00	..	..	..
43.	233	15	139	9.27	..	..	..
44.	214	16	256	16.00	6	33	5.50
45.	231	30	138	4.60	4	35	8.75
46.	320	14	90	6.43	6	16	2.66
47.	266	11	1,176	106.90	1	8	8.00
48.	336	105	1,305	12.43	3	27	9.00
49.	367	24	687	28.63	..	..	..
50.	264	11	170	15.45	1	4	4.00
51.	310	..	..	..	1	4	4.00
52.	378	6	130	21.67	..	..	..
53.	274	33	941	28.52	..	..	..
		147	855	5.82	..	..	..
					5	18	3.60

IV-26

to Type of Power used

Coal, Wood & Bagasse			Other power			No power		
No. of units	No. of persons employed	Average per unit	No. of units	No. of persons employed	Average per unit	No. of units	No. of persons employed	Average per unit
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
..	..	..	..	..	..	14,265	49,175	3.45
3	30	10.00	..	..	..	9,901	35,816	3.62
..	..	..	..	..	..	11,270	23,590	2.09
14	92	6.57	12	135	11.25	531	1,761	3.32
70	186	2.66	..	..	..	6,318	15,710	2.49
2	5	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	109	8.38	1	4	4.00	5,148	15,206	2.95
76	181	2.38	..	..	..	5,444	11,854	2.18
4	7	1.75	..	..	..	4,043	10,662	2.64
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,955	10,055	2.54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,180	9,526	2.99
..	..	..	..	..	..	852	2,236	3.21
4	12	3.00	..	..	..	384	1,380	3.59
1	4	4.00	3	64	21.33	3,285	7,477	2.28
..	..	..	..	..	..	592	2,232	3.77
2	89	44.50	465	1,319	2.84	2,550	6,077	2.38
4	14	3.50	..	..	..	1,045	5,028	4.81
25	97	3.88	..	..	..	111	369	3.32
3	304	101.33	18	426	23.67	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	539	2,854	5.29
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,624	5,940	2.26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	764	4,650	6.09
8	194	24.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	2.50
..	..	..	..	..	..	394	4,433	11.25
1	8	8.00	..	..	..	23	89	3.87
..	..	..	..	..	..	544	1,722	3.17
5	76	15.20	..	..	..	358	1,530	4.27
5	18	3.60	..	..	..	139	3,597	25.88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	35	2,312	66.06
..	..	..	..	..	..	69	505	7.32
6	401	66.68	..	..	..	474	1,690	3.57
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	53	13.25
1	8	8.00	..	..	..	3	23	7.66
..	..	..	..	..	..	464	1,601	3.45
14	88	6.29	..	..	..	251	1,551	6.18
..	..	..	..	..	..	675	1,583	2.35
28	85	3.36	2	7	3.50	231	1,667	7.22
..	..	..	..	..	..	89	291	3.23
6	19	3.16	..	..	..	21	120	5.71
..	..	..	..	..	..	90	663	7.36
4	46	11.50	..	..	..	425	1,149	2.70
10	15	1.50	..	..	..	285	1,276	4.48
..	..	..	..	..	..	354	1,034	2.92
..	..	..	..	..	..	100	292	2.92
..	..	..	..	..	..	76	213	2.80

can] to 101.33 in units under minor group 230 (Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling). Minor group 207 [Production of edible fats and and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)] has got the smallest employment ratio of 2.84 persons per unit among the units run with other power while the highest employment ratio is in minor group 230 (Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling) with 23.67 persons per unit. Among the units not using power, minor group 271 (Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments) with 66.06 persons per unit has got the highest average. Minor groups 335 (Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap—11.25), 223 (Manufacture of hookah tobacco—25.88) and 372 (Manufacture of machine tools—13.25) employ more than 10 persons per unit even where no power is used.

249. It is proposed to conclude this Chapter on the Industrial establishments in the State with a review of the major industrial establishments in

the State viz., those employing more than 50 persons and using power and those employing more than 100 persons and not using power, so as to get an idea of the progress achieved in industrialisation.

250. There are 345 such major industrial establishments in the State, 297 in the urban areas and 48 in the rural areas.

251. The districtwise distribution of these major industrial establishments is given in the Statement IV-27 the number being given separately for the rural and urban areas and also for the district as a whole. More than 75% of the major industrial establishments are found in the urban areas. This is perhaps inevitable as any promoter of major industry would like to start it at or near a place where power supply and amenities for the workers are readily available. Even in cases where industries were started in rural areas on account of the proximity to the sources of raw materials, the area has rapidly developed urban characteristics as for example Kolar Gold Fields, Bhadravathi, Shahabad and Dandeli.

STATEMENT IV-27

Statement Showing the Number of Major Industrial Establishments

State/District	Total	Number of establishments using				No power
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mysore State	Total	345	252	39	7	43
	Rural	48	29	12	2	5
	Urban	297	223	27	5	38
Bangalore District	Total	96	87	..	..	9
	Rural	9	7	..	..	2
	Urban	87	80	..	..	7
Belgaum District	Total	24	7	3	1	9
	Rural	2	..	1	1	..
	Urban	22	7	2	..	9
Bellary "	Total	8	5	..	..	3
	Rural	1	1	..	..	..
	Urban	7	4	..	..	3
Bijapur "	Total	3	3	..	..	..
	Rural	1	1	..	..	..
	Urban	2	2	..	..	..
Chikmagalur "	Total	3	2	1	..	..
	Rural	2	1	1	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	..	..

STATEMENT IV-27—(Contd.)

Statement showing the Number of Major Industrial Establishments

State/District	Total	Number of establishments using				No power
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chitradurga District	Total	20	20	..	..	..
	Rural	1	1	..	..	..
	Urban	19	19	..	..	9
Dharwar "	Total	32	14	8	1	..
	Rural	2	1	1	1	9
	Urban	30	13	7	..	2
Gulbarga "	Total	9	5	..	2	..
	Rural	2	2	..	2	2
	Urban	7	3	..	..	..
Hassan "	Total	8	6	2	..	..
	Rural	3	1	2	..	..
	Urban	5	5	..	..	..
Kolar "	Total	18	18	..	..	..
	Rural	1	1	..	..	..
	Urban	17	17	..	..	..
Mandya "	Total	6	6	..	..	..
	Rural	5	5	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	..	3
Mysore "	Total	20	17	..	..	3
	Rural	2	2	..	..	3
	Urban	18	15	..	..	2
North Kanara "	Total	9	6	1	..	2
	Rural	4	1	1	..	..
	Urban	5	5	..	..	..
Raichur "	Total	9	..	8	1	..
	Rural	3	..	2	1	..
	Urban	6	..	6	..	..
Shimoga "	Total	10	9	1	..	..
	Rural	2	1	1	..	..
	Urban	8	8	..	..	5
South Kanara "	Total	67	45	15	2	1
	Rural	7	3	3	2	4
	Urban	60	42	12	..	1
Tumkur "	Total	3	2	..	..	..
	Rural	1	1	..	..	1
	Urban	2	1	..	..	..

Note: Bidar and Coorg Districts have no major industrial establishments.

252. Bangalore District has got the most diversified set up of major industrial units. In most of the other districts, even the major industrial units are mostly concerned with the partial processing of local raw materials or with production of goods for local consumption. Belgaum, and South Kanara are the only districts with industries not directed to meeting local needs.

253. The number of major industrial units coming under each minor group is given in the following statements [Statements IV-28 (A) and (B)] which also show the nature of power where power is being used and the distribution of the industries in each minor group in each district.

STATEMENT IV-28 (A)

Major Industrial Establishments in Mysore State—Rural Areas

Industrial code No.	Fuel or power used and the district in which the industry is found
045	Electricity (1) (Kolar = 1)
102	Liquid fuel (2) (Raichur = 2)
200	Liquid fuel (2) (South Kanara = 2)
201	Electricity (3) (Bellary = 1, Mandya = 1, Shimoga = 1)
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse (2) (Belgaum = 1, Raichur = 1)
207	Liquid fuel (1) (Belgaum = 1)
217	Liquid fuel (1) (Chikmagalur = 1)
218	Electricity (1) (Mysore = 1)
230	Electricity (1) (Dharwar = 1)
	Liquid fuel (1) (Dharwar = 1)
231	No power (1) (South Kanara = 1)
232	Electricity (2) (Bangalore = 1, Chitradurga = 1)
235	No power (2) (Bangalore = 2)
280	Electricity (1) (Chikmagalur = 1)
285	Electricity (1) (North Kanara = 1)
289	Electricity (1) (Mandya = 1)
	No power (1) (North Kanara = 1)
315	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
330	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
332	Electricity (3) (Mandya = 3)
340	Electricity (7) (Bangalore = 1, Hassan = 1, Mysore = 1, South Kanara = 3, Tumkur = 1)
	Liquid fuel (2) (North Kanara = 1, South Kanara = 1)
341	Electricity (1) (Gulbarga = 1)

STATEMENT IV-28 (A) (Concl'd.)

Industrial code No.	Fuel or power used and the district in which the industry is found
363	Electricity (1) (Gulbarga = 1)
369	Electricity (2) (Bangalore = 2)
	Liquid fuel (1) (Shimoga = 1)
	No power (1) (North Kanara = 1)
378	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
384	Liquid fuel (2) (Hassan = 2)

STATEMENT-28 (B)

Major Industrial Establishments in Mysore State—Urban Areas

Industrial code No.	Fuel or power used and the district in which the industry is found
102	Electricity (11) (Kolar = 11)
200	Other power (1) (Belgaum = 1)
201	Electricity (2) (Bellary = 1, Mandya = 1)
207	Electricity (6) (Bangalore = 2, Chitradurga = 2, Gulbarga = 2)
	Liquid fuel (2) (Raichur = 2)
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse (1) (Gulbarga = 1)
209	Electricity (9) (Bangalore = 4, South Kanara = 5)
	No power (3) (South Kanara = 3)
210	Electricity (2) (Bangalore = 1, Bellary = 1)
218	Electricity (4) (Mysore = 1, South Kanara = 3)
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse (2) (South Kanara = 2)
220	No power (17) (Bangalore = 1, Belgaum = 3, Bellary = 2, Dharwar = 6, Gulbarga = 1, Mysore = 3, South Kanara = 1)
222	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
223	No power (6) (Belgaum = 6)
230	Electricity (9) (Bangalore = 1, Chitradurga = 5, Dharwar = 3)
	Liquid fuel (11) (Belgaum = 1, Dharwar = 7, Raichur = 3)
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse (2) (Dharwar = 1, Gulbarga = 1)
	Other power (3) (Belgaum = 3)
231	No power (2) (Bangalore = 1, Tumkur = 1)
232	Electricity (7) (Bangalore = 2, Chitradurga = 4, Gulbarga = 1)
234	Electricity (5) (Bangalore = 4, Belgaum = 1)
235	No power (4) (Bangalore = 1, Dharwar = 2, Gulbarga = 1)

STATEMENT-28 (B)—(Concl'd.)

Major Industrial Establishments in Mysore State—Urban Areas

Industrial code No.	Fuel or power used and the district in which the industry is found
260	Electricity (7) (Bangalore = 3, Mysore = 4)
262	Electricity (2) (Mysore = 2)
263	Electricity (6) (Bangalore = 4, Mysore = 2)
266	Electricity (5) (Bangalore = 5)
271	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
272	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
273	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
274	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
280	Electricity (3) (Belgaum = 1, Hassan = 2)
281	Electricity (2) (Belgaum = 1, Kolar = 1)
284	Electricity (2) (Bangalore = 2)
285	Electricity (3) (Dharwar = 1, Mysore = 2)
287	Electricity (1) (Mysore = 1)
288	Electricity (1) (Kolar = 1)
289	Electricity (2) (Shimoga = 1, South Kanara = 1)
290	Electricity (4) (North Kanara = 3, Shimoga = 1)
300	Electricity (3) (Bangalore = 1, Dharwar = 1, South Kanara = 2)
301	Electricity (4) (Mysore = 1, South Kanara = 3)
302	Electricity (5) (Bangalore = 3, Chitradurga = 2)
320	Electricity (1) (Chitradurga = 1)
331	Electricity (1) (Mysore = 1)
334	Electricity (2) (Hassan = 2)
	No power (1) (Bellary = 1)
335	No power (3) (Bangalore = 3)
336	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
339	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
340	Electricity (31) (Bangalore = 2, Shimoga = 1, South Kanara = 27, Tumkur = 1)
	Liquid fuel (12) (South Kanara = 12)
341	Electricity (1) (Bijapur = 1)
	Liquid fuel (1) (Raichur = 1)
352	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
354	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
360	Electricity (1) (Shimoga = 1)
361	Electricity (2) (North Kanara = 2)
364	Electricity (2) (Bangalore = 1, Dharwar = 1)
365	Liquid fuel (1) (Belgaum = 1)
367	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
369	Electricity (8) (Bangalore = 4, Bellary = 1, Chitradurga = 1, Dharwar = 1, South Kanara = 1)
370	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
372	Electricity (9) (Bangalore = 1, Kolar = 3, Chitradurga = 4, Shimoga = 1)
374	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
375	Electricity (2) (Bangalore = 1, Dharwar = 1)
376	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
377	Electricity (2) (Bangalore = 2)
378	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
380	Electricity (6) (Bangalore = 2, Dharwar = 3, Mysore = 1)
381	Electricity (1) (Shimoga = 1)
382	Electricity (1) (Bangalore = 1)
383	Electricity (2) (Bangalore = 1, Belgaum = 1)
384	Electricity (13) (Bangalore = 5, Belgaum = 2, Chikmagalur = 1, Dharwar = 1, Hassan = 1, Shimoga = 2, South Kanara = 1)
	No power (2) (Bangalore = 1, Dharwar = 1)
387	Electricity (8) (Bangalore = 8)
389	Electricity (1) (Bellary = 1)
393	Electricity (3) (Bangalore = 3)
399	Electricity (7) (Bangalore = 4, Belgaum = 1, Dharwar = 1, Kolar = 1)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and Selected Minor Groups to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District	All Divisions	Division 0	Major Gr. 04	Minor Gr. 045	Division 1	Major Gr. 10	Divisions 2 & 3	Major Gr. 20	Minor Gr. 200	Minor Gr. 202	Minor Gr. 205	Minor Gr. 207	Minor Gr. 209
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MYSORE STATE	Rural	1,000	91	91	91	N	N	909	105	82	2	1	4
	Urban	1,000	7	7	7	N	N	993	99	55	N	10	20
1. Bangalore	R	1,000	103	103	103	0	0	897	104	91	1	4	1
	U	1,000	2	2	2	0	0	998	65	39	N	15	6
2. Belgaum	R	1,000	N	N	N	0	0	1,000	109	86	0	3	7
	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	88	58	0	4	14
3. Bellary	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	347	333	0	2	8
	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	251	191	2	2	33
4. Bidar	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	351	310	0	3	16
	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	85	50	0	7	21
5. Bijapur	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	165	141	N	0	2
	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	72	32	N	6	12
6. Chikamagalur	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	175	154	0	2	0
	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	162	126	0	12	14
7. Chitradurga	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	66	56	0	0	N
	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	192	65	0	6	106
8. Coorg	R	1,000	2	2	0	0	0	998	84	71	0	10	2
	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	156	109	0	36	5
9. Dharwar	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	272	224	0	1	22
	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	126	61	N	10	18
10. Gulbarga	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	370	308	0	0	51
	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	434	318	3	21	89
11. Hassan	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	159	143	0	0	13
	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	216	101	0	15	55
12. Kolar	R	1,000	152	152	152	0	0	848	124	106	1	0	15
	U	1,000	39	39	39	9	9	952	150	88	1	22	20
13. Mandya	R	1,000	11	11	11	0	0	989	275	173	76	0	24
	U	1,000	14	14	14	0	0	986	134	127	0	0	5
14. Mysore	R	1,000	511	511	511	0	0	489	25	20	0	N	3
	U	1,000	51	51	51	0	0	949	92	51	N	4	13
15. North Kanara	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	87	56	0	5	14
	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	88	43	0	19	10
16. Raichur	R	1,000	0	0	0	1	1	999	149	141	0	N	7
	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	309	135	0	5	41
17. Shimoga	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	225	218	0	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	122	82	0	17	4
18. South Kanara	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	57	34	6	1	13
	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	41	17	0	10	6
19. Tumkur	R	1,000	88	88	88	0	0	912	45	18	1	0	25
	U	1,000	1	1	1	0	0	999	103	62	0	3	15

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1 (Contd.)

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and Selected Minor Groups to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District	Major Gr. 21	Minor Gr. 214	Minor Gr. 218	Major Gr. 22	Minor Gr. 220	Minor Gr. 223	Major Gr. 23	Minor Gr. 230	Minor Gr. 231	Minor Gr. 233	Minor Gr. 234	Minor Gr. 235	Minor Gr. 236	Minor Gr. 239
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MYSORE STATE	Rural	6	5	1	120	119	N	131	4	2	2	118	1	2
	Urban	18	11	5	83	79	3	218	5	3	4	178	N	1
1. Bangalore	R	2	1	0	9	7	0	115	0	1	1	100	1	0
	U	13	3	6	7	7	0	180	N	4	5	63	N	2
2. Belgaum	R	10	10	0	8	N	N	166	1	N	2	150	0	12
	U	17	15	0	31	4	25	223	6	N	6	199	N	6
3. Bellary	R	41	39	2	4	4	0	54	50	0	0	4	0	0
	U	58	51	4	42	42	0	71	42	0	0	29	0	0
4. Bidar	R	3	0	0	22	22	0	119	0	0	63	0	0	0
	U	1	0	0	26	26	0	540	0	16	4	520	0	0
5. Bijapur	R	1	1	0	1	1	0	514	11	2	9	492	N	0
	U	5	5	0	2	2	0	726	12	1	11	698	0	0
6. Chikamagalur	R	144	20	113	0	0	0	20	0	2	0	18	0	0
	U	91	44	47	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
7. Chitradurga	R	N	N	0	1	N	1	84	0	6	N	0	76	N
	U	32	19	12	13	13	0	40	8	1	0	24	1	0
8. Coorg	R	30	15	15	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
	U	63	55	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Dharwar	R	4	4	0	9	9	0	103	11	10	0	75	6	0
	U	11	11	N	29	29	0	364	20	1	7	334	1	0
10. Gulbarga	R	0	0	0	12	12	0	293	0	0	0	293	0	0
	U	18	3	0	46	46	0	76	15	9	3	46	0	0
11. Hassan	R	7	4	3	1	0	1	256	0	0	0	256	0	0
	U	42	18	23	9	5	0	151	2	12	0	137	0	0
12. Kolar	R	2	2	0	21	14	7	88	0	8	0	80	0	0
	U	28	13	11	31	18	0	23	0	10	0	8	0	0
13. Mandya	R	5	3	1	18	1	0	270	0	5	0	310	0	0
	U	33	16	14	9	5	0	315	0	0	0	13	2	5
14. Mysore	R	1	1	N	3	2	1	23	0	3	0	15	106	0
	U	12	6	6	69	67	1	126	1	3	0	48	4	0
15. North Kanara	R	3	3	0	23	23	0	54	0	2	0	10	1	0
	U	20	19	1	66	64	0	16	0	1	0	0	0	0
16. Raichur	R	12	12	0	2	2	0	298	61	3	1	227	6	0
	U	23	23	0	15	13	2	122	35	2	0	85	0	0
17. Shimoga	R	10	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
	U	42	24	17	9	9	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	1
18. South Kanara	R	8	8	0	643	642	0	48	0	1	N	45	0	2
	U	22	19	3	549	546	0	52	0	2	2	47	0	0
19. Tumkur	R	1	N	N	28	27	0	95	0	N	1	7	86	0
	U	18	3	15	66	66	0	115	0	3	0	110	0	1

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1 (Contd.)

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and Selected Minor Groups to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District		Major Gr. 24	Minor Gr. 244	Major Gr. 25	Minor Gr. 255	Major Gr. 26	Minor Gr. 260	Minor Gr. 262	Minor Gr. 263	Minor Gr. 264	Minor Gr. 265	Minor Gr. 266	Major Gr. 27	Minor Gr. 273
		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
MYSORE STATE	Rural	5	4	52	51	14	0	11	N	2	N	N	83	81
	Urban	1	1	10	10	25	N	5	N	4	5	3	163	155
1. Bangalore	R	0	0	24	22	209	0	178	6	23	0	2	106	101
	U	1	1	1	1	98	1	12	32	15	25	12	209	184
2. Belgaum	R	8	8	7	7	N	0	0	N	N	0	0	158	158
	U	0	0	0	0	2	N	N	0	0	0	0	181	172
3. Bellary	R	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	149
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	195
4. Bidar	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	69
	U	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	71
5. Bijapur	R	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	114
	U	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	59
6. Chikamagalur	R	0	0	39	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	74
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	194
7. Chitradurga	R	3	3	249	249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	59
	U	1	0	75	73	10	0	0	1	9	0	0	141	140
8. Coorg	R	2	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	236
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	227
9. Dharwar	R	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	157
	U	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	N	0	166	163
10. Gulbarga	R	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	46
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	138
11. Hassan	R	0	0	18	18	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	127	127
	U	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	41
12. Kolar	R	8	8	15	15	27	0	0	0	27	0	0	143	139
	U	0	0	6	5	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	225	225
13. Mandya	R	0	0	2	2	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	71	71
	U	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76
14. Mysore	R	51	0	14	14	41	0	40	N	0	0	0	14	12
	U	N	N	12	12	14	1	11	2	0	0	N	191	188
15. North Kanara	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	139
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	216
16. Raichur	R	1	0	15	10	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	58	58
	U	10	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	94
17. Shimoga	R	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42
	U	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	248	246
18. South Kanara	R	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	35
	U	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	100
19. Tumkur	R	16	16	184	183	7	0	1	0	5	N	0	72	72
	U	N	N	142	141	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	181	180

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1 (Contd.)

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and Selected Minor Groups to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District		Minor Gr. 274	Major Gr. 28	Minor Gr. 280	Minor Gr. 281	Minor Gr. 284	Minor Gr. 288	Minor Gr. 289	Major Gr. 29	Major Gr. 30	Minor Gr. 301	Minor Gr. 302	Minor Gr. 303	Major Gr. 31	Minor Gr. 310
		42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
MYSORE STATE	Rural	N	104	7	3	N	57	36	N	1	N	N	N	40	5
	Urban	5	57	9	7	3	21	15	1	21	3	15	2	29	2
1. Bangalore	R	0	13	3	0	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	15	7
	U	20	46	15	8	9	6	6	1	34	4	28	2	18	1
2. Belgaum	R	0	157	1	N	0	14	141	0	N	0	N	0	85	5
	U	N	80	7	13	1	33	24	0	16	0	14	2	90	13
3. Bellary	R	0	37	0	2	0	2	29	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
	U	7	31	29	0	0	0	2	0	24	0	24	0	15	0
4. Bidar	R	0	147	0	0	0	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	78	0
	U	1	50	5	19	5	7	9	0	3	0	1	1	60	0
5. Bijapur	R	0	48	1	0	0	2	45	N	2	0	2	0	20	4
	U	2	20	1	1	0	1	17	0	10	N	9	N	16	0
6. Chitradurga	R	0	180	9	0	0	133	37	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	U	0	69	24	4	0	36	2	0	24	0	24	0	16	2
7. Chikamagalur	R	N	123	N	0	N	97	25	0	0	0	0	0	159	2
	U	0	154	1	2	4	104	41	0	19	0	19	0	16	1
8. Coorg	R	0	125	47	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
	U	0	52	26	5	0	16	5	0	39	0	39	0	47	3
9. Dharwar	R	0	58	1	3	0	N	52	0	N	0	N	0	12	0
	U	N	45	9	7	0	13	16	0	27	2	15	2	34	1
10. Gulbarga	R	0	71	0	6	0	9	57	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
	U	0	31	3	15	0	0	9	0	25	0	6	18	12	0
11. Hassan	R	0	29	4	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	7	3
	U	1	72	13	11	2	7	38	0	28	0	28	0	32	5
12. Kolar	R	0	89	1	1	1	67	19	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
	U	0	65	2	7	0	39	17	0	7	0	7	0	22	0
13. Mandya	R	0	73	1	0	0	54	18	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
	U	0	67	12	0	0	0	55	0	16	2	14	0	9	2
14. Mysore	R	0	181	4	5	1	153	17	N	0	0	0	0	24	15
	U	2	76	7	9	5	36	18	1	17	8	8	1	21	0
15. North Kanara	R	0	262	3	14	1	205	38	0	2	0	2	0	25	0
	U	0	91	1	14	1	29	46	5	19	14	5	0	58	0
16. Raichur	R	0	86	0	1	1	30	54	0	0	0	0	0	24	3
	U	0	74	8	2	0	26	36	0	16	0	16	0	8	0
17. Shimoga	R	0	93	10	5	0	27	51	0	2	0	0	0	42	3
	U	0	109	13	12	8	54	20	1	20	1	18	1	22	0
18. South Kanara	R	0	44	1	10	N	19	9	1	1	1	0	N	13	3
	U	N	29	6	7	1	8	2	0	14	6	3	3	9	0
19. Tumkur	R	N	115	27	N	N	86	1	0	N	0	N	N	61	6
	U	1	72	20	1	1	47	2	0	17	0	17	0	25	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1 (Contd.)

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and Selected Minor Groups to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District		Minor Gr. 311	Minor Gr. 314	Major Gr. 32	Minor Gr. 320	Major Gr. 33	Minor Gr. 331	Minor Gr. 335	Minor Gr. 336	Major Gr. 34&35	Minor Gr. 340	Minor Gr. 342	Minor Gr. 350	Major Gr. 36	Minor Gr. 365
1		56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
MYSORE STATE	Rural	30	3	N	N	2	N	1	N	75	6	3	64	100	1
	Urban	23	3	3	2	15	1	9	2	20	3	1	14	50	4
1. Bangalore	R	7	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	61	8	0	52	112	1
	U	14	2	4	3	30	4	18	3	12	1	N	6	56	2
2. Belgaum	R	65	10	0	0	2	0	1	1	114	12	0	100	113	1
	U	72	2	N	0	4	0	1	2	45	4	3	38	41	7
3. Bellary	R	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	33	2	0	31	203	2
	U	9	0	7	4	15	0	0	13	11	0	2	9	60	0
4. Bidar	R	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50	82	0
	U	30	27	0	0	9	0	0	8	4	0	4	0	26	0
5. Bijapur	R	13	3	0	0	N	N	0	N	28	1	1	26	70	0
	U	16	0	N	N	7	3	1	N	10	N	1	9	15	1
6. Chikmagalur	R	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	109	11	0	98	143	0
	U	8	6	6	6	10	0	0	6	39	18	0	14	59	2
7. Chitradurga	R	146	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	4	0	103	95	N
	U	12	0	2	1	4	1	1	1	37	0	0	36	62	3
8. Coorg	R	10	0	10	2	5	0	0	0	116	59	2	49	204	10
	U	42	0	26	13	10	0	0	5	8	0	0	8	117	26
9. Dharwar	R	7	4	0	0	1	N	N	N	49	2	2	45	247	1
	U	30	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	21	1	1	17	52	3
10. Gulbarga	R	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	3	0	39	129	2
	U	0	9	0	0	3	0	3	0	58	0	0	58	49	0
11. Hassan	R	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	90	3	0	87	191	0
	U	25	2	7	7	26	0	2	7	95	33	14	48	52	16
12. Kolar	R	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	155	8	1	139	94	0
	U	8	13	3	1	39	0	33	4	18	3	0	10	76	2
13. Mandya	R	3	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	71	13	0	57	94	0
	U	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	100	0
14. Mysore	R	5	3	0	0	N	N	0	0	80	4	8	66	41	3
	U	17	3	3	3	25	1	21	2	13	3	0	8	37	7
15. North Kanara	R	22	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	51	4	1	46	200	3
	U	58	0	4	4	4	1	2	0	22	0	1	21	98	19
16. Raichur	R	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	39	247	1
	U	8	0	5	5	3	0	0	3	58	0	0	54	90	13
17. Shimoga	R	34	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	10	0	172	287	0
	U	17	3	5	5	8	0	1	6	20	3	2	12	86	4
18. South Kanara	R	10	N	0	0	4	N	2	0	45	1	1	42	49	N
	U	8	1	3	3	8	2	N	2	13	9	2	1	48	3
19. Tumkur	R	50	2	0	0	1	N	N	0	92	11	6	69	71	1
	U	19	6	1	1	27	0	20	3	11	5	0	3	37	1

N—Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1 (Concl.)

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and Selected Minor Groups to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District		Minor Gr. 367	Minor Gr. 368	Minor Gr. 369	Major Gr. 37	Minor Gr. 378	Major Gr. 38	Minor Gr. 384	Minor Gr. 388	Minor Gr. 389	Major Gr. 39	Minor Gr. 392	Minor Gr. 393	Minor Gr. 394	Minor Gr. 399
1		70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
MYSORE STATE	Rural	2	N	96	N	N	14	1	12	1	57	N	54	N	3
	Urban	8	4	31	8	3	79	15	60	2	93	10	60	2	21
1. Bangalore	R	0	0	111	2	1	57	0	57	0	63	0	53	0	10
	U	4	6	40	18	4	105	17	83	1	100	9	57	1	33
2. Belgaum	R	N	N	112	N	0	20	1	18	0	43	0	39	0	4
	U	8	1	24	3	3	73	17	53	N	106	9	62	1	33
3. Bellary	R	0	0	201	0	0	29	0	25	0	83	0	77	0	6
	U	0	4	55	0	0	82	27	38	7	131	7	111	0	13
4. Bidar	R	0	0	82	0	0	16	13	3	0	44	0	44	0	0
	U	7	1	18	1	1	43	8	34	0	67	7	40	12	8
5. Bijapur	R	0	N	70	0	0	9	N	8	0	26	N	24	1	1
	U	1	2	10	1	N	20	3	17	N	34	4	22	0	8
6. Chikmagalur	R	2	0	141	0	0	24	0	15	9	87	0	74	0	13
	U	4	12	40	8	4	144	26	109	4	174	32	132	0	10
7. Chitradurga	R	0	N	94	0	0	5	0	3	1	44	0	44	0	0
	U	5	7	44	13	1	77	14	57	6	113	18	77	4	13
8. Coorg	R	15	2	177	0	0	7	0	7	0	116	2	103	0	10
	U	10	5	70	13	10	68	34	29	5	169	18	125	2	23
9. Dharwar	R	N	N	245	0	0	9	0	9	0	49	1	47	1	N
	U	9	7	33	4	1	55	13	38	1	61	10	33	3	15
10. Gulbarga	R	0	0	126	0	0	2	0	1	0	21	0	19	0	2
	U	15	6	28	6	0	31	9	6	15	70	6	43	0	21
11. Hassan	R	1	1	184	0	0	55	6	35	13	53	0	53	0	0
	U	5	2	25	8	7	120	22	92	6	90	12	66	4	8
12. Kolar	R	1	0	93	0	0	27	0	23	4	49	0	47	0	2
	U	13	8	50	13	4	95	21	74	0	121	13	82	2	24
13. Mandya	R	5	0	89	0	0	43	0	42	1	52	0	45	0	6
	U	5	0	95	5	5	107	12	95	0	111	12	69	0	30
14. Mysore	R	0	N	37	0	0	14	0	10	4	23	0	23	N	N
	U	10	4	14	8	6	113	8	95	8	119	9	80	3	26
15. North Kanara	R	2	2	193	0	0	18	6	12	0	135	5	129	0	1
	U	10	4	61	7	6	89	22	67	0	194	16	146	1	29
16. Raichur	R	1	1	243	0	0	8	0	8	0	57	0	57	0	N
	U	8	2	67	2	2	72	10	61	0	94	11	76	0	10
17. Shimoga	R	0	6	280	0	0	35	6	29	0	73	1	51	0	20
	U	3	13	65	7	3	163	45	110	6	131	12	93	1	23
18. South Kanara	R	6	N	39	N	0	8	1	7	N	41	1	39	0	1
	U	20	4	17	3	1	40	16	22	1	62	9	49	N	3
19. Tumkur	R	2	0	68	N	0	6	N	5	N	118	N	110	N	7
	U	10	N	26	5	4	71	10	60	0	107	11	76	3	17

N—Negligible

Chapter IV—Industrial Establishments

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of Fuel used by Size of Employment

Kind of fuel or power used	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgaum District—Rural							
Total	600	374	15	6	4	1	N
All fuels	685	262	23	15	11	2	2
Electricity	565	217	22	109	87	0	0
Liquid fuel	704	261	23	8	2	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
Other power	610	342	24	0	24	0	0
No power	591	385	15	5	3	1	0
Belgaum District—Urban							
Total	371	516	58	33	15	4	3
All fuels	312	404	115	103	44	15	7
Electricity	317	377	142	103	42	11	8
Liquid fuel	361	432	52	110	32	13	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	118	647	118	117	0	0	0
Other power	154	436	102	77	128	77	26
No power	379	532	50	24	11	2	2
BELGAUM (M)							
Total	408	482	66	30	12	2	N
All fuels	312	373	145	105	53	12	0
Electricity	316	374	145	107	48	10	0
Liquid fuel	0	200	200	0	400	200	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	250	500	125	125	0	0	0
Other power	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1
No power	427	504	49	15	4	0	0
Bellary District—Rural							
Total	519	444	23	6	6	0	2
All fuels	438	478	54	15	10	0	5
Electricity	513	425	50	0	0	0	12
Liquid fuel	357	539	61	26	17	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
No power	572	422	3	0	3	0	0
Bellary District—Urban							
Total	625	286	20	40	11	2	16
All fuels	529	307	29	79	28	0	28
Electricity	563	286	24	87	8	0	32
Liquid fuel	300	500	0	0	200	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	500	0	500	0	0
No power	669	277	16	22	3	3	10

Chapter IV—Industrial Establishments

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of Fuel used by Size of Employment

Kind of fuel or power used	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MYSORE STATE—Rural							
Total	465	492	27	11	4	1	N
All fuels	457	434	46	40	14	4	5
Electricity	474	333	76	78	23	6	10
Liquid fuel	445	489	32	21	9	3	1
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	545	299	26	52	52	0	26
Other power	452	511	23	8	6	0	0
No power	466	498	25	8	3	N	N
MYSORE STATE—Urban							
Total	347	535	65	30	15	4	4
All fuels	224	452	158	83	48	16	19
Electricity	226	436	172	83	47	15	21
Liquid fuel	212	524	95	76	62	24	7
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	225	560	60	109	28	7	11
Other power	155	479	141	56	113	42	14
No power	371	551	46	20	9	2	1
Bangalore District—Rural							
Total	514	416	31	27	6	3	4
All fuels	645	140	61	101	22	13	18
Electricity	656	122	66	104	19	14	19
Liquid fuel	667	222	0	111	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
Other power	400	600	0	0	0	0	0
No power	494	459	26	15	4	1	1
Bangalore District—Urban							
Total	297	513	104	50	25	6	5
All fuels	164	470	200	93	47	12	14
Electricity	164	459	205	97	48	13	14
Liquid fuel	43	766	149	42	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	260	701	26	0	13	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
No power	358	533	60	30	16	2	1
BANGALORE (C) & TRUST BOARD AREA							
Total	300	518	98	48	25	7	4
All fuels	182	448	195	97	51	16	11
Electricity	182	430	203	102	54	17	12
Liquid fuel	44	761	152	43	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	259	704	25	0	12	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
No power	346	546	60	29	15	3	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of Fuel used by Size of Employment

Kind of fuel or power used	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BELLARY (M)							
Total	730	132	30	78	6	6	18
All fuels	571	232	18	161	18	0	0
Electricity	604	207	0	170	19	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
No power	811	81	36	36	0	9	27
HOSPET (M)							
Total	633	305	21	20	0	0	20
All fuels	583	306	28	28	0	0	55
Electricity	656	219	31	31	0	0	63
Liquid fuel	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
No power	661	307	16	16	0	0	0
Bidar District—Rural							
Total	461	398	53	28	60	0	0
All fuels	294	651	28	27	0	0	0
Electricity	350	550	75	25	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	182	800	0	18	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	572	357	0	71	0	0	0
No power	548	267	67	28	90	0	0
Bidar District—Urban							
Total	429	516	39	11	4	1	0
All fuels	308	615	77	0	0	0	0
Electricity	533	400	67	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	32	807	161	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	422	556	22	0	0	0	0
No power	446	502	34	12	5	1	0
Bijapur District—Rural							
Total	465	495	30	7	3	N	0
All fuels	445	528	9	11	5	2	0
Electricity	389	333	0	111	111	56	0
Liquid fuel	445	535	10	8	2	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
No power	469	489	33	7	2	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of Fuel used by Size of Employment

Kind of fuel or power used	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bijapur District—Urban							
Total	321	616	42	16	5	0	N
All fuels	320	457	130	49	40	0	4
Electricity	429	250	178	107	18	0	18
Liquid fuel	294	508	118	32	48	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
No power	321	626	37	14	2	0	0
BIJAPUR (M)							
Total	319	537	90	44	10	0	0
All fuels	221	477	209	47	46	0	0
Electricity	667	0	333	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	210	482	210	49	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	1,000	0	0	2	0	0
No power	339	549	66	44	2	0	0
Chikmagalur District—Rural							
Total	463	415	39	57	22	4	0
All fuels	388	375	99	72	53	13	0
Electricity	426	324	130	46	65	9	0
Liquid fuel	235	500	30	177	29	29	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	556	444	0	0	10	0	0
No power	492	430	16	52	10	0	0
Chikmagalur District—Urban							
Total	476	451	51	16	4	2	0
All fuels	496	299	142	39	16	8	0
Electricity	512	293	130	41	16	8	0
Liquid fuel	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	333	667	0	0	0	0
No power	469	504	19	8	0	0	0
Chitradurga District—Rural							
Total	379	577	39	3	N	2	0
All fuels	590	404	0	0	0	6	0
Electricity	563	427	0	0	0	10	0
Liquid fuel	700	300	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	250	750	0	0	0	0	0
No power	365	588	42	4	N	1	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of Fuel used by Size of Employment

Kind of fuel or power used	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chitradurga District—Urban							
Total	197	674	68	19	24	7	11
All fuels	261	348	130	63	106	19	73
Electricity	272	328	128	62	113	20	77
Liquid fuel	0	600	200	200	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	143	714	143	0	0	0	0
No power	185	734	57	11	9	4	0
Davanagere (M)							
Total	152	689	87	18	36	4	14
All fuels	269	269	140	64	151	21	86
Electricity	301	217	133	60	169	24	96
Liquid fuel	0	500	250	250	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	833	167	0	0	0	0
No power	128	773	77	9	13	0	0
Coorg District—Rural							
Total	614	364	17	5	0	0	0
All fuels	769	193	19	19	0	0	0
Electricity	852	148	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	454	364	91	91	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	857	143	0	0	0	0	0
No power	591	389	17	3	0	0	0
Coorg District—Urban							
Total	341	550	83	18	8	0	0
All fuels	315	404	191	56	34	0	0
Electricity	391	304	218	65	22	0	0
Liquid fuel	263	421	105	105	106	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	218	565	217	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
No power	349	593	51	7	0	0	0
Dharwar District—Rural							
Total	437	533	17	9	3	1	0
All fuels	348	590	27	21	12	2	0
Electricity	529	353	0	59	0	59	0
Liquid fuel	345	594	28	20	12	1	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
No power	464	515	15	5	1	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of Fuel used by Size of Employment

Kind of fuel or power used	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dharwar District—Urban							
Total	328	571	58	22	12	6	3
All fuels	181	514	123	177	68	25	12
Electricity	209	478	161	96	107	38	0
Liquid fuel	123	588	48	0	0	0	167
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	333	333	167	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	1,000	0	0	4	3	2
No power	348	579	50	14			
DHARWAR (M)							
Total	555	370	42	15	11	6	1
All fuels	316	405	177	51	38	13	0
Electricity	324	395	197	28	42	14	0
Liquid fuel	250	500	0	250	0	0	0
No power	587	365	24	10	7	5	2
GADAG-BETGERI (M)							
Total	282	616	64	19	11	5	3
All fuels	42	495	169	63	147	63	21
Electricity	58	423	231	115	77	58	38
Liquid fuel	0	610	73	0	244	73	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	500	0	500	0	0	0	0
No power	300	625	56	16	1	1	1
HUBLI (M)							
Total	294	592	52	29	21	7	5
All fuels	234	454	127	68	68	29	20
Electricity	256	446	143	59	54	18	24
Liquid fuel	118	470	59	118	147	88	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	333	667	0	0	0	0	0
No power	308	625	34	20	10	2	1
Galbarga District—Rural							
Total	502	463	16	9	8	0	2
All fuels	499	469	8	11	8	0	5
Electricity	621	333	13	20	0	0	13
Liquid fuel	331	640	6	6	17	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	758	242	0	0	0	0	0
No power	505	460	21	7	7	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of Fuel used by Size of Employment

Kind of fuel or power used	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gulbarga District—Urban							
Total	407	465	64	19	18	15	12
All fuels	284	561	78	26	19	19	13
Electricity	329	582	26	0	25	13	25
Liquid fuel	250	610	109	31	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	167	167	0	333	0	333	0
Other power	167	167	500	0	166	0	0
No power	517	378	52	12	17	12	12

GULBARGA (M)

Total	141	752	66	8	8	8	17
All fuels	86	829	29	14	0	14	28
Electricity	122	776	41	0	0	20	41
Liquid fuel	0	952	0	48	0	0	0
No power	216	647	118	0	19	0	0

Hassan District—Rural

Total	465	493	28	5	4	3	2
All fuels	628	257	35	27	26	18	9
Electricity	642	239	15	45	44	0	15
Liquid fuel	561	317	73	0	0	49	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	433	541	26	0	0	0	0

Hassan District—Urban

Total	334	553	86	15	6	2	4
All fuels	266	478	178	28	22	11	17
Electricity	275	449	192	30	24	12	18
Liquid fuel	111	889	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	353	573	61	12	1	0	0

Kolar District—Rural

Total	519	432	25	17	6	1	0
All fuels	450	457	31	31	23	8	0
Electricity	481	413	38	29	29	10	0
Liquid fuel	313	625	0	62	0	0	0
Other power	333	667	0	0	0	0	0
No power	528	429	24	15	4	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of Fuel used by Size of Employment

Kind of fuel or power used	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kolar District—Urban							
Total	337	510	62	59	17	8	7
All fuels	235	386	152	136	27	26	38
Electricity	253	400	176	57	33	33	48
Liquid fuel	667	333	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	106	319	64	511	0	0	0
Other power	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
No power	360	538	42	42	15	3	0

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (S. B.)

Total	391	516	38	12	10	16	17
All fuels	200	390	126	42	63	74	105
Electricity	208	311	130	52	78	91	130
Liquid fuel	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	118	765	117	0	0	4	0
No power	429	540	21	6	0	0	0

Mandya District—Rural

Total	377	445	75	81	16	0	6
All fuels	306	323	166	144	35	0	22
Electricity	331	264	172	165	37	0	31
Liquid fuel	355	581	32	32	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	182	182	182	272	182	0	0
Other power	125	500	292	83	0	0	0
No power	406	493	37	55	9	0	0

Mandya District—Urban

Total	505	414	63	7	9	0	2
All fuels	519	221	169	39	39	0	13
Electricity	526	211	171	40	39	0	13
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
No power	501	456	40	0	3	0	0

Mysore District—Rural

Total	394	564	29	9	4	N	N
All fuels	513	307	47	100	20	0	13
Electricity	524	289	31	117	23	0	16
Liquid fuel	455	409	136	0	0	0	0
No power	391	569	29	7	4	N	N

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of Fuel used by Size of Employment

Kind of fuel or power used	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore District—Urban							
Total	307	593	54	24	17	3	2
All fuels	199	494	154	64	61	13	15
Electricity	194	492	163	65	56	14	16
Liquid fuel	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	250	536	0	71	143	0	0
Other power	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
No power	321	606	41	18	11	2	1
MYSORE (M)							
Total	363	525	60	27	19	3	3
All fuels	181	458	196	78	63	6	18
Electricity	184	466	199	76	61	6	18
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	600	0	200	200	0	0
No power	391	536	39	19	11	3	1
North Kanara District—Rural							
Total	498	475	13	6	5	0	3
All fuels	350	506	60	36	24	0	24
Electricity	538	154	77	77	77	0	77
Liquid fuel	314	572	57	29	14	0	14
No power	508	472	10	5	4	0	1
North Kanara District—Urban							
Total	412	518	39	13	12	0	6
All fuels	254	424	152	34	51	0	85
Electricity	281	313	156	31	63	0	156
Liquid fuel	222	556	148	37	37	0	0
No power	424	525	30	12	9	0	0
Raichur District—Rural							
Total	581	382	23	11	2	0	1
All fuels	439	464	53	30	6	0	8
Electricity	348	556	52	35	9	0	0
Liquid fuel	491	410	56	30	4	0	9
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	334	583	0	0	0	0	83
Other power	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
No power	617	360	16	6	1	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of Fuel used by Size of Employment

Kind of fuel or power used	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Raichur District—Urban							
Total	316	557	67	25	25	8	2
All fuels	235	419	125	81	96	37	7
Electricity	489	400	67	22	22	0	0
Liquid fuel	119	405	155	119	131	59	12
Other power	0	714	143	0	143	0	0
No power	339	597	51	9	4	0	0
RAICHUR (M)							
Total	225	566	89	31	58	26	5
All fuels	167	352	111	74	185	93	18
Electricity	278	500	167	55	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	125	219	94	94	281	156	31
Other power	0	750	0	0	250	0	0
No power	248	650	80	15	7	0	0
Shimoga District—Rural							
Total	508	431	39	16	3	0	3
All fuels	368	482	72	60	6	0	12
Electricity	360	485	81	59	8	0	7
Liquid fuel	400	457	33	67	0	0	33
No power	552	415	29	2	2	0	0
Shimoga District—Urban							
Total	329	567	70	17	11	5	1
All fuels	218	508	149	53	40	24	8
Electricity	221	508	148	49	41	25	8
Liquid fuel	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	500	0	500	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	1,000	0	5	1	0
No power	350	578	55	11	5	1	0
SHIMOGA (M)							
Total	237	655	74	19	12	3	0
Electricity	200	529	129	71	59	12	0
No power	242	673	66	12	5	2	0
South Kanara District—Rural							
Total	428	528	30	10	3	1	N
All fuels	271	480	118	64	46	21	0
Electricity	167	439	212	61	76	45	0
Liquid fuel	237	344	124	129	64	32	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	342	617	8	17	16	0	0
No power	433	529	28	8	2	N	N

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2 (Concl.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of Fuel used by Size of Employment

Kind of fuel or power used	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South Kanara District—Urban							
Total	456	446	46	27	12	5	8
All fuels	95	330	155	140	84	77	119
Electricity	109	348	162	138	73	61	109
Liquid fuel	0	138	138	207	104	241	172
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	445	0	0	333	0	222
No power	479	453	40	19	7	1	1
MANGALORE (M)							
Total	549	349	43	27	15	6	11
All fuels	47	347	177	123	82	71	159
Electricity	52	348	181	136	71	77	135
Liquid fuel	0	286	143	0	0	0	571
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	375	0	0	0	0	250
No power	586	350	34	20	9	1	N
Tumkur District—Rural							
Total	451	514	25	10	N	0	N
All fuels	427	412	73	84	2	0	2
Electricity	375	304	141	172	4	0	4
Liquid fuel	545	455	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	476	514	10	0	0	0	0
No power	452	519	23	6	N	0	0
Tumkur District—Urban							
Total	402	522	30	30	14	2	N
All fuels	405	467	47	67	9	5	0
Electricity	407	457	50	71	10	5	0
Liquid fuel	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	333	667	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	250	750	0	0	0	0	0
No power	402	528	28	26	14	2	N

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Division 0	Major Group 04	Minor Group 045	Division 1	Major Group 10	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 205	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 209
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mysore State—Rural													
Electricity	34	1	1	1	..	..	37	259	313	394	..	26	13
Liquid fuel	55	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	60	482	605	71	53	45	13
Coal, Wood and Bagasse	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	35	..	5
Other power	9	N	N	N	..	..	10	83	2	338	..	520	..
No power	901	999	999	999	..	..	892	175	79	197	912	409	969
Mysore State—Urban													
Electricity	136	25	25	26	1,000	1,000	137	459	727	455	34	308	44
Liquid fuel	19	..	..	..	..	..	19	130	195	..	7	143	14
Coal, Wood and Bagasse	6	41	41	51	..	..	6	12	4	..	27	3	27
Other power	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	1	..	..	84	..
No power	837	934	934	933	..	..	836	387	73	545	932	462	915
Bangalore District—Rural													
Electricity	126	..	..	..	..	..	141	846	954	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	46	46	..	167	..	..
Coal, Wood and Bagasse	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	28	..	500	..	400	..
No power	864	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	849	80	..	500	833	600	1,000
Bangalore District—Urban													
Electricity	302	389	389	389	..	..	301	631	943	..	55	513	152
Liquid fuel	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	17
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	20	..	..	69	..	51
Other power	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	685	611	611	611	..	..	686	347	57	1,000	876	487	780
BANGALORE (C) AND TRUST BOARD AREA													
Electricity	265	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	265	609	929	..	43	640	161
Liquid fuel	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	18
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	25	..	..	85	..	53
Other power	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	718	..	..	..	..	..	718	364	71	..	872	360	768
Belgaum District—Rural													
Electricity	7	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	7	49	60	..	..	13	..
Liquid fuel	80	..	..	..	..	..	80	720	889	..	111	100	23
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	2	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	57	..	..	..	500	..
No power	906	..	..	..	..	..	906	172	51	..	889	387	977

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 21	Minor Group 214	Minor Group 218	Major Group 22	Minor Group 220	Minor Group 223	Major Group 23	Minor Group 230	Minor Group 231	Minor Group 233	Minor Group 234	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 236	Minor Group 239
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mysore State—Rural														
Electricity	115	8	384	1	..	167	20	178	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	74	8	301	..	..	..	18	569	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3	4	..	1	..	..	N	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	808	980	315	998	1,000	833	962	245	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mysore State—Urban														
Electricity	330	57	785	2	1	..	130	263	106	91	998	..	..	269
Liquid fuel	10	8	4	..	..	..	11	425	8	23	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	43	54	25	6	1	..	N	8	..	..	2	..	..	..
Other power	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	615	877	186	992	998	1,000	857	233	886	886	..	1,000	1,000	731
Bangalore District—Rural														
Electricity	333	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	667	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	896	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..
Bangalore District—Urban														
Electricity	639	154	817	14	..	..	603	1,000	209	320	998	..	..	722
Liquid fuel	7	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	38	38	50	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	316	769	133	986	1,000	..	396	..	791	680	..	1,000	1,000	278
BANGALORE (C) AND TRUST BOARD AREA														
Electricity	646	200	196	7	..	..	396	1,000	333	340	993	..	..	722
Liquid fuel	9	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	43	50	61	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	302	700	143	1,000	1,000	..	602	..	667	660	..	1,000	1,000	278
Belgaum District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	995	500	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 24	Minor Group 244	Major Group 25	Minor Group 255	Major Group 26	Minor Group 260	Minor Group 262	Minor Group 263	Minor Group 264	Minor Group 265	Minor Group 266	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Minor Group 274
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Mysore State—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	40	..	23	1,000	..	..	1,000	1	N	250
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	953	..	969	..	1,000	1,000	..	999	1,000	750
Mysore State—Urban														
Electricity	150	173	6	..	464	1,000	137	1,000	..	86	829	29	4	652
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	22
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	..	N	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	850	827	994	1,000	533	..	844	..	1,000	914	171	969	996	326
Bangalore District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	48	..	14	1,000	..	..	1,000	11	12	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	1,000	1,000	949	..	983	..	1,000	..	..	989	988	..
Bangalore District—Urban														
Electricity	1,000	1,000	77	..	481	1,000	78	1,000	..	86	843	89	10	743
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	26
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	923	1,000	519	..	922	..	1,000	914	157	908	990	231
BANGALORE (C) AND TRUST BOARD AREA														
Electricity	1,000	1,000	111	..	630	1,000	212	1,000	..	99	825	98	12	743
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	26
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	889	1,000	370	..	788	..	1,000	901	175	898	988	231
Belgaum District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	667	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310
1	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Mysore State—Rural													
Electricity	5	66	6	..	..	2	182	379	750	188	500	1	4
Liquid fuel	3	31	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	992	903	989	1,000	1,000	995	818	621	250	812	500	999	996
Mysore State—Urban													
Electricity	106	398	77	120	9	55	238	437	629	455	123	8	56
Liquid fuel	13	48	6	..	1	12	..	15	24	16	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	4	12	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	7	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	877	542	917	880	990	927	762	543	347	522	877	992	944
Bangalore District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	91
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore District—Urban													
Electricity	150	190	52	172	67	167	71	569	429	625	208	51	455
Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	28	4	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	846	810	948	828	933	817	929	425	543	371	792	49	545
BANGALORE (C) AND TRUST BOARD AREA													
Electricity	160	208	52	..	125	173	71	552	444	607	174	53	400
Liquid fuel	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	28	4	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	27	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	834	792	948	1,000	875	810	929	442	528	389	826	920	600
Belgaum District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	4	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	996	250	1,000	..	1,000	999	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 314	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Major Group 33	Minor Group 331	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Major Group 34 & 35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 342	Minor Group 350	Major Group 36	Minor Group 365
1	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
Mysore State—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	333	..	178	250	32	267	4	37	..	N	6	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	167	1,000	..	..	..	..	3	31	..	..	2	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	22	1	8	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	500	..	822	750	968	733	990	923	978	999	984	1,000
Mysore State—Urban														
Electricity	5	..	90	103	114	224	39	192	63	299	20	2	113	59
Liquid fuel	..	..	58	19	4	..	5	10	16	90	..	..	13	11
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	49	56	10	..	3	38	4	7	19	..	19	5
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
No power	995	1,000	803	822	872	776	953	760	916	604	942	998	855	925
Bangalore District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	571	..	..	500	29	214	..	..	59	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	72	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	..	..	429	..	..	500	961	714	..	1,000	936	1,000
Bangalore District—Urban														
Electricity	29	..	57	61	156	278	79	400	149	538	..	17	201	48
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	7	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	29	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	47
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	333	..	..	..
No power	971	1,000	914	909	837	722	910	600	842	462	667	983	754	905
BANGALORE (C) AND TRUST BOARD AREA														
Electricity	41	..	59	61	151	303	82	300	271	444	..	333	219	59
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	7	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	16	..	29	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	59
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	500	..	..	..
No power	943	1,000	912	909	842	697	906	700	708	556	500	667	729	882
Belgaum District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	167	2	..	..	..	1	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	3	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	..	..	917	..	1,000	833	996	987	..	1,000	996	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 367	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 378	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 399
1	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
Mysore State—Rural														
Electricity	10	250	4	625	500	20	135	..	19	3	..	N	..	61
Liquid fuel	..	50	2	..	..	4	54	..	..	2	..	..	..	30
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	40	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	18	1	..	1	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	950	700	986	375	500	974	811	1,000	963	994	1,000	999	1,000	909
Mysore State—Urban														
Electricity	29	398	93	494	229	65	227	4	121	60	16	15	27	205
Liquid fuel	3	80	6	29	..	3	14	..	11	8	5	1	..	31
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	17	15	22	6	..	1	..	..	33	19	..	27	..	4
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	951	507	879	471	773	931	757	996	835	913	979	957	973	760
Bangalore District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	54	667	500	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	118
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	941	333	500	1,000	..	1,000	..	981	..	1,000	..	882
Bangalore District—Urban														
Electricity	135	356	200	563	227	76	257	12	166	123	..	34	125	285
Liquid fuel	..	152	3	35	..	2	12	..	..	13	..	5	..	31
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	27	34	20	..	..	1	..	..	167	42	..	70	..	6
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	838	458	777	402	773	921	731	988	667	822	1,000	891	875	678
BANGALORE (C) AND TRUST BOARD AREA														
Electricity	156	351	224	549	250	79	257	15	200	135	..	39	143	307
Liquid fuel	..	158	3	36	..	2	12	..	..	15	..	6	..	36
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	31	35	24	..	..	1	..	6	..	48	..	81	..	7
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	813	456	749	415	750	918	725	985	800	802	1,000	874	857	650
Belgaum District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	1	1,000	..	16	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	174
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	996	..	..	984	833	1,000	..	985	..	1,000	..	826

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	All Divi- sions	Divi- sion 0	Major Group 04	Minor Group 045	Divi- sion 1	Major Group 10	Divi- sion 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 205	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 209
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Belgaum District—Urban													
Electricity	80	..	..	..	..	..	80	355	519	..	..	128	15
Liquid fuel	33	..	..	..	..	..	33	297	419	..	..	213	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	27	18	..	..	447	..
Other power	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	55	7	..	..	191	939
No power	875	..	..	..	..	..	875	266	37	..	1,000	..	..
BELGAUM (M)													
Electricity	163	..	..	..	..	..	163	769	955	..	..	1,000	59
Liquid fuel	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	118
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	27	9	..	..	1,000	823
Other power	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	197	36	..	..	..	..
No power	830	..	..	..	..	..	830	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary District—Rural													
Electricity	155	..	..	..	..	..	155	424	436	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	223	..	..	..	..	..	223	514	535	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	6	..	..	..	..
Other power	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	6	..	..	..	..
No power	607	..	..	..	..	..	607	50	17	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
Bellary District—Urban													
Electricity	279	..	..	..	..	..	279	708	825	1,000	..	778	..
Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	12	..	..	111	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	111	..
Other power	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	1,000
No power	690	..	..	..	..	..	690	265	163	..	1,000	..	..
BELLARY (M)													
Electricity	317	..	..	..	..	..	317	700	706	1,000	..	750	..
Liquid fuel	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	275	294	..	1,000	..	..
No power	665	..	..	..	..	..	665	..	..	..	..	..	..
HOSPET (M)													
Electricity	326	..	..	..	..	..	326	778	826	..	..	500	..
Liquid fuel	31	..	..	..	..	..	31	37	..	..	..	500	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	174	..	..	..	..
No power	633	..	..	..	..	..	633	..	..	..	..	..	..

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 314	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Major Group 33	Minor Group 331	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Major Group 34&35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 342	Minor Group 350	Major Group 36	Minor Group 365
1	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
Belgaum District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	83	..	83	182
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	30
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	188	..	143	250	..	..	..	..	10	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	812	..	857	750	991	1,000	917	1,000	897	788
BELGAUM (M)														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	222
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	37
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	222	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	20	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	..	..	..	778	..	1,000	750	1,000	..	1,000	..	810	741
Bellary District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	952	1,000
Bellary District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	286	..	..	333	..	..	..	..	37	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	143	..	..	167	..	..	..	..	37	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	143	..	..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	428	..	..	333	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	926	..
BELLARY (M)														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	91	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	1,000	1,000	600	..	..	500	1,000	..	1,000	..	909	..
HOSPET (M)														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 367	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 378	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 399
1	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
Belgaum District—Urban														
Electricity	51	750	277	533	500	81	295	..	500	117	24	34	..	288
Liquid fuel	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	58
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	26	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	923	250	955	467	500	919	705	1,000	500	865	976	966	1,000	654
BELGAUM (M)														
Electricity	67	750	88	636	600	83	296	..	1,000	142	37	52	..	304
Liquid fuel	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	18
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	33	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	900	250	853	364	400	917	704	1,000	..	852	963	948	1,000	678
Bellary District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	25	..	..
No power	..	..	952	..	..	867	..	1,000	..	977	..	975	..	1,000
Bellary District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	40	..	..	162	162	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	500	960	..	..	838	833	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
BELLARY (M)														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	375	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	500	1,000	..	..	625	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..
HOSPET (M)														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	158	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	..	..	..	842	750	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Division 0	Major Group 04	Minor Group 045	Division 1	Major Group 10	Division 2&3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 205	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 209	Major Group 21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bidar District—Rural														
Electricity	125	..	..	..	..	..	125	348	354	..	..	286	400	1,000
Liquid fuel	173	..	..	..	..	..	173	491	545	..	..	143	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	44	..	..	..	..	..	44	27	20	..	..	..	200	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	658	..	..	..	..	..	658	134	81	..	1,000	571	400	..
Bidar District—Urban														
Electricity	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	191	324	..	..	..	..	1,000
Liquid fuel	42	..	..	..	..	..	42	317	460	..	..	400	63	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	206	..	..	..	..	812	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	878	..	..	..	..	..	878	286	216	..	1,000	600	125	..
Bijapur District—Rural														
Electricity	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	15	..	..	11	..	..
Liquid fuel	140	..	..	..	..	..	140	825	954	1,000	..	54	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	87	..	..
No power	854	..	..	..	..	..	854	150	31	..	..	848	1,000	1,000
Bijapur District—Urban														
Electricity	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	68	156	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	42	..	..	..	..	..	42	426	823	..	..	40	182	36
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	6	..	..	..	20	..	..
No power	945	..	..	..	..	..	945	500	21	1,000	960	798	964	917
BIJAPUR (M)														
Electricity	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	155	..	..	..	..	..	155	440	952	..	..	67	286	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	835	..	..	..	..	..	835	560	48	..	933	714	1,000	1,000
Chikmagalur District—Rural														
Electricity	200	..	..	..	..	..	200	734	831	..	..	..	..	372
Liquid fuel	63	..	..	..	..	..	63	149	169	..	..	..	..	231
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	900	..	..
Other power	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	718	..	..	..	..	..	718	21	..	..	1,000	100	..	397

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 214	Minor Group 218	Major Group 22	Minor Group 220	Minor Group 223	Major Group 23	Minor Group 230	Minor Group 231	Minor Group 233	Minor Group 234	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 236	Minor Group 239	Major Group 24
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Bidar District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
Bidar District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	998	..	917	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
Bijapur District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	1	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	7	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	992	625	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	..
Bijapur District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	250	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	83	..	..	..	..	9	481	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	917	..	1,000	1,000	..	987	519	750	980	..	1,000	..	..	..
BIJAPUR (M)														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	419	765	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	581	235	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
Chikmagalur District—Rural														
Electricity	..	393	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	328	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 244	Major Group 25	Minor Group 255	Major Group 26	Minor Group 260	Minor Group 262	Minor Group 263	Minor Group 264	Minor Group 265	Minor Group 266	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Minor Group 274	Major Group 28
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Bidar District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bidar District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	81
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	1,000	1,000	865
Bijapur District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	995
Bijapur District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	996	1,000	1,000	908
BIJAPUR (M)														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Other Power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	986	1,000	..	943
Chikmagalur District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	928

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 314
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Bidar District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bidar District—Urban														
Electricity	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	500	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	929	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
Bijapur District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	143	..	143	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	..	..	1,000	995	..	857	..	857	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bijapur District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	13	..	209	1,000	195	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	92	..	140	..	146	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	895	..	651	..	659	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..
BIJAPUR (M)														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	59	..	231	..	231	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	1,000	..	..	941	..	769	..	769	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Chikmagalur District—Rural														
Electricity	1,000	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	..	1,000	900	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Major Group 33	Minor Group 331	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Major Group 34 & 35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 342	Minor Group 350	Major Group 36	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 367
1	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Bidar District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	615	..	..
Bidar District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	333	..	579	..	600
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	667	..	667	..	421	..	400
Bijapur District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	667	..	..	3	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	17	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	968	333	1,000	983	997	..	..
Bijapur District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	46	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	250
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	978	1,000	1,000	1,000	909	1,000	750
BIJAPUR (M)													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214	..	333
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	786	1,000	667
Chikmagalur District—Rural													
Electricity	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	987	..	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 378	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 399
1	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
Bidar District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	71	..	..	..
No power	..	615	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	929	..	929	..	..
Bidar District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	615	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	167
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	667	..	..	..
No power	1,000	385	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	580	1,000	333	1,000	833
Bijapur District—Rural													
Electricity	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	333
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	991	1,000	1,000	1,000	667
Bijapur District—Urban													
Electricity	375	..	334	500	11	71	..	..	13	..	..	..	56
Liquid fuel	125	22	333	..	22	143	..	..	13	..	..	..	55
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	28
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	500	978	333	500	967	786	1,000	1,000	967	1,000	1,000	..	861
BIJAPUR (M)													
Electricity	..	..	334	500	17	111	..	..	13	..	..	..	36
Liquid fuel	333	500	333	..	34	222	..	..	25	..	..	..	71
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	36
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	667	500	333	500	949	667	1,000	..	949	1,000	1,000	..	857
Chikmagalur District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	77	..	..	200	21	..	..	..	143
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	143
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	987	..	..	923	..	1,000	800	958	..	1,000	..	714

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	All Divi- sions	Divi- sion 0	Major Group 04	Minor Group 045	Divi- sion 1	Major Group 10	Divi- sion 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 205	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 209	Major Group 21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chikmagalur District—Urban														
Electricity	249	..	..	..	..	249	838	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	511
Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	743	162	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	489
No power	743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitradurga District—Rural														
Electricity	39	..	..	..	..	39	566	662	..	..	..	38	..	..
Liquid fuel	19	..	..	..	..	19	286	338	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	3	45	..	..	..	308	..	..	..
Other power	3	..	..	..	..	939	103	..	..	..	654	1,000	1,000	..
No power	939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitradurga District—Urban														
Electricity	145	..	..	..	..	145	416	954	..	250	850	35	209	..
Liquid fuel	4	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	..	125	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	5	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	7	23	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	846	572	34	..	625	150	958	768	..
No power	846	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DAVANAGERE (M)														
Electricity	148	..	..	..	..	148	344	897	..	500	1,000	59	263	..
Liquid fuel	7	..	..	..	..	7	8	34	..	..	..	12	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	11	..	..	..	..	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	834	640	69	..	500	..	929	737	..
No power	834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg District—Rural														
Electricity	66	..	..	..	..	66	735	828	..	..	1,000	..	84	..
Liquid fuel	27	..	..	..	..	27	147	172	..	..	..	..	333	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	35	..	..	..	..	35	30	..	..	250	..	..	83	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..
No power	872	1,000	1,000	..	..	872	88	..	..	..	..	..	500	..
Coorg District—Urban														
Electricity	120	..	..	..	..	120	450	643	..	..	..	..	125	..
Liquid fuel	49	..	..	..	..	49	200	286	..	..	..	..	..	583
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	60	..	..	..	..	60	50	71	..	..	..	500	..	..
Other power	3	..	..	..	..	3	17	..	..	1,000	500	1,000	292	..
No power	768	..	..	..	..	768	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 214	Minor Group 218	Major Group 22	Minor Group 220	Minor Group 223	Major Group 23	Minor Group 230	Minor Group 231	Minor Group 233	Minor Group 234	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 236	Minor Group 239	Major Group 24
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Chikmagalur District—Urban														
Electricity	45	957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	955	43	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Chitradurga District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	750	..	1,000	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	..	250	1,000	..	996	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Chitradurga District—Urban														
Electricity	39	500	..	..	..	321	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	923	500	1,000	1,000	..	679	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..
DAVANAGERE (M)														
Electricity	..	1,000	..	..	..	500	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	500	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Coorg District—Rural														
Electricity	..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	666	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	833	167	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
Coorg District—Urban														
Electricity	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 244	Major Group 25	Minor Group 255	Major Group 26	Minor Group 260	Minor Group 262	Minor Group 263	Minor Group 264	Minor Group 265	Minor Group 266	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Minor Group 274	Major Group 28
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Chikmagalur District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	382
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	588
Chitradurga District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chitradurga District—Urban														
Electricity	..	10	..	71	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	990	1,000	929	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	971
DAVANAGERE (M)														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	944
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
No power	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 314
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Chikmagalur District—Urban														
Electricity	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	750	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	500	..	1,000	1,000	..	250	..	250	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chitradurga District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chitradurga District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	109	..	192	..	192	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	39	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	891	..	769	..	769	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
DAVANAGERE (M)														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	227	..	214	..	214	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	72	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	1,000	1,000	773	..	714	..	714	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Coorg District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Coorg District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	400	..	400	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Major Group 33	Minor Group 331	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Major Group 34&35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 342	Minor Group 350	Major Group 36	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 367
1	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Chikmagalur District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	800	..	..	1,000	895	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chitradurga District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chitradurga District—Urban													
Electricity	667	1,000	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	250	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	333	..	833	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	699	750	1,000
DAVANAGERE (M)													
Electricity	500	1,000	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	333	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	500	..	750	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	641	667	1,000
Coorg District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Liquid fuel	250	1,000	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	..	667
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	750	..	1,000	..	..	..	979	1,000	1,000	1,000	855	1,000	333
Coorg District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	100	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	400	800	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	933	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 378	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 399
1	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
Chikmagalur District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	1,000	1,000	85	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	15	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	..	..	915	692	1,000	1,000	988	1,000	985	..	1,000
Chitradurga District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	..
Chitradurga District—Urban													
Electricity	500	203	833	500	97	526	..	..	13	..	..	..	111
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	500	712	167	500	893	474	1,000	875	987	1,000	1,000	1,000	889
DAVANAGERE (M)													
Electricity	1,000	154	..	..	62	400	..	..	25	..	..	..	118
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	654	..	..	922	600	1,000	800	975	1,000	1,000	1,000	882
Coorg District—Rural													
Electricity	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	24	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	889	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	979	1,000	976	..	1,000
Coorg District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	400	250	..	..	..	..	77	143	..	1,000	333
Liquid fuel	..	37	..	..	38	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	74	..	..	77	..	..	1,000	15	..	..	..	111
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	889	600	750	885	923	1,000	..	908	857	1,000	..	556

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	All Divi- sions	Divi- sion 0	Major Group 04	Minor Group 045	Divi- sion 1	Major Group 10	Divi- sion- 2&3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 205	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 209	Major Group 21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dharwar District—Rural														
Electricity	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	14	17	..	..	77	..	..
Liquid fuel	229	..	..	..	..	..	229	803	964	..	..	500	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	766	..	..	..	..	..	766	182	19	..	500	923	1,000	10,00
Dharwar District—Urban														
Electricity	79	..	..	..	..	..	79	312	575	500	..	188	12	19
Liquid fuel	40	..	..	..	..	..	40	200	341	..	..	188	24	56
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	19
Other power	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	2	..	..	..	12	..	..
No power	880	..	..	..	..	..	880	484	84	500	1,000	612	958	906
DHARWAR (M)														
Electricity	107	..	..	..	..	..	107	365	867	..	..	333	..	..
Liquid fuel	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	44	44	..	..	..	63	182
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	881	591	89	..	1,000	667	937	818
No power	881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GADAG BETGERI (M)														
Electricity	37	..	..	..	..	..	37	250	302	..	..	240	..	1,000
Liquid fuel	29	..	..	..	..	..	29	250	396	..	..	40	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	932	500	302	..	1,000	720	1,000	..
No power	932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HUBLI (M)														
Electricity	155	..	..	..	..	..	155	503	883	500	..	286	50	..
Liquid fuel	32	..	..	..	..	..	32	55	65	..	..	286	25	46
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	25	45
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	810	..	..	..	..	..	810	435	52	500	1,000	428	900	909
Gulbarga District—Rural														
Electricity	148	..	..	..	..	..	148	394	467	..	..	19	91	..
Liquid fuel	169	..	..	..	..	..	169	452	520	..	..	132	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	623	..	..
Other power	32	..	..	..	..	..	32	86	..	..	..	226	909	..
No power	647	..	..	..	..	..	647	68	13	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 314
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Dharwar District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	800	91	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	200	909	..	1,000	994	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
Dharwar District—Urban														
Electricity	619	152	..	33	..	..	226	636	271	..	6	..	7	..
Liquid fuel	71	..	..	..	..	..	16	186	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	310	848	..	967	1,000	..	758	182	729	1,000	994	1,000	993	1,000
DHARWAR (M)														
Electricity	1,000	100	..	..	..	..	355	667	375	..	26	..	36	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	900	..	1,000	1,000	..	645	333	625	1,000	974	1,000	964	1,000
GADAG BETGERI (M)														
Electricity	750	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	125	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	250	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	893	..	875	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..
HUBLI (M)														
Electricity	524	235	..	..	..	..	265	1,000	600	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	476	765	..	..	1,000	..	735	..	400	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Gulbarga District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	1,000	..	1,000	983	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Major Group 33	Minor Group 331	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Major Group 34&35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 342	Minor Group 350	Major Group 36	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 367
1	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Dharwar District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	994	1,000	1,000	994	995	1,000	1,000
Dharwar District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	214	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	24
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	861	786	976
DHARWAR (M)													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	885	1,000	1,000
GADAG BETGERI (M)													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	938	1,000	1,000
HUBLI (M)													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	600	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	33
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	652	400	967
Gulbarga District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	8	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	978	1,000	..	1,000	962	1,000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 39	Minor Group 378	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 399
1	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
Dharwar District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	995	..	..	970	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Dharwar District—Urban													
Electricity	516	46	529	167	104	213	..	..	60	..	..	..	221
Liquid fuel	97	..	59	..	12	33	..	..	28	44	..	..	88
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	32	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	355	954	353	833	884	754	1,000	1,000	912	956	987	1,000	691
DHARWAR (M)													
Electricity	500	118	..	..	21	91	..	..	15	..	..	..	111
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	500	882	1,000	1,000	979	909	1,000	..	985	1,000	1,000	1,000	889
GADAG BETGERI (M)													
Electricity	..	48	200	..	125	167	..	..	34	..	26	..	57
Liquid fuel	..	..	200	..	25	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	43
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	167	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	833	952	400	1,000	850	833	1,000	..	910	1,000	974	1,000	800
HUBLI (M)													
Electricity	769	222	1,000	1,000	204	290	..	..	235	..	53	..	733
Liquid fuel	231	..	..	..	20	65	..	..	20	..	..	..	67
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	778	..	..	776	645	1,000	..	745	1,000	947	..	200
Gulbarga District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	31	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	969	..	..	500	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	All Divi- sions	Divi- sion 0	Major Group 04	Minor Group 045	Divi- sion 1	Major Group 10	Divi- sion 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 205	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 209	Major Group 21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gulbarga District—Urban														
Electricity	242	..	..	..	..	..	242	472	606	1,000	143	69	..	500
Liquid fuel	196	..	..	..	..	..	196	387	365	..	143	552	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	7	..	..	..	34	..	..
Other power	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	42	..	..	..	207	..	..
No power	526	..	..	..	..	..	526	92	29	..	714	138	1,000	500
GULBARGA (M)														
Electricity	405	..	..	..	..	..	405	594	636	1,000	..	667	..	500
Liquid fuel	174	..	..	..	..	..	174	297	309	..	250	333	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	421	109	55	..	750	..	1,000	500
No power	421	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan District—Rural														
Electricity	99	..	..	..	..	..	99	555	598	..	..	222	..	200
Liquid fuel	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	352	371	..	..	222	..	200
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	28	..	..	..	334	..	..
No power	834	..	..	..	..	..	834	65	31	..	..	222	1,000	600
Hassan District—Urban														
Electricity	196	..	..	..	..	..	196	527	930	..	..	362	..	500
Liquid fuel	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	33	70	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	21	..	..
No power	789	..	..	..	..	..	789	435	..	..	1,000	617	1,000	500
Kolar District—Rural														
Electricity	89	6	6	6	..	..	105	660	715	1,000	..	353	..	..
Liquid fuel	14	..	..	..	..	..	16	104	122	..	..	..	..	333
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	8	..	..	..	..	..	9	62	..	..	..	529	..	..
No power	889	994	994	994	..	..	870	174	163	..	..	118	1,000	667
Kolar District—Urban														
Electricity	147	18	18	18	1,000	1,000	144	533	696	500	..	821	77	325
Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	16	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	33	109	109	109	..	..	30	14	..	..	63	..	38	25
Other power	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	19	..	..	..	143	..	..
No power	815	873	873	873	..	..	821	425	288	500	937	36	885	650

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 214	Minor Group 218	Major Group 22	Minor Group 220	Minor Group 223	Major Group 23	Minor Group 230	Minor Group 231	Minor Group 233	Minor Group 234	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 236	Minor Group 239	Major Group 24
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Gulbarga District—Rural														
Electricity	1,000	..	..	..	..	80	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	120	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	200	200	..	40	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	800	800	..	760	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
GULBARGA (M)														
Electricity	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan District—Rural														
Electricity	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Hassan District—Urban														
Electricity	67	800	..	..	..	16	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	933	200	1,000	1,000	..	984	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
Kolar District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	40	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	667	..	960	1,000	875	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
Kolar District—Urban														
Electricity	56	688	..	..	..	242	..	67	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	62	432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	944	250	568	1,000	..	758	..	933	..	..	1,000	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 244	Major Group 25	Minor Group 255	Major Group 26	Minor Group 260	Minor Group 262	Minor Group 263	Minor Group 264	Minor Group 265	Minor Group 266	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Minor Group 274	Major Group 28
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Gulbarga District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	900
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GULBARGA (M)														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	500	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	850
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	1,000	1,000	500	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	246
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	974	1,000	1,000	721
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	981
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	209	..	209	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	54
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	997	997	..	946
No power	..	1,000	1,000	791	..	791	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 314
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Gulbarga District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	875	..	500	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000
GULBARGA (M)														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000
Hassan District—Rural														
Electricity	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hassan District—Urban														
Electricity	1,000	..	..	..	94	..	417	..	417	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	62	..	42	..	42	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	844	..	541	..	541	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Kolar District—Rural														
Electricity	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
Kolar District—Urban														
Electricity	667	100	..	18	40	..	500	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	333	900	..	982	960	..	500	..	500	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Major Group 33	Minor Group 331	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Major Group 34&35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 342	Minor Group 350	Major Group 36	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 367
1	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Gulbarga District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	875	..	1,000
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GULBARGA (M)													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	500	..	..	1,000	16	500	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	500	1,000	..	..	984	500	..	1,000	992	..	1,000
Hassan District—Urban													
Electricity	333	333	318	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	46	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	667	667	682	..	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	909	1,000	1,000
Kolar District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	600	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	982	..	1,000
No power	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	250	..	..	55	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	982	..	1,000	1,000	962	750	..	1,000	771	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 378	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 395
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
Gulbarga District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	100	334	..	..	261	..	..	..	857
Liquid fuel	1,000	..	1,000	..	100	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	1,000	..	..	800	333	1,000	1,000	739	1,000	1,000	..	143
GULBARGA (M)													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	500	500	..	..	375	..	..	..	857
Liquid fuel	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	1,000	..	..	500	500	..	..	625	1,000	1,000	..	143
Hassan District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	54	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	8	..	..	27	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	992	..	..	919	500	1,000	889	1,000	..	1,000	..	..
Hassan District—Urban													
Electricity	500	48	286	333	69	368	..	..	52	..	36	..	286
Liquid fuel	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	143
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	500	857	714	667	931	632	1,000	1,000	935	1,000	964	1,000	571
Kolar District—Rural													
Electricity	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	981	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000
Kolar District—Urban													
Electricity	833	111	667	167	30	133	..	..	29	..	..	..	147
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	7	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	94	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	167	806	333	833	963	834	1,000	..	907	1,000	906	1,000	853

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

Kind of fuel or power used	All Divi- sions	Divi- sion 0	Major Group 04	Minor Group 045	Divi- sion 1	Major Group 10	Divi- sion 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 205	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 209	Major Group 21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (S.B.)														
Electricity	133	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	113	270	308	..	..	857	..	200
Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	19	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	29	..	..	..	..	..	30	12	..	..	56	..	..	67
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	836	..	..	..	..	..	855	706	673	..	944	143	1,000	733
Mandya District—Rural														
Electricity	206	111	111	111	..	..	207	693	752	783	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	39	..	..	..	..	..	40	142	212	17	..	53	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	30	111	111	111	..	..	29	105	7	183	..	579	..	..
No power	711	778	778	778	..	..	710	60	29	17	..	368	1,000	1,000
Mandya District—Urban														
Electricity	176	..	..	..	..	..	179	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	357
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	822	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	819	..	..	..	..	..	..	643
Mysore District—Rural														
Electricity	18	N	N	..	..	..	36	636	782	..	..	48	..	100
Liquid fuel	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	114	141	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	979	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	958	250	77	..	1,000	952	1,000	900
Mysore District—Urban														
Electricity	108	..	..	..	..	..	113	558	882	1,000	59	417	18	418
Liquid fuel	N	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	8	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	6	30	30	30	..	..	5	7	4	..	..	..	18	164
Other power	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	5	..	..	..	33	..	..
No power	886	970	970	970	..	..	881	425	106	..	941	550	964	418
MYSORE (M)														
Electricity	131	..	..	..	..	..	131	628	957	1,000	143	290	48	389
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	9	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	867	..	..	..	..	..	867	367	34	..	857	710	952	611

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 314
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (S.B.)														
Electricity	..	111	..	1,000	125	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	889	..	..	875	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
Mandya District—Rural														
Electricity	1,000	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	..	1,000	929	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
Mandya District—Urban														
Electricity	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	571	..	667	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	429	1,000	333	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
Mysore District—Rural														
Electricity	37	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	963	1,000	1,000	1,000	992	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mysore District—Urban														
Electricity	853	..	45	..	24	..	667	914	487	333	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	77	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	147	1,000	955	1,000	976	1,000	295	86	436	667	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
MYSORE (M)														
Electricity	905	..	48	..	26	..	750	914	577	333	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	115	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	95	1,000	952	1,000	974	1,000	203	86	308	667	1,000	..	1,000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Major Group 33	Minor Group 331	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Major Group 34&35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 342	Minor Group 350	Major Group 36	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 367
1	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (S.B.)													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	353	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	529	1,000	1,000
No power	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	13	..	250
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	982	1,000	..	1,000	987	..	750
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandya District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
No power	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	333	..	..	..	2	37	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	998	963	1,000	1,000	993	1,000	..
No power	..	..	667	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore District—Urban													
Electricity	133	143	17	200	..	125	17	83	..	..	41	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	867	857	974	800	1,000	750	983	917	..	1,000	953	1,000	1,000
MYSORE (M)													
Electricity	133	143	18	200	..	125	48	1,000	..	..	53	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	867	857	973	800	1,000	750	952	..	..	1,000	947	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 378	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 399
1	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (S.B.)													
Electricity	909	296	923	500	21	111	..	..	40	..	..	..	333
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	222	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	300	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	91	482	77	500	979	889	1,000	..	780	1,000	700	1,000	667
Mandya District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	200
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	976	..	1,000	..	800
Mandya District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	22	200	..	..	21	..	33	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	33	..	..
No power	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	978	800	1,000	..	958	1,000	934	..	1,000
Mysore District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	993	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mysore District—Urban													
Electricity	222	30	200	138	31	282	..	105	16	..	8	..	49
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..
No power	778	955	800	862	969	718	1,000	895	982	1,000	989	1,000	951
MYSORE (M)													
Electricity	250	47	206	174	49	306	..	500	28	..	12	..	261
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	750	953	794	826	951	694	1,000	500	972	1,000	988	1,000	739

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used**

	All Divisions	Division 0	Major Group 04	Minor Group 045	Division 1	Major Group 10	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 205	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 209	Major Group 21
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
North Kanara District—Rural														
Electricity	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	91	141	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	50	..	..	..	..	..	50	562	859	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	941	347	..	..	1,000	1,000	941	1,000
No power	941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Kanara District—Urban														
Electricity	39	..	..	..	..	..	39	219	389	..	..	..	154	235
Liquid fuel	32	..	..	..	..	..	32	343	611	..	..	..	231	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	929	438	..	..	1,000	1,000	615	765
No power	929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raichur District—Rural														
Electricity	65	..	..	..	..	..	65	285	303	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	133	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	132	646	673	..	..	167	1,000	45
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	7	..	..	..	..	..	N	4	..	..	..	83	..	..
Other power	N	..	..	..	..	..	796	61	24	..	1,000	750	..	955
No power	795	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raichur District—Urban														
Electricity	74	..	..	..	..	..	74	234	500	..	..	80	13	..
Liquid fuel	138	..	..	..	..	..	138	308	500	..	..	680	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	27	..	..	..	200	..	143
Other power	12	..	..	..	..	..	776	431	..	..	1,000	40	987	857
No power	776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAICHUR (M)														
Electricity	94	..	..	..	..	..	94	233	652	..	..	77	29	..
Liquid fuel	168	..	..	..	..	..	168	219	348	..	..	615	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	..	..
Other power	21	..	..	..	..	..	717	493	..	..	1,000	..	971	1,000
No power	717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga District—Rural														
Electricity	192	..	..	..	..	..	192	731	748	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	42	..	..	..	..	..	42	181	187	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	766	..	..	..	..	..	766	88	65	..	..	..	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 314
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
North Kanara District—Rural														
Electricity	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	750	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
North Kanara District—Urban														
Electricity	1,000	..	..	..	..	750	188	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	974	250	812	750	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Raichur District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	990	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Raichur District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	200	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
RAICHUR (M)														
Electricity	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga District—Rural														
Electricity	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	286	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Major Group 33	Minor Group 331	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Major Group 34&35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 342	Minor Group 350	Major Group 36	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 367
1	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
North Kanara District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	167	..	..	4	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	986	833	1,000	1,000	996	1,000	1,000
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Kanara District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	926	1,000	1,000
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raichur District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	972	1,000	1,000
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raichur District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	18	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	971	..	..	1,000	982	1,000	1,000
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAICHUR (M)													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	966	..	..
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 378	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 399
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
North Kanara District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	667	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
North Kanara District—Urban													
Electricity	667	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	333	961	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Raichur District—Rural													
Electricity	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	500	977	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000
Raichur District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	167
Liquid fuel	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	976	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	983	1,000	1,000	..	833
Raichur (M)													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	500
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	941	1,000	1,000	..	500
Shimoga District—Rural													
Electricity	750	15	..	..	120	750	..	..	96	..	..	..	357
Liquid fuel	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	250	980	..	..	880	250	1,000	..	904	1,000	1,000	..	643

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Division 0	Major Group 04	Minor Group 045	Division 1	Major Group 10	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 205	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 209	Major Group 21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Shimoga District—Urban														
Electricity	156	..	..	..	..	..	156	689	953	..	77	833	34	492
Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	8	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	16	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	8	..	..	..	..	..
No power	841	..	..	..	..	..	841	290	15	..	923	167	966	508
SHIMOGA (M)														
Electricity	125	..	..	..	..	..	125	574	1,000	..	..	1,000	45	696
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	875	476	..	..	1,000	..	955	304
No power	875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara District—Rural														
Electricity	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	72	111	19	..	17	..	27
Liquid fuel	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	155	225	135	..	34	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	221	19	596	..	672	..	..
No power	970	..	..	..	..	..	970	552	645	250	1,000	277	1,000	973
South Kanara District—Urban														
Electricity	50	..	..	..	..	..	50	394	593	..	20	464	405	126
Liquid fuel	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	59	93	..	..	72	54	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	942	..	..	..	..	..	942	547	314	1,000	980	464	541	856
MANGALORE (M)														
Electricity	62	..	..	..	..	..	62	547	895	..	38	..	..	80
Liquid fuel	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	26	..	..	..	..	23
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	932	..	..	..	..	..	932	437	79	..	962	..	..	897
Tumkur District—Rural														
Electricity	25	1	1	1	..	..	27	330	779	100	..	13	..	182
Liquid fuel	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	50	122	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	23	..	..	..	..	..	25	507	6	..	..	926	..	..
No power	950	999	999	999	..	..	945	113	93	900	..	61	1,000	818

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 214	Minor Group 218	Major Group 22	Minor Group 220	Minor Group 223	Major Group 23	Minor Group 230	Minor Group 231	Minor Group 233	Minor Group 234	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 236	Minor Group 239	Major Group 24
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Shimoga District—Urban														
Electricity	184	923	..	..	..	167	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	816	77	1,000	1,000	..	833	..	667	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
SHIMOGA (M)														
Electricity	375	857	..	..	..	500	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	625	143	1,000	1,000	..	500	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
South Kanara District—Rural														
Electricity	27	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	973	..	1,000	1,000	..	989	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
South Kanara District—Urban														
Electricity	11	769	..	..	..	4	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	989	77	1,000	1,000	..	996	..	909	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
MANGALORE (M)														
Electricity	13	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	987	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
Tumkur District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	923	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group
and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 244	Major Group 25	Minor Group 255	Major Group 26	Minor Group 260	Minor Group 262	Minor Group 263	Minor Group 264	Minor Group 265	Minor Group 266	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Minor Group 274	Major Group 28
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Shimoga District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	997	1,000	..	865
No power	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHIMOGA (M)														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	57
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	994	1,000	..	943
No power	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	978
No power	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara District—Urban														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	903
No power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MANGALORE (M)														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	846
No power	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur District—Rural														
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	333	2
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	999	1,000	667	998
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 314
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Shimoga District—Urban														
Electricity	667	167	83	..	129	1,000	344	1,000	310	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	333	833	917	1,000	871	..	656	..	690	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
SHIMOGA (M)														
Electricity	375	231	..	..	..	..	167	..	176	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	625	769	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	833	..	824	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..
South Kanara District—Rural														
Electricity	308	..	..	..	..	143	700	750	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	384	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	857	300	250	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
South Kanara District—Urban														
Electricity	200	29	..	..	200	..	537	667	692	188	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	633	971	1,000	1,000	800	..	463	333	308	812	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
MANGALORE (M)														
Electricity	250	..	..	..	..	..	622	667	800	400	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	500	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	378	333	200	600	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
Tumkur District—Rural														
Electricity	8	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	667	1,000	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	992	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	250	..	333	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Major Group 33	Minor Group 331	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Major Group 34 & 35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 342	Minor Group 350	Major Group 36	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 367
1	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Shimoga District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	77	..	..	..	94	600	..	..	104	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	923	..	1,000	1,000	906	400	1,000	1,000	896	1,000	1,000
SHIMOGA (M)													
Electricity	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	1,000	889	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	882	1,000	..
South Kanara District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	50	500	..	..	7	231	..	..	4	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	461	..	..	2	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	231	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	950	500	1,000	..	967	77	1,000	995	994	1,000	1,000
South Kanara District—Urban													
Electricity	200	214	325	500	500	125	484	698	..	..	97	59	20
Liquid fuel	133	143	..	..	..	..	203	302	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	133	143	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	534	500	650	500	500	875	313	..	1,000	1,000	903	941	980
MANGALORE (M)													
Electricity	250	250	294	429	..	125	628	867	..	..	97	111	38
Liquid fuel	167	167	..	..	..	..	93	133	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	167	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	416	416	706	571	1,000	875	279	..	1,000	..	903	889	962
Tumkur District—Rural													
Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	19	..	..	5	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	54	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	993	971	946	1,000	995	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 378	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 399
1	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
Shimoga District—Urban													
Electricity	300	69	455	200	55	141	..	111	34	..	14	..	139
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	700	931	545	800	945	859	1,000	889	966	1,000	986	1,000	861
SHIMOGA (M)													
Electricity	231	98	286	..	63	135	..	..	67	..	41	..	400
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	769	902	714	1,000	937	865	1,000	1,000	933	1,000	959	1,000	600
South Kanara District—Rural													
Electricity	..	5	..	..	13	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	992	1,000	..	987	875	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
South Kanara District—Urban													
Electricity	474	83	308	..	133	295	..	250	23	87	..	..	200
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	526	917	615	1,000	867	705	1,000	750	977	913	1,000	1,000	800
MANGALORE (M)													
Electricity	500	..	333	..	216	328	..	333	40	125	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	500	1,000	500	1,000	784	672	1,000	667	960	875	1,000	..	1,000
Tumkur District—Rural													
Electricity	..	5	1,000	..	89	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	..	995	..	..	911	1,000	1,000	1,000	999	1,000	999	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Division 0	Major Group 04	Minor Group 045	Division 1	Major Group 10	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 205	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 209	Major Group 21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tumkur District—Urban														
Electricity	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	663	975	..	..	567	..	514
Liquid fuel	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Other power	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	..	..	..	133	..	..
No power	894	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	894	317	25	..	1,000	300	1,000	400

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 214	Minor Group 218	Major Group 22	Minor Group 220	Minor Group 223	Major Group 23	Minor Group 230	Minor Group 231	Minor Group 233	Minor Group 234	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 236	Minor Group 239	Major Group 24
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Tumkur District—Urban														
Electricity	..	621	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	800	345	1,000	1,000	..	996	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 244	Major Group 25	Minor Group 255	Major Group 26	Minor Group 260	Minor Group 262	Minor Group 263	Minor Group 264	Minor Group 265	Minor Group 266	Major Group 27	Minor Group 273	Minor Group 274	Major Group 28
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Tumkur District—Urban														
Electricity	..	4	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	6	3	42
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	996	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	994	997	1,000	951

Chapter IV—Industrial Establishments

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in Each Division, Major Group and Selected Minor Group by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 314
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Tumkur District—Urban														
Electricity	125	..	..	11	..	..	515	..	515	..	..	..	..	..
Liquid fuel	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	850	1,000	1,000	989	1,000	..	485	..	485	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Contd.)

Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Major Group 33	Minor Group 331	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Major Group 34 & 35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 342	Minor Group 350	Major Group 36	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 367
1	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Tumkur District—Urban													
Electricity	..	..	74	..	..	500	91	222	..	..	27	..	50
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	667	667	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	333	333	907	..	1,000	500	909	778	..	1,000	973	1,000	950

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3 (Concl.)

Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 378	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 399
1	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
Tumkur District—Urban													
Electricity	..	19	200	143	21	50	..	..	14	43	..	..	61
Liquid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No power	1,000	981	800	857	979	950	1,000	..	986	957	1,000	1,000	939

CHAPTER V
MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF

Material of wall

Table E-IV which has been compiled on the basis of a 20% sample shows the distribution of census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof. The houselisting staff was instructed that while making entries about the material of the wall, the material out of which most of the walls of the house are made should be written. It was also emphasised that where a house consists of different structures each with different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main bed rooms are made has to be recorded. Similarly the houselisting staff was instructed that the material out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather is made should be recorded and not the material of the inner ceiling. There was not much difficulty in making these concepts understood by the houselisting staff. However, in some areas where the roof is not made of a single material but consists of composite materials, the actual type of roof and wall have been written.

Subsidiary Tables:

2. Subsidiary Tables E-IV.1 and E-IV.2 show the distribution of 1,000 sample census households used wholly or partly as dwellings by the material of wall and roof respectively. The information is given separately for rural and urban areas in each taluk and also for every city/town with a population of 50,000 or more. The consolidated figures are given for each district (rural/urban) and for the State as a whole.

STATEMENT V-1

Distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material

Description	Rural	Urban
MYSORE STATE	1,000	1,000
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboos	74	72
Timber	N	1
Mud	499	335
Unburnt bricks	20	26
Burnt bricks	47	329
C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	1	2
Stone	354	222
Cement concrete	2	8
All other material	3	5

N = Negligible

3. Statement V-1 shows the distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material, in the rural and urban areas. For the State as a whole no material of wall is predominant in the sense of more than 50% of the dwellings having walls of this material. Mud walls appear to be the most common both in rural and urban areas, the proportion in rural areas being 499 per 1,000 dwellings and that in urban areas 335. Stone is the material most common after mud in rural areas while burnt brick gets the second place in urban areas. As many as 354 out of every 1,000 dwellings in rural areas have stone walls while 329 in 1,000 dwellings in urban areas have walls of burnt brick. Stone gets the third place in the case of urban areas accounting for the walls of 222 out of 1,000 dwellings. Burnt brick gets only the 4th place in the rural areas, the third place being taken by grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo are almost equally prevalent both in rural and urban areas 74 dwellings per 1,000 in rural areas and 72 per 1,000 in urban areas having walls of this material. The proportion for urban areas should cause some anxiety as indicating the inability of the Municipal Bodies to enforce the ban on structures composed entirely of inflammable materials incorporated in their bylaws. Any dwelling with walls of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo can only have a roof of similar material, and such structures built entirely out of inflammable material. Unburnt bricks account for a very small proportion of houses both in rural and urban areas, the proportion being 20 per 1,000 dwellings in rural areas and 26 in urban areas. Of the other materials, cement concrete which accounts for 2 out of every 1,000 dwellings in rural areas and 8 out of every 1,000 dwellings in urban areas deserves special mention. Houses with timber walls are negligible in rural areas and even in urban areas their proportion is one per 1,000 dwellings. C.I. sheets and other metal sheets account for one dwelling per 1,000 in rural areas and two dwellings per 1,000 in urban areas. The residuary class comprising all other materials accounts for three out of a thousand dwellings in rural areas and five dwellings per 1,000 in urban areas.

4. Some interesting facts will emerge when the analysis of the material of the wall is made at the level of the district. Statement V-2 shows the distribution of 1,000 households living in census

houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall for each district, the rural and urban proportions being given separately. Mud emerges as the predominant material of

STATEMENT V-2

Distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material, 1961

State/District		Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
MYSORE STATE	Rural	74	N	499	20	47	1	354	2	3
	Urban	72	1	335	26	329	2	222	8	5
Bangalore Dt.	Rural	8	N	688	89	179	N	33	N	3
	Urban	1	N	162	11	811	N	13	1	1
Belgaum	Rural	44	N	255	10	18	N	663	6	4
	Urban	30	1	219	144	108	3	485	6	4
Bellary	Rural	135	N	177	6	13	11	656	1	1
	Urban	214	N	131	N	35	12	592	12	4
Bidar	Rural	17	0	156	150	72	1	558	12	34
	Urban	4	0	452	27	66	2	446	0	3
Bijapur	Rural	29	N	62	0	N	1	903	2	3
	Urban	75	0	22	0	2	3	885	2	11
Chikmagalur	Rural	169	N	639	2	160	N	21	3	6
	Urban	46	0	652	0	284	1	17	0	0
Chitradurga	Rural	164	1	244	26	31	1	533	N	N
	Urban	228	1	118	56	451	4	141	0	1
Coorg	Rural	158	4	560	9	229	N	24	N	16
	Urban	121	8	381	24	457	1	7	0	1
Dharwar	Rural	85	N	676	6	3	1	224	N	5
	Urban	89	0	601	0	79	1	192	3	35
Gulbarga	Rural	46	2	78	7	2	N	860	4	1
	Urban	23	1	28	0	18	1	902	27	N
Hassan	Rural	58	N	895	N	31	N	16	N	N
	Urban	18	0	622	0	350	N	10	0	0
Kolar	Rural	4	N	543	61	151	N	241	N	N
	Urban	152	N	181	15	455	11	114	81	1
Mandya	Rural	5	0	821	N	46	N	127	N	1
	Urban	16	0	585	0	397	N	2	N	0
Mysore	Rural	52	N	873	5	57	0	12	N	1
	Urban	2	0	596	1	400	0	1	N	0
North Kanara	Rural	228	1	692	1	22	N	50	1	5
	Urban	55	0	760	0	19	0	166	0	0
Raichur	Rural	71	N	297	11	7	1	612	N	1
	Urban	152	1	444	0	19	1	363	19	1
Shimoga	Rural	334	N	528	2	30	1	104	N	1
	Urban	343	4	415	2	192	5	38	N	1
South Kanara	Rural	49	N	906	N	2	0	41	0	2
	Urban	21	1	819	0	1	0	156	0	2
Tumkur	Rural	48	N	581	31	60	N	277	N	3
	Urban	12	1	315	373	206	0	68	0	25

N = Negligible

the wall accounting for more than 50% of the dwellings in the rural areas of Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Coorg, Dharwar, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, North Kanara, Shimoga, South Kanara and Tumkur Districts. The highest proportion of dwellings with mud walls in rural areas is in South Kanara District which has 906 dwellings with mud walls per 1,000. The next highest proportion in rural areas is in Hassan District which has 895 dwellings of mud walls for every 1,000. The proportion of mud walls in rural areas is less than 250 per 1,000 dwellings in Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga and Gulbarga Districts. All these districts are in black cotton soil area where the mud found naturally will not be suitable for building purposes. Even in urban areas, mud continues to be the predominant material of the wall in Chikmagalur, Dharwar, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, North Kanara and South Kanara Districts. Burnt brick is the predominant material of the wall only in the urban areas of Bangalore District. Among rural areas, Bangalore (179), Chikmagalur (160), Coorg (229) and Kolar (151) Districts have more than 100 dwellings with walls of burnt brick per 1,000 dwellings. Even among urban areas, the proportion of dwellings with walls of burnt brick is more than 100 per 1,000 dwellings in Belgaum, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Coorg, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga and Tumkur Districts. Unburnt bricks are used in appreciable quantity only in the urban areas of Belgaum and Tumkur Districts. Stone is the predominant material of the wall in the rural areas of Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Gulbarga and Raichur Districts. These are the very districts where the proportion of mud walls or even burnt brick walls is the least, the soil found naturally being unsuitable either for making bricks or for constructing the walls. Also there is acute scarcity of fuel in these areas which would make it a luxury beyond the reach of most of the people to make burnt bricks even if clay suitable for making bricks is available. Grass leaves, reeds or bamboos do not constitute the predominant material of wall in any of the districts. The highest proportion of houses with walls of grass etc., is in Shimoga District where 334 out of a 1,000 dwellings in rural areas and 343 out of a 1,000 dwellings in urban areas have walls of this material. Only the urban areas of Bellary (214), Chitradurga (228),

Coorg (121), Kolar (152) and Raichur (152) have more than 100 dwellings out of a 1,000 with walls of grass leaves, reeds or bamboo. The rural areas of Bellary (135), Chikmagalur (169), Chitradurga (164), Coorg (158), North Kanara (229) and Shimoga (334) have more than 100 dwellings with walls of grass, etc. in every 1,000. The use of C.I. sheets for walls is noticeable only in both the rural and urban areas of Bellary District, urban areas of Gulbarga and Kolar Districts the proportion of houses having walls of this material being more than 10 per 1,000 dwellings in these areas. The urban areas of Kolar District with 81 dwellings out of every 1,000 having walls of cement concrete have the highest proportion of this material. The urban areas of Bellary (12), Gulbarga (27) and Raichur (19) and rural areas of Bidar (12) are the only other areas where cement concrete is the material of wall of more than 10 dwellings per 1,000.

5. The rural areas of Hoskote Taluk in Bangalore District is the only area having no dwellings at all with walls of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. At the other end come Mundgod (604) and Supa (600) taluks with more than 500 dwellings out of every 1,000 having walls of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. Both these are in the heart of the forests of North Kanara District. The proportion of dwellings with walls of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo is more than 250 per 1,000 in the rural areas of the following taluks:

Hospet (258), Mallapuram (289), Narasimharajapura (459), Tarikere (284), Heggadadevanakote (285), Haliyal (473), Sirsi (366), Yellapur (360), Bhadravati (479), Channagiri (355), Honnali (263), Hosnagar (393), Sagar (272), Shikaripur (459), Shimoga (270) and Sorab (312).

6. The following 32 urban areas have the distinction of having no houses at all with walls of leaves, grass, etc.

Devanahalli, Doddaballapur, Hoskote, Kankapura, Magadi, Nelamangala, Ramanagaram, Bhalki, Muddebihal, Narasimharajapura, Mercara, Chincholi, Alur, Holenarasipur, Bagepalli, Chintamani, Gudibanda, Kolar, Malur, Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta, Srinivasapur, Krishnarajpet, Srirangapatna, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Krishnarajanagar, Nanjangud, Yelandur, Bhatkal, Chiknayakanhalli and Koratagere.

7. The proportion of dwellings with walls of grass, leaves, etc., is negligible in Mysore City. Hiriur Town has the largest proportion (561) per 1,000 dwellings with walls of leaves, grass, etc. The proportion of dwellings with walls of leaves, etc., is more than 500 per 1,000 dwellings in the urban areas of Sagar Taluk also. The bulk of the urban population of this taluk resides in the temporary camps for labour employed in Sharavati Valley Project. The urban areas of the following taluks have more than 100 dwellings per 1,000 with walls of leaves, grass, etc;

Bellary (114), Harpanahalli (155), Hospet (311), Kudligi (149), Bagalkot (119), Hungund (144), Kadur (110), Challakere (151), Davanagere (312), Harihar (170), Hiriur (561), Virajpet (271), Byadgi (288), Gadag (146), Hangal (188), Haveri (136), Ranibennur (159), Bangarapet (273), Maddur (162), Sirsi (139), Gangavathi (264), Koppal (134), Raichur (212), Sagar (521), Shikaripur (395), Shimoga (476), Sorab (116) and Puttur (129).

8. The urban area of Bhalki Taluk is unique in that mud is the only material of wall for all dwellings. Sidlaghatta Town with 971 dwellings out of every 1,000 having walls of burnt bricks has the highest proportion of walls of this material among the urban areas, while the highest proportion in the rural areas is in Bangalore South (414). The highest proportion of dwellings with stone walls is found in the urban areas of Muddebihal and Chincholi Taluks where all houses are built of

stone. For the rural areas the highest proportion of dwellings with stone walls is 988 per 1,000 dwellings found in Mudhol Taluk. The urban areas of Hospet Taluk have 24 out of every 1,000 dwellings with walls of C. I. sheets. Among rural areas Siruguppa with 51 dwellings out of every 1,000 having walls of metallic sheets has the highest proportion. The urban area of Shorapur Taluk with 180 dwellings per 1,000 having walls of cement concrete has the highest proportion among the urban areas followed by Kolar Gold Fields City with 156. Humnabad Taluk with 28 dwellings per 1,000 having walls of cement concrete has the highest proportion in rural areas.

9. Timber figures as material of walls to a noticeable extent only in rural areas of Molakalmuru, Virajpet, Aland, Honavar and Yellapur taluks where the proportion of dwellings with timber walls is 4 or more per 1,000. The urban areas of Mercara, Somvarpet, Virajpet, Shorapur, Lingsugur, Tirthahalli, Coondapur, Sira and Turuvekere Taluks have 4 or more dwellings per 1,000 with walls of timber.

CITIES/TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE

10. Statement V-3 shows the distribution of sample households of cities or towns with a population of 50,000 or more living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall. Shimoga with 485 out of every 1,000 dwellings having walls of grass, leaves, reeds

STATEMENT V-3

Distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material for city/town with population of 50,000 or more, 1961

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Grass, reeds, leaves or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
Bangalore	1	1	136	10	843	N	8	1	N
Belgaum	16	N	391	267	244	3	70	N	9
Bellary	114	0	84	0	1	1	763	27	10
Hospet	354	0	107	0	87	45	407	0	0
Bijapur	96	0	0	0	4	0	900	0	0
Davanagere	320	2	18	130	520	8	2	0	0
Dharwar	41	0	484	0	180	3	53	0	239
Gadag Betgeri	146	0	472	0	54	1	321	3	3

STATEMENT V-3 (Concl'd.)

Distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material for city/town with population of 50,000 or more, 1961

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Grass, reeds, leaves or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
Hubli	91	0	706	0	138	2	62	N	1
Gulbarga	19	0	N	0	41	1	922	17	0
Kolar Gold Fields	293	0	154	0	201	21	173	156	2
Mysore	N	0	490	N	508	0	1	1	0
Raichur	212	0	269	0	42	1	436	38	2
Shimoga	485	1	450	0	41	2	15	0	6
Mangalore	2	0	825	0	1	0	169	0	3

N = Negligible

or bamboo has the highest proportion of dwellings with walls of this material and the proportion is quite high even in Kolar Gold Fields City (293), Hospet (354) and Davanagere (320). In Mangalore City (825) and Hubli City (706) mud is the predominant material of the wall of dwellings. In Bangalore City (843), Mysore City (508) and Davanagere (520) burnt bricks constitute the material of wall of more than 500 dwellings per 1,000. More than 90% of the dwellings in Bijapur (900 per 1,000), Gulbarga (922 per 1,000) have walls of stone. Bellary (763 per 1,000) is the other town where dwellings with stone walls are found predominately. Kolar Gold Fields City with 156 dwellings per 1,000 having concrete walls has the

highest proportion followed by Raichur (38) and Bellary (27). Metallic sheets constitute the material of the wall of an appreciable proportion of dwellings only in Hospet (45 per 1,000) and Kolar Gold Fields City (21 per 1,000).

Material of roof

11. Statement V-4 given below shows the distribution of sample households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by the predominant material of the roof. For the State as a whole the figures are being given for rural and urban areas separately. No single material is used predominantly for the roof throughout the State either in rural areas or in urban areas. In rural

STATEMENT V-4

Distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material for the State, Rural and Urban areas, 1961

State/Rural/Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, weed or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick & Lime	Concrete & stone slabs	All other material
MYSORE STATE Rural	294	321	19	1	N	39	326
Urban	124	490	55	6	3	127	195

areas the largest proportion of dwellings have roofs of "other material" which is a residuary class. Further enquiries in the localities have disclosed that the roof classified under "others" is generally made up of a flat mud terrace the mud being spread either on a bamboo mat or a framework of bamboos or reeds or jowar stalks in some areas and on stone slabs in others. In view of the fact that more than one material is used for this type of roof it has been tabulated under others. Barring this residuary category of "others", tiles, slate and shingle account for the largest proportion of dwellings in rural areas, 321 dwellings out of 1,000 having roofs of this material. In urban areas however, tiles are used for nearly 50% of

the dwellings the proportion being 490 per 1,000 dwellings. The proportion of dwellings with roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, etc., is appreciably higher in the rural areas than the urban areas. The urban areas have only 124 dwellings out of 1,000 with roofs of this material while the proportion is as high as 294 per 1,000 dwellings in rural areas. Corrugated iron sheets and other metallic sheets, asbestos sheets and cement concrete and stone slabs are used to a larger extent in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Roofs of brick and lime popularly called terrace are practically non-existent in the rural areas whereas in the urban areas 3 dwellings out of every 1,000 have roofs of this material.

STATEMENT V-5

Distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material for rural areas 1961

State/District	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
MYSORE STATE	294	321	19	1	N	39	326
Bangalore District	222	518	3	N	N	34	223
Belgaum "	86	581	9	N	N	1	323
Bellary "	263	20	30	5	N	7	675
Bidar "	311	73	299	N	N	243	74
Bijapur "	127	3	13	0	N	4	853
Chikmagalur "	394	586	16	3	0	1	N
Chitradurga "	402	295	7	N	1	5	290
Coorg "	467	530	2	N	0	1	N
Dharwar "	149	175	29	N	0	1	646
Gulbarga "	219	2	13	N	2	255	509
Hassan "	206	788	4	N	N	1	1
Kolar "	429	143	2	N	1	169	256
Mandya "	205	728	3	0	0	6	58
Mysore "	225	757	3	N	N	6	9
North Kanara "	636	332	21	0	0	2	9
Raichur "	309	3	14	1	N	5	668
Shimoga "	563	407	21	1	0	3	5
South Kanara "	767	232	N	N	0	N	1
Tumkur "	188	207	1	N	N	17	587

N = Negligible

12. Even about the material of the roof some interesting facts will emerge when the analysis is made at the level of the district. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood and bamboo constitute the predominant material of the roof in the rural areas of Shimoga (563), South Kanara (767) and North Kanara (636) Districts. In the rural areas of Bangalore (222), Bellary (263), Bidar (311), Chikmagalur (394), Chitradurga (402), Coorg (467), Gulbarga (219), Hassan (206), Kolar (429), Mandya (205), Mysore (225) and Raichur (309) Districts, the proportion of dwellings with thatched roof is more than 200 per 1,000 though less than 500. The urban areas of Bellary (281), Coorg (261), North Kanara (242), Raichur (285) and Shimoga (445) Districts have got more than 200 dwellings per 1,000 with thatched roof. The very high proportion for Shimoga District urban is partly accounted for by the existence of a large number of temporary huts in the Kargal P.W.D. Colony for the residence of the workmen employed in the Sharavathi Valley Project.

13. Among the rural areas the highest proportion of dwellings with tiled roofs is in Hassan District where 788 dwellings out of every 1,000 have tiled roof. Gulbarga District with only 2 dwellings with tiled roofs out of every 1,000 has the least proportion in the rural areas. In the urban areas, Chikmagalur District with 837 dwellings of tiled roofs out of 1,000 has the highest proportion, South Kanara where the number is 801 coming second. Tiled houses account for more than 500 dwellings per 1,000 in the urban areas of Bangalore (559), Belgaum (739), Chikmagalur (837), Chitradurga (549), Coorg (729), Hassan (853), Mandya (693), Mysore (767), North Kanara (742), South Kanara (801) and Tumkur (615). The urban areas of Gulbarga District have no dwellings with tiled roof at all.

14. Corrugated Iron sheets are used for roofing to a substantial extent only in the rural and urban areas of Bidar District, in the urban areas of Bijapur District and the urban areas of Kolar District.

15. Asbestos cement sheets as material of roofing are in noticeable proportions only in the urban areas of Kolar and Bangalore Districts.

16. Brick and lime are used to a perceptible extent only in the urban areas of Gulbarga District

with 20 dwellings out of every 1,000 having roof of this material.

17. Gulbarga District returns the highest proportion of concrete and stone as roofing material both in rural and urban areas. Due to the absence of a separate column for indicating the roofs of stone slabs commonly found in this district and called Shahabad stones, the natural material stone slab has got mixed up with the processed material cement. The high proportion in Gulbarga District is due to this confusion and cannot therefore be considered to be of any significance. The same would apply to the high proportion in the rural and urban areas of Bidar District also, and also the rural areas of Kolar District where the local granite slabs are used for roofing. If these three districts are left out of consideration for reasons already discussed the highest proportion of dwellings with concrete roofs for rural areas will be in Bangalore (34) and Tumkur (17) Districts.

18. Among urban areas, Bangalore (249), Chitradurga (108), Kolar (130), Mandya (110) and Mysore (138) Districts have more than 100 dwellings out of every 1,000 with concrete roofing.

19. The category others is a residuary category and as explained earlier most of the dwellings included in this category have their roof made up of composite material consisting of earth, stones, leaves, bamboo, etc., but the material most used is almost entirely unprocessed material available locally.

20. The highest proportion of thatched roofs per 1,000 dwellings is found in Puttur Taluk where as many as 919 dwellings out of 1,000 have got roofs of grass, leaves, etc. with Belthangady Taluk (894) as a close second. The proportion of dwellings with roof of grass, leaves, etc. in rural areas is more than 500 per 1,000 in the following taluks:

21. Mallapuram (520), Koppa (538), Narasimharajapura (671), Sringeri (694), Mercara (570), Bagepalli (576), Gudibanda (514), Srinivasapur (575), Ankola (653), Bhatkal (854), Honavar (882), Kumta (757), Siddapur (649), Sirsi (657), Supa (511), Yellapur (677), Sindhnur (713), Bhadravati (582), Hosanagar (840), Sagar (722), Shikaripur (532), Sorab (627), Tirthahalli (745), Belthangady (894), Buntwal (797), Coondapur (824), Karkal (756), Mangalore (590), Puttur (919), Udipi (708).

The urban areas of Honavar, Sindhnur, Sagar and Coondapur Taluks have more than 500 dwellings per 1,000 with roofs of grass, leaves, etc. For urban areas highest proportion is in Chincholi Taluk(1000) Sagar Taluk(812), being a close second. The temporary labour colonies of the Sharavathi Valley Project in Sagar Taluk and of the Tungabhadra Canal Works in Sindhanur appear to be responsible for this high proportion of temporary structures in these two taluks.

22. There is no rural area without dwellings of thatched roofs but the urban areas of Ramanagaram, Mundgod, Siddapur, Supa, Yellapur, Yelburga, Belthangady, Buntwal and Koratagere Taluks are unique in that they have no dwellings of thatched roofs. Among these Ramanagaram appears to be the only town of any substantial size.

Tiles:

23. Belgaum Taluk with 957 dwellings out of every 1,000 having tile roofs has got the highest proportion of tiled roofs in the rural areas.

24. The proportion of dwellings with tiled roof is more than 500 per 1,000 in the following other Taluks:

Anekal, Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Channapatna, Kanakapura, Ramanagaram, Belgaum, Chikodi, Hukkeri, Khanapur, Sampgaon, Chikmagalur, Kadur, Mudigere, Tarikere, Davanagere, Holalkere, Somvarpet, Virajpet, Hangal, Kalghatgi, Alur, Arkalgud, Arsikere, Belur, Channarayapatna, Hassan, Holenarasipur, Manjarabad, Malur, Krishnarajpet, Maddur, Malavalli, Mandya, Nagamangala, Pandavapura, Srirangapatna, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur, Kollegal, Krishnarajnagar, Mysore, Nanjangud, Periyapatna, Thirumakudlu Narasipur, Yelandur, Haliyal, Karwar, Mundgod, Channagiri, Honnali, Shimoga and Tiptur.

25. Among Urban areas Mercara Taluk with 967 tiled houses out of every 1,000 has got the highest proportion and the urban areas of the following taluks have got more than 500 dwellings with tiled roof per thousand:

Anekal, Channapatna, Kanakapura, Magadi, Ramanagaram, Belgaum, Chikodi, Gokak, Hukkeri, Khanapur, Sampgaon, Chikmagalur, Kadur, Koppa, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri,

Tarikere, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Harihar, Holalkere, Hosdurga, Mercara, Somvarpet, Dharwar, Hangal, Hubli, Shiggaon, Alur, Arkalgud, Arsikere, Belur, Channarayapatna, Hassan, Holenarasipur, Manjarabad, Bangarapet, Malur, Krishnarajpet, Maddur, Malavalli, Nagamangala, Pandavapura, Srirangapatna, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur, Kollegal, Krishnarajanagar, Mysore, Nanjangud, Periyapatna, Thirumakudlu Narasipur, Yelandur, Bhatkal, Haliyal, Karwar, Sirsi, Channagiri, Honnali, Hosanagar, Shikaripur, Shimoga, Sorab, Tirthahalli, Karkal, Mangalore, Puttur, Udipi, Chiknayakanhalli, Gubbi, Kunigal, Tiptur, Tumkur and Turuvekere Taluks.

26. Tiles are practically non-existent as the material of roof in the rural areas of Nargund, Jevargi, Shorapur, Yadgir, Deodurg, Gangavati, Lingsugur, Manvi and Sindhnur Taluks and urban areas of Bhalki, Indi, Muddebihal, Aland, Chincholi, Gulbarga, Sedam, Shahapur, Shorapur, Yadgir, Mundgod, Siddapur, Supa, Yellapur, Deodurg, Gangavati and Yelburga Taluks.

27. The use of Corrugated Iron sheets for roofing in rural areas is widely prevalent only in the four taluks of Bidar District, the proportion being more than 200 houses with roofs of metal sheets per 1,000 dwellings in Bhalki (331), Bidar (314), Humnabad (311), Aurad (221). The only other rural area where the use of this material is noticeable is Mallapuram with 168 dwellings out of 1,000 being roofed with metal sheets. Even among urban areas this material is very popular only in Bidar District. The urban areas of Bidar (581) and Humnabad (514) have more than 500 dwellings out of every 1,000 with roofs of this material. The other urban areas where this material accounts for the roof of 100 or more dwellings out of every 1,000 are found in Ramanagaram (197), Athani (111), Harpanahalli, (131), Kudligi (137), Bhalki (242), Badami (113), Bagalkot (185), Bijapur (239), Hungund (139), Byadgi (194), Gadag (141), Haveri (127), Hubli (118), Kundagol (443), Aland (305), Bangarapet (212) and Bhadravati (126) Taluks.

28. The rural portion of Hospet Taluk with 47 dwellings out of 1,000 having roofs of Asbestos Cement sheets has the highest proportion in both rural as well as urban areas.

29. The urban areas of Belgaum, Badami, Davanagere, Harihar, Arsikere, Bangarapet, Mandya, Haliyal and Tiptur Taluks have got ten or more dwellings out of every 1,000 with roofs of Asbestos Cement sheets.

30. In several taluks, natural stone slabs used for roofing and the cement concrete have been clubbed together while preparing Table E-IV and its Subsidiary Tables and any analysis of the distribution of roofs of stone and cement concrete at the level of the taluks may not give a correct picture.

31. Brick and lime account for the roof of as many as 76 out of every 1,000 dwellings in the urban areas of Gauribidanur Taluk, Gulbarga (48), Dharwar (14), Bellary (13) and Mercara (10) being the only other taluks in whose urban areas roofs

of this material are found in appreciable numbers.

CITIES/TOWNS WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE

32. Statement V-6 shows the distribution of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material in Cities/Towns with a population of 50,000 or more. In the towns of Hospet, Raichur and Shimoga more than a quarter of the houses have roofs of grass leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo and the proportion is more than 100 houses per 1,000 dwellings in Bellary (166). The existence of such a large proportion of houses with roofs of inflammable material in congested places with dry weather like Raichur and Hospet is a civic hazard which requires to be attended to immediately.

STATEMENT V-6

Distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material in cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more—1961

City/Town with population 50,000 or more	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1. Bangalore	75	561	37	17	4	263	43
2. Belgaum	7	890	17	9	0	18	59
3. Bellary	166	29	8	1	13	44	739
4. Hospet	448	3	90	6	0	159	294
5. Bijapur	30	66	239	0	0	6	659
6. Davanagere	135	633	81	14	0	137	0
7. Dharwar	17	818	50	0	14	0	101
8. Gadag Betgeri	23	117	141	2	1	28	688
9. Hubli	9	745	118	1	0	28	99
10. Gulbarga	31	0	71	0	48	829	21
11. Kolar Gold Fields	63	624	227	29	6	35	16
12. Mysore	6	720	5	N	N	199	67
13. Raichur	314	15	46	0	1	121	503
14. Shimoga	320	670	8	1	0	1	N
15. Mangalore	41	955	0	N	0	4	N

N = Negligible

33. Tiles constitute the predominant material for the roof of dwellings in Bangalore (561), Belgaum (890), Davanagere (633), Dharwar (818), Hubli (745), Kolar Gold Fields (624), Mysore (723), Shimoga (670) and Mangalore (955). Gulbarga Town is unique in having no structure with

tiled roof and the proportion of dwellings with tiled roofs is very low in Hospet (3), Raichur (15) and Bellary (29).

34. Corrugated Iron sheets and other metal sheets are popular as the material of roof in Bijapur (239) and Kolar Gold Fields (227). Gadag

etgeri (141) and Hubli (118) are the other areas where this material is used for more than 10% of the dwellings.

35. Asbestos cement sheets are noticeable only in Bangalore (17), Kolar Gold Fields (29) and Davanagere (14). The largest proportion of roofs with brick and lime is found in Gulbarga Town where 48 dwellings out of every 1,000 have roofs of this material. The only other towns where this material is noticeable as the material of the roof are Dharwar (14), and Bellary (13). In the categories concrete and stone slabs are combined roofs of cement concrete slabs cast *in Situ* and also of naturally found stone slabs. This combination of processed material with unprocessed material has resulted in difficulties in working out the figures for processed materials as opposed to the figures relating to the unprocessed material. However, this combination appears to have vitiated the figures under this head only in Gulbarga Town which returns as many as 829 dwellings out of 1,000 with roofs of concrete and stone. In Gulbarga

District, Shahabad stone which is a fine grain and is easily worked is the common material used for roofing and the bulk of the houses in Gulbarga must have roofs of this material. If the abnormally high figures of Gulbarga Town are ignored for the reasons mentioned above, Bangalore City with 263 out of every 1,000 dwellings having roofs of concrete and stone has the highest proportion. The proportion of dwellings with cement concrete roofs is more than 100 per 1,000 dwellings in Hospet (159), Davanagere (137), Mysore (199) and Raichur (121).

36. The material of the wall or roof is dependent on the availability of the material locally and in the rural areas especially on the traditions associated with house building. There is quite a lot of conservatism to changing housing patterns especially in the rural areas. That the patterns in urban areas are changing slowly and that conservatism is quietly giving way before the onslaught of modern ideas will be evident from Statement V-7 which shows the distribution of

STATEMENT V-7

Distribution of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings between rural and urban areas of each district and the State

State/District	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
MYSORE STATE	Rural Urban	789 211	649 351	844 156	738 262	341 659	536 464	852 148	398 602	690 310
Bangalore District	Rural Urban	850 150	200 800	794 206	879 121	167 833	316 684	691 309	222 778	894 106
Belgaum	Rural Urban	868 132	458 542	837 163	234 766	421 579	294 706	858 142	804 196	815 185
Bellary	Rural Urban	689 311	727 273	826 174	994 6	561 439	758 242	795 205	240 760	485 515
Bidar	Rural Urban	973 27	.. ..	733 267	978 22	897 103	800 200	909 91	1,000 ..	990 10
Bijapur	Rural Urban	631 369	1,000 ..	925 75	.. ..	421 579	356 644	817 183	863 137	546 454
Chikmagalur	Rural Urban	956 44	1,000 ..	853 147	1,000 ..	769 231	714 286	882 118	1,000 ..	1,000 ..

STATEMENT V-7 (Concl'd.)

Distribution of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings between rural and urban areas of each districts and the State

State/District	Rural Urban	Grass leaves, reeds, or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Gulbarga District	Rural Urban	782 218	750 250	912 88	699 301	256 744	317 683	950 50	1,000 ..	250 750
"	Rural Urban	900 100	774 226	910 90	717 283	775 225	750 250	961 39	1,000 ..	994 6
Dharwar	Rural Urban	725 275	1,000 ..	756 244	1,000 ..	93 907	586 414	762 238	53 947	268 732
Gulbarga	Rural Urban	916 84	869 131	940 60	1,000 ..	367 633	786 214	840 160	427 573	943 57
Hospet	Rural Urban	962 38	1,000 ..	918 82	1,000 ..	405 595	750 250	924 76	1,000 ..	1,000 ..
"	Rural Urban	84 916	833 167	911 89	931 69	536 464	8 992	878 122	8 992	643 357
Kalyan	Rural Urban	729 271	.. ..	920 80	1,000 ..	486 514	667 333	998 2	750 250	1,000 ..
Mysore	Rural Urban	985 15	1,000 ..	825 175	963 37	314 686	.. ..	983 17	250 750	1,000 ..
"	Rural Urban	948 52	1,000 ..	802 198	1,000 ..	839 161	1,000 ..	571 429	1,000 ..	1,000 ..
Shah Kanara	Rural Urban	741 259	167 833	803 197	1,000 ..	690 310	722 278	911 89	120 880	875 125
"	Rural Urban	714 286	98 902	765 235	778 222	285 715	247 753	877 123	429 571	625 375
Shah Kanara	Rural Urban	915 85	400 600	836 164	1,000 ..	882 118	.. ..	550 450	.. ..	820 180
Raichur	Rural Urban	975 25	333 667	947 53	445 555	737 263	1,000 ..	975 25	1,000 ..	556 444

100 dwellings with each material of wall among rural and urban areas not only of the State but also of the individual districts. Now materials such as burnt bricks, metal sheets and concrete are used in larger proportions in the urban areas than in the rural areas, the proportion of houses per 1,000 with one of these comparatively new

materials being larger in the urban areas than their share in 1,000 census houses in the district or State. Consequently, there is a slight fall in the contribution of the urban areas to 1,000 dwellings having walls of conventional material such as grass or mud.

STATEMENT V-8

Distribution of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material—1961

State/District	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
MYSORE STATE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bangalore District	1	5	9	22	47	2	1	2	4
Belgaum "	2	7	4	13	3	5	16	17	8
Bellary "	9	3	1	1	1	42	8	5	2
Bidar "	1	..	1	18	2	3	5	10	22
Bijapur "	4	1	1	..	N	6	20	5	9
Chikmagalur "	5	1	4	N	4	2	N	2	3
Chitradurga "	11	6	2	7	4	4	7	N	N
Coorg "	3	16	2	1	3	N	N	N	5
Dharwar "	9	1	11	2	2	6	5	2	25
Gulbarga "	4	26	1	2	N	2	16	16	2
Hassan "	3	1	7	N	3	1	N	N	N
Kolar "	3	2	6	13	11	13	4	35	1
Mandya "	N	..	7	N	3	N	1	N	1
Mysore "	4	1	13	1	9	..	N	N	2
North Kanara "	8	8	4	N	1	N	1	1	3
Raichur "	6	2	4	2	N	4	9	5	1
Shimoga "	19	12	4	1	3	8	1	N	1
South Kanara "	4	6	12	N	N	..	1	..	3
Tumkur "	4	2	7	17	4	2	5	N	8

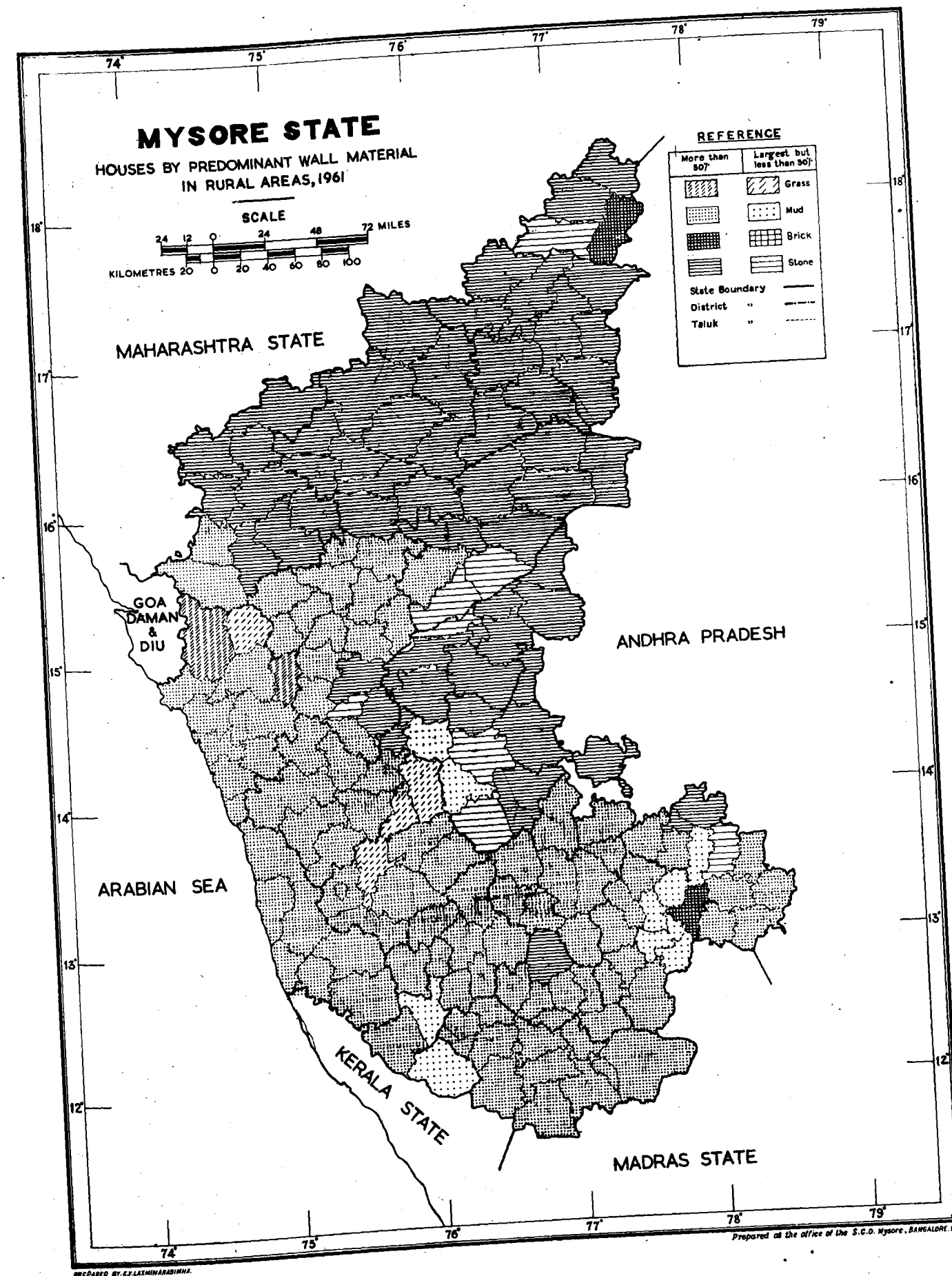
37. The relative popularity of each of the materials of wall among the several districts can be gauged from Statement V-8 which shows the distribution of 100 dwellings with walls of any of the materials mentioned in Table E-IV among the 19 districts. Mandya District makes a negligible contribution to the number of dwellings with thatched walls in the State while the contribution of Bidar and Bangalore Districts is also low, only one out of every 100 houses with thatched roofs in the State being found in these two districts. While dwellings with thatched walls are found to some extent in all the other districts, Bellary, Chitradurga, Dharwar, North Kanara and Shimoga account for more than 50% of the dwellings with thatched walls found in the State.

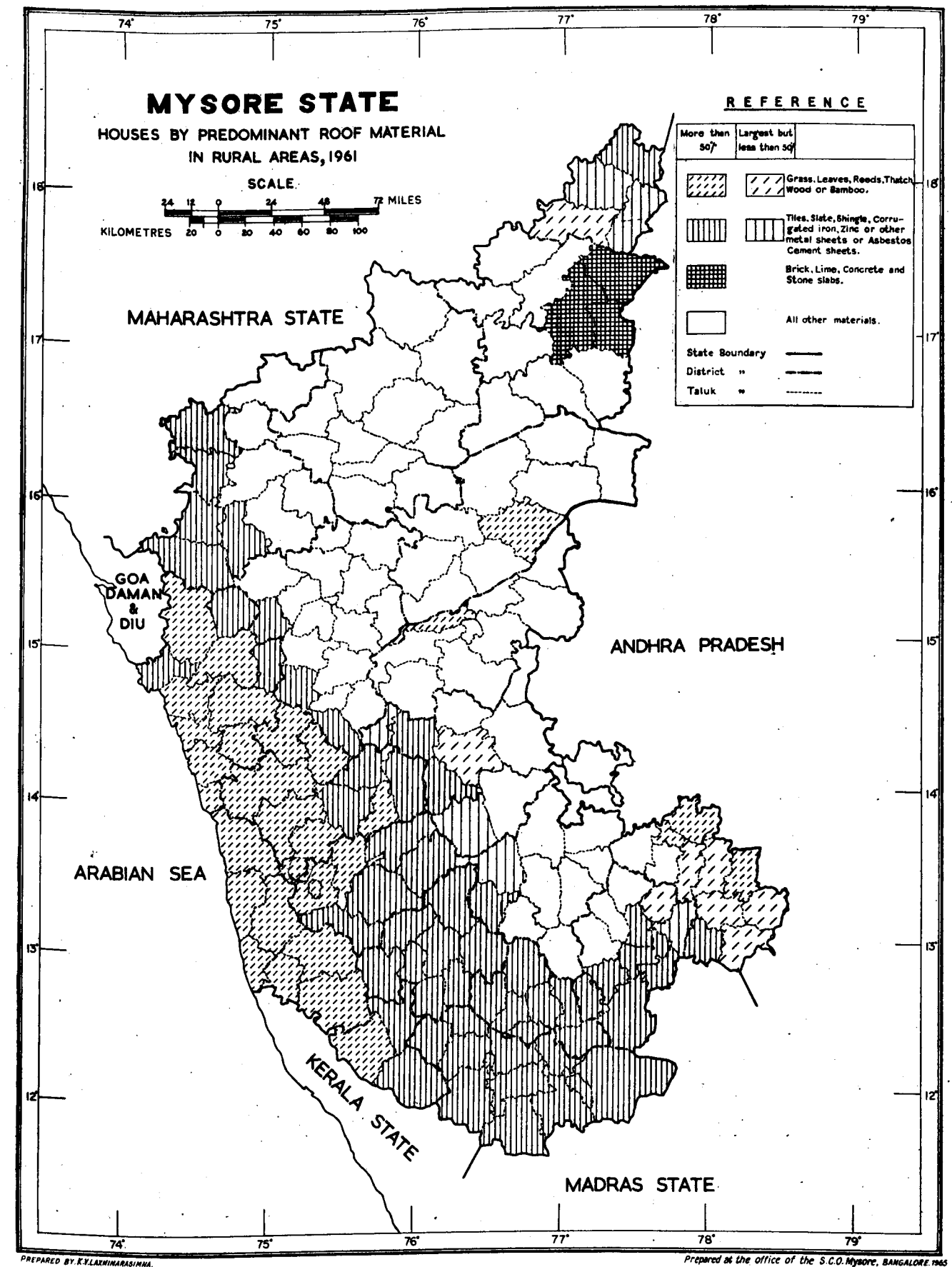
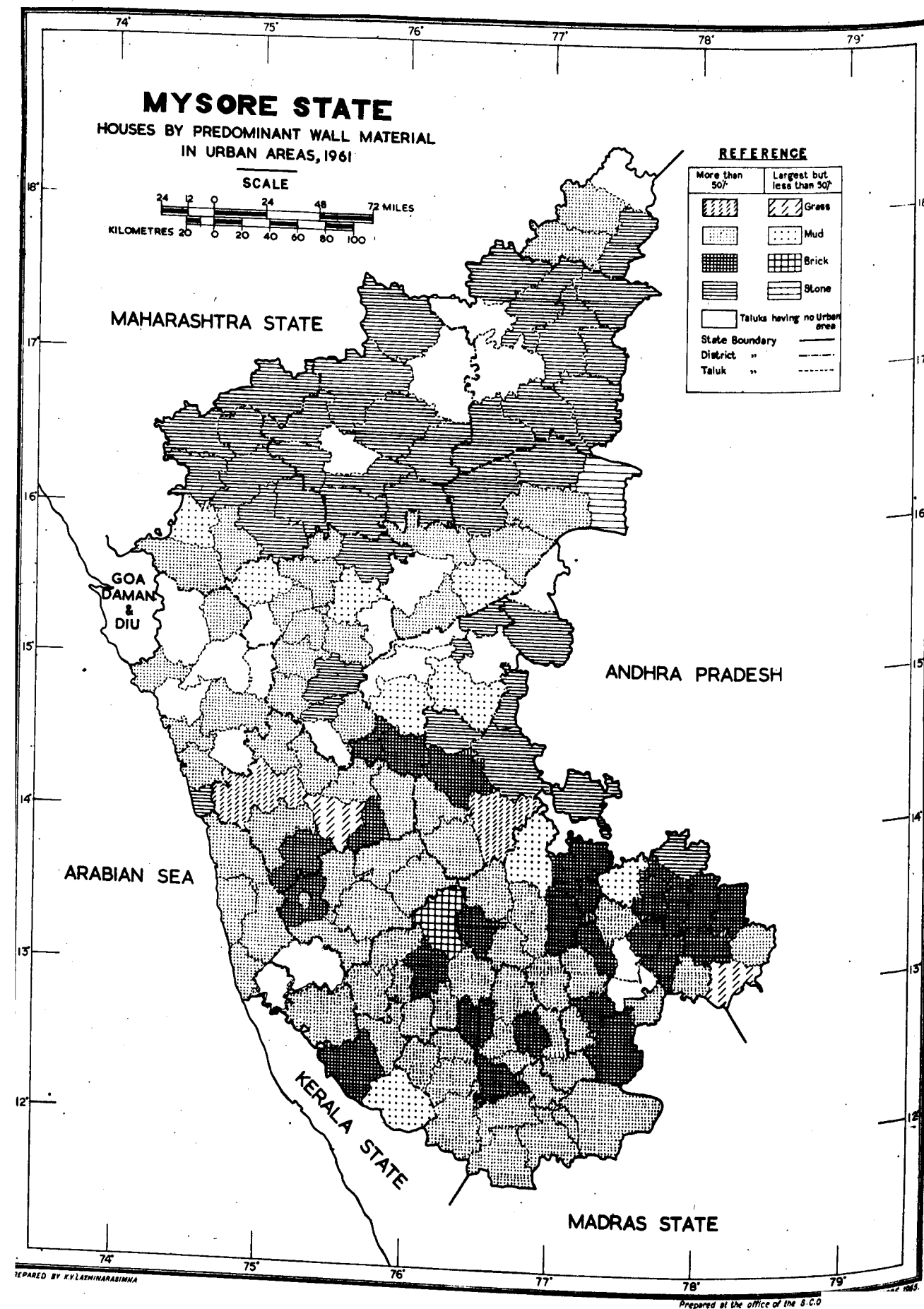
38. Timber is relatively uncommon as material of wall and Gulbarga, Shimoga and Coorg Districts account for more than 50% of the dwellings with timber walls.

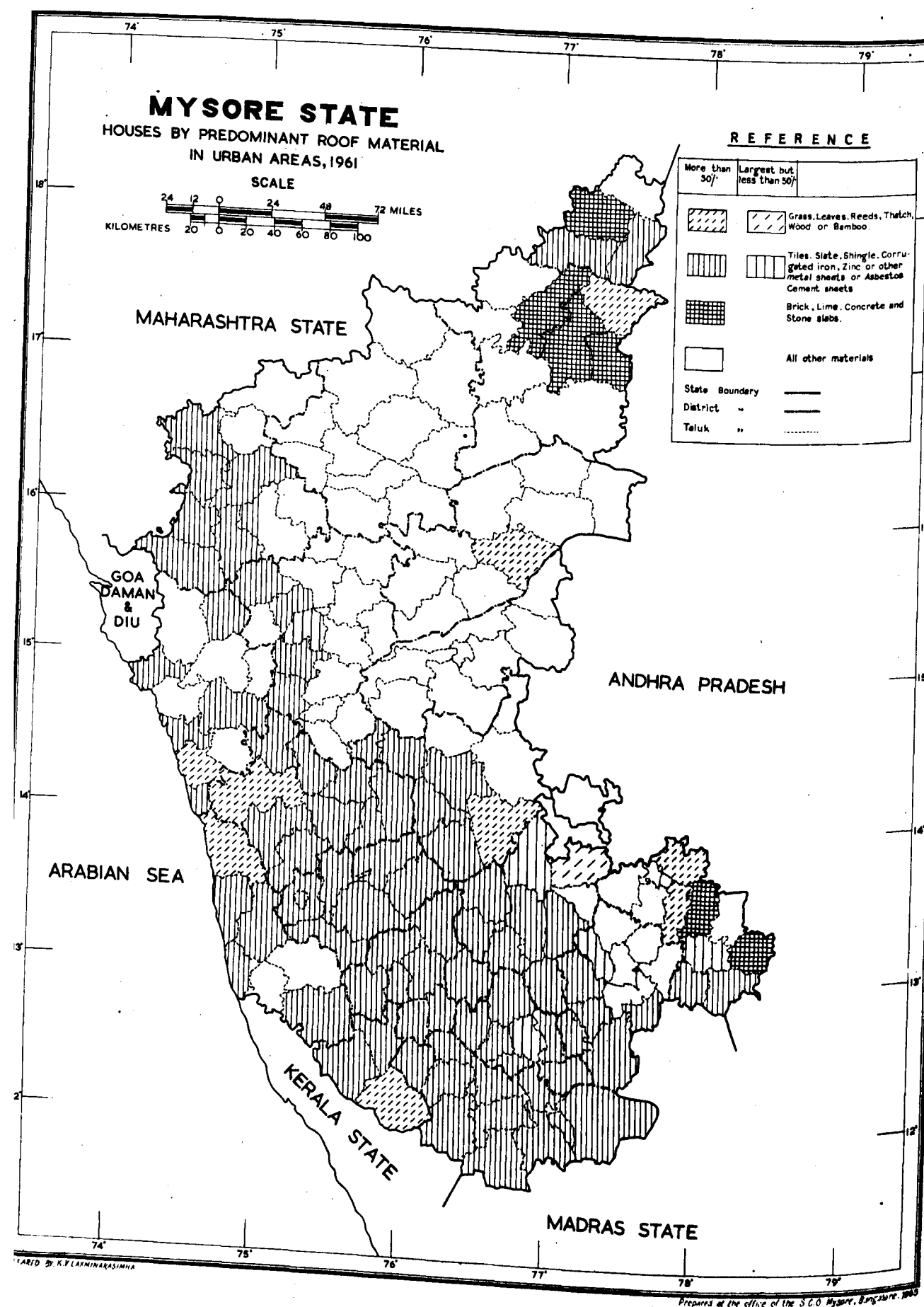
39. Mud is found in very small proportions in Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur and Gulbarga Districts and in the other districts it is fairly common as the material of wall. Mysore, South Kanara, Dharwar, Bangalore, Mandya, Hassan and Tumkur Districts account for almost two-thirds of the dwellings with mud walls found in the State.

40. Unburnt bricks are also not very common and they are practically unknown in Chikmagalur, Hassan, Mandya, North Kanara and South Kanara Districts. The contribution of Bellary, Coorg, Mysore and Shimoga Districts to the number of dwellings with walls of unburnt bricks is very slight. Bangalore, Belgaum, Bidar, Kolar and Tumkur Districts account for 80% of the dwellings with walls of unburnt bricks in the State.

41. Burnt bricks are becoming popular as the common material of wall only recently, especially in the rural areas. Bangalore district contri-







butes as many as 47 out of every 100 dwellings in the State with walls of burnt brick. This district together with Mysore and Kolar Districts account for two-thirds of dwellings with walls of burnt brick.

42. The bulk of the dwellings using Corrugated Iron or other metal sheets for walls are found in Bidar and Kolar Districts which together account for 55 out of every 100 such buildings in the State.

43. The contribution of Chitradurga, Coorg, Hassan and Mysore Districts to the number of dwellings with stone walls in the State is negligible. Even Bangalore, Mandya, North Kanara, Shimoga

and South Kanara Districts have only a token contribution to make, each district having only 1% of such buildings in the State. Belgaum, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary Districts account for nearly 70% of the dwellings with stone walls found in the State.

44. Chitradurga, Coorg, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga, South Kanara and Tumkur Districts make a negligible contribution to the number of dwellings with cement concrete walls. Kolar, Gulbarga, Bidar and Belgaum Districts account for nearly 80% of the dwelling with walls of cement.

STATEMENT V-9

Distribution of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material—1961

State/District	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and Lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
MYSORE STATE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bangalore District	6	15	8	43	24	25	5
Belgaum "	2	14	4	9	1	1	8
Bellary "	4	N	5	14	5	1	9
Bidar "	3	1	33	N	1	11	1
Bijapur "	3	N	10	N	1	1	20
Chikmagalur "	3	4	2	4	0	N	N
Chitradurga "	6	4	2	4	4	2	4
Coorg "	2	2	N	N	1	N	N
Dharwar "	4	5	13	2	6	1	15
Gulbarga "	5	N	5	1	35	32	10
Hassan "	3	9	1	2	N	N	N
Kolar "	8	3	6	11	17	15	4
Mandya "	3	8	0	1	0	1	1
Mysore "	5	16	1	1	1	5	0
North Kanara "	7	4	2	3	1	N	1
Raichur "	6	N	3	2	2	1	11
Shimoga "	9	5	5	2	1	1	N
South Kanara "	17	6	N	N	0	N	N
Tumkur "	4	4	0	1	N	3	11

N = Negligible

45. The trend discussed in the preceding paragraph of dwellings with a particular material of wall being concentrated in a few districts of the State will be noticed on an examination of Statement V-9 showing the distribution of 100 dwellings with each material of roof mentioned in Table E-IV among the 19 districts of the State. The

contribution of Belgaum and Coorg Districts to the number of dwellings with thatched roofs is quite low and South Kanara, Shimoga, North Kanara, Raichur, Kolar, Chitradurga and Bangalore Districts account for nearly 60% of the dwellings with thatched roof.

46. Bellary, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur make a negligible contribution to the number of dwellings with tiled roof in the State and the contribution of Bidar District is only 1%. Bangalore, Belgaum, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore and South Kanara Districts account for nearly 70% of the dwellings with tiled roof.

47. Corrugated Iron sheets and other metal sheets are not used as material of roof for dwellings at all in Coorg, Mandya, South Kanara and Tumkur Districts and the contribution of even Hassan and Mysore Districts to the number of dwellings with roof of metal sheets is very low being only 1%. Dwellings having roofs of metal sheets are mostly found in Bidar, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts which account for 56% of such dwellings.

48. Dwellings with roofs of asbestos cement sheets are found mostly in Bangalore, Bellary, Kolar and Belgaum Districts which together account for more than 75% of such dwellings. Gulbarga, Bangalore and Kolar between them contribute 76% of the dwellings with roofs of brick and lime.

49. Coorg, Hassan, North Kanara and South Kanara Districts make a negligible contribution to the number of dwellings with roofs of concrete and stone slabs in the State and even Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Dharwar, Mandya, Raichur and Shimoga Districts contribute just 1% each. 83% of dwellings with roofs of concrete or stone slabs are found in Gulbarga, Bangalore, Kolar and Bidar Districts.

50. The tendency especially in rural areas appears to utilise locally available material for construction of houses has already been referred to. The exact type of the building constructed will, however, depend on the climatic conditions. Roofs with a high slope and also walls of material which will either withstand the onslaught of the monsoon or is cheap enough to be renewed every year are common in areas with heavy rainfall which may get between 100" and 300" of rain during the monsoon season. In the eastern parts of the State where the rainfall is only about 15-20" a year and where the summer is very severe, flat thick roofs are common and the walls are generally built of stone which is easily available locally. As pointed out earlier, the suitability of the soil for making

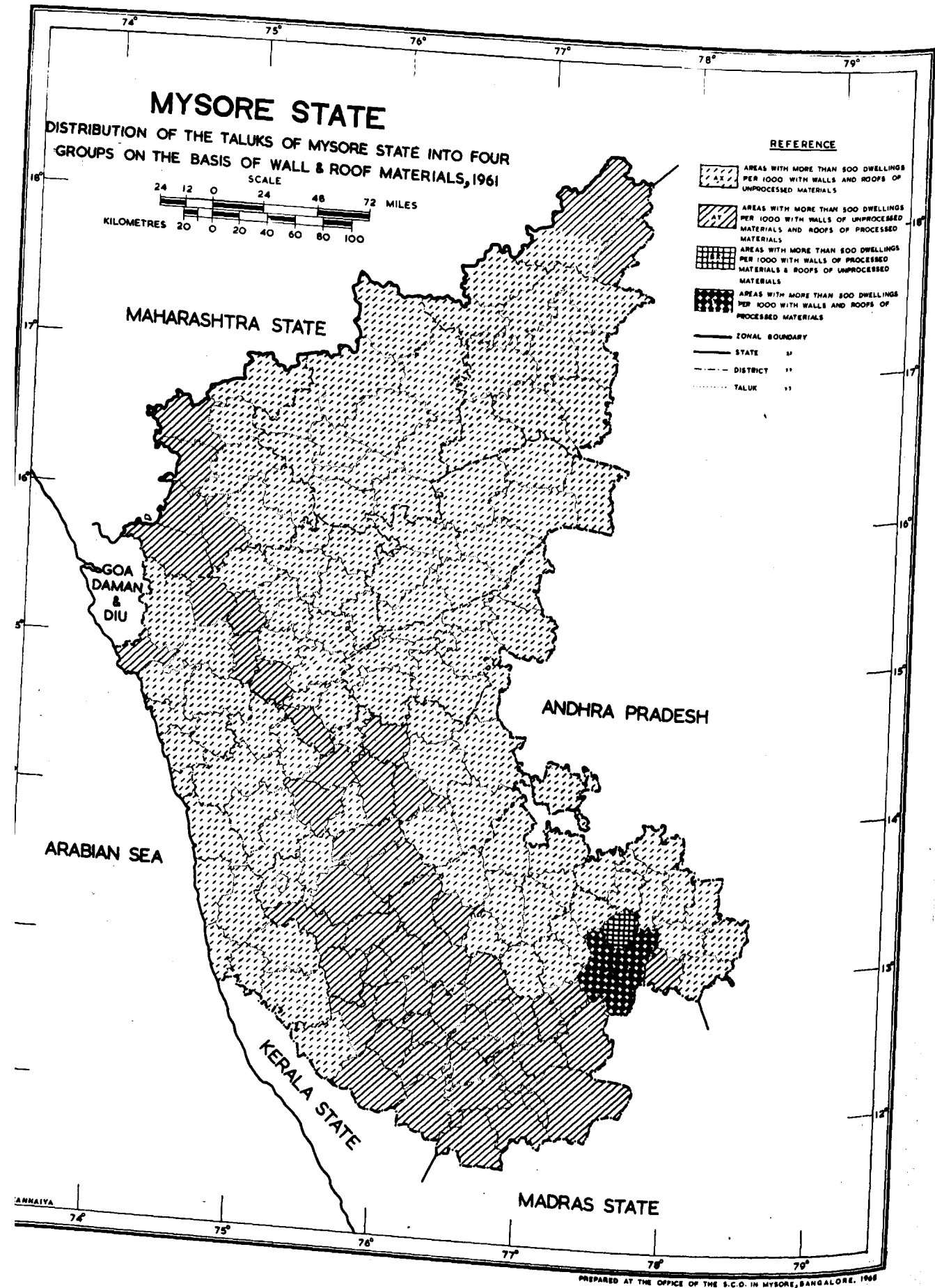
bricks or even for constructing the walls decides to a large extent the material of the wall. Brick walls or even mud walls are rarely found in the black cotton soil areas. Though trees are sparse in the black cotton soil areas, thatched houses are built with jowar stalks both for walls and roof. In the Malnad region thatched houses are built with bamboos and covered with roofing grass specially collected from the forest, though paddy straw is also used occasionally.

51. It would not at all be correct to conclude that a taluk with more than 900 houses per 1,000 built of stones is more advanced than a taluk like Supa or Mundgod with more than 500 houses having walls of leaves, grass, reeds, etc. The community can be considered to be advanced only when a substantial proportion of dwellings in it are built of processed materials as opposed to materials locally available used without any processing. A person in the black cotton soil area where stone is easily available who builds a house of stone makes no greater effort in constructing his house and probably makes much less effort than a person in the Malnad areas building his house with leaves, grass, bamboo, etc., as the latter will have to redo his work almost every year. Moulding bricks and burning them and either turning or pressing tiles for roofs are certainly advancements in the technique of house construction, even when raw materials used for tiles and bricks are locally available. A further advancement can be assumed when materials imported from outside such as sheets, asbestos sheets, cement, etc., are used in house construction. The taluks of the State can be divided into two groups on the basis of the material of the wall as follows:

- (A) Areas with more than 500 dwellings per 1,000 with walls of unprocessed materials such as leaves, mud and stone;
- (B) Areas with more than 500 dwellings per 1,000 with walls of processed material such as burnt bricks, cement, metal sheets, etc.

52. A similar classification of the taluks into two groups can be made on the basis of the material of the roof. The two classes are:

- (X) Taluks where the material of the roof of at least 500 dwellings per 1,000 is



unprocessed material such as leaves, mud or stone

(Y) Taluks where atleast 500 dwellings per 1,000 have roof of processed materials such as tiles, lime, cement and metal sheets.

53. For each of the two classifications of the walls two classifications of the roofs are possible and the taluks will fall into four groups as follows:

AX, BX, AY and BY

54. The following statement gives the distribution of the taluks coming under each of these four divisions among the districts. They are also marked in the map given on the facing page.

Name of District	Number of Taluks in			
	AX	AY	BX	BY
Bangalore	3	3	1	4
Belgaum	5	5	..	..
Bellary	8	..	..	..
Bidar	1	3	..	..
Bijapur	11	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	3	4	..	..
Chitradurga	7	2	..	..
Coorg	1	2	..	..
Dharwar	13	3	..	..
Gulbarga	10	..	..	..
Hassan	..	8	..	..
Kolar	10	1	..	..
Mandya	..	7	..	..

Name of District	Number of Taluks in			
	AX	AY	BX	BY
Mysore	..	11	..	..
North Kanara	8	3	..	..
Raichur	9	..	..	..
Shimoga	6	3	..	..
South Kanara	7	..	..	..
Tumkur	9	1	..	..

Taluks coming under the group 'AX' are the most backward, while those coming under 'BY' are the most advanced. In between come the other two groups.

55. Only four taluks, all of them in Bangalore District, come in the group 'BY'. One taluk also in Bangalore District is in group 'BX'. The 56 taluks which come in group 'AY' are from Bangalore (3), Belgaum (5), Bidar (3), Chikmagalur (4), Chitradurga (2), Coorg (2), Dharwar (3), Hassan (8), Kolar (1), Mandya (6), Mysore (11), North Kanara (3), Shimoga (3) and Tumkur (1) Districts. All the taluks of Hassan, Mandya and Mysore are in 'AY' group while Bellary, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur and South Kanara Districts have all their taluks in 'AX' group i.e., the lowest group.

56. The following Statement V-10 gives the comparative figures of the distribution of 1,000 Census Household sliving in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by predominant material of wall in all the States and Union Territories of India. The statement enables comparison of figures separately for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT V-10

Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall
(Based on 20% Sample)

Zone/State	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INDIA	R	125	13	569	75	92	1	120	1	4
	U	60	11	215	46	515	15	116	17	5
Andhra Pradesh	R	78	2	647	..	100*	N	172	1	N
	U	69	1	398	..	383	N	143	5	1

*Includes unburnt bricks also.

STATEMENT V-10 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

Zone/State	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other materials
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Assam	R U	875 579	22 63	25 51	2 10	26 64	8 54	1 2	16 107	25 70
Bihar	R U	225 88	3 6	663 289	7 30	99 579	1 3	2 3	N 1	N 1
Gujarat	R U	172 32	5 10	436 80	25 16	194 620	3 13	159 214	3 12	3 3
Jammu & Kashmir	R U	2 N	48 32	162 47	247 158	144 529	N 2	423 222	N 1	4 9
Kerala	R U	161 144	39 56	304 120	156 177	43 64	N N	296 439	N N	1 N
Madhya Pradesh	R U	75 38	66 22	666 266	67 177	28 362	1 5	90 118	N 6	7 6
Madras	R U	9 12	2 1	742 385	22 31	144 481	5 2	68 76	1 6	7 6
Maharashtra	R U	158 89	4 21	357 113	81 37	73 506	3 60	312 98	3 67	9 9
Mysore	R U	74 72	N 1	499 335	20 26	47 329	1 2	354 222	2 8	3 5
Orissa	R U	137 72	28 22	753 441	23 24	45 351	N 9	12 40	1 34	1 7
Panjab	R U	6 4	1 9	62 16	589 112	300 827	1 3	41 22	N 5	N 2
Rajasthan	R U	29 9	15 1	379 116	179 78	43 152	1 1	354 641	N 2	N N
Uttar Pradesh	R U	18 6	3 2	744 214	100 41	92 713	N 1	41 19	N 3	2 1
West Bengal	R U	189 106	10 12	705 183	2 1	80 657	5 30	2 2	2 7	5 2

STATEMENT V-10 (Concl'd.)

Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

Zone/State	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
UNION TERRITORIES & OTHER AREAS:										
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	R U	767 39	222 924	0 0	N 0	3 32	2 3	3 0	3 2	N 0
Delhi	R U	5 9	1 20	277 72	85 33	588 780	0 2	36 17	2 49	6 18
Himachal Pradesh	R U	1 1	14 7	122 57	53 2	6 118	1 8	801 790	1 17	1 0
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	R	57	0	0	0	0	0	943	0	0
Manipur	R U	872 890	82 9	23 2	N 0	2 88	2 8	N 0	1 1	18 2
Tripura	R U	878 852	2 4	111 25	N 0	5 78	4 34	0 0	N 7	0 0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	R	975	0	0	0	21	1	0	3	N
Pondicherry	R U	14 34	N 0	711 259	9 36	235 604	N 0	29 60	2 1	N 6
North East Frontier Agency	R	828	121	0	0	0	10	0	40	1
Nagaland	R U	944 614	32 55	10 53	0 5	N 18	11 129	1 0	2 121	N 5
Sikkim	R U	461 287	151 462	101 22	2 0	2 0	2 29	276 105	3 79	2 16

N = Negligible

57. The following Statement V-11 gives the distribution of 1,000 Census houses used for

dwelling purposes in the several States and Union Territories according to the material of roof.

STATEMENT V-11

Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

Zone/State	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
INDIA	Rural Urban	460 200	354 349	41 121	2 15	15 106	20 154	108 55
Andhra Pradesh	Rural Urban	627 372	201 336	4 27	1 9	21 120	15 47	131 89
Assam	Rural Urban	847 373	N 16	119 561	9 15	1 12	1 5	23 18
Bihar	Rural Urban	446 125	522 524	8 41	1 21	22 283	1 6	N N
Gujarat	Rural Urban	104 92	735 430	147 299	2 14	N 2	10 159	2 4
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural Urban	889 485	15 218	16 187	N 2	3 52	N 25	77 31
Kerala	Rural Urban	770 567	219 427	6 1	5 N	N N	N 5	N 0
Madhya Pradesh	Rural Urban	123 60	800 564	24 161	4 49	4 23	23 127	22 16
Madras	Rural Urban	664 325	276 481	12 27	1 5	22 109	19 46	6 7
Maharashtra	Rural Urban	322 117	388 387	180 244	1 16	2 29	21 167	86 40
Mysore	Rural Urban	294 124	321 490	19 55	1 6	N 3	39 127	326 195
Orissa	Rural Urban	837 495	149 240	9 96	1 32	1 25	2 95	1 17
Panjab	Rural Urban	857 623	63 75	8 30	3 5	55 169	14 94	N 4
Rajasthan	Rural Urban	400 137	402 118	18 70	1 7	15 38	162 625	2 5
Uttar Pradesh	Rural Urban	206 66	370 209	5 32	N 8	22 285	6 179	391 221
West Bengal	Rural Urban	716 81	120 333	111 193	5 26	21 130	22 234	5 3

STATEMENT V-11 (Concl'd.)

Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

Zone/State	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
UNION TERRITORIES & OTHER AREAS:								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rural Urban	765 146	32 115	196 715	7 8	0 14	0 2	0 0
Delhi	Rural Urban	604 207	6 29	55 143	3 24	196 135	115 435	21 27
Himachal Pradesh	Rural Urban	256 112	536 428	61 256	N 99	N 4	25 3	122 98
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	Rural	863	105	32	0	0	0	0
Manipur	Rural Urban	954 673	1 N	43 300	N 5	N 2	N 18	2 2
Tripura	Rural Urban	948 619	N 2	51 340	1 1	N 25	N 12	0 1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rural	601	394	3	1	0	0	1
Pondicherry	Rural Urban	778 372	163 354	1 1	N 1	52 259	6 13	N N
North East Frontier Agency	Rural	580	0	418	2	0	0	0
Nagaland	Rural Urban	925 374	2 0	71 592	0 28	0 0	2 6	0 0
Sikkim	Rural Urban	883 185	0 0	113 758	0 0	0 0	1 57	3 0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I.sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MYSORE STATE										
	Rural	74	N	499	20	47	1	354	2	3
	Urban	72	1	335	26	329	2	222	8	5
Bangalore District										
	Rural	8	N	688	89	179	N	33	N	3
	Urban	1	N	162	11	811	N	13	1	1
1. Anekal Taluk	Rural	10	0	395	210	370	N	14	N	1
	Urban	2	0	593	59	344	0	2	0	0
2. Bangalore North Taluk	Rural	3	0	485	114	380	1	17	0	0
3. Bangalore South Taluk	Rural	2	0	445	121	414	1	17	0	0
4. Channapatna Taluk	Rural	6	N	928	0	66	0	N	N	0
	Urban	2	0	607	5	383	0	3	0	0
5. Devanahalli Taluk	Rural	1	0	476	105	289	0	126	3	N
	Urban	0	0	46	0	571	0	381	0	2
6. Doddaballapur Taluk	Rural	5	1	742	116	81	N	55	0	0
	Urban	0	0	523	0	459	0	15	0	3
7. Hoskote Taluk	Rural	0	0	268	327	364	0	41	0	N
	Urban	0	0	139	232	615	0	7	0	7
8. Kanakapura Taluk	Rural	21	0	926	0	52	0	N	0	1
	Urban	0	0	311	28	651	0	0	0	10
9. Magadi Taluk	Rural	11	0	783	9	122	0	54	0	21
	Urban	0	0	855	0	140	0	5	0	0
10. Nelamangala Taluk	Rural	3	0	691	120	139	0	47	0	0
	Urban	0	0	300	0	671	0	22	0	7
11. Ramanagaram Taluk	Rural	7	0	881	N	106	0	4	N	2
	Urban	0	0	202	0	798	0	0	0	0
BANGALORE (C) & TRUST BOARD AREA	Urban	1	1	136	10	843	N	8	1	N
Belgaum District										
	Rural	44	N	255	10	18	N	663	6	4
	Urban	30	1	219	144	108	3	485	6	4
1. Athani Taluk	Rural	68	0	31	0	21	N	853	4	23
	Urban	27	0	0	0	0	3	970	0	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. Belgaum Taluk	Rural	17	0	730	57	21	0	169	6	N
	Urban	13	N	376	238	245	3	105	12	8
3. Chikodi Taluk	Rural	32	N	54	1	52	1	855	2	3
	Urban	68	3	33	0	34	8	852	2	0
4. Gokak Taluk	Rural	33	0	28	N	1	0	921	17	N
	Urban	31	3	3	372	1	0	590	0	N
5. Hukkeri Taluk	Rural	16	0	55	0	8	N	903	15	3
	Urban	17	1	7	0	0	0	968	2	5
6. Khanapur Taluk	Rural	171	1	783	5	26	N	14	N	N
	Urban	39	0	821	24	88	0	28	0	0
7. Parasgad Taluk	Rural	13	0	152	24	1	N	809	1	N
	Urban	8	0	0	0	2	0	971	19	0
8. Raibag Taluk	Rural	95	2	240	9	23	..	619	11	1
	Urban	81	0	24	13	8	5	859	0	10
9. Ramdurg Taluk	Rural	12	N	178	0	0	0	810	0	0
	Urban	24	0	0	0	0	0	976	0	0
10. Sampagaon Taluk	Rural	29	0	485	0	N	0	485	1	N
	Urban	44	0	905	0	0	2	47	2	0
BELGAUM (M)	Urban	16	N	391	267	244	3	70	N	9
Bellary District										
	Rural	135	N	177	6	13	11	656	1	1
	Urban	214	N	131	N	35	12	592	12	4
1. Bellary Taluk	Rural	67	N	246	0	N	N	684	1	2
	Urban	114	0	84	0	1	1	763	27	10
2. Hadagalli Taluk	Rural	104	1	325	0	4	6	560	N	0
3. Harpanahalli Taluk	Rural	132	0	39	1	5	1	820	0	2
	Urban	155	0	458	0	44	5	338	0	0
4. Hospet Taluk	Rural	258	1	28	27	46	0	634	6	0
	Urban	311	1	90	N	47	24	526	0	1
5. Kudligi Taluk	Rural	182	0	99	13	25	4	673	0	4
	Urban	149	0	378	0	154	2	296	21	0
6. Mallapuram Taluk	Rural	289	0	201	1	5	49	454	1	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by Predominant Material of Wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7. Sandur Taluk	Rural	126	N	96	11	25	3	739	0	0
8. Siruguppa Taluk	Rural	66	1	334	0	N	51	546	2	0
BELLARY (M)	Urban	114	0	84	0	1	1	763	27	10
HOSPET (M)	Urban	354	0	107	0	87	45	407	0	0
Bidar District	Rural	17	0	156	150	72	1	558	12	34
	Urban	4	0	452	27	66	2	446	0	3
1. Aurad Taluk	Rural	29	0	200	0	0	0	737	6	28
2. Bidar Taluk	Rural	4	0	42	384	210	1	335	1	23
	Urban	6	0	89	33	149	2	721	0	0
3. Bhalki Taluk	Rural	21	0	134	25	12	N	747	9	52
	Urban	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Humnabad Taluk	Rural	16	0	251	183	65	3	425	28	29
	Urban	3	0	600	30	17	2	343	0	5
Bijapur District	Rural	29	N	62	0	N	1	903	2	3
	Urban	75	0	22	0	2	3	885	2	11
1. Badami Taluk	Rural	20	0	19	0	N	2	950	0	9
	Urban	75	0	0	0	0	3	922	0	0
2. Bagalkot Taluk	Rural	91	0	121	0	0	0	761	15	12
	Urban	119	0	24	0	2	15	830	10	0
3. Bagevadi Taluk	Rural	32	0	78	0	0	N	886	0	4
	Urban	6	0	13	0	0	0	951	0	30
4. Bijapur Taluk	Rural	35	0	54	0	2	N	907	0	2
	Urban	96	0	0	0	4	0	900	0	0
5. Bilgi Taluk	Rural	6	N	8	0	0	0	980	5	1
6. Hungund Taluk	Rural	28	0	25	0	0	1	943	3	N
	Urban	144	0	38	0	0	1	771	N	46
7. Indi Taluk	Rural	42	N	100	0	1	N	849	6	2
	Urban	64	0	259	0	8	0	669	0	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by Predominant Material of Wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. Jamkhandi Taluk	Rural	12	0	61	0	0	0	927	0	0
	Urban	12	0	20	0	0	1	951	0	16
9. Muddebihal Taluk	Rural	12	0	16	0	0	0	972	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
10. Mudhol Taluk	Rural	5	0	7	0	0	0	988	0	0
	Urban	38	0	1	0	5	11	944	1	0
11. Sindgi Taluk	Rural	29	0	137	0	N	1	828	N	5
BIJAPUR (M)	Urban	96	0	0	0	4	0	900	0	0
Chikmagalur District	Rural	169	N	639	2	160	N	21	3	6
	Urban	46	0	652	0	284	1	17	0	0
1. Chikmagalur Taluk	Rural	103	0	664	2	187	0	44	0	0
	Urban	14	0	522	0	464	0	0	0	0
2. Kadur Taluk	Rural	187	1	739	2	23	0	34	0	14
	Urban	110	0	716	0	118	4	52	0	0
3. Koppa Taluk	Rural	98	1	528	0	328	0	0	25	20
	Urban	76	0	339	0	576	9	0	0	0
4. Mudigere Taluk	Rural	53	1	633	2	311	0	N	0	0
	Urban	56	0	585	0	359	0	0	0	0
5. Narasimharajapura Taluk	Rural	459	0	361	15	150	3	12	0	0
	Urban	0	0	817	0	183	0	0	0	0
6. Sringeri Taluk	Rural	66	0	898	0	36	0	0	0	0
	Urban	8	0	824	0	134	0	34	0	0
7. Tarikere Taluk	Rural	284	0	601	N	104	2	9	0	0
	Urban	32	0	778	0	183	0	7	0	0
Chitradurga District	Rural	164	1	244	26	31	1	533	N	N
	Urban	228	1	118	56	451	4	141	0	1
1. Challakere Taluk	Rural	70	0	181	115	14	N	620	0	0
	Urban	151	3	0	0	273	0	573	0	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. Chitradurga Taluk	Rural Urban	166 79	N 0	299 108	1 2	47 583	N 3	487 223	0 0	N 2
3. Davanagere Taluk	Rural Urban	232 312	0 1	455 48	8 125	58 503	1 8	246 3	N 0	0 0
4. Harihar Taluk	Rural Urban	167 170	0 0	140 281	106 0	51 536	1 3	535 10	0 0	0 0
5. Hiriyur Taluk	Rural Urban	144 561	N 0	92 15	2 0	22 271	N 0	740 153	0 0	0 0
6. Holalkere Taluk	Rural Urban	212 94	0 0	476 777	0 0	55 109	N 5	257 15	0 0	0 0
7. Hosdurga Taluk	Rural Urban	219 9	0 0	348 568	0 0	16 401	1 0	415 22	1 0	N 0
8. Jagalur Taluk	Rural Urban	193 87	1 0	1 0	0 0	9 130	0 0	796 769	N 0	0 14
9. Molakalmuru Taluk	Rural Urban	78 36	6 0	23 12	13 0	3 66	0 0	877 886	0 0	0 0
DAVANAGERE (M)	Urban	320	2	18	130	520	8	2	0	0
Coorg District	Rural Urban	158 121	4 8	560 381	9 24	229 457	N 1	24 7	N 0	16 1
1. Mercara Taluk	Rural Urban	78 0	0 8	844 198	8 0	44 789	0 0	24 5	1 0	1 0
2. Somvarpet Taluk	Rural Urban	186 64	2 7	465 507	3 11	331 409	1 2	1 0	N 0	11 0
3. Virajpet Taluk	Rural Urban	178 271	8 10	482 384	14 57	248 261	0 0	43 15	0 0	27 2
Dharwar District	Rural Urban	85 89	N 0	676 601	6 0	3 79	1 1	224 192	N 3	5 35
1. Byadgi Taluk	Rural Urban	79 288	0 0	455 63	0 0	2 24	0 0	462 625	0 0	2 0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. Dharwar Taluk	Rural Urban	63 41	0 0	869 484	15 0	23 180	0 3	27 53	0 0	3 239
3. Gadag Taluk	Rural Urban	15 146	0 0	672 472	0 0	2 54	1 1	293 321	0 3	17 3
4. Hangal Taluk	Rural Urban	224 188	0 0	665 775	43 0	2 17	N 3	66 17	0 0	0 0
5. Haveri Taluk	Rural Urban	73 136	0 0	271 4	3 0	N 6	1 0	651 854	0 0	1 0
6. Hirekerur Taluk	Rural	200	0	654	0	3	0	143	0	0
7. Hubli Taluk	Rural Urban	18 91	0 0	921 706	29 0	1 138	2 2	28 62	1 N	0 1
8. Kalghatgi Taluk	Rural	152	0	838	0	5	0	5	0	0
9. Kundagol Taluk	Rural Urban	13 14	0 0	918 943	0 0	1 3	0 3	66 27	0 0	2 10
10. Mundargi Taluk	Rural	37	2	631	0	0	0	330	0	N
11. Nargund Taluk	Rural Urban	2 9	0 0	983 981	0 0	1 0	0 0	14 8	0 2	0 0
12. Navalgund Taluk	Rural Urban	5 20	0 0	941 932	0 0	0 1	0 1	4 45	0 1	50 0
13. Ranibennur Taluk	Rural Urban	135 159	0 0	296 565	0 0	N 0	1 0	568 228	0 41	0 7
14. Ron Taluk	Rural Urban	22 36	0 0	804 376	0 0	1 1	4 1	166 586	0 0	3 0
15. Shiggaon Taluk	Rural Urban	139 17	0 0	718 943	0 0	1 0	1 0	140 38	0 0	1 2
16. Shirahatti Taluk	Rural Urban	54 18	0 0	562 934	0 0	0 1	1 0	383 40	0 7	N 0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DHARWAR (M)	Urban	41	0	484	0	180	3	53	0	239
GADAG BETGERI (M)	Urban	146	0	472	0	54	1	321	3	3
HUBLI (M)	Urban	91	0	706	0	138	2	62	N	1
Gulbarga District	Rural	46	2	78	7	2	N	860	4	1
	Urban	23	1	28	0	18	1	902	27	N
1. Afzalpur Taluk	Rural	45	0	88	9	0	1	851	6	0
2. Aland Taluk	Rural	80	10	38	0	N	0	871	1	N
	Urban	81	0	0	0	0	0	918	0	0
3. Chincholi Taluk	Rural	45	N	13	N	0	0	940	2	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
4. Chitapur Taluk	Rural	34	0	1	0	5	1	957	1	1
	Urban	1	0	0	0	0	1	994	2	2
5. Gulbarga Taluk	Rural	30	1	96	0	1	1	855	15	1
	Urban	19	0	N	0	41	1	922	17	0
6. Jevargi Taluk	Rural	26	3	6	0	0	0	958	6	1
7. Sedam Taluk	Rural	31	0	62	0	0	0	899	N	8
	Urban	55	0	6	0	0	0	939	0	0
8. Shahpur Taluk	Rural	65	0	231	55	10	0	638	0	1
	Urban	15	0	430	0	0	0	553	2	0
9. Shorapur Taluk	Rural	31	0	77	9	N	0	878	5	10
	Urban	5	19	10	0	0	0	786	180	0
10. Yadgir Taluk	Rural	60	0	156	0	0	N	783	1	0
	Urban	36	0	27	0	6	0	893	38	0
GULBARGA (M)	Urban	19	0	N	0	41	1	922	17	0
Hassan District	Rural	58	N	895	N	31	N	16	N	N
	Urban	18	0	622	0	350	N	10	0	0
1. Alur Taluk	Rural	76	0	846	0	78	0	0	0	0
	Urban	0	0	883	0	117	0	0	0	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. Arkalgud Taluk	Rural	79	0	907	0	14	N	0	0	0
	Urban	3	0	897	0	98	2	0	0	0
3. Arsikere Taluk	Rural	137	0	766	N	26	0	71	0	N
	Urban	78	0	436	0	439	0	47	0	0
4. Belur Taluk	Rural	71	0	894	0	35	0	0	0	0
	Urban	7	0	638	0	355	0	0	0	0
5. Channarayapatna Taluk	Rural	20	0	932	0	45	0	3	N	0
	Urban	3	0	831	0	157	0	9	0	0
6. Hassan Taluk	Rural	12	0	981	0	7	0	N	0	0
	Urban	3	0	454	0	542	1	0	0	0
7. Holenarasipur Taluk	Rural	7	0	984	N	7	0	1	0	1
	Urban	0	0	841	0	159	0	0	0	0
8. Manjarabad Taluk	Rural	44	1	867	1	66	2	19	0	0
	Urban	8	0	615	0	377	0	0	0	0
Kolar District	Rural	4	N	543	61	151	N	241	N	N
	Urban	152	N	181	15	445	11	114	81	1
1. Bagepalli Taluk	Rural	6	0	140	6	33	0	814	1	0
	Urban	0	0	71	0	227	0	702	0	0
2. Bangarapet Taluk	Rural	1	0	654	2	192	0	151	0	N
	Urban	273	0	149	0	249	19	162	146	2
3. Chikballapur Taluk	Rural	1	0	526	99	139	0	235	0	N
	Urban	1	0	32	0	895	4	68	0	0
4. Chintamani Taluk	Rural	5	1	316	74	262	0	342	0	N
	Urban	0	1	49	132	815	0	3	0	0
5. Gauribidanur Taluk	Rural	11	0	665	1	97	0	225	1	N
	Urban	11	0	468	0	414	0	107	0	0
6. Gudibanda Taluk	Rural	3	0	237	0	48	0	712	0	0
	Urban	0	0	25	0	874	0	101	0	0
7. Kolar Taluk	Rural	3	0	562	93	224	N	117	N	1
	Urban	0	0	197	66	731	0	5	1	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. Malur Taluk	Rural Urban	1 0	0 0	617 858	156 0	147 131	0 0	79 11	N 0	0 0
9. Mulbagal Taluk	Rural Urban	4 0	0 0	752 701	1 0	83 254	0 0	159 45	0 0	1 0
10. Sidlaghatta Taluk	Rural Urban	3 0	0 0	474 29	95 0	172 971	0 0	254 0	0 0	2 0
11. Srinivaspur Taluk	Rural Urban	3 0	0 0	650 141	136 4	181 851	0 0	29 4	0 0	1 0
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (S.B.) Urban		293	0	154	0	201	21	173	156	2
Mandya District	Rural Urban	5 16	0 0	821 585	N 0	46 397	N N	127 2	N N	1 0
1. Krishnarajpet Taluk	Rural Urban	11 0	0 0	961 72	0 0	18 928	0 0	9 0	0 0	1 0
2. Maddur Taluk	Rural Urban	6 162	0 0	756 596	0 0	48 225	0 4	189 10	0 3	1 0
3. Malavalli Taluk	Rural Urban	2 0	0 0	938 855	0 0	55 145	0 0	5 0	N 0	N 0
4. Mandya Taluk	Rural Urban	4 5	0 0	805 378	2 0	81 616	N 0	107 1	1 0	N 0
5. Nagamangala Taluk	Rural Urban	5 3	0 0	442 760	0 0	18 234	0 0	532 3	0 0	3 0
6. Pandavapura Taluk	Rural Urban	4 3	0 0	957 779	0 0	23 218	0 0	16 0	0 0	0 0
7. Srirangapatna Taluk	Rural Urban	3 0	0 0	903 773	0 0	61 227	0 0	33 0	0 0	N 0
Mysore District	Rural Urban	52 2	N 0	873 596	5 1	57 400	0 0	12 1	N N	1 0
1. Chamarajanagar Taluk	Rural Urban	19 0	0 0	915 837	0 0	57 163	0 0	3 0	0 0	6 0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. Gundlupet Taluk	Rural Urban	12 0	0 0	968 875	1 0	19 125	0 0	N 0	0 0	N 0
3. Heggadadevanakote Taluk	Rural Urban	285 33	0 0	672 908	0 0	42 59	0 0	1 0	0 0	N 0
4. Hunsur Taluk	Rural Urban	172 12	1 0	790 722	0 0	36 264	0 0	2 0	0 0	N 0
5. Kollegal Taluk	Rural Urban	41 2	0 0	886 687	0 0	54 311	0 0	18 0	0 0	1 0
6. Krishnarajanagar Taluk	Rural Urban	32 0	0 0	947 613	N 2	20 384	0 0	1 1	0 0	0 0
7. Mysore Taluk	Rural Urban	13 N	0 0	954 490	0 N	29 508	0 0	4 1	N 1	N 0
8. Nanjangud Taluk	Rural Urban	38 0	0 0	909 589	0 0	50 409	0 0	2 2	0 0	1 0
9. Periyapatna Taluk	Rural Urban	13 85	0 0	531 813	70 0	258 102	0 0	128 0	N 0	0 0
10. Thirumakudlu Narasipur Taluk	Rural Urban	1 0	0 0	952 831	0 7	47 162	0 0	N 0	0 0	N 0
11. Yelandur Taluk	Rural Urban	5 0	0 0	946 909	0 0	47 88	0 0	2 3	0 0	0 0
MYSORE (M)	Urban	N	0	490	N	508	0	1	1	0
North Kanara District	Rural Urban	228 55	1 0	692 760	1 0	22 19	N 0	50 166	1 0	5 0
1. Ankola Taluk	Rural	118	0	825	0	1	0	56	0	0
2. Bhatkal Taluk	Rural Urban	21 0	0 0	865 466	0 0	0 0	0 0	113 534	0 0	1 0
3. Haliyal Taluk	Rural Urban	473 95	0 0	411 834	12 0	97 71	1 0	1 0	5 0	0 0
4. Honavar Taluk	Rural Urban	139 52	7 0	726 680	0 0	N 0	0 0	128 268	0 0	0 0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Karwar Taluk	Rural	49	0	933	0	1	0	15	0	2
	Urban	4	0	860	0	3	0	133	0	0
6. Kumta Taluk	Rural	80	0	837	0	0	0	83	0	0
	Urban	15	0	800	0	0	0	185	0	0
7. Mundgod Taluk	Rural	604	0	309	0	83	0	1	0	3
8. Siddapur Taluk	Rural	219	0	756	0	0	0	25	0	0
9. Sirsi Taluk	Rural	366	2	617	0	0	0	14	0	1
	Urban	139	0	713	0	0	0	148	0	0
10. Supa Taluk	Rural	600	0	219	0	113	1	9	2	56
11. Yellapur Taluk	Rural	360	4	570	0	52	0	12	0	2
Raichur District	Rural	71	N	297	11	7	1	612	N	1
	Urban	152	1	444	0	19	1	363	19	1
1. Deodurg Taluk	Rural	55	N	131	16	N	0	797	1	0
	Urban	17	0	3	0	3	0	913	64	0
2. Gangavati Taluk	Rural	195	0	271	92	7	0	430	0	5
	Urban	264	0	482	0	0	0	246	8	0
3. Koppal Taluk	Rural	176	0	300	3	44	3	473	0	1
	Urban	134	1	643	0	2	2	215	3	0
4. Kushtagi Taluk	Rural	23	0	216	0	0	0	758	1	2
	Urban	71	0	715	0	8	0	198	8	0
5. Lingsugur Taluk	Rural	42	0	86	0	0	0	872	N	0
	Urban	97	5	352	0	20	8	517	1	0
6. Manvi Taluk	Rural	20	0	231	0	3	0	745	1	0
	Urban	28	0	857	0	0	0	115	0	0
7. Raichur Taluk	Rural	57	0	397	0	6	0	540	0	0
	Urban	212	0	269	0	42	1	436	38	2
8. Sindhnur Taluk	Rural	26	0	240	0	N	1	732	1	0
	Urban	5	0	846	0	0	0	149	0	0
9. Yelburga Taluk	Rural	59	0	688	0	1	2	250	N	N
RAICHUR (M)	Urban	212	0	269	0	42	1	436	38	2

N - Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Shimoga District	Rural	334	N	528	2	30	1	104	N	1
	Urban	343	4	415	2	192	5	38	N	1
1. Bhadravati Taluk	Rural	479	0	338	N	118	1	62	0	2
	Urban	91	0	352	0	553	4	0	0	0
2. Channagiri Taluk	Rural	355	N	352	11	20	3	259	N	0
	Urban	80	0	692	0	96	0	132	0	0
3. Honnali Taluk	Rural	263	N	514	N	35	N	188	0	0
	Urban	73	0	766	16	129	0	16	0	0
4. Hosanagar Taluk	Rural	393	0	570	3	23	0	4	1	6
	Urban	34	0	667	34	256	0	9	0	0
5. Sagar Taluk	Rural	272	N	643	0	12	0	69	0	4
	Urban	521	1	340	2	31	13	91	1	0
6. Shikaripur Taluk	Rural	459	0	533	0	6	0	2	0	0
	Urban	395	0	532	0	73	0	0	0	0
7. Shimoga Taluk	Rural	270	N	509	N	32	N	189	N	0
	Urban	476	N	454	0	47	2	15	0	6
8. Sorab Taluk	Rural	312	0	671	0	12	0	5	0	0
	Urban	116	0	826	0	43	0	15	0	0
9. Tirthahalli Taluk	Rural	215	0	755	2	23	0	5	0	0
	Urban	13	114	170	0	683	0	20	0	0
SHIMOGA (M)	Urban	485	1	450	0	41	2	15	0	6
South Kanara District	Rural	49	N	906	N	2	0	41	0	2
	Urban	21	1	819	0	1	0	156	0	2
1. Belthangady Taluk	Rural	39	N	940	0	2	0	18	0	1
2. Buntwal Taluk	Rural	5	0	946	N	0	0	49	0	N
3. Coondapur Taluk	Rural	78	0	872	0	1	0	48	0	1
	Urban	27	15	843	0	4	0	111	0	0

N - Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1 (Concl'd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households in living Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4. Karkal Taluk	Rural Urban	22 2	1 0	950 927	N 0	0 0	0 0	27 71	0 0	0 0
5. Mangalore Taluk	Rural Urban	18 12	N 0	920 830	1 0	7 1	0 0	53 155	0 0	1 2
6. Puttur Taluk	Rural Urban	106 129	0 0	851 669	0 0	2 0	0 0	32 200	0 0	9 2
7. Udipi Taluk	Rural Urban	66 37	N 0	886 736	0 0	0 3	0 0	48 224	0 0	N 0
MANGALORE (M)	Urban	2	0	825	0	1	0	169	0	3
Tumkur District	Rural Urban	48 12	N 1	581 315	31 373	60 206	N 0	277 68	N 0	3 25
1. Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	Rural Urban	179 0	0 3	630 902	0 85	35 2	4 0	148 0	0 0	4 8
2. Gubbi Taluk	Rural Urban	32 4	0 0	676 541	8 448	106 0	0 0	176 4	0 0	2 3
3. Koratagere Taluk	Rural Urban	19 0	0 0	543 144	25 769	33 0	0 0	378 87	0 0	2 0
4. Kunigal Taluk	Rural Urban	6 3	N 0	518 675	3 19	42 303	0 0	428 0	N 0	3 0
5. Madhugiri Taluk	Rural Urban	12 10	0 0	523 234	17 662	69 0	0 0	379 91	0 0	0 3
6. Pavagada Taluk	Rural Urban	16 3	0 0	196 86	45 173	3 3	0 0	723 735	0 0	17 0
7. Sira Taluk	Rural Urban	106 42	0 4	604 497	3 241	47 0	0 0	239 8	0 0	1 208
8. Tiptur Taluk	Rural Urban	89 38	N 0	773 333	1 180	33 446	0 0	101 3	0 0	3 0
9. Tumkur Taluk	Rural Urban	3 1	0 0	668 30	156 566	116 394	N 0	55 5	0 0	2 4
10. Turuvekere Taluk	Rural Urban	58 22	0 5	651 521	N 366	68 70	0 0	220 0	0 0	3 16

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Roof

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and Stone Slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MYSORE STATE	Rural Urban	294 124	321 490	19 55	1 6	N 3	39 127	326 195
Bangalore District	Rural Urban	222 71	518 559	3 38	N 14	N 4	34 249	223 65
1. Anekal Taluk	Rural Urban	156 38	817 930	1 0	N 0	0 0	17 23	9 9
2. Bangalore North Taluk	Rural	168	636	9	5	0	45	137
3. Bangalore South Taluk	Rural	175	628	6	5	0	48	138
4. Channapatna Taluk	Rural Urban	240 27	756 739	N 3	0 0	0 0	2 77	2 154
5. Devanahalli Taluk	Rural Urban	344 62	252 136	10 3	0 0	0 0	133 77	261 722
6. Doddaballapur Taluk	Rural Urban	217 57	177 315	9 99	0 0	0 1	51 120	546 408
7. Hoskote Taluk	Rural Urban	279 13	449 282	1 7	0 0	0 0	61 123	210 575
8. Kanakapura Taluk	Rural Urban	207 119	789 772	0 2	N 0	0 0	2 28	2 79
9. Magadi Taluk	Rural Urban	174 32	281 881	0 10	0 0	0 0	10 37	535 40
10. Nelamangala Taluk	Rural Urban	207 0	197 484	5 10	0 0	0 0	64 288	527 218
11. Ramanagaram Taluk	Rural Urban	277 0	688 756	1 197	0 0	1 0	7 47	26 0
BANGALORE (C) & TRUST BOARD AREA	Urban	75	561	37	17	4	263	43
Belgaum District	Rural Urban	86 20	581 739	9 40	N 9	N 0	1 13	323 179
1. Athani Taluk	Rural Urban	231 12	152 23	2 111	0 0	0 0	1 39	614 815

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Roof

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and Stone Slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Belgaum Taluk	Rural Urban	34 7	957 886	2 15	1 20	N 0	1 23	5 49
3. Chikodi Taluk	Rural Urban	41 30	891 897	23 51	0 2	0 0	N 3	45 17
3. Gokak Taluk	Rural Urban	74 30	303 696	9 93	0 8	0 0	3 2	611 171
5. Hukkeri Taluk	Rural Urban	37 12	941 928	10 48	N 0	0 0	1 6	11 6
6. Khanapur Taluk	Rural Urban	141 63	854 937	4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0
7. Paragad Taluk	Rural Urban	70 15	188 25	12 27	0 0	0 0	3 0	727 933
8. Raibag Taluk	Rural Urban	185 81	164 448	7 21	N 0	N 0	N 0	644 450
9. Ramdurg Taluk	Rural Urban	40 26	2 19	5 14	0 0	N 0	4 1	949 940
10. Sampagaon Taluk	Rural Urban	46 29	813 878	8 56	0 0	0 0	N 0	133 37
BELGAUM (M)	Urban	7	890	17	9	0	18	59
Bellary District	Rural Urban	263 281	20 19	30 43	5 10	N 5	7 65	675 577
1. Bellary Taluk	Rural Urban	71 166	3 29	1 8	N 1	0 13	3 44	922 739
2. Hadagalli Taluk	Rural	193	2	44	N	0	6	755
3. Harpanahalli Taluk	Rural Urban	316 213	69 3	46 131	2 0	0 0	2 40	565 613
4. Hospet Taluk	Rural Urban	408 397	38 12	29 48	47 20	0 0	13 89	465 434
5. Kudligi Taluk	Rural Urban	400 170	4 33	7 137	0 0	0 0	12 38	577 622

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Roof

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and Stone Slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Mallapuram Taluk	Rural	520	9	168	0	0	2	304
7. Sandur Taluk	Rural	302	36	48	0	N	10	604
8. Siruguppa Taluk	Rural	137	5	1	N	0	7	850
BELLARY (M)	Urban	166	29	8	1	13	44	739
HOSPET (M)	Urban	448	3	90	6	0	159	294
Bidar District	Rural Urban	311 116	73 121	299 506	N 0	N 0	243 235	74 22
1. Aurad Taluk	Rural	238	320	221	N	0	193	28
2. Bhalki Taluk	Rural Urban	266 108	2 0	331 242	0 0	0 0	295 650	106 0
3. Bidar Taluk	Rural Urban	332 33	28 174	314 581	0 0	0 0	289 208	37 4
4. Humnabad Taluk	Rural Urban	393 184	2 109	311 514	0 0	1 0	184 152	109 41
Bijapur District	Rural Urban	127 57	3 26	13 135	0 N	N 0	4 16	853 766
1. Badami Taluk	Rural Urban	73 14	3 5	12 113	0 2	0 0	1 1	911 865
2. Bagalkot Taluk	Rural Urban	52 36	3 27	18 185	0 0	0 0	19	926 733
3. Bagevadi Taluk	Rural Urban	126 106	2 9	6 26	0 0	0 0	3 4	863 855
4. Bijapur Taluk	Rural Urban	253 30	7 66	15 239	0 0	N 0	3 6	722 659
5. Bilgi Taluk	Rural	31	3	4	0	0	2	960
6. Hungund Taluk	Rural Urban	25 48	1 4	19 139	0 0	0 0	7 2	948 807

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Roof

(Based on 20 Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and Stone Slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Indi Taluk	Rural Urban	273 267	3 0	2 0	0 0	0 0	3 0	719 733
8. Jamkhandi Taluk	Rural Urban	51 96	2 5	2 55	0 N	0 0	3 53	942 791
9. Muddebihal Taluk	Rural Urban	213 19	3 0	19 94	0 0	0 0	1 11	764 876
10. Mudhol Taluk	Rural Urban	22 37	1 45	2 73	0 0	0 0	N 12	975 833
11. Sindgi Taluk	Rural	90	1	37	0	N	12	860
BIJAPUR (M)	Urban	30	66	239	0	0	6	659
Chikmagalur District	Rural Urban	394 124	586 837	16 18	3 4	0 0	1 17	N 0
1. Chikmagalur Taluk	Rural Urban	305 44	673 928	17 12	5 7	0 0	N 9	N 0
2. Kadur Taluk	Rural Urban	312 181	679 752	6 32	N 5	0 0	3 30	N 0
3. Koppa Taluk	Rural Urban	538 288	455 703	6 9	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0
4. Mudigere Taluk	Rural Urban	414 148	581 838	5 0	N 0	0 0	0 14	0 0
5. Narasimharajapura Taluk	Rural Urban	671 390	311 586	17 12	0 0	0 0	0 12	1 0
6. Sringeri Taluk	Rural Urban	694 126	306 849	0 0	0 8	0 0	0 17	0 0
7. Tarikere Taluk	Rural Urban	404 86	545 877	42 19	7 1	0 0	2 17	0 0
Chitradurga District	Rural Urban	402 172	295 549	7 46	N 8	1 N	5 108	290 117
1. Challakere Taluk	Rural Urban	465 331	3 55	2 7	N 0	0 2	7 125	523 480

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Roof

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and Stone Slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Chitradurga Taluk	Rural Urban	438 152	348 569	3 28	0 3	1 0	3 123	207 125
3. Davanagere Taluk	Rural Urban	271 135	687 642	20 78	0 14	3 0	0 131	19 0
4. Harihar Taluk	Rural Urban	271 69	433 729	24 34	0 14	6 0	1 65	265 89
5. Hiriyur Taluk	Rural Urban	457 581	30 179	1 0	0 0	0 0	12 59	500 181
6. Holalkere Taluk	Rural Urban	403 119	562 832	12 10	0 0	0 0	4 39	29 0
7. Hosdurga Taluk	Rural Urban	422 86	495 829	2 4	0 0	0 0	2 81	79 0
8. Jagalur Taluk	Rural Urban	412 101	131 173	12 38	0 5	0 0	3 72	442 611
9. Molakalmuru Taluk	Rural Urban	336 145	2 48	2 0	0 0	0 0	8 18	652 789
DAVANAGERE (M)	Urban	135	633	81	14	0	137	0
Coorg District	Rural Urban	467 261	530 729	2 5	N 0	0 3	1 1	N 1
1. Mercara Taluk	Rural Urban	570 20	428 967	1 3	0 0	0 10	0 0	1 0
2. Somvarpet Taluk	Rural Urban	402 152	593 837	3 11	N 0	0 0	2 0	0 0
3. Virajpet Taluk	Rural Urban	462 557	536 437	1 2	0 0	0 0	N 2	1 2
Dharwar District	Rural Urban	149 33	175 423	29 94	N 1	0 2	1 15	646 432
1. Byadgi Taluk	Rural Urban	303 218	151 120	33 194	0 5	0 0	0 0	513 463

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Roof

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and Stone Slabs	All other material
1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Dharwar Taluk	Rural Urban	131 17	271 818	15 50	0 0	0 14	2 0	581 101
3. Gadag Taluk	Rural Urban	41 23	3 117	25 141	0 2	0 1	1 28	930 688
4. Hangal Taluk	Rural Urban	346 253	554 674	20 48	0 5	0 0	0 3	80 17
5. Haveri Taluk	Rural Urban	123 73	12 193	49 127	0 1	0 0	1 9	815 597
6. Hirekerar Taluk	Rural	373	439	62	0	0	N	126
7. Hubli Taluk	Rural Urban	38 9	63 745	11 118	N 1	0 0	1 28	887 99
8. Kalghatgi Taluk	Rural	171	702	33	0	0	0	94
9. Kundagol Taluk	Rural Urban	102 167	76 13	13 443	0 0	0 0	2 0	807 377
10. Mundargi Taluk	Rural	48	2	15	0	0	1	934
11. Nargund Taluk	Rural Urban	127 2	0 10	1 50	0 0	0 0	0 0	872 938
12. Navalgund Taluk	Rural Urban	40 19	2 34	1 17	0 1	0 0	0 6	957 923
13. Ranibennur Taluk	Rural Urban	228 63	65 149	61 41	0 3	0 3	N 6	646 735
14. Ron Taluk	Rural Urban	9 26	4 18	16 27	0 0	0 0	N 2	971 927
15. Shiggaon Taluk	Rural Urban	166 27	312 612	33 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	489 357
16. Shirahatti Taluk	Rural Urban	77 14	N 10	26 23	0 0	0 0	1 10	896 943
DHARWAR (M)	Urban	17	818	50	0	14	0	101

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Roof

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and Stone Slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GADAG BETGERI (M)	Urban	23	117	141	2	1	28	688
HUBLI (M)	Urban	9	745	118	1	0	28	99
Gulbarga District	Rural Urban	219 101	2 0	13 63	N N	2 20	255 537	509 279
1. Afzalpur Taluk	Rural	443	N	11	0	0	54	646
2. Aland Taluk	Rural Urban	273 70	3 0	24 305	0 0	0 2	8	615
3. Chincholi Taluk	Rural Urban	229 1,000	4 0	6 0	0 0	0 0	744 0	17 0
4. Chitapur Taluk	Rural Urban	161 99	1 0	3 5	1 0	9 0	787 877	38 19
5. Gulbarga Taluk	Rural Urban	177 31	2 0	73 71	2 0	0 48	103 829	643 21
6. Jevargi Taluk	Rural	94	0	4	0	N	36	866
7. Sedam Taluk	Rural Urban	81 49	N 0	N 28	0 0	0 0	688 859	231 64
8. Shahpur Taluk	Rural Urban	188 15	5 0	N 2	0 0	0 N	85 0	722 983
9. Shorapur Taluk	Rural Urban	362 150	0 0	2 5	0 2	9 0	22 119	760 673
10. Yadgir Taluk	Rural Urban	206 155	0 0	3 51	2 0	0 48	829	21
GULBARGA (M)	Urban	31	0	71	0	N	1	1
Hassan District	Rural Urban	206 80	788 853	4 12	N 5	N 0	50	0
1. Alur Taluk	Rural Urban	296 145	698 845	4 0	2 0	0 0	0 10	0 0
2. Arkalgud Taluk	Rural Urban	215 103	784 876	N 2	0 0	N 0	1 19	0 0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Roof

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and Stone Slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Arsikere Taluk	Rural Urban	248 181	748 650	2 25	0 25	0 0	1 119	1 0
4. Belur Taluk	Rural Urban	375 90	623 888	0 7	2 0	0 0	N 15	0 0
5. Channarayapatna Taluk	Rural Urban	104 37	891 951	1 3	0 0	0 0	1 9	3 0
6. Hassan Taluk	Rural Urban	106 11	893 913	0 20	0 2	N 0	1 54	0 0
7. Holenarasipur Taluk	Rural Urban	87 24	911 932	N 0	0 0	0 0	2 44	0 0
8. Manjarabad Taluk	Rural Urban	322 178	650 811	26 0	2 0	0 0	0 11	0 0
Kolar District	Rural Urban	429 135	143 431	2 123	N 16	1 7	169 130	256 158
1. Bagepalli Taluk	Rural Urban	576 738	3 28	1 7	0 0	0 0	139 213	281 14
2. Bangarapet Taluk	Rural Urban	453 62	425 632	2 212	0 27	1 6	49 46	70 15
3. Chikballapur Taluk	Rural Urban	385 40	44 39	3 12	0 0	0 4	64 100	504 805
4. Chintamani Taluk	Rural Urban	439 345	19 72	3 29	0 1	0 0	411 388	128 165
5. Gauribidanur Taluk	Rural Urban	282 216	20 134	4 40	0 4	1 76	59 174	634 356
6. Gudibanda Taluk	Rural Urban	514 182	14 239	2 6	0 0	0 0	179 76	291 497
7. Kolar Taluk	Rural Urban	372 14	175 390	N 6	0 0	0 1	284 244	169 345
8. Malur Taluk	Rural Urban	364 66	527 631	N 4	0 0	N 0	36 73	73 226

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Roof

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and Stone Slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Mulbagal Taluk	Rural Urban	441 172	162 85	N 0	0 0	5 0	297 727	95 16
10. Sidlaghatta Taluk	Rural Urban	483 876	97 59	1 0	2 0	1 0	116 65	300 0
11. Srinivasapur Taluk	Rural Urban	575 273	9 106	1 0	0 0	7 4	198 219	210 398
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (S.B.)	Urban	63	624	227	29	6	35	16
Mandya District	Rural Urban	205 184	728 693	3 5	0 5	0 0	6 110	58 3
1. Krishnarajpet Taluk	Rural Urban	96 76	902 906	N 0	0 0	0 0	2 18	N 0
2. Maddur Taluk	Rural Urban	262 199	661 725	N 10	0 0	0 0	4 50	73 16
3. Malavalli Taluk	Rural Urban	229 87	762 885	N 3	0 0	0 0	6 25	3 0
4. Mandya Taluk	Rural Urban	297 356	636 370	12 10	0 16	0 0	8 246	47 2
5. Nagamangala Taluk	Rural Urban	172 82	533 830	1 9	0 0	0 0	9 67	285 12
6. Pandavapura Taluk	Rural Urban	114 109	884 823	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 68	0 0
7. Srirangapatna Taluk	Rural Urban	197 47	787 930	1 0	0 0	0 0	15 23	0 0
Mysore District	Rural Urban	225 48	757 767	3 4	N 1	N 1	6 138	9 41
1. Chamarajanagar Taluk	Rural Urban	244 277	750 686	3 2	N 0	N 0	3 35	N 0
2. Gundlupet Taluk	Rural Urban	177 128	818 835	0 0	0 0	N 0	5 37	N 0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Roof

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and Stone Slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Heggadadevanakote Taluk	Rural Urban	340 66	651 923	7 0	N 0	0 0	2 11	0 0
4. Hunsur Taluk	Rural Urban	322 83	677 857	0 12	0 4	0 0	1 44	0 0
5. Kollegal Taluk	Rural Urban	275 50	716 903	3 9	0 0	0 6	4 32	2 0
6. Krishnarajanagar Taluk	Rural Urban	174 51	820 850	2 4	0 0	0 0	4 95	0 0
7. Mysore Taluk	Rural Urban	122 6	867 723	N 5	0 N	0 N	9 199	2 67
8. Nanjangud Taluk	Rural Urban	188 113	780 804	1 0	0 7	0 3	0 70	31 3
9. Periyapatna Taluk	Rural Urban	266 98	618 875	9 9	N 0	0 0	41 18	66 0
10. Thirumakudlu Narsipur Taluk	Rural Urban	208 116	784 848	1 0	0 1	0 0	7 33	0 2
11. Yelandur Taluk	Rural Urban	140 70	857 899	1 8	0 0	0 0	2 23	0 0
MYSORE (M)	Urban	6	723	5	N	N	199	67
North Kanara District	Rural Urban	636 242	332 742	21 6	0 8	0 2	2 N	9 0
1. Ankola Taluk	Rural	653	338	5	0	0	0	4
2. Bhatkal Taluk	Rural Urban	854 300	131 696	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	15 0
3. Haliyal Taluk	Rural Urban	198 77	610 881	133 5	0 31	0 6	28 0	31 0
4. Honavar Taluk	Rural Urban	882 546	114 451	1 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 0
5. Karwar Taluk	Rural Urban	470 129	530 871	N 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Roof

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and Stone Slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Kumta Taluk	Rural Urban	757 487	197 490	7 22	0 0	0 0	N 1	39 0
7. Mundgod Taluk	Rural	456	525	16	0	0	0	3
8. Siddapur Taluk	Rural	649	340	9	0	0	0	2
9. Sirsi Taluk	Rural Urban	657 180	336 819	3 1	0 0	0 0	1 0	3 0
10. Supa Taluk	Rural	511	391	97	0	0	0	1
11. Yellapur Taluk	Rural	677	319	3	0	0	0	1
Raichur District	Rural Urban	309 285	3 10	14 30	1 0	N 1	5 65	668 609
1. Deodurg Taluk	Rural Urban	261 23	0 0	1 0	0 0	N 0	5 0	733 977
2. Gangavati Taluk	Rural Urban	265 302	0 0	6 9	6 0	1 1	8 47	714 641
3. Koppal Taluk	Rural Urban	280 129	15 10	67 46	1 0	N 0	11 30	626 785
4. Kushtagi Taluk	Rural Urban	421 462	N 8	2 16	0 0	0 4	6 40	571 470
5. Lingsugur Taluk	Rural Urban	201 308	0 5	2 18	0 0	0 0	0 38	797 631
6. Manvi Taluk	Rural Urban	161 20	0 19	3 14	0 0	0 0	3 0	833 947
7. Raichur Taluk	Rural Urban	444 314	5 15	6 46	N 0	N 1	12 121	533 503
8. Sindhnur Taluk	Rural Urban	713 806	0 8	7 0	0 0	0 0	4 43	276 143
9. Yelburga Taluk	Rural	127	1	31	0	0	2	839
RAICHUR (M)	Urban	314	15	46	0	1	121	503

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Roof

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and Stone Slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Shimoga District	Rural Urban	563 445	407 450	21 52	1 2	0 1	3 50	5 N
1. Bhadravati Taluk	Rural Urban	582 217	366 456	43 126	0 5	0 1	7 194	2 1
2. Channagiri Taluk	Rural Urban	432 208	537 772	27 4	0 0	0 0	4 12	N 4
3. Honnali Taluk	Rural Urban	413 213	537 723	24 40	0 0	0 0	4 24	22 0
4. Hosanagar Taluk	Rural Urban	840 419	158 573	1 8	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0
5. Sagar Taluk	Rural Urban	722 812	270 138	4 45	2 2	0 2	1 1	1 0
6. Shikaripur Taluk	Rural Urban	532 346	428 613	38 37	2 0	0 0	0 4	0 0
7. Shimoga Taluk	Rural Urban	408 321	540 667	25 10	0 N	0 0	5 2	22 N
8. Sorab Taluk	Rural Urban	627 196	360 790	13 7	0 0	0 0	0 7	N 0
9. Tirthahalli Taluk	Rural Urban	745 267	252 726	1 0	0 0	0 0	2 7	0 0
SHIMOGA (M)	Rural	320	670	8	1	0	1	N
South Kanara District	Rural Urban	767 196	232 801	N 0	N N	0 0	N 2	1 1
1. Belthangady Taluk	Rural	894	106	0	N	0	N	0
2. Buntwal Taluk	Rural	797	203	0	0	0	N	0
3. Coondapur Taluk	Rural Urban	824 515	176 484	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	N 0
4. Karkal Taluk	Rural Urban	756 332	244 668	N 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2 (Concl'd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings
by Predominant Material of Roof

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and Stone Slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Mangalore Taluk	Rural Urban	590 119	401 877	0 0	0 N	0 0	N 3	9 1
6. Puttur Taluk	Rural Urban	919 460	81 540	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0
7. Udipi Taluk	Rural Urban	708 285	291 713	N 0	0 0	0 0	2 4	0 N
MANGALORE (M)	Urban	41	955	0	N	0	4	N
Tumkur District	Rural Urban	188 137	207 615	1 15	N 3	N 0	17 88	587 142
1. Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	Rural Urban	314 28	437 957	0 5	N 0	0 0	2 10	247 0
2. Gubbi Taluk	Rural Urban	201 46	190 769	1 7	0 0	0 0	7 43	601 135
3. Koratagere Taluk	Rural Urban	86 0	46 169	1 0	1 0	0 0	33 125	833 706
4. Kunigal Taluk	Rural Urban	134 99	220 794	N 0	0 0	0 0	4 52	642 55
5. Madhugiri Taluk	Rural Urban	117 325	6 158	N 8	0 0	0 0	56 273	821 236
6. Pavagada Taluk	Rural Urban	293 409	2 20	N 12	0 0	0 0	18 101	687 458
7. Sira Taluk	Rural Urban	204 144	22 445	0 6	N 0	0 0	24 80	750 325
8. Tiptur Taluk	Rural Urban	249 219	687 621	N 11	1 11	N 0	2 115	61 23
9. Tumkur Taluk	Rural Urban	131 67	229 800	2 34	0 4	0 0	16 70	622 25
10. Turuvekere Taluk	Rural Urban	203 108	393 704	1 0	0 0	0 0	8 43	395 145

N = Negligible

• CHAPTER VI

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND NATURE OF ACCOMMODATION
AVAILABLE TO HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

In this chapter an attempt is made to classify the households by the number of members and by the number of rooms occupied. Table E V gives the distribution of sample households classified by the number of members and by the number of rooms occupied. All households are divided into six groups depending on the accommodation available. In the first group are households in dwellings with no regular rooms. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th groups comprise respectively the households in dwellings with one room, two rooms, three rooms and four rooms. Households in dwellings with 5 rooms or more come in the 6th category. This Table gives not only the number of households coming under each group but also the number of males and females constituting such households. Based on this Table E V, two subsidiary Tables E V-1 and E V-2 have been prepared. E V-1 shows the distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied. Subsidiary Tables E V-2 shows (in two places of decimals) the number of persons, male and female per room and the total number of persons per household in each category of household.

2. For purposes of houselisting, a household was defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen, unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. The following instructions were given for recording the number of rooms in a census household:

"If a census house is occupied by one household the enumeration of rooms should be simple.

If a census house consists of a number of households the number of rooms occupied by each household should be entered on each line against the name of the Head of the household. In cases where more than one household occupy a single room, or share more than one room in such a way that it is not possible to say the number of rooms occupied by each household, the number of rooms should be given together within brackets as common to both the households.

A room should usually have four walls with a doorway with a roof over-head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in i.e., it should be atleast 6 feet long.

Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room."

3. The limitations of the above definition are obvious. Any enclosed space with four walls, a door-way and a roof, whose length is not less than 6 feet would be a room and it has not been possible to take into consideration the quality of the accommodation available. Even the floor area available or the number of cubic feet available per person cannot be worked out. These limitations were inevitable when the primary houselisting was done by Village Officers or the lower staff of the local bodies who were mostly unqualified for the collection of more detailed statistics. The present definition of 'room' has resulted in a large number of dwellings in some parts of the State coming under the class 'with no regular rooms'. These houses are of the quadrangular type with an open skylight in the centre, the entire quadrangle (from which the kitchen is generally partitioned off) constituting the living room. In many cases one wing of the quadrangle is used for storing fodder, food-grains, fuel etc., and as cattle-shed also. These houses can be considered quite satisfactory from the point of view of floor space or even from the point of view of ventilation in view of the skylight they have in the centre, even though they lack privacy. This is a type which is commonly found in the rural areas of some districts of the State.

4. Statement VI-1 shows the distribution of thousand census households according to the number of rooms occupied for the State as a whole and for each of the 19 districts. For the State as a whole, households occupying dwellings with one room, numbering 408 out of every thousand households are the most numerous. Next come the households occupying dwellings with two rooms, there being 301 such households in every thousand. Households occupying dwellings with 3 rooms account for 108 out of every thousand

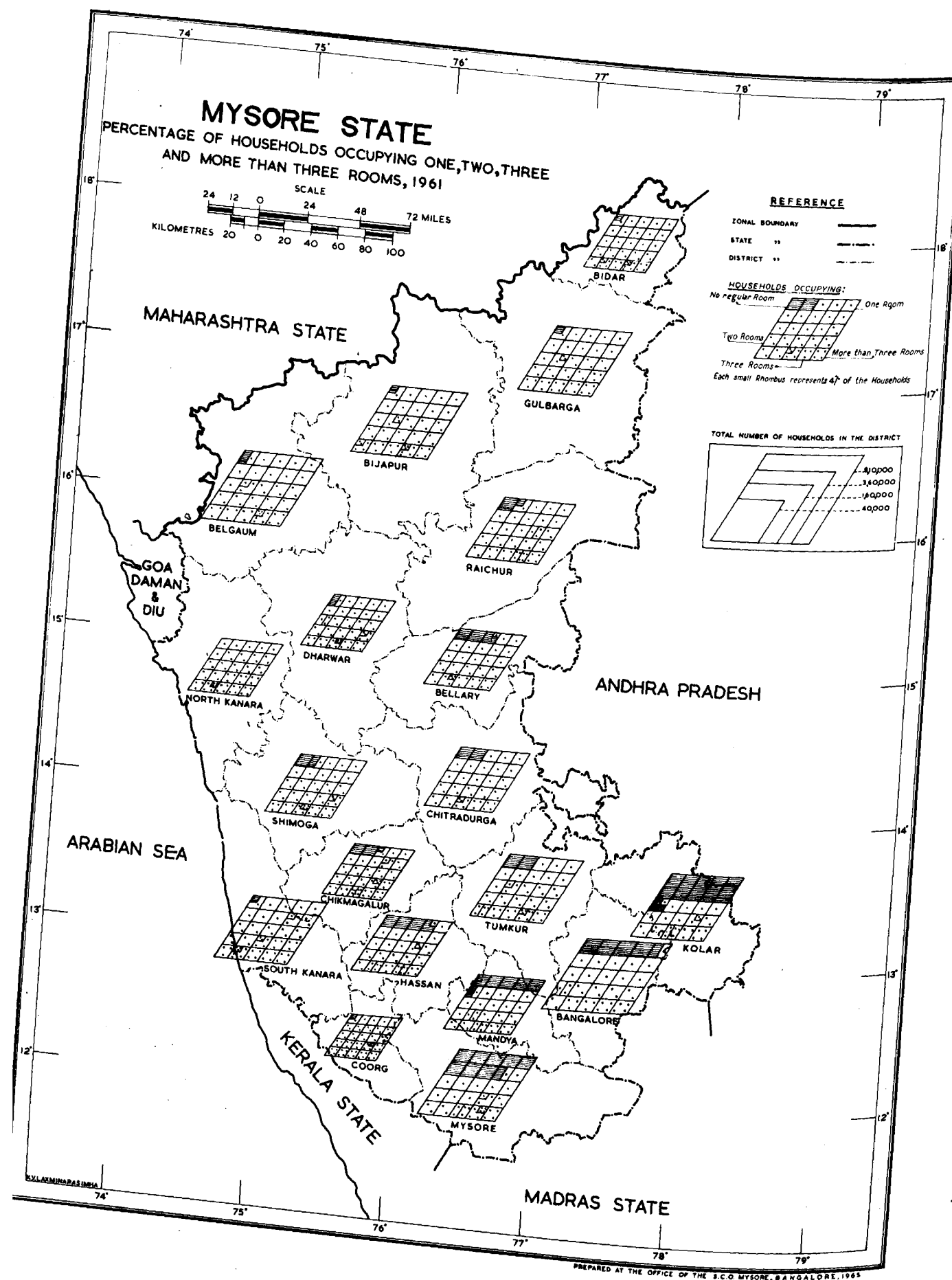
STATEMENT VI-1

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households in the districts according to number of rooms occupied.

State/District	No regular room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and more
MYSORE STATE	106	408	301	108	43	34
1. Bangalore District	175	442	225	82	41	35
2. Belgaum "	17	435	350	130	42	26
3. Bellary "	107	492	266	89	29	17
4. Bidar "	13	592	249	76	41	29
5. Bijapur "	5	465	339	123	40	28
6. Chikmagalur "	90	247	414	148	58	43
7. Chitradurga "	76	474	334	75	26	15
8. Coorg "	11	189	361	188	95	156
9. Dharwar "	23	400	353	137	52	35
10. Gulbarga "	14	463	293	118	55	57
11. Hassan "	146	395	308	86	34	31
12. Kolar "	430	322	150	56	22	20
13. Mandya "	225	445	233	60	24	13
14. Mysore "	342	388	171	52	29	18
15. North Kanara "	1	242	444	187	75	51
16. Raichur "	57	486	304	98	34	21
17. Shimoga "	65	334	367	145	53	36
18. South Kanara "	6	320	364	165	73	72
19. Tumkur "	78	368	370	111	44	29

households while there are as many as 106 households occupying dwellings with no regular rooms out of every 1,000 households. Only 43 households out of every 1,000 households have dwellings with four rooms and the number of households in dwellings having five rooms or more is 34 per 1,000 households. Among the individual districts, Kolar (430), Mysore (342), Mandya (225), Bangalore (175), Hassan (146) and Bellary (107) Districts have more than 100 households out of every 1,000 in occupation of dwellings with no regular rooms. The type of dwellings which has been brought under the category "no regular room" has been described already. Such dwellings are common only in the 6 districts named above. All these districts are in the medium and low rainfall region, where an open skylight in the centre of the dwellings may not prove much of an inconvenience. Dwellings with no regular rooms are not prevalent to any appreciable extent in Bijapur, Eastern Belgaum and Eastern Dharwar though the climate of these parts is not very much different from that of Bellary. Tradition plays an important part when houstypes are decided and this is specially so in rural areas. It is likely that

the people of the areas which were situated on or near the marching routes of armies or which were being transferred frequently from the authority of one ruler to that of another, considered safety of a house as the first requisite, as the villagers had till very recently to rely on their own resources for defence not only against attacks by people of other villages but also against invading armies or marauding dacoits. Though quadrangular houses with a skylight in the centre are found in such areas, one or two sides of the quadrangle are converted into rooms to provide additional safety. North Kanara District has got only one household out of every 1,000 in occupation of a dwelling with no regular rooms. The proportion of such dwellings is quite low in Bijapur (5), South Kanara (6) and Coorg (11) Districts. Considerations of safety appear to have influenced the house types in Bijapur District. The heavy rainfall during the monsoon season in South Kanara, North Kanara and Coorg Districts would render a quadrangle with an open skylight in the centre and without rooms unsuitable in these districts and rooms are built round the quadrangle.



5. The highest proportion of households in occupation of dwellings with only one room is in Bidar District where as many as 592 households out of every thousand have got only one room. Bangalore (442), Belgaum (435), Bellary (492), Bijapur (465), Chitradurga (474), Dharwar (400), Gulbarga (463), Mandya (445) and Raichur (486) are the other districts where a substantial proportion of the households occupy dwellings with only one room. Households occupying dwellings with one room are least in Coorg District, there being only 189 such households out of every thousand. North Kanara District has got the highest proportion of households with dwellings having two rooms, there being 444 such households in every thousand. Chikmagalur (414), Shimoga (367), Coorg (361) and Tumkur (370) are the other districts with a good proportion of households occupying dwellings with two rooms. Coorg which has 188 households out of every thousand occupying dwellings with three rooms leads the other districts in this respect, North Kanara with 187 coming a close second. Belgaum (130), Bijapur (123), Chikmagalur (148), Dharwar (137), Gulbarga (118), Shimoga (145), South Kanara (165) and Tumkur (111) are the other districts where more than 100 households in every thousand are in occupation of dwellings with three rooms. Coorg has also got the largest proportion of households in occupation of dwellings with 4 rooms, 95 out of every thousand households coming under this category. Chikmagalur (58), Dharwar (52), Gulbarga (55), North Kanara (75), Shimoga (53) and South Kanara (73) have more than 50 households out of every thousand in occupation of dwellings with four rooms. The largest proportion of households occupying dwellings with five rooms and more is also found in Coorg, there being 156 such households out of every thousand. Gulbarga (57) and North Kanara (51) are the only other districts where the proportion of households occupying dwellings with five rooms and more is more than 50 per thousand households.

6. In 12 out of 172 taluks in the State the proportion of households living in dwellings with no rooms is nil or negligible. 41 taluks have one or more but less than 10 households out of every thousand occupying dwellings with no regular rooms. The proportion of households in dwellings

with no regular rooms exceeds 250 per thousand households in the following 29* taluks, house, households of this category being more than 500 per thousand in the last named 9 taluks (six in Kolar District and three in Mysore District) *Molakalmuru, Kudligi, Ramanagaram, Gundlupet, Yelandur, Mulbagal, Jagalur, Devanahalli, Nagamangala, Krishnarajapet, Sringeri, Krishnarajanagar, Bagepalli, Magadi, Channarayapatna, Tirumakudlu Narasipur, Chikballapur, Channarayana, Mallapuram, Hoskote, Chintamani, Hunsur, Gudibanda, Nanjangud, Sidlaghatta, Heggadadevanakote, Kolar, Srinivasapur & Malur Taluks.

7. In Siddapur, Sringeri, Mercara, Malur, Yellapur, Srinivasapur, Kolar, Karwar, Shikaripur, Sirsi, Virajpet, and Narasimharajapura Taluks less than 200 households out of every thousand are occupying dwellings with only one room. Households occupying dwellings with only one room are predominant in the following taluks, the proportion of such households out of every 1,000 households being more than 500 in these taluks. Yadgir (501), Deodurg (502), Siruguppa (508), Channarayana (509), Chitradurga (512), Sira (512), Athani (516), Hadagalli (523), Sindgi (523), Yelburga (527), Bidar (535), Bijapur (544), Gadag (547), Shirhatti (548), Hospet (549), Koppal (559), Mundargi (565), Harpanahalli (568), Hiriyur (568), Humnabad (581), Aland (584), Kollegal (592), Afzalpur (599), Sandur (605), Malavalli (617), Bhalki (620), Aurad (649), Gauribidanur (653), Raibag (662), Arsikere (669), Challakere (696) and Indi (774) Taluks.

8. Only Shikaripur (507), Mundgod (510), Yellapur (519), Holalkere (548) taluks have more than 500 households occupying dwellings with two rooms, out of every thousand households. 117 more taluks have atleast 250 households out of every thousand in occupation of dwellings with two rooms.

9. The proportion of households occupying dwellings with three rooms is more than 200 per thousand only in Yellapur (201), Mercara (206), Nargund (208), Supa (210), Karwar (228), Ron (233) and Siddapur (244) Taluks. Heggadadevanakote Taluk (17) has the least proportion of households in occupation of dwellings with three rooms. Yelandur (18), Malavalli (19), Srinivasapur (22), Nanjangud (23) and Malur (23) Taluks have less than 25 households out of 1,000 occupying dwell-

ings with three rooms. Mercara taluk has the highest proportion of households occupying dwellings with four rooms, as many as 135 out of 1,000 households coming in this category. Next comes Sirsi taluk where the proportion is 101 households per 1,000. In Yelandur (4), Heggadadevanakote (6), Malur (8), Indi (9) and Yelburga (9) taluks, less than 10 households out of every 1,000 are occupying dwellings with four rooms.

10. Mercara (173), Virajpet (165), Somvarpet (135) and Manjarabad (100) taluks are the only taluks where the proportion of households occupying dwellings with five or more rooms is not less than 100 per 1,000 households. Malur (3), Malavalli (3), Heggadadevanakote (3), Yelandur (3), Raibag (4), Mallapuram (4) and Indi (4) taluks have less than 5 households of this category out of every 1,000 households.

11. As the average size of a household in the State is 5.42 persons, the accommodation available to households in dwellings of less than 3 rooms cannot be considered quite satisfactory. The number of households out of every dwellings with 3 rooms or more can be arranged in the following six groups:

Less than 100	..	Less than 10% in accommodation considered satisfactory.
100-199	..	10%-19.9% in accommodation considered satisfactory.
200-299	..	20%-29.9% "
300-399	..	30%-39.9% "
400-499	..	40%-49.9% "
More than 500	..	More than 50% "

12. The Statement VI-9 shows the number of taluks in each of the above categories in each District.

13. Statement VI-3 shows the distribution of 1,000 census households in Cities/Towns with a population of 50,000 or more according to the number of rooms occupied. In Belgaum, Bijapur, Davanagere, Dharwar, Gadag Betgeri, Hubli and Mangalore, the proportion of households occupying dwellings with no regular rooms is nil or negligible. Gulbarga has only one household with no regular room per 1,000 households. Hospet town with 134 households occupying dwellings with no regular rooms out of every 1,000 has the largest

STATEMENT VI-2

Statement showing the number of taluks having proportion per 1,000 households with three rooms or more

portion per 1,000 households with three		No. of taluks having proportion per 1,000 households with three rooms or more in the range					
Name of District		Less than 100	100-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 or more
MYSORE STATE		37	66	50	16	2	1
1. Bangalore	District	1	10	..	..	..	..
2. Belgaum	"	1	6	2	1	..	..
3. Bellary	"	4	3	1	..	..	..
4. Bidar	"	..	4	..	..	..	..
5. Bijapur	"	1	4	4	2	..	..
6. Chikmagalur	"	..	1	5	1	..	..
7. Chitradurga	"	4	4	1	..	..	..
8. Coorg	"	..	..	..	1	1	1
9. Dharwar	"	1	6	7	2	..	..
10. Gulbarga	"	..	3	6	1	..	..
11. Hassan	"	3	3	1	1	..	..
12. Kolar	"	10	..	1	..	..	..
13. Mandya	"	3	4	..	..	..	..
14. Mysore	"	8	2	1	..	..	..
15. North Kanara	"	..	..	6	4	1	..
16. Raichur	"	1	8	..	..	..	..
17. Shimoga	"	..	2	7	..	..	..
18. South Kanara	"	..	..	4	3	..	..
19. Tumkur	"	..	7	3	..	..	..

STATEMENT VI-3

Distribution of 1,000 census households in Cities and Towns with a population of 50,000 or more according to number of rooms occupied

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No. of regular room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bangalore (including Trust Board Area)	40	553	218	86	53	50
Belgaum	0	441	246	152	90	71
Bellary	9	445	302	152	53	39
Hospet	134	410	287	95	42	32
Bijapur	N	386	307	173	67	67
Davanagere	N	202	464	169	98	67
Dharwar	N	250	289	178	118	165
Gadag-Betgeri	0	587	271	72	38	32
Hubli	N	356	350	149	81	64
Gulbarga	1	482	288	119	51	59
Kolar Gold Fields	13	219	455	197	58	58
Mysore	102	361	289	125	82	41
Raichur	34	445	310	119	51	41
Shimoga	49	340	418	128	41	24
Mangalore	N	372	277	158	79	114

Note N = Negligible.

proportion and Mysore is a close second with 102 households in dwellings with no regular rooms out of every 1,000 households. Shimoga (49), Bangalore City (40) and Raichur (34) are the only other places where the proportion of households in dwellings with no regular rooms is more than 10 per 1,000 households. Households in dwellings with only one room constitute the largest single group in all the Cities/Towns with a population of 50,000 or more, except Davanagere, Dharwar, Kolar Gold Fields and Shimoga. In Bangalore City (553) and Gadag Betgeri (587) more than half the households are in dwellings with only one room.

14. In Davanagere (202), Kolar Gold Fields (219) and Dharwar (250) the proportion of households with only one room per 1,000 households does not exceed 250. There are more than 500 households in dwellings with two rooms or more per 1,000 households in all Cities/Towns with population of 50,000 or more, except Bangalore City, Gadag-Betgeri and Hospet. Households with two rooms constitute the largest single group in Davanagere, Shimoga, Kolar Gold Fields and Dharwar. Davanagere with 464 households in dwellings with two rooms out of every 1,000 households has the largest proportion of such households and Kolar Gold Fields (455) and Shimoga (418) have a substantial proportion of households in dwellings with two rooms out of every 1,000 households. Less than 250 households per 1,000 have dwellings with two rooms in Bangalore City and Belgaum. Only Bangalore City (86) and Gadag Betgeri (72) have less than 100 households out of 1,000 households in dwellings with three rooms. Kolar Gold Fields has the largest proportion of this class of households, as many as 197 households out of every 1,000 occupying dwellings with 3 rooms. Dharwar is the only place where more than 100 households out of 1,000 have dwellings with four rooms. This is perhaps due to the fact that Dharwar has a good proportion of upper middle classes, as it continues to be an important residential, educational and administrative town and all industrial and commercial activity which inevitably lead to overcrowding has been diverted to Hubli which is only 12 miles away. In Gadag Betgeri (38), Shimoga (41) and Hospet (42) less than 50 households out of 1,000 have dwellings with four rooms. Dharwar

has as many as 165 households out of every 1,000 households in dwellings with five rooms or more. The probable reasons for this have been discussed already. Mangalore where 114 households out of every 1,000 have dwellings with five rooms or more is the only other place where the proportion exceeds 100 per 1,000 households. Mangalore has a good number of successful industrialists, businessmen, lawyers and doctors, who can afford to build and live in large houses. Shimoga with only 24 households out of 1,000 having dwellings with five rooms or more has the smallest proportion and in Gadag Betgeri (32), Hospet (32), Bellary (39), Mysore (41) and Raichur (41) the proportion of households in dwellings with five rooms or more is less than 50 per 1,000 households.

15. For working out the average number of persons per room in the households having 5 rooms or more, the total number of rooms occupied by households with 5 or more rooms has been compiled. 28,655 households with 5 rooms or more in the State are in occupation of 181,207 rooms giving an average of 6.3 rooms per household. The average number of rooms used by each household in this class varies as follows from district to district.

STATEMENT VI-4

Average number of rooms in households having 5 rooms or more

Name of District	Average No. of rooms in households having 5 rooms or more
1. Bangalore	6.2
2. Belgaum	6.2
3. Bellary	6.4
4. Bidar	6.2
5. Bijapur	6.0
6. Chikmagalur	6.6
7. Chitradurga	5.9
8. Coorg	7.3
9. Dharwar	6.3
10. Gulbarga	6.3
11. Hassan	6.3
12. Kolar	5.8
13. Mandya	6.1
14. Mysore	6.5
15. North Kanara	6.5
16. Raichur	5.9
17. Shimoga	6.2
18. South Kanara	6.4
19. Tumkur	6.2

16. Statement VI-5 shows the number of persons per room and the number of persons per household for the State as a whole and also separately for rural and urban areas for each class of households except those having no regular rooms. A break up of the number of persons per room into males and females has also been indicated in the statement. If the number of persons per room is taken to be the criterion for judging overcrowding, there appears to be more overcrowding in rural areas than in urban areas as the rural areas have 2.92 persons per room while the urban areas have only 2.52 persons per room and for both rural and urban areas combined the average is 2.82 persons per room. It is, however, doubtful if the degree of overcrowding can be deduced solely on the basis of the number of persons per room. The modern tendency is to assess the satisfactory nature of accommodation more with reference to the floor area and the cubic feet available per capita than with reference to the number of persons per room without any regard to the variation in the size of the room from place to place and from area to area. A large number of persons per room would, however, cannot lack of privacy. An average of more than two persons per room would be a definite indication of lack of privacy as it would indicate that a married couple will have to share the same room with their children or other members of the family. Judged on this criterion, households with one room both in urban and in rural areas suffer considerably from lack of privacy as the total number of persons per room is 4.74 in rural areas and 4.39 in urban areas.

17. The degree of privacy shows an improvement when households with two rooms are considered as the average is only 2.75 persons per room in rural areas, 2.71 persons in the urban areas and 2.74 persons per room for the rural and urban areas combined. There is a further improvement when households with 3 rooms are considered and the lack of privacy can be deemed to be marginal as the averages of 2.16 persons for rural areas, 2.09 persons for urban areas and 2.14 persons for rural and urban areas combined are very nearly equal to 2 and the small excess can

well be due to children who are not old enough to be separated from the mother. Households with 4 rooms and households with 5 rooms or more have no reason to be dissatisfied about the privacy enjoyed by them as the average in both cases is less than 2 persons per room in rural as well as in urban areas.

18. The fact that the sex ratio in the State as a whole is less than thousand is reflected in the average number of males and females per room in the several classes of households for all classes of households. The average number of males per room is slightly higher than the average number of females.

19. The average number of persons per room at the level of the district shows variation over a considerable range. Coorg District with only 1.60 persons per room has the smallest average while Chitradurga with 3.31 persons per room has the highest average. Even at the level of the district, the average number of persons per room in the rural areas is higher than the average number of persons per room in the urban areas in all districts. The disparity between the number of persons per room in the rural areas and the number of persons per room in the urban areas is widest in Kolar district where the rural areas have as many as 3.67 persons per room while the urban areas have only 2.45 persons per room. The rural areas of Kolar District have also the highest average of persons per room for the rural areas in the State. The rural areas of Bangalore (3.26), Belgaum (3.01), Bellary (3.06), Bidar (3.24), Bijapur (3.03), Chitradurga (3.54), Hassan (3.01), Kolar (3.67), Mandya (3.28) and Mysore (3.46) Districts have more than 3 persons per room. The number of persons per room in the urban areas is highest in Bellary District (2.89) followed closely by Mandya (2.88) and Bidar (2.88) Districts and lowest in Coorg District (1.18). Bangalore District with an average of 2.78 comes very close to the highest average. Only the households living in the urban areas of Chikmagalur (2.04), South Kanara (2.10) and North Kanara (2.17) Districts apart from Coorg District (1.18) can be considered to enjoy a reasonable degree of privacy.

STATEMENT

Number of Persons Males and Females per Room and											
State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total		One Room				Two Rooms			
		No. of Persons per Room	No. of Persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MYSORE STATE											
	T	2.82	5.42	4.67	2.37	2.30	4.67	2.74	1.40	1.34	5.48
	R	2.92	5.42	4.74	2.40	2.34	4.74	2.75	1.40	1.35	5.50
	U	2.52	5.41	4.39	2.26	2.13	4.39	2.71	1.38	1.33	5.42
1. Bangalore	T	2.96	5.45	4.66	2.38	2.28	4.66	2.84	1.46	1.38	5.67
	R	3.26	5.61	4.93	2.49	2.44	4.93	2.89	1.47	1.42	5.78
	U	2.78	5.35	4.48	2.31	2.17	4.48	2.79	1.44	1.35	5.58
2. Belgaum	T	2.94	5.53	4.71	2.41	2.30	4.71	2.84	1.45	1.39	5.69
	R	3.01	5.49	4.76	2.43	2.33	4.76	2.83	1.44	1.39	5.65
	U	2.66	5.69	4.46	2.32	2.14	4.46	2.93	1.50	1.43	5.85
3. Bellary	T	3.02	5.13	4.60	2.39	2.21	4.60	2.65	1.35	1.30	5.31
	R	3.06	5.12	4.64	2.41	2.23	4.64	2.65	1.35	1.30	5.30
	U	2.89	5.19	4.48	2.31	2.17	4.48	2.66	1.36	1.30	5.33
4. Bidar	T	3.19	5.38	4.76	2.42	2.34	4.76	2.88	1.46	1.42	5.76
	R	3.24	5.32	4.75	2.41	2.34	4.75	2.90	1.46	1.44	5.79
	U	2.88	5.79	4.79	2.46	2.33	4.79	2.77	1.45	1.32	5.54
5. Bijapur	T	2.95	5.44	4.73	2.39	2.34	4.73	2.78	1.41	1.37	5.57
	R	3.03	5.41	4.79	2.42	2.37	4.79	2.77	1.40	1.37	5.54
	U	2.63	5.61	4.39	2.20	2.19	4.39	2.84	1.44	1.40	5.69
6. Chikmagalur	T	2.29	5.11	4.19	2.17	2.02	4.19	2.43	1.25	1.18	4.86
	R	2.34	5.05	4.26	2.21	2.05	4.26	2.42	1.24	1.18	4.84
	U	2.04	5.48	3.60	1.82	1.78	3.60	2.52	1.30	1.22	5.04
7. Chitradurga	T	3.31	5.59	5.04	2.59	2.45	5.04	2.82	1.44	1.38	5.63
	R	3.54	5.55	5.11	2.61	2.50	5.11	2.84	1.45	1.39	5.69
	U	2.54	5.73	4.49	2.38	2.11	4.49	2.71	1.40	1.31	5.42
8. Coorg	T	1.60	4.84	3.52	1.93	1.59	3.52	2.15	1.13	1.02	4.31
	R	1.68	4.93	3.59	1.96	1.63	3.59	2.18	1.14	1.04	4.36
	U	1.18	4.27	3.15	1.74	1.41	3.15	1.95	1.01	0.94	3.89
9. Dharwar	T	2.81	5.59	4.71	2.39	2.32	4.71	2.83	1.45	1.38	5.66
	R	2.97	5.59	4.81	2.44	2.37	4.81	2.85	1.46	1.39	5.70
	U	2.45	5.60	4.37	2.22	2.15	4.37	2.77	1.42	1.35	5.54
10. Gulbarga	T	2.55	5.14	4.52	2.29	2.23	4.52	2.59	1.31	1.28	5.17
	R	2.57	5.12	4.56	2.31	2.25	4.56	2.58	1.31	1.27	5.15
	U	2.46	5.25	4.25	2.14	2.11	4.25	2.65	1.34	1.31	5.30

VI-5

Persons per Households in each Category of Household

Three Rooms				Four Rooms				Five Rooms and more				Total Rural Urban	State/District
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of Persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of Persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of Persons per house-hold		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
2.14	1.10	1.04	6.43	1.80	0.92	0.88	7.22	1.32	0.69	0.63	8.35	T	MYSORE STATE
2.16	1.10	1.06	6.49	1.84	0.94	0.90	7.35	1.33	0.69	0.64	8.36	R	
2.09	1.07	1.02	6.27	1.74	0.89	0.85	6.96	1.31	0.69	0.62	8.33	U	
2.17	1.13	1.04	6.52	1.87	0.97	0.90	7.50	1.46	0.78	0.68	9.05	T	1. Bangalore
2.28	1.19	1.09	6.84	2.08	1.07	1.01	8.32	1.51	0.81	0.70	10.29	R	
2.12	1.10	1.02	6.35	1.79	0.93	0.86	7.16	1.44	0.77	0.67	8.73	U	
2.20	1.12	1.08	6.61	1.87	0.96	0.91	7.47	1.42	0.74	0.68	8.59	T	2. Belgaum
2.19	1.12	1.07	6.57	1.88	0.97	0.91	7.52	1.47	0.78	0.69	8.55	R	
2.26	1.15	1.11	6.77	1.84	0.93	0.91	7.36	1.37	0.71	0.66	8.64	U	
2.13	1.11	1.02	6.39	1.75	0.91	0.84	6.99	1.25	0.66	0.59	8.08	T	3. Bellary
2.13	1.09	1.04	6.39	1.70	0.86	0.84	6.80	1.17	0.62	0.55	7.54	R	
2.13	1.15	0.98	6.40	1.86	1.00	0.86	7.45	1.39	0.74	0.65	8.92	U	
2.21	1.12	1.09	6.64	1.79	0.92	0.87	7.14	1.43	0.71	0.72	8.92	T	4. Bidar
2.14	1.08	1.06	6.42	1.81	0.93	0.88	7.25	1.35	0.68	0.67	8.54	R	
2.58	1.32	1.26	7.75	1.66	0.86	0.80	6.65	1.77	0.86	0.91	10.32	U	
2.15	1.09	1.06	6.46	1.85	0.94	0.91	7.38	1.44	0.73	0.71	8.59	T	5. Bijapur
2.16	1.09	1.07	6.48	1.82	0.93	0.89	7.27	1.42	0.71	0.71	8.39	R	
2.14	1.09	1.05	6.41	1.92	0.96	0.96	7.68	1.48	0.77	0.71	8.90	U	
1.94	1.01	0.93	5.81	1.71	0.86	0.85	6.84	1.23	0.64	0.59	8.15	T	6. Chikmagalur
1.92	1.00	0.92	5.77	1.69	0.86	0.83	6.77	1.23	0.64	0.59	8.21	R	
1.99	1.04	0.95	5.98	1.74	0.86	0.88	6.97	1.24	0.64	0.60	8.00	U	
2.38	1.23	1.15	7.14	2.00	1.03	0.97	7.99	1.64	0.86	0.78	9.67	T	7. Chitradurga
2.46	1.28	1.18	7.38	2.17	1.09	1.08	8.70	1.77	0.90	0.87	9.95	R	
2.22	1.15	1.07	6.66	1.84	0.97	0.87	7.34	1.56	0.84	0.72	9.50	U	
1.64	0.88	0.76	4.91	1.40	0.74	0.66	5.59	0.99	0.55	0.44	7.15	T	8. Coorg
1.66	0.89	0.77	4.97	1.42	0.74	0.68	5.70	1.09	0.61	0.48	7.45	R	
1.47	0.76	0.71	4.40	1.24	0.70	0.54	4.96	0.61	0.31	0.30	5.67	U	
2.18	1.12	1.06	6.55	1.86	0.96	0.90	7.43	1.35	0.70	0.65	8.52	T	9. Dharwar
2.18	1.12	1.06	6.55	1.90	0.98	0.92	7.62	1.52	0.78	0.74	8.87	R	
2.18	1.11	1.07	6.54	1.78	0.91	0.87	7.13	1.22	0.64	0.58	8.21	U	
1.97	0.98	0.99	5.91	1.59	0.80	0.79	6.34	1.14	0.57	0.57	7.22	T	10. Gulbarga
1.95	0.97	0.98	5.86	1.55	0.77	0.78	6.18	1.13	0.56	0.57	7.00	R	
2.07	1.03	1.04	6.21	1.79	0.94	0.85	7.18	1.15	0.58	0.57	8.23	U	

STATEMENT

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total		One Room				Two Rooms			
		No. of Persons per Room	No. of Persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of Persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of Persons per house- hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11. Hassan	T	2.92	5.46	4.79	2.46	2.33	4.79	2.79	1.43	1.36	5.59
	R	3.01	5.43	4.79	2.47	2.32	4.79	2.80	1.43	1.37	5.59
	U	2.38	5.67	4.71	2.37	2.34	4.71	2.77	1.44	1.33	5.55
12. Kolar	T	3.11	5.42	4.75	2.38	2.37	4.75	2.84	1.44	1.40	5.69
	R	3.67	5.44	4.84	2.42	2.42	4.84	3.05	1.56	1.49	6.10
	U	2.45	5.40	4.39	2.22	2.17	4.39	2.66	1.33	1.33	5.31
13. Mandya	T	3.22	5.27	4.69	2.35	2.34	4.69	2.76	1.41	1.35	5.53
	R	3.28	5.26	4.71	2.35	2.36	4.71	2.76	1.41	1.35	5.52
	U	2.88	5.32	4.59	2.35	2.24	4.59	2.80	1.45	1.35	5.60
14. Mysore	T	3.14	5.34	4.79	2.43	2.36	4.79	2.84	1.45	1.39	5.68
	R	3.46	5.34	4.91	2.50	2.41	4.91	2.90	1.50	1.40	5.79
	U	2.61	5.35	4.38	2.21	2.17	4.38	2.75	1.37	1.38	5.51
15. North Kanara	T	2.34	5.43	4.10	2.11	1.99	4.10	2.54	1.30	1.24	5.08
	R	2.38	5.42	4.07	2.10	1.97	4.07	2.54	1.31	1.23	5.09
	U	2.17	5.50	4.30	2.15	2.15	4.30	2.53	1.26	1.27	5.05
16. Raichur	T	2.84	4.98	4.36	2.17	2.19	4.36	2.62	1.32	1.30	5.24
	R	2.90	4.96	4.39	2.19	2.20	4.39	2.62	1.32	1.30	5.25
	U	2.55	5.07	4.14	2.04	2.10	4.14	2.59	1.31	1.28	5.18
17. Shimoga	T	2.68	5.55	4.70	2.46	2.24	4.70	2.68	1.40	1.28	5.36
	R	2.83	5.80	4.98	2.54	2.44	4.98	2.76	1.43	1.33	5.51
	U	2.33	4.96	4.08	2.30	1.78	4.08	2.46	1.30	1.16	4.93
18. South Kanara	T	2.58	5.95	4.77	2.30	2.47	4.77	2.89	1.42	1.47	5.79
	R	2.70	6.05	4.87	2.33	2.54	4.87	2.94	1.43	1.51	5.89
	U	2.10	5.53	4.25	2.12	2.13	4.25	2.60	1.32	1.28	5.20
19. Tumkur	T	2.76	5.37	4.64	2.31	2.33	4.64	2.66	1.36	1.30	5.32
	R	2.86	5.37	4.68	2.32	2.36	4.68	2.67	1.37	1.30	5.35
	U	2.09	5.38	3.94	2.08	1.86	3.94	2.56	1.27	1.29	5.11

I-5 (Concl.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

Three Rooms				Four Rooms				Five Rooms and more				Average No. of Persons per house- hold	Total Rural Urban	State/District
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of Persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of Persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1	
2.18	1.13	1.05	6.53	1.85	0.97	0.88	7.42	1.22	0.63	0.59	7.67	T	11.	Hassan
2.18	1.14	1.04	6.54	1.84	0.96	0.88	7.38	1.26	0.66	0.60	8.33	R		
2.16	1.09	1.07	6.47	1.89	0.99	0.90	7.56	1.15	0.59	0.56	6.51	U		
2.21	1.14	1.07	6.64	1.87	0.95	0.92	7.49	1.48	0.76	0.72	8.68	T	12.	Kolar
2.49	1.29	1.20	7.48	2.17	1.11	1.06	8.69	1.62	0.84	0.78	10.20	R		
2.04	1.04	1.00	6.12	1.68	0.84	0.84	6.70	1.40	0.72	0.68	7.90	U		
2.26	1.18	1.08	6.78	1.91	1.02	0.89	7.63	1.45	0.81	0.64	8.93	T	13.	Mandya
2.28	1.20	1.08	6.83	1.98	1.05	0.93	7.93	1.51	0.83	0.68	9.05	R		
2.16	1.10	1.06	6.47	1.63	0.87	0.76	6.53	1.36	0.78	0.58	8.72	U		
2.19	1.12	1.07	6.58	1.71	0.89	0.82	6.83	1.24	0.66	0.58	8.08	T	14.	Mysore
2.30	1.18	1.12	6.90	1.78	0.94	0.84	7.12	1.12	0.58	0.54	7.29	R		
2.08	1.07	1.01	6.24	1.66	0.85	0.81	6.63	1.36	0.73	0.63	8.91	U		
2.09	1.07	1.02	6.26	1.80	0.91	0.89	7.21	1.43	0.74	0.69	9.15	T	15.	North Kanara
2.14	1.10	1.04	6.41	1.86	0.95	0.91	7.44	1.41	0.72	0.69	9.08	R		
1.88	0.94	0.94	5.63	1.63	0.82	0.81	6.53	1.48	0.77	0.71	9.32	U		
2.04	1.03	1.01	6.11	1.65	0.83	0.82	6.59	1.26	0.64	0.62	7.47	T	16.	Raichur
2.04	1.03	1.01	6.13	1.65	0.83	0.82	6.59	1.22	0.61	0.61	7.00	R		
2.00	1.01	0.99	6.00	1.65	0.85	0.80	6.62	1.38	0.70	0.68	8.94	U		
2.19	1.15	1.04	6.56	1.82	0.95	0.87	7.30	1.41	0.76	0.65	8.74	T	17.	Shimoga
2.27	1.18	1.09	6.80	2.05	1.07	0.98	8.18	1.53	0.83	0.70	9.80	R		
1.98	1.05	0.93	5.93	1.52	0.80	0.72	6.09	1.21	0.64	0.57	7.13	U		
2.26	1.12	1.14	6.77	1.91	0.92	0.99	7.66	1.32	0.65	0.67	8.47	T	18.	South Kanara
2.33	1.15	1.18	6.99	1.97	0.94	1.03	7.87	1.38	0.68	0.70	8.74	R		
1.94	0.97	0.97	5.83	1.74	0.87	0.87	6.96	1.20	0.60	0.60	7.89	U		
2.09	1.09	1.00	6.28	1.84	0.95	0.89	7.37	1.42	0.79	0.63	8.82	T	19.	Tumkur
2.13	1.11	1.02	6.38	1.89	0.98	0.91	7.56	1.50	0.85	0.65	9.21	R		
1.90	1.00	0.90	5.71	1.67	0.85	0.82	6.69	1.24	0.66	0.58	7.87	U		

STATEMENT VI-6

Average number of persons per room in
Total/Rural/Urban areas of each district

State/District	Average number of persons per room		
	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MYSORE STATE	2.82	2.92	2.52
1. Bangalore District	2.96	3.26	2.78
2. Belgaum "	2.94	3.01	2.66
3. Bellary "	3.02	3.06	2.89
4. Bidar "	3.19	3.24	2.88
5. Bijapur "	2.95	3.03	2.63
6. Chikmagalur "	2.29	2.34	2.04
7. Chitradurga "	3.31	3.54	2.54
8. Coorg "	1.60	1.68	1.18
9. Dharwar "	2.81	2.97	2.45
10. Gulbarga "	2.55	2.57	2.46
11. Hassan "	2.92	3.01	2.38
12. Kolar "	3.11	3.67	2.45
13. Mandya "	3.22	3.28	2.88
14. Mysore "	3.14	3.46	2.61
15. North Kanara "	2.34	2.38	2.17
16. Raichur "	2.84	2.90	2.55
17. Shimoga "	2.68	2.83	2.33
18. South Kanara "	2.58	2.70	2.10
19. Tumkur "	2.76	2.86	2.09

20. Statement VI-6 shows the average number of persons per room in the several categories of households in each of the districts, the figures being given separately for the rural and urban areas and also for the rural and urban areas combined.

21. The following are some of the important features about each class of households in the several districts:

(a) **Households with one room:** While the average for this class of households is 4.67 persons per room for the State as a whole and 4.74 for rural areas and 4.39 for urban areas, the average for the districts varies from 5.04 in Chitradurga to 3.52 in Coorg. Chitradurga has the highest average even for rural areas separately having as many as 5.11 persons per room and Coorg has the lowest with 3.59 persons per room. In the urban areas, however, Bidar with 4.79 persons per room has the largest average while Coorg continues to have the lowest average with 3.15.

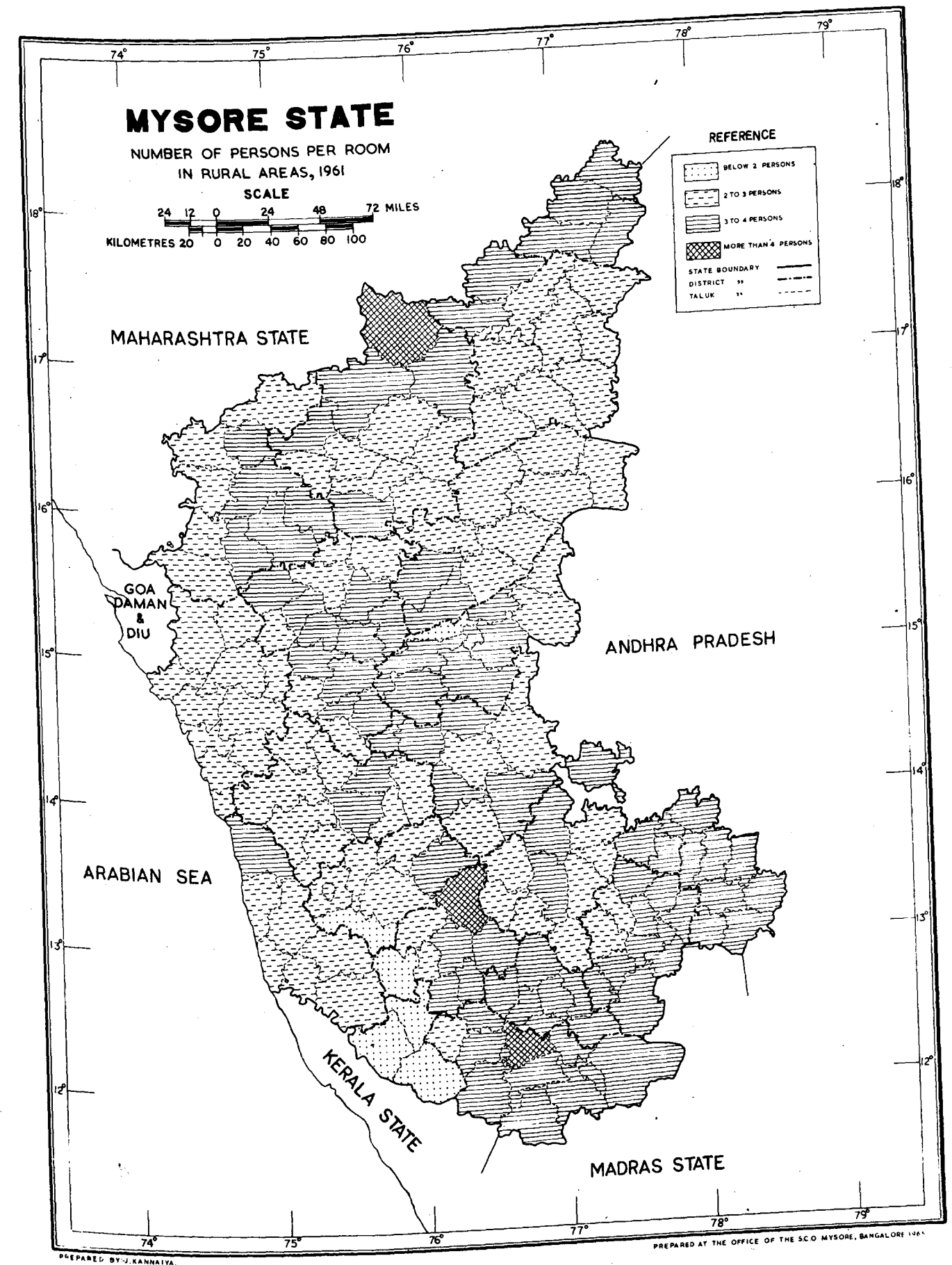
(b) **Households with two rooms:** As against the State average of 2.74 persons per room for

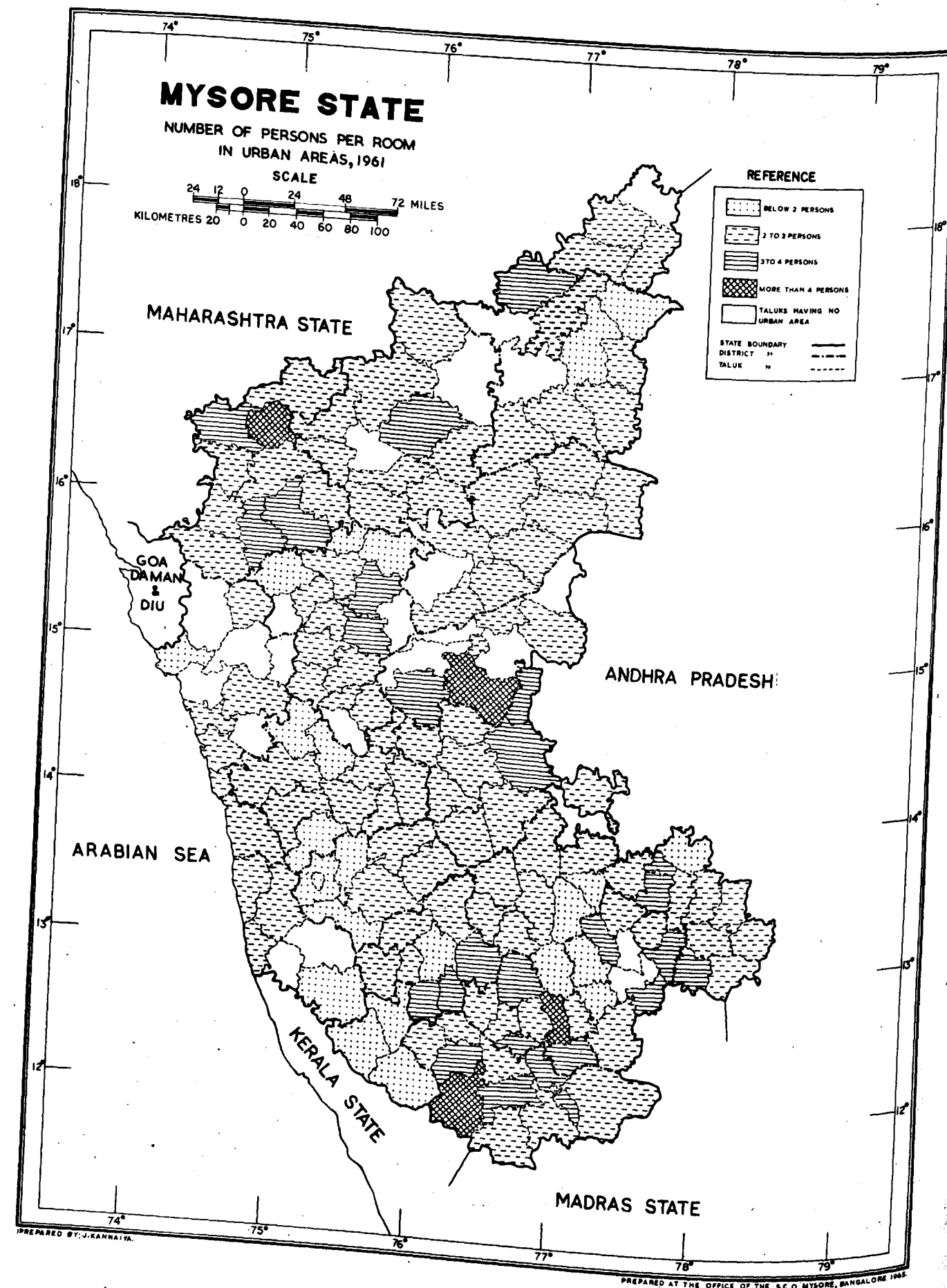
rural and urban areas combined, the average for the individual districts varies from 2.89 persons per room in South Kanara District to 2.15 persons per room in Coorg District. If rural areas only are considered, the State average is 2.75 persons per room. Coorg with 2.18 persons per room has the lowest average of persons per room while Kolar with 3.05 persons per room has the highest average. Even among the urban areas, Coorg has the lowest average of 1.95 persons per room as against the State average of 2.71 persons per room and Belgaum with 2.93 persons per room has the highest average.

(c) **Households with 3 rooms:** As against the State average of 2.14 persons per room for rural and urban areas combined, the average for individual districts varies from 1.64 persons per room in Coorg to 2.38 persons per room in Chitradurga District. Even when rural areas are considered separately, Coorg has the lowest average of 1.66 persons per room as against the State average of 2.16 persons per room and the highest is in Kolar district which has 2.49 persons per room. For the urban areas also, Coorg has the lowest proportion (1.47) as against the State average of 2.09 while the highest is in Bidar District which has 2.58 persons per room.

(d) **Households with 4 rooms:** While the State average is 1.8 persons per room, the average for the various districts varies from 1.4 in Coorg to 2.0 in Chitradurga. Even among the rural areas, Coorg has the lowest proportion with the average of 1.42 persons per room as against the State average of 1.84 persons per room and Chitradurga again has the highest average with 2.17 persons per room. For the urban areas, Coorg with 1.24 persons per room has the lowest proportion, the State average being 1.74 persons per room and Bijapur with 1.92 persons per room has the highest average.

(e) **Households with 5 rooms or more:** The State average is 1.32 persons per room for rural and urban areas combined and Coorg with only 0.99 persons per room has the lowest proportion while Chitradurga with 1.64 persons per room has the highest. Coorg has the lowest proportion (1.09) persons per room as against the State average of 1.33 persons. Even if rural areas are considered separately, and the highest average will be in





Chitradurga district which has an average of 1.77 persons per room. Coorg continues to have the lowest average number of persons per room even among the urban areas with 0.61 persons per room as against the State average of 1.31 persons per room and Chitradurga with 1.56 persons per room has the highest.

22. The highest density of persons per room is in Indi Taluk where there are 4.33 persons per room on an average. Challakere (4.08) & Raibagh (4.06) come next. Mudigere (1.77), Sringeri (1.85), Mercara (1.65), Somvarpet (1.63), Virajpet (1.55), Manjarahad (1.92) and Karwar (1.96) taluks have less than 2 persons per room on an average. All these except Karwar and Sringeri are in the plantation area. The remaining 162 taluks have not less than 2 and not more than 4 persons per room.

23. Statement VI-7 shows the number of taluks in each district the figures being given separately for the rural and urban areas and where the average number of persons per room is between the following ranges:

- (1) Below 2 persons per room,
- (2) 2-3 persons per room,
- (3) 3-4 persons per room,
- (4) More than 4 persons per room.

The taluks have also been indicated by suitable shading in the accompanying maps for Rural and Urban areas separately.

STATEMENT VI-7

Number of taluks in each district according to the average number of persons per room

Name of District	Below 2 persons per room		2-3 persons per room		3-4 persons per room		More than 4 persons per room	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bangalore	..	2	2	4	9	3	..	..
2. Belgaum	..	..	5	6	5	3	..	1
3. Bellary	1	..	2	2	5	1	..	1
4. Bidar	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..
5. Bijapur	..	..	6	8	4	1	1	..
6. Chikmagalur	1	4	5	3	1	..	..	..
7. Chitradurga	..	..	4	7	5	2	..	..
8. Coorg	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Dharwar	..	3	6	8	10	2	..	..
10. Gulbarga	..	2	8	5	2	1	..	..
11. Hassan	1	1	2	4	4	3	1	..
12. Kolar	..	1	..	7	11	3	..	..
13. Mandya	..	..	..	3	7	3	..	1
14. Mysore	..	..	1	6	9	4	1	1
15. North Kanara	..	1	11	5	..	..	..	..
16. Raichur	..	..	7	8	2	..	..	..
17. Shimoga	..	3	7	6	2	..	..	..
18. South Kanara	..	1	6	4	1	..	..	..
19. Tumkur	..	3	7	7	3	..	..	..
Total	6	24	79	96	84	26	3	4

STATEMENT VI-8

Average number of persons per room and per household in City/Town with a population of 50,000 or more

City/Town	Total		One room		Two rooms		Three rooms		Four rooms		Five rooms or more	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Bangalore (including Trust Board Area)	2.96	5.32	4.51	4.51	2.80	5.59	2.20	6.60	1.82	7.27	1.66	8.88
Belgaum	2.59	5.69	4.26	4.26	2.97	5.93	2.25	6.74	1.85	7.39	1.46	9.29
Bellary	2.76	5.50	4.54	4.54	2.77	5.54	2.20	6.60	1.82	7.28	1.42	9.34
Hospet	2.84	5.39	4.72	4.72	2.61	5.23	1.99	5.98	1.99	7.96	1.61	10.17
Bijapur	2.65	5.87	4.57	4.57	2.92	5.84	2.22	6.66	1.89	7.57	1.53	9.72
Davanagere	2.32	5.64	3.91	3.91	2.59	5.18	2.12	6.36	1.81	7.23	1.64	9.90
Dharwar	1.89	5.67	3.92	3.92	2.69	5.38	2.10	6.29	1.70	6.81	1.04	7.36
Gadag Betgeri	3.11	5.34	4.51	4.51	2.86	5.72	2.36	7.08	1.93	7.71	1.56	10.63
Hubli	2.49	5.55	4.36	4.36	2.80	5.60	2.22	6.65	1.66	6.66	1.26	8.00
Gulbarga	2.66	5.41	4.26	4.26	2.81	5.61	2.22	6.67	1.90	7.61	1.35	9.40
Kolar Gold Fields	2.33	5.30	4.12	4.12	2.59	5.18	2.00	6.00	1.61	6.45	1.44	7.26
Mysore	2.46	5.24	4.11	4.11	2.69	5.38	2.06	6.17	1.65	6.59	1.31	8.64
Raichur	2.72	5.40	4.47	4.47	2.67	5.35	2.08	6.24	1.82	7.27	1.55	10.94
Shimoga	2.60	5.09	4.43	4.43	2.50	4.99	2.01	6.02	1.83	7.32	1.33	7.41
Mangalore	2.21	5.39	4.05	4.05	2.66	5.33	2.04	6.11	1.79	7.18	1.21	7.69

a: average number of persons per room

b: average number of persons per household

24. Statement VI-8 shows the average number of persons per room and per household in cities/towns with a population of 50,000 or more. Dharwar is the only town with less than 2 persons per room for all classes of households put together. It has 1.89 persons per room. It has already been pointed out that Dharwar has got a strong element of upper middle class families and this is further reflected in the average number of persons per room. Gadag Betgeri and Bangalore City with 3.11 persons and 2.96 persons per room respectively have got the highest and second highest average number of persons per room. When individual classes of households are considered, Davangere has got the lowest (3.91) and Hospet the highest (4.72), number of persons per room in households with one room. Belgaum (2.97) has the highest and Shimoga (2.50) the lowest average number of persons per room in households with 2 rooms. Hospet (1.99) and Gadag Betgeri (2.36) have the lowest and highest average number of persons per room respectively in households with 3 rooms. Kolar Gold Fields (1.61) has the lowest average number of persons per household in households with four rooms while Hospet with 1.99 persons per room has the highest average strength per room in this category. Dharwar with 1.04 persons per room has the lowest strength while Bangalore with 1.66 persons per room has the highest strength among households occupying 5 rooms or more.

Size of Household

25. From Statements VI-5 to 8 it is seen that the average number of persons per household in the State varies from 4.67 persons in the case of households occupying one room to 8.35 persons in the case of households occupying 4 rooms or more. The average strength for the State including in it the number of households occupying no room at all would be 5.38 persons per household. The strength of the household goes on increasing with the number of rooms but it is not directly proportional to the number of rooms. This is true of both urban and rural areas. The average strength of the rural households of each category is slightly higher than the average strength of the urban households of the same category.

26. It may not be necessary to examine the variation of the strength of the households having

one room, 2 rooms, 3 rooms and 4 rooms among the several districts as the average strength of the household will be directly proportional to the average number of persons per room whose variation has already been discussed. It is therefore proposed to confine the comparison of the average strength of the households to the following 2 categories viz.: (a) Households with 5 rooms or more and (b) All households including those occupying one or more rooms and those with no regular room.

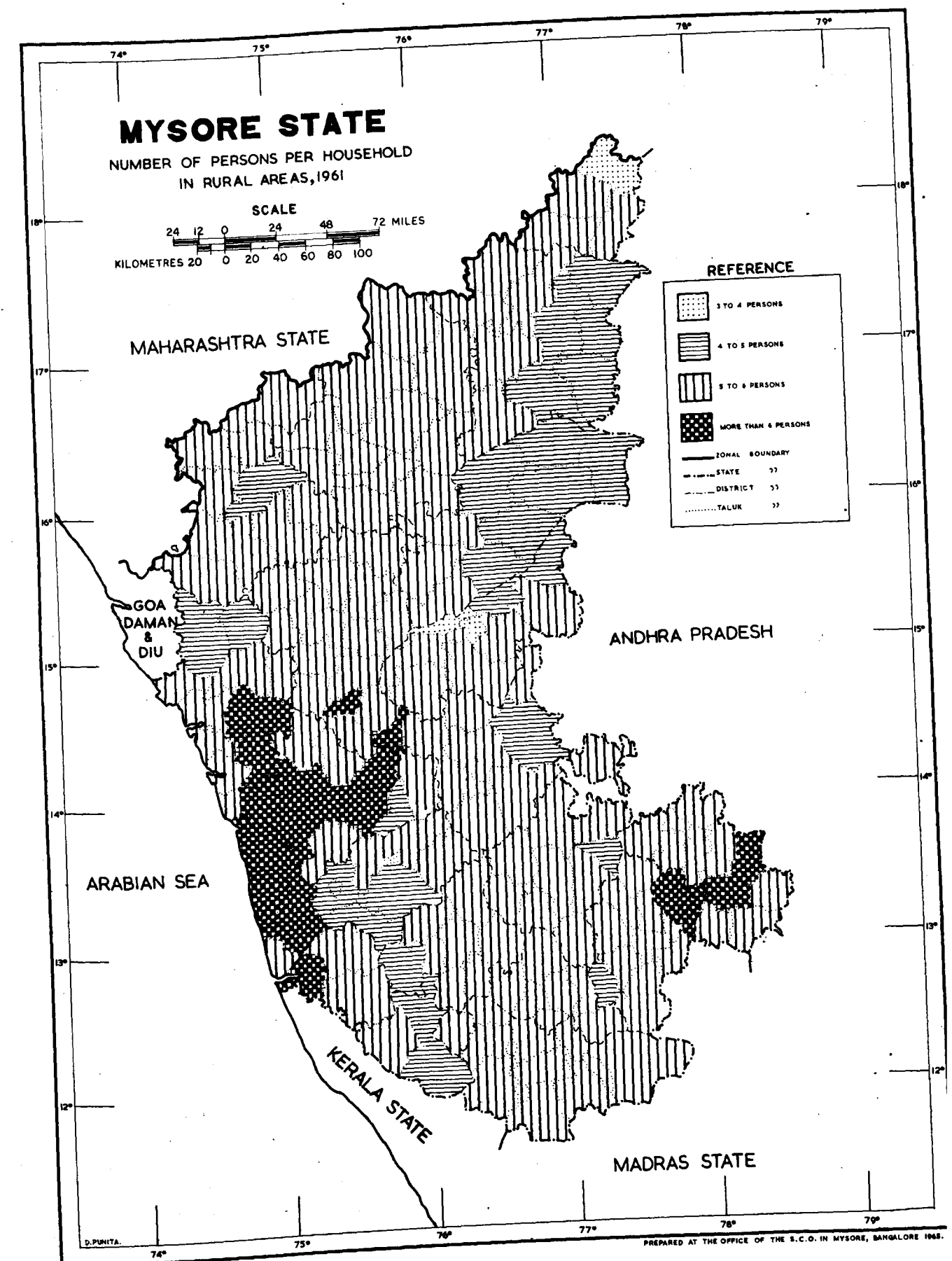
27. Among households occupying 5 rooms or more, the average strength of household is 8.35 persons for the rural and urban areas of the State combined. For rural and urban areas separately the average strength is 8.36 and 8.33 persons per household respectively. Among the several districts, Chitradurga district with 9.67 persons per household has the largest average strength while Coorg district with only 7.15 persons per household with 5 rooms or more has the smallest strength. For rural areas, only Bangalore with 10.29 persons per household with 5 rooms or more has the highest average strength closely followed by Kolar district which has 10.20 persons per household with 5 rooms or more, the State average being only 8.36. In the rural areas, the smallest households with 5 rooms or more are found in Raichur and Gulbarga districts with only 7 persons per household. The largest households in urban areas with 5 rooms or more are in Bidar district which has an average strength of 10.32 persons per household and Coorg district with only 5.67 persons per household of this category has the smallest average strength.

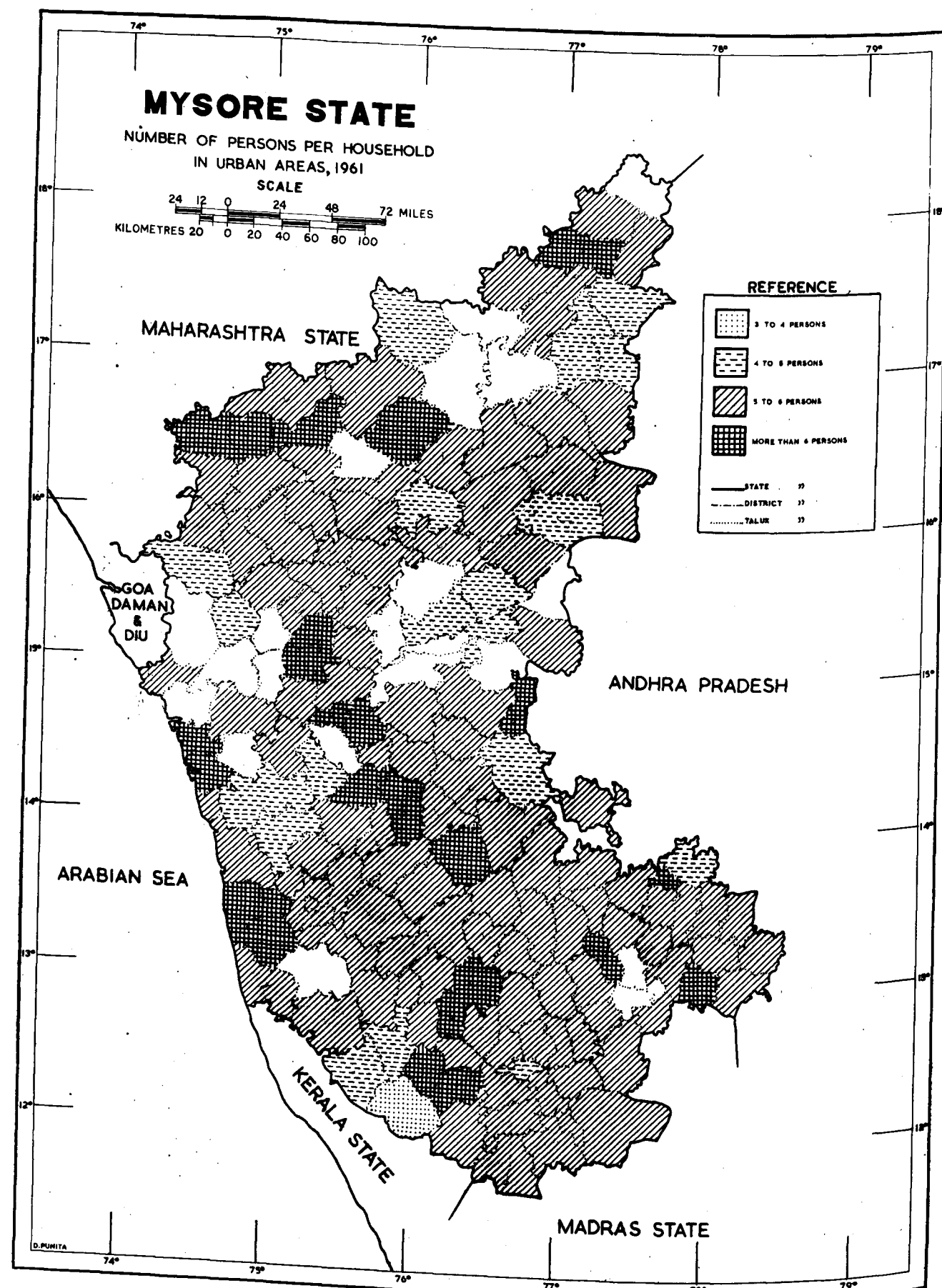
Cities & Towns with a population of 50,000 or more

28. Bijapur where the average household including households with no regular room consists of 5.87 persons has the largest average size of households among cities and towns with a population of 50,000 or more while Shimoga with 5.09 persons per household has the lowest strength. Among households with 5 or more rooms, Raichur has the largest average size with 10.94 persons while Kolar Gold Fields with 7.26 persons has the smallest average strength.

Taluks

29. The strength of households of all categories put together varies from 3.69 in Mallapuram





Taluk to 6.65 in Havery Taluk as against the State average of 5.42. The average strength of household is less than 4 only in Mallapuram Taluk. It exceeds 6 in 16 taluks. The taluks can be grouped according to the range of the size of the household as follows:

- 3-4 persons per household
- 4-5 persons per household
- 5-6 persons per household
- More than 6 persons per household.

The distribution of the taluks of the districts in four ranges will be as follows (Statement VI-9). The rural areas of over 74% of the taluks and the urban areas of over 70% of the taluks have 5-6 persons per household on an average. In the rural areas of only 27 taluks and in the urban areas of 19 taluks, the average household has 4-5 persons. In rural areas of 16 taluks and in the urban areas of 24 taluks, the average household has more than 6 persons. The taluks in the various groups are indicated in the accompanying maps by different shades, one map showing Rural areas and the other Urban areas.

STATEMENT VI-9
Number of taluks having an average number of persons per household

Name of District	3-4 persons per household		4-5 persons per household		5-6 persons per household		More than 6 persons per household		
	R U		R U		R U		R U		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bangalore	..	..	1	..	8	8	2	1	
2. Belgaum	..	..	1	1	9	7	..	2	
3. Bellary	1	..	2	1	5	3	..	..	
4. Bidar	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	1	
5. Bijapur	..	..	..	2	11	5	..	2	
6. Chikmagalur	..	..	4	..	3	7	..	..	
7. Chitradurga	..	..	1	1	7	6	1	2	
8. Coorg	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	
9. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	15	9	1	4	
10. Gulbarga	..	..	4	3	5	5	..	..	
11. Hassan	..	..	1	..	7	6	..	2	
12. Kolar	..	..	..	1	9	8	2	2	
13. Mandya	..	..	..	1	7	6	..	..	
14. Mysore	..	..	..	..	11	9	..	2	
15. North Kanara	..	..	2	1	7	3	2	2	
16. Raichur	..	..	6	3	3	5	..	..	
17. Shimoga	..	..	1	3	4	4	4	2	
18. South Kanara	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	2	
19. Tumkur	..	..	1	..	9	10	..	..	
Total	1	1	27	19	128	106	16	24	

30. The following statement givest he distribution of 1,000 census households according to the number of rooms occupied in several States and Union Territories of India:

Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20% Sample)

Zone/State	No regular room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms & more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA*	13	490	264	113	59	60
Andhra Pradesh	0	645	222	71	33	29
Assam	2	366	348	150	70	64
Bihar	2	363	293	155	83	104
Gujarat	3	601	274	70	29	23
Jammu & Kashmir	16	486	234	122	65	77
Kerala	14	320	316	180	83	87
Madhya Pradesh	3	541	276	102	42	36
Madras*	38	656	187	58	26	21
Maharashtra	23	649	227	64	21	16
Mysore	106	408	301	108	43	34
Orissa	1	319	371	149	87	73
Panjab	2	369	308	156	84	81
Rajasthan	2	512	249	119	58	60
Uttar Pradesh	3	333	276	165	101	122
West Bengal	5	648	218	67	38	24

UNION TERRITORIES & OTHER AREAS

Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13	569	246	107	36	29
Delhi	7	604	239	79	39	32
Himachal Pradesh	3	258	285	149	137	168
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	0	183	381	236	96	104
Manipur	8	264	202	189	263	74
Tripura	N	681	234	59	18	8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	711	225	40	13	9
Pondicherry*	167	526	153	59	36	35
North East Frontier Agency	2	382	304	147	86	79
Nagaland	0	599	288	88	16	9
SIKKIM	N	530	305	81	46	38

*Horizontal total will be 1,000 only when the following per 1,000 distribution of census households in "No. of rooms not stated" is taken into account:

India	..	1
Madras	..	14
Pondicherry	..	24

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households according to Number of Rooms Occupied

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	No regular Room 2	One Room 3	Two Rooms 4	Three Rooms 5	Four Rooms 6	Five Rooms and more 7
MYSORE STATE	106	408	301	108	43	34
Bangalore District	175	442	225	82	41	35
1. Anekal Taluk	212	480	205	65	27	11
2. Bangalore North Taluk	215	399	245	76	35	30
3. Bangalore South Taluk	203	413	238	83	34	29
4. Channarayana Taluk	125	509	262	61	24	19
5. Devanahalli Taluk	360	279	190	102	24	45
6. Doddaballapur Taluk	244	285	302	99	43	27
7. Hoskote Taluk	479	247	168	61	31	14
8. Kanakapura Taluk	250	471	214	44	14	7
9. Magadi Taluk	417	232	196	91	41	23
10. Nelamangala Taluk	242	308	296	95	36	23
11. Ramanagaram Taluk	315	317	201	113	42	12
BANGALORE (C) & TRUST BOARD AREA	40	553	218	86	53	50
Belgaum District	17	435	350	130	42	26
1. Athani Taluk	18	517	348	80	21	16
2. Belgaum Taluk	5	404	285	167	85	54
3. Chikodi Taluk	1	353	396	173	48	29
4. Gokak Taluk	1	463	412	87	21	16
5. Hukkeri Taluk	N	245	471	199	49	36
6. Khanapur Taluk	22	469	314	124	44	27
7. Paragad Taluk	33	488	332	107	28	12
8. Raibag Taluk	42	662	230	50	12	4
9. Ramdurg Taluk	109	448	301	101	24	17
10. Sampagaon Taluk	16	496	332	115	30	11
BELGAUM (M)	0	441	246	152	90	71
Bellary District	107	492	266	89	29	17
1. Bellary Taluk	13	408	355	139	52	33
2. Hadagalli Taluk	129	523	249	72	19	8
3. Harapanahalli Taluk	94	568	230	81	19	8
4. Hospet Taluk	78	549	244	74	30	25
5. Kudligi Taluk	303	408	197	66	18	8
6. Mallapuram Taluk	475	382	94	35	10	4
7. Sandur Taluk	41	605	256	69	20	9
8. Siruguppa Taluk	1	508	337	102	34	18
BELLARY (M)	9	445	302	152	53	39
HOSPET (M)	134	410	287	95	42	32

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households according to Number of Rooms Occupied

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	No regular Room 2	One Room 3	Two Rooms 4	Three Rooms 5	Four Rooms 6	Five Rooms and more 7
Bidar District	13	592	249	76	41	29
1. Aurad Taluk	33	649	207	59	29	23
2. Bhalki Taluk	11	620	241	63	40	25
3. Bidar Taluk	6	535	296	85	45	33
4. Humnabad Taluk	10	581	241	91	44	33
Bijapur District	5	465	339	123	40	28
1. Badami Taluk	23	426	401	103	28	19
2. Bagalkot Taluk	N	310	377	179	75	59
3. Bagevadi Taluk	N	477	339	119	43	22
4. Bijapur Taluk	1	544	289	104	34	28
5. Bilgi Taluk	0	326	441	165	45	23
6. Hungund Taluk	2	418	376	142	41	21
7. Indi Taluk	17	774	160	36	9	4
8. Jamkhandi Taluk	5	390	378	146	47	34
9. Muddebihal Taluk	0	310	378	185	71	56
10. Mudhol Taluk	1	403	391	145	41	19
11. Sindgi Taluk	5	523	319	96	31	26
BIJAPUR (M)	N	386	307	173	67	67
Chikmagalur District	90	247	414	148	58	43
1. Chikmagalur Taluk	7	255	452	162	77	47
2. Kadur Taluk	207	281	344	113	32	23
3. Koppa Taluk	113	301	331	163	37	55
4. Mudigere Taluk	N	216	455	169	78	82
5. Narasimharajapura Taluk	165	196	379	160	58	42
6. Sringeri Taluk	387	126	199	146	67	75
7. Tarikere Taluk	43	216	499	150	64	28
Chitradurga District	76	474	334	75	26	15
1. Challakere Taluk	7	696	245	34	11	7
2. Chitradurga Taluk	41	512	334	68	25	20
3. Davanagere Taluk	37	357	375	143	54	34
4. Harihar Taluk	63	440	338	108	32	19
5. Hiriyur Taluk	91	568	266	43	18	14
6. Holalkere Taluk	11	317	548	90	28	6
7. Hosdurga Taluk	8	444	443	77	21	7
8. Jagalur Taluk	358	382	192	44	16	8
9. Molakalmuru Taluk	295	461	178	46	13	7
DAVANAGERE (M)	N	202	464	169	98	67

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households according to Number of Rooms Occupied
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	No regular Room 2	One Room 3	Two Rooms 4	Three Rooms 5	Four Rooms 6	Five Rooms and more 7
Coorg District	11	189	361	188	95	156
1. Mercara Taluk	10	154	322	206	135	173
2. Somvarpet Taluk	14	217	385	176	73	135
3. Virajpet Taluk	9	186	363	186	91	165
Dharwar District	23	400	353	137	52	35
1. Byadgi Taluk	3	449	329	141	46	32
2. Dharwar Taluk	32	378	294	146	73	77
3. Gadag Taluk	0	547	316	90	27	20
4. Hangal Taluk	8	317	438	150	58	29
5. Haveri Taluk	28	438	359	114	36	25
6. Hirekerur Taluk	6	238	483	180	68	25
7. Hubli Taluk	6	418	329	135	65	47
8. Kalghatgi Taluk	1	297	369	196	93	44
9. Kundagol Taluk	87	444	316	107	30	16
10. Mundargi Taluk	59	565	300	56	15	5
11. Nargund Taluk	3	284	431	208	54	20
12. Navalgund Taluk	59	353	356	141	58	33
13. Ranibennur Taluk	8	466	355	114	39	18
14. Ron Taluk	1	216	399	233	88	63
15. Shiggaon Taluk	96	412	324	100	40	28
16. Shirahatti Taluk	23	548	312	89	19	9
DHARWAR (M)	N	250	289	178	118	165
GADAG BETGERI (M)	0	587	271	72	38	32
HUBLI (M)	N	356	350	149	81	64
Gulbarga District	14	463	293	118	55	57
1. Afzalpur Taluk	8	599	263	79	26	25
2. Aland Taluk	36	584	235	78	34	33
3. Chincholi Taluk	1	479	270	124	52	74
4. Chitapur Taluk	5	410	324	126	63	72
5. Gulbarga Taluk	3	476	287	124	54	56
6. Jevargi Taluk	3	408	322	138	67	62
7. Sedam Taluk	18	419	287	123	70	83
8. Shahpur Taluk	4	340	333	159	84	80
9. Shorapur Taluk	13	436	316	126	62	47
10. Yadgir Taluk	45	501	280	102	37	35
GULBARGA (M)	1	482	288	119	51	59

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households according to Number of Rooms Occupied
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	No regular Room 1	One Room 3	Two Rooms 4	Three Rooms 5	Four Rooms 6	Five Rooms and more 7
Hassan District	146	395	308	86	34	31
1. Alur Taluk	189	271	355	106	44	35
2. Arkalgud Taluk	19	477	380	83	30	11
3. Arsikere Taluk	24	669	226	56	17	8
4. Belur Taluk	184	317	319	95	43	42
5. Channarayapatna Taluk	434	279	216	51	11	9
6. Hassan Taluk	112	277	390	116	47	58
7. Holenarasipur Taluk	183	484	250	55	22	6
8. Manjarabad Taluk	5	233	413	165	84	100
Kolar District	430	322	150	56	22	20
1. Bagepalli Taluk	398	404	109	49	17	23
2. Bangarpet Taluk	164	294	321	135	41	45
3. Chikballapur Taluk	443	334	126	56	26	15
4. Chintamani Taluk	509	290	118	44	21	18
5. Gauribidanur Taluk	133	653	145	39	15	15
6. Gudibanda Taluk	526	300	111	32	20	11
7. Kolar Taluk	683	168	85	30	19	15
8. Malur Taluk	736	156	74	23	8	3
9. Mulbagal Taluk	357	456	117	35	23	12
10. Sidlaghatta Taluk	603	235	103	32	18	9
11. Srinivasapur Taluk	730	162	66	22	12	8
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (S.B.)	13	219	455	197	58	58
Mandya District	225	445	233	60	24	13
1. Krishnarajpet Taluk	378	326	221	52	15	8
2. Maddur Taluk	146	447	305	69	25	8
3. Malavalli Taluk	196	617	154	19	11	3
4. Mandya Taluk	226	363	257	84	38	32
5. Nagamangala Taluk	362	443	136	40	12	7
6. Pandavapura Taluk	27	475	343	104	37	14
7. Srirangapatna Taluk	200	457	238	62	29	14
Mysore District	342	388	171	52	29	18
1. Chamaraajanagar Taluk	449	324	146	39	22	20
2. Gundlupet Taluk	326	453	164	27	19	11
3. Heggadadevanakote Taluk	637	240	96	17	6	4
4. Hunsur Taluk	523	279	135	42	16	5
5. Kollegal Taluk	116	592	203	51	21	17
6. Krishnarajanagar Taluk	391	324	171	58	34	22
7. Mysore Taluk	173	418	231	92	58	28

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households according to Number of Rooms Occupied
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	No regular Room 2	One Room 3	Two Rooms 4	Three Rooms 5	Four Rooms 6	Five Rooms and more 7
Mysore District (Concl'd.)						
8. Nanjangud Taluk	529	321	109	23	11	7
9. Periyapatna Taluk	78	450	236	112	64	60
10. Thirumakudlu Narasipur Taluk	440	358	148	33	14	7
11. Yelandur Taluk	347	487	141	18	4	3
MYSORE (M)	102	361	289	125	82	41
North Kanara District	1	242	444	187	75	51
1. Ankola Taluk	0	234	488	152	65	61
2. Bhatkal Taluk	N	268	458	161	68	45
3. Haliyal Taluk	1	300	452	167	66	14
4. Honavar Taluk	0	327	443	150	56	24
5. Karwar Taluk	1	170	424	228	99	78
6. Kumta Taluk	N	273	389	199	81	58
7. Mundgod Taluk	0	270	510	131	61	28
8. Siddapur Taluk	1	115	493	244	83	64
9. Sirsi Taluk	2	183	427	192	101	95
10. Supa Taluk	1	324	399	210	46	20
11. Yellapur Taluk	0	158	520	201	75	46
Raichur District	57	486	304	98	34	21
1. Deodurg Taluk	30	502	304	95	41	28
2. Gangavati Taluk	107	493	269	81	29	21
3. Koppal Taluk	23	559	270	85	33	30
4. Kushtagi Taluk	12	437	366	142	30	13
5. Lingsugur Taluk	22	479	321	116	41	21
6. Manvi Taluk	13	482	334	104	42	25
7. Raichur Taluk	97	464	281	93	37	28
8. Sindhur Taluk	15	410	384	129	44	18
9. Yelburga Taluk	162	527	242	54	9	6
RAICHUR (M)	34	445	310	119	51	41
Shimoga District	65	334	367	145	53	36
1. Bhadravati Taluk	19	304	382	152	79	64
2. Channagiri Taluk	95	338	383	125	34	25
3. Honnali Taluk	35	382	363	169	38	13
4. Hosanagar Taluk	42	300	423	139	58	38
5. Sagar Taluk	144	412	265	106	46	27
6. Shikaripur Taluk	40	177	507	171	80	25
7. Shimoga Taluk	40	352	395	155	39	19

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1 (Concl'd.)

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households according to Number of Rooms Occupied
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more 1	No regular Room 2	One Room 3	Two Rooms 4	Three Rooms 5	Four Rooms 6	Five Rooms and more 7
Shimoga District (Concl'd.)						
8. Sorab Taluk	97	275	354	164	60	50
9. Tirthahalli Taluk	22	408	284	159	49	78
SHIMOGA (M)	49	340	418	128	41	24
South Kanara District	6	320	364	165	73	72
1. Belthangady Taluk	2	311	421	156	56	54
2. Buntwal Taluk	3	331	405	148	59	54
3. Coondapur Taluk	8	439	337	139	46	31
4. Karkal Taluk	9	357	331	155	75	73
5. Mangalore Taluk	2	303	330	178	89	98
6. Puttur Taluk	13	326	394	144	64	59
7. Udupi Taluk	9	237	384	196	85	89
MANGALORE (M)	N	372	277	158	79	114
Tumkur District	78	368	370	111	44	29
1. Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	89	326	430	118	27	10
2. Gubbi Taluk	72	447	348	87	30	16
3. Koratagere Taluk	61	412	334	122	48	23
4. Kunigal Taluk	89	348	375	95	59	34
5. Madhugiri Taluk	10	379	372	139	57	43
6. Pavagada Taluk	114	455	308	73	32	18
7. Sira Taluk	67	512	316	70	22	13
8. Tiptur Taluk	232	235	388	102	23	20
9. Tumkur Taluk	23	266	428	155	71	57
10. Turuvekere Taluk	93	319	374	133	48	33

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room			Average No. of persons per house- hold	Two rooms			Average No. of person per house- hold
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MYSORE STATE											
	T	2.82	5.42	4.67	2.37	2.30	4.67	2.74	1.40	1.34	5.48
	R	2.92	5.42	4.74	2.40	2.34	4.74	2.75	1.40	1.35	5.50
	U	2.52	5.41	4.39	2.26	2.13	4.39	2.71	1.38	1.33	5.42
Bangalore District											
	T	2.96	5.45	4.66	2.38	2.28	4.66	2.84	1.46	1.38	5.67
	R	3.26	5.61	4.93	2.49	2.44	4.93	2.89	1.47	1.42	5.78
	U	2.78	5.35	4.48	2.31	2.17	4.48	2.79	1.44	1.35	5.58
1. Anekal Taluk	T	3.51	5.60	4.94	2.51	2.43	4.94	3.06	1.58	1.48	6.13
	R	3.57	5.66	5.02	2.55	2.47	5.02	3.03	1.57	1.46	6.07
	U	3.17	5.26	4.44	2.25	2.19	4.44	3.25	1.63	1.62	6.50
2. Bangalore North Taluk R		3.20	5.90	4.79	2.39	2.40	4.80	3.03	1.54	1.49	6.06
3. Bangalore South Taluk R		3.07	5.58	4.70	2.27	2.43	4.70	2.84	1.51	1.33	5.67
4. Channapatna Taluk	T	3.11	5.04	4.77	2.41	2.36	4.77	2.47	1.27	1.20	4.94
	R	3.27	4.89	4.74	2.40	2.34	4.74	2.38	1.23	1.15	4.76
	U	2.58	5.76	5.03	2.54	2.49	5.03	2.95	1.54	1.41	5.91
5. Devanahalli Taluk	T	2.88	5.91	4.98	2.47	2.51	4.98	2.96	1.46	1.50	5.93
	R	3.25	6.00	5.15	2.58	2.57	5.15	2.98	1.48	1.50	5.96
	U	2.12	5.76	4.03	1.90	2.13	4.03	2.90	1.42	1.48	5.81
6. Doddaballapur Taluk	T	2.74	5.50	4.62	2.32	2.30	4.62	2.70	1.38	1.32	5.40
	R	3.02	5.48	4.71	2.37	2.34	4.71	2.85	1.44	1.41	5.70
	U	2.16	5.54	3.56	1.72	1.84	3.56	2.43	1.26	1.17	4.85
7. Hoskote Taluk	T	3.38	6.30	5.10	2.57	2.53	5.10	3.26	1.64	1.62	6.52
	R	3.43	6.37	5.19	2.61	2.58	5.19	3.27	1.64	1.63	6.53
	U	3.08	5.77	4.42	2.28	2.14	4.42	3.21	1.64	1.57	6.41
8. Kanakapura Taluk	T	3.74	5.63	5.04	2.57	2.47	5.04	3.09	1.58	1.51	6.17
	R	3.87	5.64	5.09	2.60	2.49	5.09	3.11	1.58	1.53	6.21
	U	2.77	5.52	4.21	2.13	2.08	4.21	2.95	1.54	1.41	5.91
9. Magadi Taluk	T	2.71	5.54	4.90	2.47	2.43	4.90	2.72	1.38	1.34	5.44
	R	2.86	5.52	4.90	2.46	2.44	4.90	2.78	1.41	1.37	5.57
	U	1.88	5.64	5.00	3.00	2.00	5.00	2.14	1.10	1.04	4.28

TABLE E-V.2

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

20% Sample)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	
Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
													MYSORE STATE
2.14	1.10	1.04	6.43	1.80	0.92	0.88	7.22	1.32	0.69	0.63	8.35	T	
2.16	1.10	1.06	6.49	1.84	0.94	0.90	7.35	1.33	0.69	0.64	8.36	R	
2.09	1.07	1.02	6.27	1.74	0.89	0.85	6.96	1.31	0.69	0.62	8.33	U	
													Bangalore District
2.17	1.13	1.04	6.52	1.87	0.97	0.90	7.50	1.46	0.78	0.68	9.05	T	
2.28	1.19	1.09	6.84	2.08	1.07	1.01	8.32	1.51	0.81	0.70	10.29	R	
2.12	1.10	1.02	6.35	1.79	0.93	0.86	7.16	1.44	0.77	0.67	8.73	U	
													1. Anekal Taluk
2.39	1.25	1.14	7.17	2.13	1.09	1.04	8.51	1.49	0.76	0.73	8.51	T	
2.46	1.30	1.16	7.39	2.21	1.12	1.09	8.86	1.54	0.77	0.77	8.80	R	
2.01	0.99	1.02	6.02	1.75	0.94	0.81	7.00	1.29	0.69	0.60	7.25	U	
													2. Bangalore North Taluk
2.50	1.31	1.19	7.49	2.21	1.23	0.98	8.85	1.87	1.00	0.87	11.78	R	
													3. Bangalore South Taluk
2.14	1.14	1.00	6.42	2.11	1.20	0.91	8.45	1.94	1.04	0.90	11.64	R	
													4. Channapatna Taluk
1.82	1.04	0.78	5.46	1.98	1.03	0.95	7.94	1.48	0.83	0.65	8.40	T	
1.87	1.24	0.63	5.61	2.09	1.07	1.02	8.35	1.74	0.95	0.79	9.00	R	
1.74	0.70	1.04	5.22	1.87	0.99	0.88	7.49	1.39	0.79	0.60	8.14	U	
													5. Devanahalli Taluk
2.02	1.04	0.98	6.06	2.34	1.15	1.19	9.38	1.67	0.91	0.76	9.13	T	
2.31	1.15	1.16	6.94	2.46	1.23	1.23	9.84	2.13	1.08	1.05	10.98	R	
1.78	0.95	0.83	5.33	1.82	0.78	1.04	7.29	1.43	1.79	1.65	8.19	U	
													6. Doddaballapur Taluk
2.16	1.12	1.04	6.47	1.93	1.00	0.93	7.70	1.47	1.79	0.68	8.73	T	
2.19	1.12	1.07	6.57	1.99	1.02	0.97	7.95	1.43	0.78	0.65	8.22	R	
2.10	1.12	0.98	6.29	1.85	0.97	0.88	7.62	1.52	0.81	0.71	9.21	U	
													7. Hoskote Taluk
2.51	1.30	1.21	7.54	2.41	1.24	1.17	9.65	2.11	1.12	0.99	11.78	T	
2.53	1.31	1.22	7.60	2.47	1.27	1.19	9.86	2.17	1.16	1.01	12.04	R	
2.35	1.21	1.14	7.04	2.11	1.06	1.05	8.42	1.68	0.88	0.80	9.86	U	
													8. Kanakapura Taluk
2.43	1.26	1.17	7.28	2.15	1.10	1.05	8.61	1.98	1.29	0.69	11.90	T	
2.50	1.29	1.21	7.50	2.21	1.14	1.07	8.85	2.29	1.62	0.67	13.97	R	
2.20	1.14	1.06	6.60	1.87	0.94	0.93	7.47	1.34	0.62	0.72	7.88	U	
													9. Magadi Taluk
2.06	1.05	1.01	6.17	1.66	0.83	0.83	6.64	1.46	0.73	0.73	8.33	T	
2.14	1.10	1.04	6.43	1.67	0.83	0.84	6.69	1.38	0.71	0.67	7.96	R	
1.87	0.94	0.93	5.61	1.63	0.83	0.80	6.50	1.76	0.79	0.97	9.81	U	

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room			Average No. of persons per house- hold	Two rooms			Average No. of persons per house- hold
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10. Nelamangala Taluk	T	2.90	5.71	4.86	2.49	2.37	4.86	2.85	1.46	1.39	5.69
	R	2.88	5.61	4.83	2.47	2.36	4.83	2.77	1.42	1.35	5.54
	U	3.17	6.82	5.67	3.15	2.52	5.67	3.32	1.69	1.63	6.64
11. Ramanagaram Taluk	T	2.76	5.78	4.90	2.48	2.42	4.90	3.06	1.59	1.47	6.12
	R	3.11	5.93	5.08	2.55	2.53	5.08	3.22	1.65	1.57	6.44
	U	1.95	5.27	1.72	1.38	0.34	1.72	2.43	1.33	1.10	4.86
BANGALORE (C) & TRUST BOARD AREA	U	2.96	5.32	4.51	2.33	2.18	4.51	2.80	1.44	1.36	5.59
Belgaum District	T	2.94	5.53	4.71	2.41	2.30	4.71	2.84	1.45	1.39	5.69
	R	3.01	5.49	4.76	2.43	2.33	4.76	2.83	1.44	1.39	5.65
	U	2.66	5.69	4.46	2.32	2.14	4.46	2.93	1.50	1.43	5.85
1. Athani Taluk	T	3.43	5.69	5.08	2.62	2.46	5.08	2.93	1.49	1.44	5.85
	R	3.55	5.69	5.14	2.66	2.48	5.14	2.94	1.51	1.43	5.88
	U	2.56	5.66	4.18	1.99	2.19	4.18	2.79	1.37	1.42	5.57
2. Belgaum Taluk	T	2.58	5.58	4.43	2.27	2.16	4.43	2.84	1.47	1.37	5.67
	R	2.73	5.74	4.73	2.40	2.33	4.73	2.88	1.48	1.40	5.75
	U	2.40	5.38	4.08	2.11	1.97	4.08	2.77	1.45	1.32	5.54
3. Chikodi Taluk	T	2.84	5.79	4.93	2.53	2.40	4.93	2.76	1.43	1.33	5.53
	R	2.79	5.65	4.99	2.54	2.45	4.99	2.69	1.39	1.30	5.38
	U	3.05	6.38	4.70	2.48	2.22	4.70	3.10	1.61	1.49	6.20
4. Gokak Taluk	T	3.00	5.19	3.97	2.03	1.94	3.97	2.98	1.44	1.54	5.97
	R	3.03	4.99	3.79	1.92	1.87	3.79	2.93	1.40	1.53	5.86
	U	2.92	5.97	4.81	2.54	2.27	4.81	3.21	1.61	1.60	6.41
5. Hukkeri Taluk	T	2.37	5.19	4.16	2.12	2.04	4.16	2.54	1.31	1.23	5.08
	R	2.43	5.10	4.18	2.13	2.05	4.18	2.53	1.31	1.22	5.06
	U	2.08	5.76	3.99	2.05	1.94	3.99	2.62	1.35	2.27	5.23
6. Khanapur Taluk	T	2.88	5.29	4.50	2.30	2.20	4.50	2.76	1.40	1.36	5.51
	R	2.88	5.28	4.49	2.29	2.20	4.49	2.73	1.38	1.35	5.47
	U	2.97	5.37	4.70	2.45	2.25	4.70	3.19	1.64	1.54	6.37
7. Parasgad Taluk	T	3.22	5.50	4.85	2.43	2.42	4.85	2.87	1.46	1.41	5.75
	R	3.22	5.54	4.89	2.46	2.43	4.89	2.88	1.46	1.42	5.75
	U	3.25	5.16	4.44	2.22	2.22	4.44	2.86	1.47	1.39	5.72

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

20% Sample)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	
Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- malee	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
2.06	1.03	1.03	6.18	1.86	0.93	0.93	7.45	1.79	0.92	0.87	12.69	T	10. Nelamangala Taluk
2.04	1.01	1.03	6.11	1.86	0.93	0.93	7.44	1.76	0.90	0.86	12.46	R	
2.40	1.29	1.11	7.21	1.90	0.95	0.95	7.60	2.10	1.14	0.96	15.25	U	
2.24	1.18	1.06	6.73	1.96	1.14	0.82	7.82	0.44	0.23	0.21	7.50	T	11. Ramanagaram Taluk
2.95	1.53	1.42	8.84	2.26	1.26	1.00	9.05	0.40	0.21	0.19	7.54	R	
1.89	1.01	0.88	5.67	1.76	1.06	0.70	7.02	1.44	0.68	0.77	7.20	U	
2.20	1.14	1.06	6.60	1.82	0.94	0.88	7.27	1.66	0.89	0.77	8.88	U	BANGALORE (C) & TRUST BOARD AREA
2.20	1.12	1.08	6.61	1.87	0.96	0.91	7.47	1.42	0.74	0.68	8.59	T	Belgaum District
2.19	1.12	1.07	6.57	1.88	0.97	0.91	7.52	1.47	0.78	0.69	8.55	R	
2.26	1.15	1.11	6.77	1.84	0.93	0.91	7.36	1.37	0.71	0.66	8.64	U	
2.49	1.29	1.20	7.46	2.11	1.08	1.03	8.46	1.58	0.83	0.75	9.18	T	1. Athani Taluk
2.54	1.32	1.22	7.61	2.24	1.17	1.07	8.97	1.56	0.83	0.73	9.08	R	
2.27	1.15	1.12	6.81	1.73	0.84	0.89	6.93	1.62	0.85	0.77	9.34	U	
2.16	1.09	1.07	6.49	1.75	0.90	0.85	7.01	1.37	0.72	0.65	8.65	T	2. Belgaum Taluk
2.19	1.10	1.09	6.56	1.81	0.94	0.87	7.25	1.48	0.77	0.71	8.88	R	
2.13	1.09	1.04	6.39	1.68	0.86	0.82	6.74	1.31	0.68	0.63	8.50	U	
2.34	1.21	1.13	7.01	1.90	0.99	0.91	7.61	1.54	0.84	0.70	9.58	T	3. Chikodi Taluk
2.27	1.19	1.08	6.82	1.69	0.89	0.80	6.76	1.42	0.79	0.63	8.83	R	
2.76	1.38	1.38	8.29	2.65	1.34	1.31	10.61	1.72	0.91	0.81	10.77	U	
2.37	1.19	1.18	7.11	1.86	0.88	0.98	7.44	1.24	0.64	0.60	7.60	T	4. Gokak Taluk
2.35	1.17	1.18	7.05	1.89	0.90	0.99	7.58	1.45	0.72	0.72	8.63	R	
2.41	1.24	1.17	7.24	1.80	0.85	0.95	7.21	1.15	0.60	0.55	7.15	U	
1.93	1.01	0.92	5.80	1.73	0.89	0.84	6.92	1.39	0.71	0.68	7.99	T	5. Hukkeri Taluk
1.91	1.00	0.91	5.72	1.73	0.89	0.84	6.91	1.47	0.78	0.69	7.80	R	
2.08	1.07	1.01	6.23	1.74	0.88	0.86	6.96	1.31	0.65	0.66	8.19	U	
2.12	1.06	1.06	6.35	1.85	0.94	0.91	7.42	1.44	0.74	0.70	8.02	T	6. Khanapur Taluk
2.12	1.06	1.06	6.37	1.89	0.96	0.93	7.56	1.47	0.76	0.71	8.15	R	
2.00	1.02	0.98	6.00	1.25	0.71	0.54	5.00	0.89	0.52	0.37	5.16	U	
2.23	1.11	1.12	6.69	2.07	1.07	1.00	8.30	1.47	0.74	0.73	8.43	T	7. Parasgad Taluk
2.23	1.11	1.12	6.69	2.09	1.09	1.00	8.35	1.45	0.73	0.72	8.33	R	
2.23	1.17	1.06	6.70	1.88	0.90	0.98	7.50	1.92	1.00	0.92	11.50	U	

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room			Average No. of persons per house- hold	Two rooms			Average No. of persons per house- hold
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8. Raibag Taluk	T	4.06	5.69	5.20	2.72	2.48	5.20	3.10	1.56	1.54	6.19
	R	4.03	5.63	5.12	2.63	2.49	5.12	3.10	1.58	1.52	6.20
	U	4.32	6.18	5.83	3.37	2.46	5.83	3.08	1.44	1.64	6.15
9. Ramadurg Taluk	T	3.11	5.41	4.75	2.40	2.35	4.75	2.85	1.45	1.40	5.70
	R	3.28	5.41	4.77	2.41	2.36	4.77	2.88	1.48	1.40	5.76
	U	2.42	5.35	4.60	2.33	2.27	4.60	2.70	1.35	1.35	5.39
10. Sampagaon Taluk	T	3.36	5.74	5.13	2.59	2.54	5.13	3.12	1.62	1.50	6.24
	R	3.32	5.75	5.17	2.61	2.56	5.17	3.10	1.61	1.49	6.20
	U	3.75	5.71	4.81	2.44	2.37	4.81	3.33	1.71	1.62	6.66
BELGAUM (M)	U	2.59	5.69	4.26	2.20	2.06	4.26	2.97	1.56	1.41	5.93
Bellary District	T	3.02	5.13	4.60	2.39	2.21	4.60	2.65	1.35	1.30	5.31
	R	3.09	5.12	4.64	2.41	2.23	4.64	2.65	1.35	1.30	5.30
	U	2.89	5.19	4.48	2.31	2.17	4.48	2.66	1.36	1.30	5.33
1. Bellary Taluk	T	2.72	5.35	4.55	2.31	2.24	4.55	2.66	1.36	1.30	5.32
	R	2.69	5.25	4.56	2.31	2.25	4.56	2.61	1.33	1.28	5.21
	U	2.76	5.50	4.54	2.32	2.22	4.54	2.77	1.44	1.33	5.54
2. Hadagalli Taluk	R	3.47	5.41	5.08	2.57	2.51	5.08	2.69	1.36	1.33	5.38
3. Harpanahalli Taluk	T	3.50	5.36	4.80	2.67	2.13	4.80	2.87	1.49	1.38	5.74
	R	3.56	5.35	4.87	2.67	2.20	4.87	2.84	1.47	1.37	5.68
	U	3.16	5.40	4.28	2.74	1.54	4.28	2.99	1.54	1.45	5.98
4. Hospet Taluk	T	2.93	4.85	4.40	2.22	2.18	4.40	2.53	1.28	1.25	5.05
	R	3.01	4.85	4.41	2.21	2.20	4.41	2.67	1.36	1.31	5.34
	U	2.87	4.85	4.39	2.22	2.17	4.39	2.43	1.22	1.21	4.85
5. Kudligi Taluk	T	3.26	5.21	4.82	2.47	2.35	4.82	2.78	1.45	1.33	5.56
	R	3.17	5.18	4.79	2.45	2.34	4.79	2.73	1.43	1.30	5.46
	U	4.01	5.45	4.95	2.54	2.41	4.95	3.23	1.65	1.58	6.46
6. Mallapuram Taluk	R	1.94	3.69	2.93	2.48	0.45	2.93	2.67	1.34	1.33	5.34
7. Sandur Taluk	R	3.38	5.12	4.80	2.48	2.32	4.80	2.71	1.38	1.33	5.42
8. Siruguppa Taluk	R	2.77	4.80	4.23	2.08	2.15	4.23	2.44	1.23	1.21	4.87
BELLARY (M)	U	2.76	5.50	4.54	2.32	2.22	4.54	2.77	1.44	1.33	5.54
HOSPET (M)	U	2.84	5.39	4.72	2.37	2.35	4.72	2.61	1.31	1.30	5.23

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

20% Sample)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	
Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- malee	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
3.01	1.51	1.50	9.04	2.13	1.15	0.98	8.52	1.39	0.69	0.70	8.86	T	8. Raibag Taluk
2.98	1.48	1.50	8.95	2.10	1.16	0.94	8.42	1.34	0.72	0.62	7.88	R	
3.38	1.88	1.50	10.14	2.25	1.06	1.19	9.00	1.45	0.67	0.78	10.17	U	
2.21	1.11	1.10	6.62	1.89	0.95	0.94	7.57	1.25	0.64	0.61	7.24	T	9. Ramdurg Taluk
2.28	1.15	1.13	6.84	2.09	1.07	1.02	8.34	1.38	0.72	0.66	7.97	R	
2.00	0.97	1.03	5.99	1.50	0.72	0.78	6.00	1.10	0.54	0.56	6.39	U	
1.94	0.97	0.97	5.81	2.21	1.12	1.09	8.83	1.71	0.89	0.82	8.93	T	10. Sampagaon Taluk
1.92	0.96	0.96	5.75	2.19	1.11	1.08	8.75	1.66	0.88	0.78	8.67	R	
2.37	1.17	1.20	7.12	2.75	1.32	1.43	11.00	2.48	1.12	1.36	12.40	U	
2.25	1.13	1.12	6.74	1.85	0.94	0.91	7.39	1.46	0.77	0.69	9.29	U	BELGAUM (M)
2.13	1.11	1.02	6.39	1.75	0.91	0.84	6.99	1.25	0.66	0.59	8.08	T	Bellary District
2.13	1.09	1.04	6.39	1.70	0.86	0.84	6.80	1.17	0.62	0.55	7.54	R	
2.13	1.15	0.98	6.40	1.86	1.00	0.86	7.45	1.39	0.74	0.65	8.92	U	
2.15	1.13	1.02	6.44	1.75	0.90	0.85	7.02	1.36	0.69	0.67	8.40	T	1. Bellary Taluk
2.11	1.08	1.03	6.32	1.71	0.85	0.86	6.83	1.30	0.64	0.66	7.52	R	
2.20	1.19	1.01	6.60	1.82	0.97	0.85	7.28	1.42	0.73	0.69	9.34	U	
2.26	1.18	1.08	6.79	1.99	1.04	0.95	7.97	1.69	0.94	0.75	9.73	R	2. Hadagalli Taluk
2.31	1.17	1.14	6.92	2.11	1.13	0.98	8.42	2.01	1.21	0.80	10.91	T	3. Harpanahalli Taluk
2.30	1.17	1.13	6.90	2.10	1.09	1.01	8.40	1.95	1.17	0.78	10.48	R	
2.35	1.14	1.21	7.04	2.13	1.24	0.89	8.50	2.26	1.35	0.91	12.83	U	
1.97	1.04	0.93	5.92	1.72	0.92	0.80	6.88	1.22	0.65	0.57	7.29	T	4. Hospet Taluk
2.02	1.02	1.00	6.06	1.45	0.78	0.67	5.79	1.00	0.53	0.47	5.30	R	
1.94	1.06	0.88	5.81	1.90	1.02	0.88	7.58	1.31	0.71	0.60	8.26	U	
2.05	1.03	1.02	6.15	1.49	0.75	0.74	5.98	1.33	0.76	0.57	7.24	T	5. Kudligi Taluk
2.01	1.01	1.00	6.02	1.51	0.75	0.76	6.04	1.32	0.75	0.57	7.19	R	
2.90	1.50	1.40	8.69	1.25	0.65	0.60	5.00	1.60	1.10	0.50	8.00	U	
2.05	1.10	0.95	6.15	1.77	0.85	0.92	7.08	0.10	0.06	0.04	6.60	R	6. Mallapurm Taluk
2.16	1.15	1.01	6.49	1.51	0.83	0.68	6.04	1.05	0.57	0.48	5.95	R	7. Sandur Taluk
2.07	1.07	1.00	6.21	1.65	0.80	0.85	6.60	1.36	0.73	0.63	7.89	R	8. Siruguppa Taluk
2.20	1.19	1.01	6.60	1.82	0.97	0.85	7.28	1.42	0.73	0.69	9.34	U	BELLARY (M)
1.99	1.05	0.94	5.98	1.99	1.04	0.95	7.96	1.61	0.88	0.73	10.17	U	HOSPET (M)

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SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room			Average No. of persons per house- hold	Two rooms			Average No. of persons per house- hold
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bidar District	T	3.19	5.38	4.76	2.42	2.34	4.76	2.88	1.46	1.42	5.76
	R	3.24	5.32	4.75	2.41	2.34	4.75	2.90	1.46	1.44	5.79
	U	2.88	5.79	4.79	2.46	2.33	4.79	2.77	1.45	1.32	5.54
1. Ahrad Taluk	R	3.40	5.36	4.89	2.52	2.37	4.89	2.92	1.49	1.43	5.83
2. Bhalki Taluk	T	3.34	5.42	4.76	2.42	2.34	4.76	3.03	1.54	1.49	6.07
	R	3.36	5.41	4.76	2.42	2.34	4.76	3.04	1.54	1.50	6.08
	U	2.94	5.49	4.72	2.47	2.25	4.72	2.91	1.53	1.38	5.82
3. Bidar Taluk	T	3.05	5.39	4.65	2.36	2.29	4.65	2.77	1.42	1.35	5.54
	R	3.08	5.34	4.68	2.36	2.32	4.68	2.85	1.44	1.41	5.71
	U	2.93	5.61	4.48	2.33	2.15	4.48	2.41	1.34	1.07	4.82
4. Humnabad Taluk	T	3.08	5.34	4.75	2.40	2.35	4.75	2.83	1.40	1.43	5.66
	R	3.15	5.18	4.70	2.38	2.32	4.70	2.77	1.36	1.41	5.54
	U	2.84	5.00	5.09	2.57	2.52	5.09	3.03	1.53	1.50	6.06
Bijapur District	T	2.95	5.44	4.73	2.39	2.34	4.73	2.78	1.41	1.37	5.57
	R	3.03	5.41	4.79	2.42	2.37	4.79	2.77	1.40	1.37	5.54
	U	2.63	5.61	4.39	2.20	2.19	4.39	2.84	1.44	1.40	5.69
1. Badami Taluk	T	2.86	5.18	4.42	2.18	2.24	4.42	2.67	1.33	1.34	5.34
	R	3.00	5.15	4.52	2.22	2.30	4.52	2.67	1.33	1.34	5.34
	U	2.33	5.36	3.64	1.79	1.85	3.64	2.67	1.34	1.33	5.33
2. Bagalkot Taluk	T	2.34	5.35	4.37	2.11	2.26	4.37	2.56	1.30	1.26	5.13
	R	2.33	5.24	4.13	1.91	2.22	4.13	2.54	1.28	1.26	5.09
	U	2.35	5.59	4.80	2.47	2.33	4.80	2.62	1.34	1.28	5.24
3. Bagevadi Taluk	T	2.96	5.33	4.53	2.25	2.28	4.53	2.79	1.42	1.37	5.58
	R	2.94	5.20	4.50	2.24	2.26	4.50	2.62	1.31	1.31	5.35
	U	3.15	6.60	4.85	2.33	2.52	4.85	3.99	1.92	2.07	7.99
4. Bijapur Taluk	T	3.13	5.46	4.86	2.48	2.38	4.86	2.81	1.43	1.38	5.61
	R	3.44	5.27	4.94	2.55	2.39	4.94	2.75	1.39	1.36	5.50
	U	2.65	5.87	4.57	2.24	2.33	4.57	2.92	1.50	1.42	5.84
5. Bilgi Taluk	R	2.67	5.42	4.65	2.34	2.31	4.65	2.64	1.32	1.32	5.29

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

20% Sample)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	
Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
2.21	1.12	1.09	6.64	1.79	0.92	0.87	7.14	1.43	0.71	0.72	8.92	T	Bidar District
2.14	1.08	1.06	6.42	1.81	0.93	0.88	7.25	1.35	0.68	0.67	8.54	R	
2.58	1.32	1.26	7.75	1.66	0.86	0.80	6.65	1.77	0.86	0.91	10.32	U	
2.15	1.08	1.07	6.46	1.69	0.83	0.86	6.77	1.34	0.67	0.67	9.75	R	1. Aurad Taluk
2.27	1.15	1.12	6.81	1.84	0.95	0.89	7.38	1.42	0.71	0.71	8.85	T	2. Bhalki Taluk
2.28	1.15	1.13	6.85	1.82	0.93	0.89	7.28	1.47	0.73	0.74	8.98	R	
2.13	1.08	1.05	6.38	2.11	1.19	0.92	8.45	0.85	0.46	0.39	6.78	U	
2.23	1.14	1.09	6.69	1.94	1.03	0.91	7.75	1.60	0.78	0.82	9.46	T	3. Bidar Taluk
2.13	1.09	1.04	6.40	1.93	1.04	0.89	7.72	1.29	0.66	0.63	7.80	R	
2.70	1.39	1.31	8.09	1.96	0.98	0.98	7.82	2.67	1.20	1.47	14.71	U	
2.19	1.10	1.09	6.56	1.64	0.83	0.81	6.57	1.34	0.68	0.66	8.15	T	4. Humnabad Taluk
2.03	1.01	1.02	6.08	1.77	0.88	0.89	7.06	1.29	0.65	0.64	8.06	R	
2.61	1.33	1.28	7.83	1.33	0.69	0.64	5.31	1.43	0.73	0.70	8.30	U	
2.15	1.09	1.06	6.46	1.85	0.94	0.91	7.38	1.44	0.73	0.71	8.59	T	Bijapur District
2.16	1.09	1.07	6.48	1.82	0.93	0.83	7.27	1.42	0.71	0.71	8.39	R	
2.14	1.09	1.05	6.41	1.92	0.96	0.96	7.68	1.48	0.77	0.71	8.90	U	
2.12	1.08	1.04	6.37	1.92	0.96	0.96	7.68	1.42	0.73	0.69	8.69	T	1. Badami Taluk
2.14	1.08	1.06	6.41	1.87	0.94	0.93	7.46	1.46	0.79	0.67	8.65	R	
2.08	1.10	0.98	6.25	2.00	0.99	1.01	8.00	1.39	0.70	0.69	8.72	U	
2.02	1.01	1.01	6.05	1.71	0.86	0.85	6.86	1.24	0.64	0.60	7.51	T	2. Bagalkot Taluk
2.03	1.02	1.01	6.08	1.68	0.85	0.83	6.73	1.25	0.61	0.64	7.35	R	
1.99	0.98	1.01	5.98	1.77	0.89	0.88	7.10	1.23	0.66	0.57	7.67	U	
2.17	1.12	1.05	6.51	1.88	0.96	0.92	7.52	1.49	0.75	0.74	8.78	T	3. Bagevadi Taluk
2.14	1.13	1.01	6.41	1.82	0.95	0.87	7.30	1.58	0.80	0.78	9.01	R	
2.41	1.10	1.31	7.22	2.18	1.02	1.16	8.73	1.16	0.56	0.60	7.85	U	
2.16	1.10	1.06	6.49	1.81	0.91	0.90	7.26	1.54	0.83	0.71	9.49	T	4. Bijapur Taluk
2.10	1.05	1.05	6.30	1.69	0.83	0.86	6.75	1.56	0.79	0.77	8.85	R	
2.22	1.14	1.08	6.66	1.89	0.97	0.92	7.57	1.53	0.84	0.69	9.72	U	
2.07	1.00	1.07	6.21	1.96	0.97	0.99	7.82	1.35	0.64	0.71	8.28	R	5. Bilgi Taluk

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room			Average No. of persons per house- hold	Two rooms			Average No. of persons per house- hold
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6. Hungund Taluk	T	2.96	5.58	4.57	2.29	2.28	4.57	2.95	1.48	1.47	5.90
	R	2.96	5.87	4.87	2.42	2.45	4.87	3.01	1.50	1.51	6.03
	U	2.95	4.82	4.05	2.05	2.00	4.05	2.75	1.40	1.35	5.50
7. Indi Taluk	T	4.33	5.57	5.30	2.76	2.54	5.30	3.25	1.68	1.57	6.49
	R	4.51	5.65	5.36	2.78	2.58	5.36	3.33	1.71	1.62	6.65
	U	2.38	4.28	4.03	2.41	1.63	4.03	2.55	1.43	1.12	5.10
8. Jamkhandi Taluk	T	2.95	5.81	4.80	2.44	2.37	4.80	2.90	1.47	1.43	5.80
	R	3.18	5.65	4.89	2.50	2.39	4.89	2.89	1.47	1.42	5.78
	U	2.67	6.06	4.60	2.29	2.31	4.60	2.92	1.47	1.45	5.83
9. Muddebihal Taluk	T	2.32	5.21	4.15	2.05	2.10	4.15	2.51	1.26	1.25	5.01
	R	2.31	5.21	4.12	2.03	2.09	4.12	2.52	1.27	1.25	5.03
	U	2.47	5.29	4.37	2.18	2.19	4.37	2.39	1.12	1.27	4.79
10. Mudhol Taluk	T	2.86	5.43	4.56	2.28	2.28	4.56	2.73	1.40	1.33	5.47
	R	2.91	5.40	4.62	2.34	2.28	4.62	2.72	1.40	1.32	5.43
	U	2.71	5.53	4.36	2.08	2.28	4.36	2.79	1.39	1.40	5.58
11. Sindgi Taluk	R	3.16	5.48	4.69	2.36	2.33	4.69	2.93	1.50	1.43	5.86
	BIJAPUR (M)	U	2.65	5.87	4.57	2.24	2.33	4.57	2.92	1.50	1.42	5.84
Chikmagalur District	T	2.29	5.11	4.19	2.17	2.02	4.19	2.43	1.25	1.18	4.86
	R	2.34	5.05	4.26	2.21	2.05	4.26	2.42	1.24	1.18	4.84
	U	2.04	5.48	3.60	1.82	1.78	3.60	2.52	1.30	1.22	5.04
1. Chikmagalur Taluk	T	2.23	5.09	3.85	1.99	1.86	3.85	2.41	1.23	1.18	4.83
	R	2.23	4.99	3.94	2.07	1.87	3.94	2.37	1.21	1.16	4.74
	U	2.23	5.45	3.44	1.65	1.79	3.44	2.60	1.33	1.27	5.19
2. Kadur Taluk	T	2.79	5.56	4.91	2.52	2.39	4.91	2.74	1.39	1.35	5.49
	R	3.05	5.61	5.07	2.59	2.48	5.07	2.79	1.42	1.37	5.58
	U	2.04	5.34	3.43	1.83	1.60	3.43	2.54	1.31	1.23	5.08
3. Koppa Taluk	T	2.16	4.81	4.17	2.21	1.96	4.17	2.19	1.13	1.06	4.38
	R	2.21	4.79	4.19	2.21	1.98	4.19	2.19	1.13	1.06	4.37
	U	1.64	5.13	3.57	2.26	1.31	3.57	2.21	1.21	1.00	4.42
4. Mudigere Taluk	T	1.77	4.46	3.34	1.80	1.54	3.34	2.04	1.08	0.96	4.09
	R	1.79	4.43	3.34	1.80	1.54	3.34	2.04	1.08	0.96	4.07
	U	1.50	5.09	3.23	1.80	1.35	3.23	2.30	1.32	0.98	4.59

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

(% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more,	1	Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more			
		Persons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
6. Hungund Taluk	T	2.21	1.11	1.10	6.63	1.82	0.93	0.89	7.26	1.64	0.82	0.82	9.44
	R	2.27	1.13	1.14	6.81	1.82	0.92	0.90	7.26	1.64	0.82	0.82	9.36
	U	1.98	1.02	0.96	5.93	1.81	0.96	0.85	7.24	1.63	0.80	0.83	9.89
7. Indi Taluk	T	2.02	1.02	1.00	6.07	2.01	1.06	0.95	8.06	1.38	0.67	0.71	8.54
	R	2.40	1.19	1.21	7.19	2.18	1.15	1.03	8.70	1.52	0.71	0.81	9.50
	U	1.17	0.66	0.51	3.52	1.22	0.64	0.58	4.89	0.89	0.50	0.39	5.33
8. Jamkhandi Taluk	T	2.35	1.22	1.13	7.05	2.05	1.03	1.02	8.20	1.62	0.79	0.83	8.82
	R	2.40	1.27	1.13	7.20	2.08	1.07	1.01	8.32	1.35	0.63	0.73	8.05
	U	2.31	1.18	1.13	6.92	2.03	1.00	1.03	8.11	1.70	0.84	0.86	9.03
9. Muddebihal Taluk	T	1.99	0.97	1.02	5.98	1.71	0.87	0.84	6.83	1.30	0.65	0.65	7.88
	R	1.99	0.98	1.01	5.96	1.69	0.86	0.83	6.78	1.26	0.63	0.63	7.75
	U	2.05	0.95	1.10	6.16	1.84	0.94	0.90	7.34	1.65	0.79	0.86	9.11
10. Mudhal Taluk	T	2.21	1.13	1.08	6.63	1.86	0.94	0.92	7.46	1.57	0.78	0.79	9.22
	R	2.23	1.15	1.08	6.70	1.83	0.93	0.90	7.31	1.57	0.83	0.74	8.80
	U	2.14	1.07	1.07	6.42	1.95	0.97	0.98	7.81	1.58	0.73	0.85	9.77
11. Sindgi Taluk	T	2.31	1.17	1.14	6.92	1.90	0.96	0.94	7.60	1.49	0.75	0.74	8.84
	R	2.22	1.14	1.08	6.66	1.89	0.97	0.92	7.57	1.53	0.84	0.69	9.72
	U												
Chikmagalur District	T	1.94	1.01	0.93	5.81	1.71	0.86	0.85	6.84	1.23	0.64	0.59	8.15
	R	1.92	1.00	0.92	5.77	1.69	0.86	0.83	6.77	1.23	0.64	0.59	8.21
	U	1.99	1.04	0.95	5.98	1.74	0.86	0.88	6.97	1.24	0.64	0.60	8.00
1. Chikmagalur Taluk	T	1.90	1.01	0.89	5.70	1.79	0.89	0.90	7.15	1.33	0.68	0.65	8.82
	R	1.88	0.99	0.89	5.64	1.78	0.89	0.89	7.11	1.30	0.56	0.64	8.59
	U	2.02	1.07	0.95	6.07	1.80	0.89	0.91	7.21	1.47	0.73	0.74	9.72
2. Kadur Taluk	T	2.13	1.10	1.03	6.40	1.80	0.92	0.88	7.20	1.33	0.69	0.64	8.33
	R	2.19	1.15	1.04	6.58	1.91	0.96	0.95	7.63	1.58	0.85	0.73	9.15
	U	1.97	0.99	0.98	5.91	1.68	0.87	0.81	6.71	1.16	0.58	0.58	7.69
3. Koppa Taluk	T	1.65	0.87	0.78	4.96	2.03	1.11	0.92	8.13	1.20	0.63	0.57	8.33
	R	1.67	0.88	0.79	5.00	2.07	1.13	0.94	8.27	1.22	0.64	0.58	8.64
	U	1.48	0.80	0.68	4.43	1.82	1.00	0.82	7.27	1.12	0.60	0.53	7.24
4. Mudigere Taluk	T	1.71	0.89	0.82	5.14	1.35	0.65	0.70	5.39	1.02	0.55	0.47	7.18
	R	1.72	0.90	0.82	5.16	1.34	0.64	0.70	5.38	1.02	0.55	0.47	7.21
	U	1.65	0.87	0.78	4.95	1.40	0.73	0.67	5.62	1.01	0.57	0.44	7.03

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room				Two rooms			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5. Narasimharajapura Taluk	T R U	2.33 2.43 1.97	5.38 5.32 5.68	3.93 3.99 3.42	2.00 2.03 1.79	1.93 1.96 1.63	3.93 3.99 3.42	2.47 2.52 2.13	1.25 1.28 1.06	1.22 1.24 1.07	4.94 5.04 4.25
6. Sringeri Taluk	T R U	1.85 2.19 1.57	5.22 4.93 5.61	4.91 4.95 4.84	2.42 2.61 2.05	2.49 2.34 2.79	4.91 4.95 4.84	2.33 2.39 2.20	1.23 1.25 1.18	1.10 1.14 1.02	4.67 4.78 4.41
7. Tarikere Taluk	T R U	2.40 2.45 2.15	5.23 5.14 5.84	4.13 4.11 4.34	2.08 2.08 2.14	2.05 2.03 2.20	4.13 4.11 4.34	2.50 2.50 2.54	1.28 1.28 1.30	1.22 1.22 1.24	5.01 5.00 5.08
Chitradurga District	T R U	3.31 3.54 2.54	5.59 5.55 5.73	5.04 5.11 4.49	2.59 2.61 2.38	2.45 2.50 2.11	5.04 5.11 4.49	2.82 2.84 2.71	1.44 1.45 1.40	1.38 1.39 1.31	5.63 5.69 5.42
1. Challakere Taluk	T R U	4.08 4.05 4.49	5.63 5.60 5.97	5.25 5.20 5.76	2.72 2.70 2.93	2.53 2.50 2.83	5.25 5.20 5.76	3.05 3.05 3.10	1.59 1.60 1.52	1.46 1.45 1.58	6.10 6.10 6.19
2. Chitradurga Taluk	T R U	3.36 3.62 2.69	5.60 5.57 5.69	5.05 5.18 4.29	2.61 2.65 2.36	2.44 2.53 1.93	5.05 5.18 4.29	2.86 2.82 2.99	1.48 1.44 1.63	1.38 1.38 1.36	5.72 5.58 5.98
3. Davanagere Taluk	T R U	2.80 3.32 2.33	5.67 5.69 5.65	4.73 4.97 3.98	2.44 2.55 2.11	2.29 2.42 1.87	4.73 4.97 3.98	2.73 2.88 2.59	1.40 1.48 1.33	1.33 1.40 1.26	5.46 5.77 5.18
4. Harihara Taluk	T R U	3.36 3.75 2.67	6.05 6.10 5.93	5.14 5.31 4.44	2.59 2.66 2.29	2.55 2.65 2.15	5.14 5.31 4.44	3.15 3.24 2.97	1.58 1.62 1.50	1.57 1.62 1.47	6.30 6.47 5.94
5. Hiriyur Taluk	T R U	3.49 3.75 2.20	5.33 5.30 5.54	5.03 5.06 4.03	2.56 2.57 2.24	2.47 2.49 1.79	5.03 5.06 4.03	2.67 2.72 2.42	1.35 1.37 1.23	1.32 1.35 1.19	5.33 5.44 4.84
6. Holalkere Taluk	T R U	3.04 3.07 2.62	5.62 5.62 5.54	4.76 4.77 4.62	2.37 2.35 2.59	2.39 2.42 2.03	4.76 4.77 4.62	2.78 2.79 2.43	1.39 1.40 1.17	1.39 1.39 1.26	5.56 5.57 4.87

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

20% Sample)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more.	
Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
2.09	1.09	1.00	6.27	1.85	0.96	0.89	7.41	1.58	0.81	0.77	9.92	T	5. Narasimharajapura Taluk
2.07	1.08	0.99	6.22	1.78	0.98	0.80	7.12	1.70	0.84	0.86	11.43	R	
2.15	1.14	1.01	6.44	1.93	0.94	0.99	7.73	1.37	0.76	0.61	7.68	U	
1.58	0.78	0.80	4.73	1.66	0.83	0.83	6.63	1.04	0.53	0.51	6.88	T	6. Sringeri Taluk
1.43	0.69	0.74	4.28	1.66	0.89	0.77	6.65	0	0	0	0	R	
1.79	0.91	0.88	5.37	1.65	0.70	0.95	6.60	1.04	0.53	0.51	6.88	U	
2.11	1.08	1.03	6.34	1.72	0.87	0.85	6.88	1.35	0.70	0.65	8.00	T	7. Tarikere Taluk
2.11	1.06	1.05	6.33	1.75	0.91	0.84	6.99	1.29	0.66	0.63	7.66	R	
2.12	1.12	1.00	6.36	1.63	0.77	0.86	6.52	1.48	0.77	0.71	8.72	U	
2.38	1.23	1.15	7.14	2.00	1.03	0.97	7.99	1.64	0.86	0.78	9.67	T	Chitradurga Taluk
2.46	1.28	1.18	7.38	2.17	1.09	1.08	8.70	1.77	0.90	0.87	9.95	R	
2.22	1.15	1.07	6.66	1.84	0.97	0.87	7.34	1.56	0.84	0.72	9.50	U	
2.41	1.27	1.14	7.24	2.71	0.97	1.74	10.82	1.96	0.76	1.20	11.18	T	1. Challakere Taluk
2.43	1.28	1.15	7.28	2.83	0.96	1.87	11.33	1.92	0.72	1.20	10.82	R	
2.28	1.19	1.09	6.83	1.63	0.96	0.67	6.50	2.19	1.00	1.19	13.60	U	
2.52	1.35	1.17	7.56	1.89	1.04	0.85	7.56	1.54	0.83	0.71	8.74	T	2. Chitradurga Taluk
2.69	1.43	1.26	8.08	1.85	1.02	0.83	7.40	1.82	0.99	0.83	9.71	R	
2.27	1.22	1.05	6.80	1.93	1.05	0.88	7.72	1.41	0.75	0.66	8.22	U	
2.27	1.16	1.11	6.81	1.93	1.02	0.91	7.71	1.66	0.88	0.78	9.95	T	3. Davanagere Taluk
2.42	1.25	1.17	7.27	2.33	1.20	1.13	9.31	1.79	0.98	0.81	10.20	R	
2.12	1.08	1.04	6.36	1.81	0.97	0.84	7.23	1.64	0.87	0.77	9.90	U	
2.49	1.23	1.25	7.46	2.03	1.02	1.01	8.12	1.77	0.89	0.88	10.96	T	4. Harihar Taluk
2.54	1.26	1.28	7.64	2.61	1.38	1.23	10.44	2.42	1.18	1.24	14.53	R	
2.40	1.19	1.12	7.21	1.75	0.85	0.90	6.98	1.45	0.76	0.69	9.12	U	
2.43	1.30	1.13	7.29	1.91	1.04	0.87	7.63	1.36	0.77	0.59	8.46	T	5. Hiriyur Taluk
2.46	1.31	1.15	7.38	1.94	1.06	0.88	7.78	1.45	0.81	0.64	8.15	R	
2.36	1.27	1.09	7.07	1.85	1.00	0.85	7.41	1.32	0.75	0.57	8.64	U	
2.57	1.34	1.23	7.71	2.17	1.13	1.04	8.67	2.06	1.13	0.93	10.77	T	6. Holalkere Taluk
2.61	1.36	1.25	7.84	2.25	1.17	1.08	9.01	2.06	1.13	0.93	10.77	R	
2.09	1.10	0.99	6.26	1.99	1.06	0.93	7.95	0	0	0	0	U	

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more.	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room			Two rooms			Average No. of persons per house- hold	
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males		Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. Hosdurga Taluk	T	3.17	5.39	4.98	2.56	2.42	4.98	2.69	1.38	1.31	5.38
	R	3.25	5.36	4.99	2.56	2.43	4.99	2.69	1.39	1.30	5.38
	U	2.30	6.00	2.67	2.00	0.67	2.67	2.68	1.36	1.32	5.37
8. Jagalur Taluk	T	3.55	5.56	5.20	2.67	2.53	5.20	2.82	1.45	1.37	5.65
	R	3.71	5.54	5.26	2.70	2.56	5.26	2.85	1.46	1.39	5.71
	U	2.66	5.76	4.34	2.22	2.12	4.34	2.62	1.38	1.24	5.24
9. Molakalmuru Taluk	T	3.68	5.48	5.18	2.68	2.50	5.18	2.88	1.49	1.39	5.77
	R	3.76	5.41	5.19	2.69	2.50	5.19	2.84	1.47	1.37	5.68
	U	3.20	6.09	4.97	2.51	2.46	4.97	3.08	1.57	1.51	6.15
DAVANAGERE (M)	U	2.32	5.64	3.91	2.07	1.84	3.91	2.59	1.33	1.26	5.18
Coorg District	T	1.60	4.84	3.52	1.93	1.59	3.52	2.15	1.13	1.02	4.31
	R	1.68	4.93	3.59	1.96	1.63	3.59	2.18	1.14	1.04	4.36
	U	1.18	4.27	3.15	1.74	1.41	3.15	1.95	1.01	0.94	3.89
1. Mercara Taluk	T	1.65	5.28	3.43	1.89	1.54	3.43	2.19	1.15	1.04	4.39
	R	1.81	5.39	3.57	1.93	1.64	3.57	2.23	1.17	1.06	4.45
	U	1.03	4.64	2.82	1.72	1.10	2.82	1.86	1.05	0.81	3.72
2. Somvarpet	T	1.63	4.57	3.38	1.80	1.58	3.38	2.07	1.05	1.02	4.14
	R	1.66	4.56	3.36	1.79	1.57	3.36	2.04	1.00	1.04	4.07
	U	1.48	4.62	3.49	1.87	1.62	3.49	2.33	1.14	1.19	4.65
3. Virajpet Taluk	T	1.55	4.83	3.69	2.06	1.63	3.69	2.21	1.18	1.03	4.42
	R	1.63	4.97	3.79	2.12	1.67	3.79	2.28	1.22	1.06	4.56
	U	1.04	3.61	2.86	1.53	1.33	2.86	1.61	0.85	0.76	3.23
Dharwar District	T	2.81	5.59	4.71	2.39	2.32	4.71	2.83	1.45	1.38	5.66
	R	2.97	5.59	4.81	2.44	2.37	4.81	2.85	1.46	1.39	5.70
	U	2.45	5.60	4.37	2.22	2.15	4.37	2.77	1.42	1.35	5.54
1. Byadgi Taluk	T	3.21	6.15	3.23	2.68	2.55	5.23	3.03	1.56	1.47	6.05
	R	3.40	6.11	5.26	2.70	2.56	5.26	3.06	1.59	1.47	6.12
	U	2.64	6.19	5.03	2.55	2.48	5.03	2.92	1.47	1.45	5.84
2. Dharwar Taluk	T	2.42	5.55	4.49	2.28	2.21	4.49	2.78	1.42	1.36	5.56
	R	3.00	5.48	4.69	2.36	2.33	4.69	2.84	1.45	1.39	5.68
	U	1.89	5.67	3.92	2.06	1.86	3.92	2.69	1.36	1.33	5.38

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

(0% Sample)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	
Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
													7. Hosdurga Taluk
2.28	1.15	1.13	6.83	1.79	0.87	0.92	7.14	1.76	0.96	0.80	11.03	T	
2.31	1.16	1.15	6.93	1.78	0.88	0.90	7.11	1.61	0.85	0.76	9.90	R	
2.06	1.10	0.96	6.17	1.80	0.84	0.96	7.21	2.05	1.19	0.86	13.30	U	
													8. Jagalur Taluk
2.33	1.25	1.08	6.99	1.89	1.01	0.88	7.56	1.59	0.98	0.61	8.78	T	
2.26	1.23	1.03	6.79	1.99	1.06	0.93	7.97	1.38	0.73	0.65	7.29	R	
2.45	1.28	1.17	7.35	1.64	0.89	0.75	6.57	2.11	1.57	0.54	13.00	U	
													9. Molakalmuru Taluk
2.04	1.02	1.02	6.12	2.29	1.24	1.05	9.18	1.19	0.64	0.55	7.19	T	
1.90	0.98	0.92	5.70	2.21	1.23	0.98	8.83	1.06	0.58	0.48	6.82	R	
2.56	1.19	1.37	7.67	2.70	1.30	1.40	10.80	1.54	0.81	0.73	8.00	U	
													DAVANAGERE (M)
2.12	1.08	1.04	6.36	1.81	0.97	0.84	7.23	1.64	0.87	0.77	9.90	U	
													Coorg District
1.64	0.88	0.76	4.91	1.40	0.74	0.66	5.59	0.99	0.55	0.44	7.15	T	
1.66	0.89	0.77	4.97	1.42	0.74	0.68	5.70	1.09	0.61	0.48	7.45	R	
1.47	0.76	0.71	4.40	1.24	0.70	0.54	4.96	0.61	0.31	0.30	5.67	U	
													1. Mercara Taluk
1.68	0.88	0.80	5.03	1.41	0.76	0.65	5.63	1.23	0.78	0.45	8.63	T	
1.68	0.88	0.80	5.05	1.43	0.75	0.68	5.73	1.53	1.00	0.53	9.47	R	
1.61	0.87	0.74	4.84	1.28	0.76	0.51	5.10	0.65	0.35	0.30	6.16	U	
													2. Somvarpet Taluk
1.66	0.87	0.79	4.97	1.46	0.74	0.72	5.84	0.92	0.47	0.45	6.48	T	
1.64	0.87	0.77	4.93	1.45	0.72	0.73	5.81	1.00	0.51	0.49	6.69	R	
1.77	0.90	0.87	5.30	1.49	0.85	0.64	5.98	0.62	0.31	0.31	5.43	U	
													3. Virajpet Taluk
1.60	0.89	0.71	4.79	1.35	0.72	0.63	5.39	0.89	0.47	0.42	6.73	T	
1.65	0.92	0.73	4.95	1.40	0.75	0.64	5.59	0.95	0.50	0.45	6.91	R	
1.16	0.60	0.56	3.49	0.99	0.51	0.48	3.96	0.54	0.27	0.27	5.22	U	
													Dharwar District
2.18	1.12	1.06	6.55	1.86	0.96	0.90	7.43	1.35	0.70	0.65	8.52	T	
2.18	1.12	1.06	6.55	1.90	0.98	0.92	7.62	1.52	0.78	0.74	8.87	R	
2.18	1.11	1.07	6.54	1.78	0.91	0.87	7.13	1.22	0.64	0.58	8.21	U	
													1. Byadgi Taluk
2.48	1.23	1.25	7.43	2.20	1.18	1.02	8.80	1.67	0.87	0.80	9.80	T	
2.48	1.28	1.26	7.45	2.39	1.27	1.12	9.56	1.90	0.97	0.93	10.66	R	
2.46	1.06	1.40	7.37	1.79	0.99	0.80	7.18	1.45	0.78	0.67	8.86	U	
													2. Dharwar Taluk
2.16	1.12	1.04	6.47	1.80	0.93	0.87	7.20	1.09	0.55	0.54	7.46	T	
2.21	1.17	1.04	6.62	1.97	1.02	0.95	7.86	1.36	0.68	0.68	7.99	R	
2.10	1.07	1.03	6.29	1.70	0.87	0.83	6.81	1.04	0.53	0.51	7.36	U	

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and
(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more.	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room			Average No. of persons per house- hold	Two rooms			Average No. of persons per house- hold
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3. Gadag Taluk	T	3.16	5.36	4.63	2.32	2.31	4.63	2.84	1.43	1.41	5.69
	R	3.21	5.37	4.77	2.41	2.36	4.77	2.83	1.42	1.41	5.66
	U	3.11	5.34	4.51	2.25	2.26	4.51	2.86	1.44	1.42	5.72
4. Hangal Taluk	T	2.89	5.95	4.96	2.51	2.45	4.96	2.92	1.50	1.42	5.84
	R	2.95	5.96	4.98	2.51	2.47	4.98	2.94	1.51	1.43	5.88
	U	2.47	5.83	4.45	2.51	1.94	4.45	2.77	1.40	1.37	5.54
5. Haveri Taluk	T	3.18	5.90	5.08	2.59	2.49	5.08	2.99	1.52	1.47	5.97
	R	3.38	5.93	5.17	2.64	2.53	5.17	3.06	1.58	1.48	6.12
	U	2.33	5.76	3.93	1.98	1.95	3.93	2.64	1.26	1.38	5.29
6. Hirekerur Taluk	R	2.58	5.61	4.72	2.37	2.35	4.72	2.63	1.36	1.27	5.26
7. Hubli Taluk	T	2.71	5.54	4.62	2.36	2.26	4.62	2.80	1.47	1.33	5.61
	R	3.29	5.51	4.97	2.52	2.45	4.97	2.81	1.43	1.38	5.63
	U	2.49	5.55	4.36	2.25	2.11	4.36	2.80	1.49	1.31	5.60
8. Kalghatgi Taluk	R	2.39	5.37	4.01	2.08	1.93	4.01	2.56	1.31	1.25	5.12
9. Kundagol Taluk	T	3.15	5.58	4.34	2.24	2.10	4.34	3.13	1.58	1.55	6.27
	R	3.20	5.40	4.35	2.24	2.11	4.25	3.14	1.58	1.56	6.27
	U	2.88	6.95	4.27	2.29	1.98	4.27	3.11	1.60	1.51	6.23
0. Mundargi Taluk	R	3.51	5.30	4.77	2.42	2.35	4.77	2.93	1.50	1.43	5.87
1. Nargund Taluk	T	2.50	5.31	4.48	2.25	2.23	4.48	2.57	1.31	1.26	5.15
	R	2.85	5.33	4.51	2.26	2.25	4.51	2.70	1.38	1.32	5.40
	U	1.95	5.25	3.77	2.00	1.77	3.77	2.28	1.16	1.12	4.56
2. Navalgund Taluk	T	2.64	5.38	4.89	2.42	2.47	4.89	2.53	1.26	1.27	5.06
	R	2.59	5.39	5.03	2.50	2.53	5.03	2.46	1.23	1.23	4.92
	U	2.82	5.36	4.53	2.23	2.30	4.53	2.71	1.34	1.37	5.42
3. Ranibennur Taluk	T	3.33	5.99	5.16	2.63	2.53	5.16	3.04	1.56	1.48	6.09
	R	3.56	5.92	5.24	2.68	2.56	5.24	3.05	1.56	1.49	6.09
	U	2.68	6.26	4.47	2.22	2.25	4.47	3.04	1.59	1.45	6.08
4. Ron Taluk	T	2.10	5.18	3.95	1.94	2.01	3.95	2.45	1.21	1.24	4.89
	R	2.15	5.21	4.00	1.95	2.05	4.00	2.47	1.22	1.25	4.95
	U	1.97	5.07	3.71	1.88	1.83	3.71	2.37	1.20	1.17	4.74

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household
20% Sample)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	
Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Pe- sons	Males	Fer males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
2.30	1.16	1.14	6.89	1.85	0.92	0.93	7.41	1.48	0.82	0.66	10.06	T	3. Gadag Taluk
2.26	1.12	1.14	6.77	1.70	0.80	0.90	6.78	1.26	0.61	0.65	8.32	R	
2.36	1.22	1.14	7.08	1.93	0.99	0.94	7.71	1.56	0.89	0.67	10.63	U	
2.27	1.20	1.07	6.80	2.05	1.04	1.01	8.21	1.69	0.87	0.82	9.47	T	4. Hangal Taluk
2.28	1.22	1.06	6.84	2.07	1.06	1.01	8.27	1.73	0.90	0.83	9.74	R	
2.14	1.04	1.10	6.42	1.92	0.88	1.04	7.67	1.53	0.74	0.79	8.41	U	
2.46	1.26	1.26	7.39	2.06	1.07	0.99	8.25	1.39	0.75	0.64	9.27	T	5. Haveri Taluk
2.49	1.27	1.22	7.48	2.02	1.03	0.99	8.10	1.57	0.84	0.73	9.92	R	
2.36	1.22	1.14	7.07	2.15	1.16	0.99	8.59	1.14	0.61	0.53	8.23	U	
2.14	1.13	1.01	6.43	1.86	0.98	0.88	7.43	1.78	0.96	0.82	9.94	R	6. Hirekerur Taluk
2.22	1.14	1.08	6.67	1.71	0.87	0.84	6.85	1.30	0.70	0.60	8.11	T	7. Hubli Taluk
2.24	1.13	1.11	6.73	1.95	1.03	0.92	7.81	1.64	0.87	0.77	9.22	R	
2.22	1.14	1.08	6.65	1.66	0.84	0.82	6.66	1.26	0.68	0.58	8.00	U	
2.12	1.07	1.05	6.36	1.77	0.92	0.85	7.07	1.50	0.74	0.76	8.59	R	8. Kalghatgi Taluk
2.24	1.22	1.12	7.02	2.18	1.13	1.05	8.73	1.70	0.85	0.85	10.48	T	9. Kundagol Taluk
2.17	1.12	1.05	6.50	2.05	1.06	0.99	8.21	1.50	0.80	0.70	8.57	R	
2.99	1.57	1.42	8.98	2.53	1.32	1.21	10.13	1.84	0.89	0.95	12.08	U	
2.31	1.21	1.10	6.93	1.80	0.92	0.88	7.19	1.44	0.68	0.76	7.73	R	10. Mundargi Taluk
1.97	1.01	0.96	5.91	1.79	0.92	0.87	7.17	1.41	0.70	0.71	9.32	T	11. Nargund Taluk
2.17	1.15	1.02	6.51	1.89	0.97	0.92	7.54	1.56	0.74	0.82	9.47	R	
1.85	0.94	0.91	5.56	1.68	0.86	0.82	6.70	1.25	0.65	0.60	9.14	U	
1.96	0.96	1.00	5.89	1.81	0.89	0.92	7.24	1.47	0.72	0.75	8.66	T	12. Navalgund Taluk
1.89	0.94	0.95	5.67	1.81	0.90	0.91	7.25	1.50	0.74	0.76	8.85	R	
2.28	1.07	1.21	6.84	1.80	0.86	0.94	7.19	1.30	0.60	0.70	7.80	U	
2.42	1.25	1.17	7.27	2.19	1.13	1.06	8.74	1.87	0.97	0.90	11.44	T	13. Ranibennur Taluk
2.46	1.28	1.18	7.37	2.32	1.22	1.10	9.28	2.13	1.14	0.99	12.53	R	
2.35	1.20	1.15	7.06	2.05	1.04	1.01	8.19	1.63	0.81	0.82	10.39	U	
1.89	0.93	0.96	5.68	1.65	0.84	0.81	6.60	1.18	0.59	0.59	7.37	T	14. Ron Taluk
1.93	0.94	0.99	5.80	1.64	0.82	0.82	6.55	1.22	0.61	0.61	7.23	R	
1.77	0.88	0.89	5.30	1.68	0.90	0.78	6.73	1.08	0.55	0.53	7.81	U	

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Towns with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room				Two rooms			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15. Shiggaon Taluk	T	3.14	5.86	4.71	2.44	2.27	4.71	3.22	1.69	1.53	6.45
	R	3.27	5.80	4.70	2.44	2.26	4.70	3.24	1.71	1.53	6.48
	U	2.58	6.25	4.71	2.32	2.39	4.71	3.13	1.60	1.53	6.27
16. Shirahatti Taluk	T	3.44	5.52	4.80	2.45	2.35	4.80	3.12	1.70	1.42	6.24
	R	3.52	5.47	4.84	2.46	2.38	4.84	3.16	1.77	1.39	6.32
	U	3.20	5.70	4.65	2.40	2.25	4.65	3.02	1.53	1.49	6.04
DHARWAR (M)	U	1.89	5.67	3.92	2.06	1.86	3.92	2.69	1.36	1.33	5.38
GADAG BETGERI (M)	U	3.11	5.34	4.51	2.25	2.26	4.51	2.86	1.44	1.42	5.72
HUBLI (M)	U	2.49	5.55	4.36	2.25	2.11	4.36	2.80	1.49	1.31	5.60
Gulbarga District	T	2.55	5.14	4.52	2.29	2.23	4.52	2.59	1.32	1.28	5.17
	R	2.57	5.12	4.56	2.31	2.25	4.56	2.58	1.31	1.27	5.15
	U	2.46	5.25	4.25	2.14	2.11	4.25	2.65	1.34	1.31	5.30
1. Afzalpur Taluk	R	3.28	5.35	4.75	2.45	2.30	4.75	2.91	1.50	1.41	5.81
2. Aland Taluk	T	3.38	5.75	5.23	2.69	2.54	5.23	3.00	1.55	1.45	6.00
	R	3.36	5.75	5.27	2.72	2.55	5.27	2.96	1.53	1.43	5.92
	U	3.56	5.76	4.83	2.48	2.35	4.83	3.26	1.70	1.56	6.52
3. Chincholi Taluk	T	2.37	4.90	4.39	2.25	2.14	4.39	2.47	1.26	1.21	4.94
	R	2.39	4.91	4.43	2.27	2.16	4.43	2.47	1.27	1.20	4.95
	U	1.93	4.72	3.23	1.69	1.54	3.23	2.42	1.20	1.22	4.83
4. Chitapur Taluk	T	2.19	4.75	4.16	2.08	2.08	4.16	2.32	1.16	1.16	4.64
	R	2.25	4.83	4.27	2.14	2.13	4.27	2.37	1.19	1.18	4.73
	U	1.94	4.36	3.66	1.82	1.84	3.66	2.16	1.06	1.10	4.32
5. Gulbarga Taluk	T	2.69	5.38	4.50	2.27	2.23	4.50	2.74	1.40	1.34	5.47
	R	2.71	5.36	4.67	2.36	2.31	4.67	2.69	1.36	1.33	5.38
	U	2.66	5.41	4.26	2.15	2.11	4.26	2.81	1.45	1.36	5.61
6. Jevargi Taluk	R	2.48	5.28	4.49	2.24	2.25	4.49	2.68	1.39	1.29	5.36
7. Sedam Taluk	T	2.11	4.67	4.03	2.07	1.96	4.03	2.33	1.13	1.20	4.65
	R	2.10	4.68	4.01	2.07	1.95	4.01	2.38	1.15	1.23	4.76
	U	2.28	4.48	4.20	2.12	2.08	4.20	1.72	0.85	0.87	3.45

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

20% Sample)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	
Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per houses hold		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
2.27	1.26	1.01	6.82	2.06	1.06	1.00	8.24	1.58	0.84	0.74	9.34	T	15. Shiggaon Taluk
2.28	1.30	0.98	6.85	2.06	1.08	0.98	8.23	1.76	0.94	0.82	9.99	R	
2.24	1.15	1.09	6.72	2.07	1.01	1.06	8.28	1.26	0.66	0.60	8.10	U	
2.21	1.12	1.09	6.63	2.01	1.02	0.99	8.04	1.38	0.71	0.67	8.38	T	16. Shirahatti Taluk
2.04	1.03	1.01	6.13	2.05	1.02	1.03	8.19	1.31	0.69	0.62	7.94	R	
2.61	1.35	1.26	7.84	1.93	1.04	0.89	7.74	1.45	0.74	0.71	8.81	U	
2.10	1.07	1.03	6.29	1.70	0.87	0.83	6.81	1.04	0.53	0.51	7.36	U	DHARWAR (M)
2.36	1.22	1.14	7.08	1.93	0.99	0.94	7.71	1.56	0.89	0.67	10.63	U	GADAG BETGERI (M)
2.22	1.14	1.08	6.65	1.66	0.84	0.82	6.66	1.26	0.68	0.58	8.00	U	HUBLI (M)
1.97	0.98	0.99	5.91	1.59	0.80	0.79	6.34	1.14	0.57	0.57	7.22	T	Gulbarga District
1.95	0.97	0.98	5.86	1.55	0.77	0.78	6.18	1.13	0.56	0.57	7.00	R	
2.07	1.03	1.04	6.21	1.79	0.94	0.85	7.18	1.15	0.58	0.57	8.23	U	
2.29	1.17	1.12	6.87	1.69	0.87	0.82	6.76	1.40	0.75	0.65	8.60	R	1. Afzalpur Taluk
2.33	1.19	1.14	7.00	1.78	0.92	0.86	7.12	1.37	0.67	0.70	8.73	T	2. Aland Taluk
2.31	1.19	1.12	6.92	1.77	0.89	0.88	7.09	1.33	0.66	0.67	8.48	R	
2.58	1.28	1.30	7.73	1.88	1.27	0.61	7.50	1.92	0.89	1.03	12.91	U	
1.75	0.82	0.93	5.24	1.42	0.73	0.69	5.70	1.10	0.54	0.56	6.96	T	3. Chincholi Taluk
1.74	0.81	0.93	5.21	1.42	0.72	0.70	5.68	1.11	0.54	0.57	6.98	R	
1.93	1.00	0.93	5.79	1.50	0.81	0.69	6.00	0.96	0.47	0.49	6.75	U	
1.86	0.93	0.93	5.59	1.44	0.72	0.72	5.76	0.96	0.48	0.48	6.20	T	4. Chitrapur Taluk
1.88	0.94	0.94	5.64	1.41	0.71	0.70	5.62	1.07	0.53	0.54	6.24	R	
1.76	0.88	0.88	5.29	1.66	0.83	0.83	6.62	0.60	0.31	0.29	6.00	U	
2.17	1.10	1.07	6.50	1.76	0.91	0.85	7.02	1.31	0.68	0.63	8.38	T	5. Gulbarga Taluk
2.13	1.08	1.05	6.39	1.66	0.83	0.83	6.65	1.27	0.65	0.62	7.61	R	
2.22	1.12	1.10	6.67	1.90	1.02	0.88	7.61	1.35	0.70	0.65	9.40	U	
1.94	0.96	0.98	5.82	1.66	0.79	0.87	6.65	1.17	0.58	0.59	7.28	R	6. Jevargi Taluk
1.63	0.80	0.83	4.90	1.47	0.71	0.76	5.89	1.02	0.50	0.52	6.52	T	7. Sedam Taluk
1.62	0.79	0.83	4.86	1.46	0.70	0.76	5.84	1.01	0.50	0.51	6.42	R	
1.76	0.88	0.88	5.28	1.68	0.92	0.76	6.73	1.27	0.57	0.70	8.44	U	

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males Females per Room and

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room			Two rooms			Average No. of persons per house- hold	
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8. Shahpur Taluk	T	2.13	5.00	4.18	2.09	2.09	4.18	2.42	1.21	1.21	4.84
	R	2.14	4.97	4.19	2.09	2.10	4.19	2.40	1.20	1.20	4.80
	U	2.00	5.36	3.97	1.96	2.01	3.97	2.65	1.29	1.36	5.30
9. Shorapur Taluk	T	2.63	5.28	4.56	2.29	2.27	4.56	2.70	1.36	1.34	5.40
	R	2.73	5.23	4.58	2.29	2.29	4.58	2.70	1.35	1.35	5.40
	U	2.09	5.75	4.21	2.15	2.06	4.21	2.73	1.39	1.34	5.47
10. Yadgir Taluk	T	2.72	4.93	4.47	2.22	2.25	4.47	2.48	1.25	1.23	4.97
	R	2.74	4.78	4.45	2.21	2.24	4.45	2.39	1.21	1.18	4.79
	U	2.67	5.48	4.55	2.25	2.30	4.55	2.79	1.38	1.41	5.59
GULBARGA (M)	U	2.66	5.41	4.26	2.15	2.11	4.26	2.81	1.45	1.36	5.61
Hassan District	T	2.92	5.46	4.79	2.46	2.33	4.79	2.79	1.43	1.36	5.59
	R	3.01	5.43	4.79	2.47	2.32	4.79	2.80	1.43	1.37	5.59
	U	2.38	5.67	4.71	2.37	2.34	4.71	2.77	1.44	1.33	5.55
1. Alur Taluk	T	2.49	5.18	4.32	2.17	2.15	4.32	2.57	1.34	1.23	5.14
	R	2.50	5.13	4.33	2.16	2.17	4.33	2.56	1.34	1.22	5.13
	U	2.42	5.92	4.10	2.29	1.81	4.10	2.69	1.30	1.39	5.39
2. Arkalgud Taluk	T	3.23	5.50	4.96	2.49	2.47	4.96	2.87	1.47	1.40	5.75
	R	3.20	5.46	4.94	2.49	2.45	4.94	2.86	1.47	1.39	5.72
	U	3.48	5.86	5.15	2.51	2.64	5.15	2.97	1.50	1.47	5.94
3. Arsikere Taluk	T	3.88	5.57	5.18	2.62	2.56	5.18	3.00	1.54	1.46	5.99
	R	4.07	5.56	5.21	2.64	2.57	5.21	3.02	1.55	1.47	6.04
	U	2.92	5.62	4.68	2.38	2.30	4.68	2.88	1.50	1.38	5.76
4. Belur Taluk	T	2.61	5.43	4.49	2.27	2.22	4.49	2.62	1.36	1.26	5.23
	R	2.67	5.38	4.50	2.27	2.23	4.50	2.61	1.35	1.26	5.23
	U	2.15	5.96	4.27	2.29	1.98	4.27	2.64	1.37	1.27	5.29
5. Channarayapatna Taluk	T	3.06	5.19	4.01	2.46	1.61	4.07	2.94	1.46	1.48	5.88
	R	3.05	5.10	4.00	2.47	1.53	4.00	2.94	1.45	1.49	5.88
	U	3.10	6.06	4.73	2.35	2.38	4.73	2.93	1.58	1.35	5.86
6. Hassan Taluk	T	2.66	5.72	4.77	2.34	2.43	4.77	2.88	1.46	1.42	5.76
	R	3.04	5.79	4.86	2.38	2.48	4.86	2.92	1.47	1.45	5.84
	U	1.82	5.49	4.15	2.06	2.09	4.15	2.66	1.37	1.29	5.33

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
8. Shahpur Taluk	1.84	0.91	0.93	5.51	1.48	0.71	0.77	5.93	1.09	0.54	0.55	7.12	T
	1.83	0.91	0.92	5.48	1.49	0.73	0.76	5.94	1.09	0.54	0.55	7.09	R
	1.94	0.94	1.00	5.81	1.45	0.64	0.81	5.82	1.08	0.55	0.53	7.34	U
9. Shorapur Taluk	2.00	1.00	1.00	5.99	1.70	0.89	0.81	6.82	1.20	0.59	0.61	7.32	T
	2.02	1.01	1.01	6.06	1.67	0.86	0.81	6.67	1.16	0.57	0.59	6.94	R
	1.85	0.91	0.94	5.55	1.83	1.00	0.83	7.31	1.27	0.61	0.66	8.11	U
10. Yadgir Taluk	2.03	0.99	1.04	6.09	1.55	0.78	0.77	6.18	1.09	0.53	0.56	6.63	T
	1.99	0.97	1.02	5.97	1.39	0.71	0.68	5.54	0.99	0.48	0.51	6.13	R
	2.12	1.03	1.09	6.36	1.88	0.93	0.95	7.51	1.29	0.63	0.66	7.65	U
GULBARGA (M)	2.22	1.12	1.10	6.67	1.90	1.02	0.88	7.61	1.35	0.70	0.65	9.40	U
Hassan District	2.18	1.13	1.05	6.53	1.85	0.97	0.88	7.42	1.22	0.63	0.59	7.67	T
	2.18	1.14	1.04	6.54	1.84	0.96	0.88	7.38	1.26	0.66	0.60	8.33	R
	2.16	1.09	1.07	6.47	1.89	0.99	0.90	7.56	1.15	0.59	0.56	6.51	U
1. Alur Taluk	2.07	1.09	0.98	6.20	1.67	0.84	0.83	6.68	1.22	0.62	0.60	7.34	T
	2.00	1.07	0.93	6.00	1.65	0.82	0.83	6.61	1.22	0.63	0.59	7.34	R
	2.36	1.18	1.18	7.09	1.86	1.00	0.86	7.43	1.28	0.55	0.73	7.40	U
2. Arkalgud Taluk	2.12	1.10	1.02	6.36	1.94	1.04	0.90	7.75	1.32	0.73	0.59	8.15	T
	2.04	1.05	0.99	6.12	1.88	0.99	0.89	7.52	1.33	0.74	0.59	8.21	R
	2.61	1.43	1.18	7.84	2.53	1.58	0.95	10.10	0.86	0.57	0.29	6.00	U
3. Arsikere Taluk	2.39	1.24	1.15	7.16	2.05	1.07	0.98	8.18	1.75	1.00	0.75	9.76	T
	2.52	1.32	1.20	7.56	2.02	1.09	0.93	8.09	1.77	0.96	0.81	9.80	R
	2.10	1.06	1.04	6.30	2.09	1.02	1.07	8.35	1.72	1.07	0.65	9.69	U
4. Belur Taluk	2.24	1.17	1.07	6.73	1.96	1.02	0.94	7.85	1.27	0.65	0.62	8.70	T
	2.26	1.19	1.67	6.79	2.05	1.06	0.99	8.19	1.23	0.63	0.60	8.58	R
	2.13	1.04	1.09	6.38	1.74	0.92	0.82	6.95	1.43	0.71	0.72	9.21	U
5. Channarayapatna Taluk	2.25	1.20	1.05	6.74	2.18	1.22	0.96	8.74	1.69	0.87	0.82	9.76	T
	2.17	1.17	1.00	6.51	2.18	1.20	0.98	8.72	1.72	0.89	0.83	9.83	R
	2.71	1.36	1.35	8.14	3.19	2.28	0.91	8.78	1.57	0.78	0.79	9.44	U
6. Hassan Taluk	2.32	1.16	1.16	6.95	1.87	0.94	0.93	7.50	1.12	0.56	0.56	6.14	T
	2.43	1.22	1.21	7.30	1.90	0.95	0.95	7.59	1.55	0.79	0.76	9.12	R
	2.02	0.99	1.03	6.07	1.84	0.93	0.91	7.34	1.04	0.52	0.52	5.62	U

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more.	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room			Average No. of persons per house- hold	Two rooms			Average No. of persons per house- hold
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. Holenarasipur Taluk	T	3.61	5.63	5.15	2.59	2.56	5.15	3.04	1.55	1.49	6.08
	R	3.60	5.60	5.11	2.57	2.54	5.11	3.03	1.54	1.49	6.05
	U	3.74	6.14	5.79	2.91	2.88	5.79	3.37	1.71	1.66	6.73
8. Manjarabad Taluk	T	1.92	5.02	3.60	1.97	1.63	3.60	2.31	1.26	1.05	4.62
	R	1.90	4.99	3.51	1.93	1.58	3.51	2.30	1.24	1.06	4.60
	U	2.15	5.37	4.32	2.24	2.08	4.32	2.39	1.39	1.00	4.77
Kolar District	T	3.11	5.42	4.75	2.38	2.37	4.75	2.84	1.44	1.40	5.69
	R	3.67	5.44	4.84	2.42	2.42	4.84	3.05	1.56	1.49	6.10
	U	2.45	5.40	4.39	2.22	2.17	4.39	2.66	1.33	1.33	5.31
1. Bagepalli Taluk	T	3.12	5.10	4.50	2.30	2.20	4.50	2.69	1.37	1.33	5.38
	R	3.31	5.12	4.54	2.31	2.23	4.54	2.76	1.42	1.34	5.52
	U	1.81	4.88	2.77	1.71	1.07	2.77	2.13	1.00	1.13	4.26
2. Bangarapet Taluk	T	2.57	5.38	4.49	2.25	2.24	4.49	2.68	1.35	1.33	5.35
	R	3.67	5.54	4.86	2.43	2.43	4.86	3.19	1.66	1.53	6.39
	U	2.32	5.32	4.12	2.07	2.05	4.12	2.59	1.30	1.29	5.18
3. Chikballapur Taluk	T	3.19	5.40	4.68	2.41	2.27	4.68	2.93	1.52	1.41	5.85
	R	3.34	5.33	4.64	2.40	2.24	4.64	3.00	1.58	1.42	6.00
	U	3.01	5.49	4.74	2.42	2.32	4.74	2.85	1.45	1.40	5.69
4. Chintamani Taluk	T	3.25	5.63	4.90	2.47	2.43	4.90	3.05	1.56	1.49	6.10
	R	3.78	5.75	5.04	2.56	2.48	5.04	3.30	1.64	1.66	6.60
	U	2.35	5.31	4.29	2.07	2.22	4.29	2.65	1.43	1.22	5.31
5. Gauribidanur Taluk	T	3.59	5.02	4.66	2.23	2.43	4.66	2.70	1.38	1.32	5.40
	R	3.66	5.00	4.67	2.22	2.44	4.67	2.71	1.39	1.32	5.41
	U	2.99	5.22	4.55	2.25	2.30	4.55	2.63	1.35	1.28	5.27
6. Gudibanda Taluk	T	3.31	5.36	4.74	2.46	2.28	4.74	2.72	1.44	1.27	5.44
	R	3.22	5.21	4.56	2.35	2.21	4.56	2.58	1.39	1.20	5.17
	U	3.84	6.17	5.67	3.04	2.63	5.67	3.39	1.73	1.66	6.79
7. Kolar Taluk	T	3.24	6.13	5.38	2.72	2.66	5.38	3.24	1.57	1.67	6.48
	R	3.93	6.40	5.57	2.78	2.79	5.57	3.55	1.77	1.78	7.09
	U	2.50	5.72	4.93	2.58	2.35	4.93	2.89	1.34	1.55	5.78

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

20% Sample)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	
Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
2.15	1.13	1.02	6.44	2.00	1.02	0.98	8.00	1.58	0.77	0.81	9.43	T	7. Holenarasipur Taluk
2.15	1.15	1.00	6.46	2.03	1.02	1.01	8.11	1.59	0.78	0.81	9.37	R	
2.03	0.92	1.11	6.08	1.75	1.00	0.75	7.00	1.54	0.69	0.85	10.00	U	
1.85	0.98	0.87	5.55	1.58	0.85	0.73	6.32	1.13	0.60	0.53	8.05	T	8. Manjarabad Taluk
1.84	0.97	0.87	5.53	1.58	0.85	0.73	6.32	1.11	0.58	0.53	7.87	R	
1.90	1.04	0.86	5.69	1.58	0.83	0.75	6.32	1.34	0.74	0.60	10.74	U	
2.21	1.14	1.07	6.64	1.87	0.95	0.92	7.49	1.48	0.76	0.72	8.68	T	Kolar District
2.49	1.29	1.20	7.48	2.17	1.11	1.06	8.69	1.62	0.84	0.78	10.20	R	
2.04	1.04	1.00	6.12	1.68	0.84	0.84	6.70	1.40	0.72	0.68	7.90	U	
2.17	1.12	1.05	6.52	1.99	0.97	1.02	7.94	1.45	0.76	0.69	9.37	T	1. Bagepalli Taluk
2.35	1.23	1.12	7.06	2.11	1.08	1.03	8.45	1.44	0.74	0.70	9.87	R	
1.60	0.80	1.80	4.81	1.76	0.76	1.00	7.05	1.48	0.82	0.66	7.82	U	
2.06	1.07	0.99	6.18	1.68	0.85	0.83	6.71	1.41	0.73	0.68	7.69	T	2. Bangarapet Taluk
2.57	1.38	1.19	7.70	2.38	1.23	1.15	9.51	1.44	0.71	0.74	9.57	R	
2.00	1.03	0.97	6.01	1.61	0.81	0.80	6.43	1.41	0.74	0.67	7.47	U	
2.15	1.08	1.07	6.45	2.01	1.01	1.00	8.02	1.58	0.82	0.76	9.35	T	3. Chikballapur Taluk
2.30	1.18	1.12	6.91	1.96	0.99	0.97	7.83	1.55	0.86	0.69	9.27	R	
2.03	1.00	1.03	6.08	2.04	1.02	1.02	8.15	1.62	0.81	0.81	9.41	U	
2.36	1.24	1.12	7.07	1.86	0.91	0.95	7.43	1.42	0.75	0.67	8.65	T	4. Chintamani Taluk
2.75	1.45	1.30	8.26	2.02	0.99	1.03	8.07	1.64	0.88	0.76	10.30	R	
1.91	0.99	0.92	5.74	1.69	0.82	0.87	6.77	1.29	0.68	0.61	7.76	U	
2.42	1.27	1.15	7.25	1.78	0.96	0.82	7.11	1.46	0.71	0.75	9.23	T	5. Gauribidanur Taluk
2.46	1.27	1.19	7.37	1.84	0.98	0.86	7.35	1.43	0.71	0.72	8.49	R	
2.22	1.30	0.92	6.66	1.44	0.86	0.58	5.77	1.55	0.72	0.83	11.55	U	
2.25	1.24	1.01	6.76	2.40	1.20	1.20	9.62	1.53	0.72	0.81	9.73	T	6. Gudibanda Taluk
2.24	1.25	0.99	6.72	2.44	1.16	1.28	9.77	1.70	0.80	0.90	10.20	R	
2.33	1.17	1.16	7.00	2.25	1.38	0.87	9.00	0.50	0.20	0.30	5.00	U	
2.46	1.23	1.25	7.38	1.99	0.98	1.01	7.97	1.21	0.62	0.59	7.63	T	7. Kolar Taluk
2.69	1.36	1.33	8.07	2.45	1.25	1.20	9.81	1.45	0.69	0.76	9.20	R	
2.16	1.10	1.06	6.48	1.63	0.77	0.86	6.53	1.15	0.60	0.55	7.25	U	

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and
(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more.	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room				Two rooms			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8. Malur Taluk	T	3.51	5.62	4.80	2.44	2.36	4.80	3.00	1.52	1.48	6.00
	R	3.52	5.64	4.82	2.44	2.38	4.82	2.97	1.51	1.46	5.94
	U	3.23	5.31	4.40	2.33	2.07	4.40	3.75	1.75	2.00	7.50
9. Mulbagal Taluk	T	3.66	5.45	4.88	2.48	2.40	4.88	3.10	1.52	1.58	6.21
	R	3.93	5.34	4.89	2.49	2.40	4.89	3.18	1.56	1.62	6.36
	U	2.71	6.07	4.76	2.42	2.34	4.76	2.94	1.44	1.50	5.88
10. Sidlaghatta Taluk	T	3.41	5.71	4.88	2.44	2.44	4.88	3.04	1.55	1.49	6.07
	R	3.73	5.81	5.11	2.57	2.54	5.11	3.13	1.60	1.53	6.26
	U	2.91	5.51	4.33	2.14	2.19	4.33	2.88	1.47	1.41	5.76
11. Srinivasapur Taluk	T	3.67	6.27	5.33	2.86	2.47	5.33	3.42	1.77	1.65	6.84
	R	3.97	6.36	5.43	2.91	2.52	5.43	3.57	1.88	1.69	7.14
	U	2.51	5.78	4.24	2.32	1.92	4.24	2.92	1.43	1.49	5.84
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (S.B.)	U	2.33	5.03	4.12	2.07	2.05	4.12	2.59	1.30	1.29	5.18
Mandya District	T	3.22	5.27	4.69	2.35	2.34	4.69	2.76	1.41	1.35	5.53
	R	3.28	5.26	4.71	2.35	2.36	4.71	2.76	1.41	1.35	5.52
	U	2.88	5.32	4.59	2.35	2.24	4.59	2.80	1.45	1.35	5.60
1. Krishnarajpet Taluk	T	3.21	5.35	4.82	2.41	2.41	4.82	2.72	1.38	1.34	5.44
	R	3.26	5.36	4.79	2.38	2.41	4.79	2.75	1.40	1.35	5.49
	U	2.81	5.27	5.36	2.86	2.50	5.36	2.54	1.27	1.27	5.08
2. Maddur Taluk	T	3.22	5.33	4.76	2.41	2.35	4.76	2.74	1.41	1.33	5.47
	R	3.16	5.34	4.74	2.39	2.35	4.74	2.73	1.41	1.32	5.45
	U	4.55	5.16	4.89	2.57	2.32	4.89	3.38	1.77	1.61	6.77
3. Malavalli Taluk	T	3.98	5.16	4.83	2.39	2.44	4.83	3.02	1.58	1.44	6.05
	R	3.98	5.13	4.82	2.38	2.44	4.82	3.02	1.58	1.44	6.03
	U	3.93	5.42	4.98	2.51	2.47	4.98	3.07	1.56	1.51	6.14
4. Mandya Taluk	T	2.81	5.36	4.48	2.30	2.18	4.48	2.70	1.37	1.33	5.41
	R	3.01	5.37	4.56	2.33	2.23	4.56	2.70	1.37	1.33	5.41
	U	2.29	5.33	4.15	2.16	1.99	4.15	2.70	1.39	1.31	5.40
5. Nagamangala Taluk	T	3.61	5.22	4.92	2.46	2.47	4.92	2.74	1.39	1.35	5.48
	R	3.66	5.16	4.85	2.42	2.43	4.85	2.76	1.37	1.39	5.51
	U	3.33	5.63	5.48	2.73	2.75	5.48	2.57	1.62	0.95	5.13

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household
20% Sample)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	
Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
2.65	1.37	1.29	7.96	2.03	1.05	0.98	8.10	2.48	1.42	1.06	13.83	T	8. Malur Taluk
2.69	1.40	1.29	8.06	2.11	1.08	1.03	8.46	2.48	1.42	1.06	13.83	R	
1.78	0.67	1.11	5.33	1.60	0.85	0.75	6.40	0	0	0	0	U	
2.24	1.08	1.16	6.72	1.97	1.01	0.96	7.86	1.95	0.95	1.00	11.12	T	9. Mulbagal Taluk
2.20	1.08	1.12	6.61	2.07	1.08	0.98	8.26	2.08	1.02	1.06	11.86	R	
2.31	1.08	1.23	6.92	1.83	0.91	0.92	7.33	1.79	0.87	0.92	10.18	U	
2.49	1.22	1.27	7.48	2.10	1.08	1.02	8.39	1.84	0.96	0.88	11.79	T	10. Sidlaghatta Taluk
2.42	1.23	1.19	7.27	2.46	1.28	1.18	9.82	2.09	1.12	0.97	12.54	R	
2.56	1.21	1.35	7.69	1.75	0.88	0.87	7.00	1.65	0.84	0.81	11.13	U	
2.63	1.37	1.26	7.89	2.29	1.18	1.11	9.17	1.77	0.95	0.82	11.63	T	11. Srinivasapur Taluk
2.64	1.35	1.29	7.92	2.72	1.38	1.34	10.90	1.99	1.12	0.87	13.45	R	
2.61	1.41	1.20	7.82	1.56	0.85	0.71	6.24	1.29	0.58	0.71	8.00	U	
2.00	1.02	0.98	6.00	1.61	0.81	0.80	6.45	1.44	0.74	0.70	7.26	U	KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (S.B.)
2.26	1.18	1.08	6.78	1.91	1.02	0.89	7.63	1.45	0.81	0.64	8.93	T	Mandya District
2.28	1.20	1.08	6.83	1.98	1.05	0.93	7.93	1.51	0.83	0.68	9.05	R	
2.16	1.10	1.06	6.47	1.63	0.87	0.76	6.53	1.36	0.78	0.58	8.72	U	
2.34	1.20	1.14	7.02	1.97	1.03	0.94	7.86	1.44	0.71	0.73	9.17	T	1. Krishnarajpet Taluk
2.41	1.25	1.16	7.22	2.02	1.07	0.95	8.07	1.43	0.71	0.72	9.18	R	
1.73	0.79	0.94	5.20	1.71	0.83	0.88	6.83	1.80	1.00	0.80	9.00	U	
2.30	1.24	1.06	6.89	2.00	1.09	0.91	8.01	1.66	0.98	0.68	10.27	T	2. Maddur Taluk
2.28	1.23	1.05	6.84	2.00	1.09	0.91	8.01	1.66	0.98	0.68	10.27	R	
3.67	1.92	1.75	11.00	2.00	1.12	0.88	8.00	0	0	0	0	U	
2.40	1.20	1.20	7.19	1.68	0.73	0.95	6.73	1.43	0.80	0.63	7.94	T	3. Malavalli Taluk
2.32	1.18	1.14	6.95	1.68	0.71	0.97	6.71	1.47	0.81	0.66	8.07	R	
2.65	1.27	1.38	7.96	1.71	0.89	0.82	6.86	1.17	0.75	0.42	7.00	U	
2.32	1.24	1.08	6.95	1.86	1.03	0.83	7.45	1.36	0.77	0.59	8.46	T	4. Mandya Taluk
2.40	1.28	1.12	7.20	2.09	1.16	0.93	8.36	1.41	0.77	0.64	8.35	R	
2.02	1.12	0.90	6.06	1.50	0.83	0.67	5.99	1.33	0.78	0.55	8.53	U	
2.09	1.01	1.08	6.27	1.94	0.93	1.01	7.76	1.55	0.82	0.73	8.96	T	5. Nagamangala Taluk
2.11	1.02	1.09	6.33	2.10	1.00	1.10	8.42	1.58	0.81	0.77	8.90	R	
2.04	0.98	1.06	6.12	1.52	0.75	0.77	6.07	1.49	0.86	0.63	9.13	U	

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more.	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room				Two rooms			Average No. of persons per house- hold
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6. Pandavapura Taluk	T	2.99	5.24	4.47	2.20	2.27	4.47	2.76	1.39	1.37	5.51
	R	3.03	5.16	4.51	2.22	2.29	4.51	2.72	1.37	1.35	5.44
	U	2.76	5.86	4.14	2.07	2.07	4.14	3.06	1.56	1.50	6.13
7. Srirangapatna Taluk	T	3.10	5.11	4.40	2.21	2.19	4.40	2.75	1.43	1.32	5.51
	R	3.06	5.21	4.52	2.27	2.25	4.52	2.73	1.41	1.32	5.45
	U	3.29	4.61	3.93	1.96	1.97	3.93	2.89	1.53	1.36	5.79
Mysore District	T	3.14	5.34	4.79	2.43	2.36	4.79	2.84	1.45	1.39	5.68
	R	3.46	5.34	4.91	2.50	2.41	4.91	2.90	1.50	1.40	5.79
	U	2.61	5.35	4.38	2.21	2.17	4.38	2.75	1.37	1.38	5.51
1. Chamarajanagar Taluk	T	3.06	5.35	4.89	2.51	2.38	4.89	2.82	1.46	1.36	5.65
	R	3.16	5.33	4.89	2.52	2.37	4.89	2.96	1.53	1.43	5.91
	U	2.73	5.43	4.91	2.49	2.42	4.91	2.47	1.28	1.19	4.95
2. Gundlupet Taluk	T	3.52	5.31	4.80	2.38	2.42	4.80	2.98	1.54	1.44	5.97
	R	3.68	5.26	4.82	2.39	2.43	4.82	2.99	1.55	1.44	5.98
	U	2.75	5.67	4.55	2.26	2.29	4.55	2.96	1.51	1.45	5.92
3. Heggadadevanakote Taluk	T	3.72	5.42	5.02	2.53	2.49	5.01	2.92	1.47	1.45	5.84
	R	3.69	5.37	4.93	2.47	2.46	4.93	2.92	1.48	1.44	5.83
	U	4.07	5.92	5.94	3.08	2.86	5.94	2.98	1.37	1.61	5.96
4. Hunsur Taluk	T	3.56	5.72	5.24	2.68	2.56	5.24	2.89	1.48	1.41	5.78
	R	3.54	5.59	5.18	2.63	2.55	5.18	2.80	1.42	1.38	5.61
	U	3.69	6.85	5.96	3.29	2.67	5.96	3.62	1.96	1.66	7.23
5. Kollegal Taluk	T	3.39	5.13	4.75	2.43	2.32	4.75	2.75	1.39	1.35	5.50
	R	3.57	5.13	4.82	2.48	2.34	4.82	2.72	1.39	1.33	5.43
	U	2.60	5.15	4.18	2.10	2.08	4.18	2.90	1.42	1.48	5.80
6. Krishnarajanagar Taluk	T	2.90	5.30	4.78	2.41	2.37	4.78	2.69	1.36	1.33	5.38
	R	3.18	5.29	4.76	2.38	2.38	4.76	2.81	1.43	1.38	5.63
	U	2.22	5.35	4.87	2.54	2.33	4.87	2.21	1.09	1.12	4.43
7. Mysore Taluk	T	2.79	5.31	4.57	2.33	2.24	4.57	2.77	1.40	1.37	5.54
	R	4.40	5.53	5.24	2.70	2.54	5.24	3.22	1.74	1.48	6.45
	U	2.46	5.24	4.11	2.08	2.03	4.11	2.69	1.34	1.35	5.38

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

20% Sample)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	
Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
2.11	1.09	1.02	6.33	1.95	1.02	0.93	7.80	1.65	0.90	0.75	10.11	T	6. Pandavapura Taluk
2.05	1.06	0.99	6.14	1.94	1.03	0.91	7.74	1.68	0.95	0.73	9.88	R	
2.37	1.19	1.18	7.12	1.99	0.99	1.00	7.97	1.60	0.79	0.81	10.69	U	
2.24	1.16	1.08	6.72	1.93	1.07	0.86	7.74	1.45	0.83	0.62	8.74	T	7. Srirangapatna Taluk
2.24	1.17	1.07	6.73	1.92	1.06	0.86	7.68	1.45	0.83	0.62	8.74	R	
2.20	1.02	1.18	6.61	2.13	1.29	0.84	8.50	0	0	0	0	U	
2.19	1.12	1.07	6.58	1.71	0.89	0.82	6.83	1.24	0.66	0.58	8.08	T	Mysore District
2.30	1.18	1.12	6.90	1.78	0.94	0.84	7.12	1.12	0.58	0.54	7.29	R	
2.08	1.07	1.01	6.24	1.66	0.85	0.81	5.63	1.36	0.73	0.63	8.91	U	
2.24	1.17	1.07	6.71	1.62	0.84	0.78	6.48	0.96	0.49	0.47	6.81	T	1. Chamarajanagar Taluk
2.34	1.23	1.11	7.02	1.47	0.75	0.72	5.87	0.86	0.44	0.42	6.28	R	
2.10	1.09	1.01	6.29	1.87	0.99	0.88	7.49	1.50	0.73	0.77	9.07	U	
2.50	1.29	1.21	7.49	1.69	0.88	0.81	6.77	1.22	0.63	0.59	8.59	T	2. Gundlupet Taluk
2.53	1.31	1.22	7.59	1.58	0.88	0.70	6.32	1.09	0.55	0.54	7.42	R	
1.89	0.89	1.00	5.67	1.79	0.88	0.91	7.16	1.43	0.75	0.68	10.72	U	
2.45	1.19	1.26	7.36	1.95	1.06	0.89	7.78	1.33	0.67	0.66	7.79	T	3. Heggadadevanakote Taluk
2.51	1.22	1.29	7.54	2.01	1.06	0.95	8.05	1.34	0.68	0.66	7.85	R	
1.73	0.86	0.87	5.20	1.50	1.00	0.50	6.00	1.17	0.50	0.67	7.00	U	
2.43	1.15	1.28	7.29	2.06	1.14	0.92	8.24	1.70	0.85	0.85	9.25	T	4. Hunsur Taluk
2.36	1.12	1.24	7.09	2.09	1.15	0.94	8.35	1.69	0.85	0.84	9.19	R	
2.74	1.32	1.42	8.21	1.92	1.11	0.81	7.67	1.73	0.86	0.87	9.50	U	
2.20	1.16	1.04	6.60	1.76	0.89	0.87	7.03	1.19	0.61	0.58	7.26	T	5. Kollegal Taluk
2.28	1.20	1.08	6.84	1.75	0.90	0.85	7.01	1.24	0.61	0.63	7.40	R	
1.97	1.03	0.94	5.92	1.77	0.86	0.91	7.06	1.13	0.61	0.52	7.11	U	
2.10	1.06	1.04	6.30	1.63	0.85	0.78	6.52	1.27	0.68	0.59	7.88	T	6. Krishnarajanagar Taluk
2.18	1.10	1.08	6.53	1.73	0.91	0.82	6.93	1.22	0.65	0.57	7.63	R	
1.92	0.96	0.96	5.75	1.56	0.81	0.75	6.23	1.33	0.71	0.62	8.13	U	
2.09	1.07	1.02	6.26	1.66	0.85	0.81	6.64	1.31	0.68	0.63	8.64	T	7. Mysore Taluk
2.50	1.25	1.25	7.49	2.08	1.14	0.94	8.33	1.52	0.79	0.73	8.38	R	
2.06	1.06	1.00	6.17	1.65	0.84	0.81	6.60	1.31	0.68	0.63	8.64	U	

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Towns with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total									
		One room						Two rooms			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8. Nanjangud Taluk	T	3.81	5.66	5.09	2.58	2.51	5.09	3.24	1.66	1.58	6.47
	R	3.90	5.62	5.08	2.58	2.50	5.08	3.25	1.66	1.57	6.51
	U	3.20	5.97	5.27	2.69	2.58	5.27	3.15	1.68	1.67	6.30
9. Periyapatna Taluk	T	2.51	5.14	4.33	2.22	2.11	4.33	2.66	1.39	1.27	5.32
	R	2.49	5.07	4.33	2.22	2.11	4.33	2.55	1.34	1.21	5.10
	U	2.71	6.04	4.10	2.04	2.06	4.10	3.38	1.75	1.63	6.75
10. Thirumakudlu Narsipur Taluk	T	3.65	5.59	4.95	2.50	2.45	4.95	3.07	1.57	1.50	6.15
	R	3.69	5.55	5.00	2.53	2.47	5.00	3.08	1.61	1.47	6.17
	U	3.54	5.71	4.77	2.39	2.38	4.77	3.05	1.47	1.58	6.11
11. Yelandur Taluk	T	3.86	5.09	4.86	2.46	2.40	4.87	2.79	1.42	1.37	5.57
	R	3.84	5.07	4.97	2.55	2.42	4.97	2.62	1.36	1.26	5.23
	U	3.89	5.12	4.67	2.31	2.36	4.67	3.30	1.60	1.70	6.61
MYSORE (M)	U	2.46	5.24	4.11	2.08	2.03	4.11	2.69	1.34	1.35	5.38
North Kanara District	T	2.34	5.43	4.10	2.11	1.99	4.10	2.54	1.30	1.24	5.08
	R	2.38	5.42	4.07	2.10	1.97	4.07	2.54	1.31	1.23	5.09
	U	2.17	5.50	4.30	2.15	2.15	4.30	2.53	1.26	1.27	5.05
1. Ankola Taluk	R	2.15	4.96	3.65	1.82	1.83	3.65	2.35	1.18	1.17	4.71
2. Bhatkal Taluk	T	2.43	5.44	3.95	1.98	1.97	3.95	2.59	1.29	1.30	5.17
	R	2.53	5.34	3.98	2.02	1.96	3.98	2.61	1.34	1.27	5.21
	U	2.17	5.73	3.73	1.76	1.97	3.73	2.52	1.13	1.39	5.04
3. Haliyal Taluk	T	2.38	4.87	4.57	2.35	2.22	4.57	2.47	1.26	1.21	4.93
	R	2.66	4.98	4.51	2.35	2.16	4.51	2.54	1.33	1.21	5.07
	U	2.08	4.73	4.72	2.36	2.36	4.72	2.39	1.19	1.20	4.79
4. Honavar Taluk	T	2.84	5.73	4.41	2.23	2.18	4.41	2.86	1.48	1.38	5.71
	R	2.86	5.70	4.33	2.20	2.13	4.33	2.86	1.48	1.38	5.71
	U	2.63	6.02	4.97	2.44	2.53	4.97	2.88	1.47	1.41	5.75
5. Karwar Taluk	T	1.98	5.10	3.82	1.88	1.94	3.82	2.32	1.15	1.17	4.63
	R	2.00	5.08	3.75	1.85	1.90	3.75	2.30	1.13	1.17	4.60
	U	1.91	5.18	3.97	1.96	2.01	3.97	2.37	1.20	1.17	4.73
6. Kumta Taluk	T	2.55	5.95	4.20	2.15	2.05	4.20	2.81	1.44	1.37	5.61
	R	2.66	5.82	4.25	2.16	2.09	4.25	2.84	1.45	1.39	5.68
	U	2.31	6.28	4.03	2.11	1.92	4.03	2.69	1.38	1.31	5.39

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	1
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
8. Nanjangud Taluk	2.54	1.29	1.25	7.62	2.12	1.19	0.93	8.47	1.16	0.61	0.55	8.39	T								
	2.56	1.31	1.25	7.69	2.36	1.35	1.01	9.43	1.09	0.56	0.53	7.97	R								
	2.40	1.17	1.24	7.21	1.58	0.83	0.75	6.33	1.41	0.78	0.63	9.90	U								
9. Periyapatna Taluk	2.04	1.07	0.97	6.12	1.62	0.81	0.81	6.49	1.16	0.62	0.54	7.21	T								
	2.03	1.06	0.97	6.09	1.64	0.82	0.82	6.56	1.16	0.62	0.54	7.21	R								
	2.12	1.10	1.02	6.37	1.37	0.70	0.67	5.47	1.19	0.68	0.51	7.29	U								
10. Thirumakudlu Narsipur Taluk	2.50	1.30	1.20	7.50	1.93	1.03	0.90	7.72	1.97	1.36	0.61	13.07	T								
	2.49	1.30	1.19	7.48	2.07	1.11	0.96	8.27	1.30	0.71	0.59	8.73	R								
	2.51	1.29	1.22	7.54	1.60	0.84	0.76	6.39	3.61	2.95	0.66	23.78	U								
11. Yelandur Taluk	2.04	1.07	0.97	6.13	1.61	0.97	0.64	6.43	1.41	0.68	0.73	10.40	T								
	1.89	1.06	0.83	5.67	2.13	1.13	1.00	8.50	1.06	0.59	0.47	6.00	R								
	2.24	1.10	1.14	6.71	1.40	0.90	0.50	5.60	1.70	0.75	0.95	17.00	U								
MYSORE (M)	2.06	1.06	1.00	6.17	1.65	0.84	0.81	6.60	1.31	0.68	0.63	8.64	U								
North Kanara District	2.09	1.07	1.02	6.26	1.80	0.91	0.89	7.21	1.43	0.74	0.69	9.15	T								
	2.14	1.10	1.04	6.41	1.86	0.95	0.91	7.44	1.41	0.72	0.69	9.08	R								
	1.88	0.94	0.94	5.63	1.63	0.82	0.81	6.53	1.48	0.77	0.71	9.32	U								
1. Ankola Taluk	2.04	1.02	1.02	6.11	1.59	0.80	0.79	6.35	1.25	0.60	0.65	7.76	R								
2. Bhatkal Taluk	2.34	1.15	1.19	7.03	1.82	0.89	0.93	7.27	1.30	0.59	0.71	8.51	T								
	2.45	1.22	1.23	7.35	1.70	0.87	0.83	6.80	1.20	0.56	0.64	7.94	R								
	2.07	0.99	1.08	6.20	2.00	0.91	1.09	8.00	1.41	0.62	0.79	9.15	U								
3. Haliyal Taluk	1.57	0.87	0.70	4.70	1.33	0.70	0.63	5.32	1.67	0.96	0.71	9.32	T								
	1.76	1.05	0.71	5.28	1.59	0.85	0.74	6.36	1.50	0.82	0.67	8.42	R								
	1.40	0.71	0.69	4.19	1.22	0.63	0.59	4.87	2.01	1.24	0.77	11.00	U								
4. Honavar Taluk	2.40	1.22	1.18	7.17	2.08	1.06	1.02	8.33	1.63	0.90	0.73	9.09	T								
	2.43	1.23	1.20	7.28	2.15	1.10	1.05	8.59	1.62	0.92	0.70	8.91	R								
	2.17	1.12	1.05	6.51	1.81	0.94	0.87	7.24	1.67	0.85	0.82	9.55	U								
5. Karwar Taluk	1.86	0.91	0.95	5.58	1.67	0.82	0.85	6.67	1.15	0.57	0.58	7.06	T								
	1.88	0.92	0.96	5.65	1.68	0.80	0.88	6.70	1.16	0.57	0.59	6.85	R								
	1.78	0.88	0.90	5.34	1.64	0.87	0.77	6.56	1.14	0.57	0.57	7.40	U								
6. Kumta Taluk	2.31	1.15	1.16	6.92	1.93	0.98	0.95	7.73	1.71	0.92	0.79	10.62	T								
	2.34	1.17	1.17	7.03	1.98	1.00	0.98	7.91	1.59	0.83	0.77	9.68	R								
	2.22	1.08	1.14	6.67	1.86	0.94	0.92	7.42	1.80	1.00	0.80	11.37	U								

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room			Two rooms				Average No. of persons per house- hold
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. Mundgod Taluk	R	2.51	5.29	4.15	2.21	1.94	4.15	2.52	1.31	1.21	5.04
8. Siddapur Taluk	R	2.37	6.12	3.82	2.05	1.77	3.82	2.59	1.40	1.19	5.18
9. Sirsi Taluk	T	2.24	6.10	3.96	2.18	1.78	3.96	2.63	1.38	1.25	5.26
	R	2.23	6.21	3.76	2.21	1.55	3.76	2.60	1.39	1.21	5.19
	U	2.27	5.84	4.29	2.12	2.17	4.29	2.74	1.37	1.37	5.47
10. Supa Taluk	R	2.12	4.37	3.99	2.07	1.92	3.99	2.16	1.08	1.08	4.31
11. Yellapur Taluk	R	2.32	5.53	3.50	1.95	1.55	3.50	2.40	1.28	1.12	4.80
Raichur District	T	2.84	4.98	4.36	2.17	2.19	4.36	2.62	1.32	1.30	5.24
	R	2.90	4.96	4.39	2.19	2.20	4.39	2.62	1.32	1.30	5.25
	U	2.55	5.07	4.14	2.04	2.10	4.14	2.59	1.31	1.28	5.18
1. Deodurg Taluk	T	2.77	4.92	4.31	2.10	2.21	4.31	2.49	1.24	1.25	4.98
	R	2.80	4.91	4.32	2.12	2.20	4.32	2.46	1.22	1.24	4.93
	U	2.45	5.09	4.15	1.90	2.25	4.15	2.77	1.42	1.35	5.53
2. Gangavati Taluk	T	2.90	4.92	4.40	2.19	2.21	4.40	2.56	1.26	1.30	5.13
	R	2.95	4.96	4.48	2.23	2.25	4.48	2.59	1.27	1.32	5.18
	U	2.68	4.73	4.07	2.00	2.07	4.07	2.46	1.24	1.22	4.92
3. Koppal Taluk	T	2.97	5.00	4.47	2.26	2.21	4.47	2.73	1.40	1.33	5.46
	R	3.23	5.18	4.67	2.36	2.31	4.67	2.91	1.50	1.41	5.81
	U	2.16	4.30	3.36	1.69	1.67	3.36	2.21	1.11	1.10	4.41
4. Kushtagi Taluk	T	2.87	5.18	4.41	2.18	2.23	4.41	2.71	1.36	1.35	5.42
	R	2.90	5.18	4.42	2.19	2.23	4.42	2.73	1.37	1.36	5.46
	U	2.36	5.23	3.91	1.83	2.08	3.91	2.39	1.23	1.16	4.78
5. Lingsugar Taluk	T	2.79	5.00	4.31	2.14	2.17	4.31	2.61	1.31	1.30	5.21
	R	2.83	4.98	4.32	2.13	2.19	4.32	2.59	1.32	1.27	5.18
	U	2.60	5.11	4.26	2.19	2.07	4.26	2.67	1.29	1.38	5.35
6. Manvi Taluk	T	2.68	4.82	4.17	2.05	2.12	4.17	2.57	1.27	1.30	5.15
	R	2.72	4.81	4.16	2.06	2.10	4.16	2.60	1.29	1.31	5.21
	U	2.24	4.96	4.43	1.87	2.56	4.43	2.30	1.06	1.24	4.59

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

20% Sample)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	
Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
2.12	1.14	0.98	6.35	1.85	0.96	0.89	7.41	1.76	0.98	0.78	11.15	R	7. Mundagod Taluk
2.34	1.25	1.09	7.03	2.17	1.16	1.01	8.68	1.67	0.85	0.82	10.72	R	8. Siddapur Taluk
2.29	1.21	1.08	6.88	1.99	1.01	0.98	7.95	1.42	0.74	0.68	10.48	T	9. Sirsi Taluk
2.35	1.25	1.10	7.06	2.16	1.11	1.05	8.63	1.41	0.73	0.68	11.01	R	
2.12	1.09	1.03	6.37	1.66	0.80	0.86	6.65	1.48	0.80	0.68	9.14	U	
1.57	0.79	0.78	4.70	1.22	0.64	0.58	4.88	1.18	0.63	0.55	7.09	R	10. Supa Taluk
2.22	1.12	1.10	6.65	2.06	1.06	1.00	8.25	1.88	0.97	0.91	11.49	R	11. Yellapur Taluk
2.04	1.03	1.01	6.11	1.65	0.83	0.82	6.59	1.26	0.64	0.62	7.47	T	Raichur District
2.04	1.03	1.01	6.13	1.65	0.83	0.82	6.59	1.22	0.61	0.61	7.00	R	
2.00	1.01	0.99	6.00	1.65	0.85	0.80	6.62	1.38	0.70	0.68	8.94	U	
2.10	1.06	1.04	6.30	1.79	0.91	0.88	7.14	1.26	0.63	0.63	7.33	T	1. Deodurg Taluk
2.11	1.07	1.04	6.33	1.81	0.92	0.89	7.25	1.32	0.67	0.65	7.66	R	
2.01	0.97	1.04	6.04	1.55	0.79	0.76	6.21	0.92	0.42	0.50	5.13	U	
2.05	1.05	1.00	6.15	1.75	0.88	0.87	6.98	1.12	0.57	0.55	6.68	T	2. Gangavati Taluk
2.07	1.05	0.12	6.20	1.72	0.87	0.86	6.90	1.07	0.56	0.51	6.29	R	
1.96	1.05	0.91	5.87	1.82	0.91	0.91	7.28	1.23	0.58	0.65	7.76	U	
2.07	1.04	1.03	6.21	1.50	0.75	0.75	5.99	1.19	0.59	0.60	6.35	T	3. Koppal Taluk
2.11	1.06	1.05	6.33	1.65	0.81	0.84	6.60	1.20	0.58	0.62	6.10	R	
1.97	0.99	0.98	5.92	1.27	0.65	0.62	5.07	1.15	0.62	0.53	7.08	U	
2.08	1.07	1.01	6.24	1.87	0.94	0.93	7.47	1.35	0.69	0.66	7.61	T	4. Kushtagi Taluk
2.10	1.08	1.02	6.29	1.86	0.93	0.93	7.43	1.23	0.63	0.60	6.88	R	
1.95	0.95	1.00	5.84	1.92	1.05	0.87	7.69	3.16	1.58	1.58	20.00	U	
2.12	1.06	1.06	6.37	1.54	0.75	0.79	6.18	1.33	0.67	0.66	7.70	T	5. Lingsugar Taluk
2.16	1.06	1.10	6.48	1.56	0.77	0.79	6.23	1.35	0.69	0.66	7.57	R	
1.97	1.05	0.92	5.92	1.50	0.71	0.79	6.00	1.26	0.60	0.66	8.33	U	
1.91	0.96	0.95	5.72	1.58	0.80	0.78	6.31	1.13	0.58	0.55	6.65	T	6. Manvi Taluk
1.92	0.97	0.95	5.77	1.54	0.78	0.76	6.18	1.13	0.58	0.55	6.73	R	
1.79	0.83	0.96	5.38	1.78	0.92	0.86	7.11	1.13	0.60	0.53	6.22	U	

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males Females per Room and

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room			Average No. of persons per house- hold	Two rooms			Average No. of persons per house- hold
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. Raichur Taluk	T	2.77	5.01	4.32	2.18	2.14	4.32	2.59	1.30	1.29	5.17
	R	2.80	4.80	4.25	2.15	2.10	4.25	2.53	1.29	1.25	5.07
	U	2.72	5.40	4.47	2.23	2.24	4.47	2.67	1.32	1.35	5.35
8. Sindhnur Taluk	T	2.61	4.88	4.11	2.04	2.07	4.11	2.62	1.36	1.26	5.23
	R	2.59	4.76	4.11	2.05	2.06	4.11	2.52	1.27	1.25	5.03
	U	2.84	5.98	4.08	1.94	2.14	4.08	3.38	2.02	1.36	6.76
9. Yelburga Taluk	R	3.38	5.03	4.64	2.32	2.32	4.64	2.70	1.36	1.34	5.39
RAICHUR (M)	U	2.72	5.40	4.47	2.23	2.24	4.47	2.67	1.32	1.35	5.35
Shimoga District	T	2.68	5.55	4.70	2.46	2.24	4.70	2.68	1.40	1.28	5.36
	R	2.83	5.80	4.98	2.54	2.44	4.98	2.76	1.43	1.33	5.51
	U	2.33	4.96	4.08	2.30	1.78	4.08	2.46	1.30	1.16	4.93
1. Bhadravati Taluk	T	2.26	5.06	4.09	2.13	1.96	4.09	2.43	1.31	1.12	4.87
	R	2.45	4.80	4.11	2.18	1.93	4.11	2.35	1.31	1.04	4.70
	U	2.11	5.33	4.06	2.08	1.98	4.06	2.56	1.33	1.23	5.11
2. Channagiri Taluk	T	2.95	5.73	4.87	2.50	2.37	4.87	2.83	1.43	1.40	5.67
	R	2.98	5.70	4.88	2.50	2.38	4.88	2.82	1.43	1.39	5.65
	U	2.43	6.06	3.84	2.08	1.76	3.84	2.96	1.47	1.49	5.92
3. Honnali Taluk	T	3.21	6.14	5.47	2.75	2.72	5.47	2.97	1.53	1.44	5.94
	R	3.21	6.11	5.46	2.73	2.73	5.46	2.91	1.51	1.40	5.82
	U	3.23	6.35	5.49	2.90	2.59	5.49	3.48	1.76	1.72	6.97
4. Hosanagar Taluk	T	2.81	6.00	4.54	2.32	2.22	4.54	2.83	1.42	1.41	5.67
	R	2.83	6.09	4.51	2.30	2.21	4.51	2.85	1.42	1.43	5.70
	U	2.60	4.79	4.74	2.43	2.31	4.74	2.44	1.32	1.12	4.88
5. Sagar Taluk	T	2.65	4.98	4.08	2.41	1.67	4.08	2.48	1.37	1.11	4.95
	R	2.66	6.02	4.94	2.65	2.29	4.94	2.65	1.39	1.26	5.29
	U	2.63	4.40	3.84	2.35	1.49	3.84	2.32	1.36	0.96	4.65
6. Shikaripur Taluk	T	2.29	5.20	4.17	2.13	2.04	4.17	2.53	1.32	1.21	5.06
	R	2.52	5.36	4.10	2.06	2.04	4.10	2.65	1.38	1.27	5.29
	U	1.63	4.56	4.60	2.53	2.07	4.60	1.82	0.92	0.90	3.64

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

20% Sample)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more
Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fer males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
7. Raichur Taluk												
2.04	1.04	1.00	6.12	1.64	0.81	0.83	6.57	1.39	0.70	0.69	9.21	T
2.01	1.03	0.98	6.03	1.50	0.71	0.79	6.00	1.20	0.60	0.60	7.48	R
2.08	1.06	1.02	6.24	1.82	0.95	0.87	7.27	1.55	0.79	0.76	10.94	U
8. Sindhnur Taluk												
1.85	0.91	0.94	5.54	1.59	0.82	0.77	6.37	1.23	0.62	0.61	6.84	T
1.82	0.90	0.92	5.46	1.55	0.79	0.76	6.19	1.15	0.55	0.60	6.40	R
2.03	1.02	1.01	6.10	1.85	1.02	0.83	7.42	1.66	0.95	0.71	9.18	U
9. Yelburga Taluk												
2.16	1.10	1.06	6.49	1.82	0.98	0.84	7.28	1.41	0.72	0.69	8.84	R
RAICHUR (M)												
2.08	1.06	1.02	6.24	1.82	0.95	0.87	7.27	1.55	0.79	0.76	10.94	U
Shimoga District												
2.19	1.15	1.04	6.56	1.82	0.95	0.87	7.30	1.41	0.76	0.65	8.74	T
2.27	1.18	1.09	6.80	2.05	1.07	0.98	8.18	1.53	0.83	0.70	9.80	R
1.98	1.05	0.93	5.93	1.52	0.80	0.72	6.09	1.21	0.64	0.57	7.13	U
1. Bhadravati Taluk												
2.05	1.11	0.94	6.15	1.54	0.80	0.74	6.17	1.24	0.66	0.58	6.93	T
2.00	1.14	0.86	6.01	1.62	0.85	0.77	6.47	1.29	0.68	0.61	7.31	R
2.08	1.08	1.00	6.25	1.51	0.79	0.72	6.04	1.23	0.66	0.57	6.85	U
2. Channagiri Taluk												
2.29	1.19	1.10	6.86	2.07	1.07	1.00	8.29	1.57	0.73	0.84	8.94	T
2.33	1.21	1.12	6.99	2.08	1.08	1.00	8.30	1.56	0.72	0.84	8.78	R
1.96	1.01	0.95	5.89	2.06	1.03	1.03	8.22	1.71	0.86	0.85	10.80	U
3. Honnali Taluk												
2.43	1.25	1.18	7.30	2.07	1.04	1.03	8.30	1.63	0.83	0.80	9.74	T
2.44	1.26	1.18	7.31	2.19	1.10	1.09	8.75	1.75	0.90	0.85	10.50	R
2.42	1.29	1.13	7.25	1.58	0.80	0.78	6.32	1.19	0.54	0.65	7.00	U
4. Hosanagar Taluk												
2.41	1.24	1.17	7.22	2.24	1.14	1.10	8.96	1.88	1.01	0.87	12.12	T
2.47	1.28	1.19	7.42	2.30	1.19	1.11	9.20	1.92	1.03	0.89	12.36	R
1.46	0.65	0.81	4.38	1.25	0.46	0.79	5.00	1.11	0.78	0.33	6.67	U
5. Sagar Taluk												
2.09	1.15	0.94	6.26	1.69	0.91	0.78	6.75	1.75	1.10	0.65	10.99	T
2.14	1.10	1.04	6.43	1.96	1.02	0.94	7.84	2.10	1.34	0.76	13.40	R
2.02	1.21	0.81	6.07	1.50	0.84	0.66	6.01	1.03	0.58	0.45	6.21	U
6. Shikaripur Taluk												
1.92	0.99	0.93	5.76	1.58	0.82	0.76	6.33	1.28	0.67	0.61	7.84	T
2.09	1.08	1.01	6.27	1.89	0.99	0.90	7.56	1.27	0.67	0.60	7.48	R
1.50	0.77	0.73	4.49	1.31	0.66	0.65	5.23	1.28	0.67	0.61	8.27	U

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and
(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more.	Total Rural Urban	Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and									
		Total		One room			Two rooms				Average No. of persons per house- hold
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. Shimoga Taluk	T	3.05	6.01	5.51	2.80	2.71	5.51	2.84	1.48	1.37	5.69
	R	3.53	6.89	6.46	3.24	3.22	6.46	3.25	1.71	1.54	6.49
	U	2.57	5.10	4.39	2.29	2.10	4.39	2.49	1.28	1.21	4.97
8. Sorab Taluk	T	2.52	5.67	4.58	2.29	2.29	4.58	2.63	1.34	1.29	5.26
	R	2.60	5.69	4.61	2.30	2.31	4.61	2.66	1.36	1.30	5.31
	U	1.57	5.34	2.09	1.27	0.82	2.09	1.93	0.89	1.04	3.85
9. Tirthahalli Taluk	T	2.53	5.66	4.84	2.47	2.37	4.84	2.72	1.38	1.34	5.45
	R	2.62	5.73	4.96	2.52	2.44	4.96	2.73	1.38	1.35	5.47
	U	1.89	5.07	3.58	1.93	1.65	3.58	2.62	1.33	1.29	5.24
SHIMOGA (M)	U	2.60	5.09	4.43	2.31	2.12	4.43	2.50	1.28	1.22	4.99
South Kanara District	T	2.58	5.95	4.77	2.30	2.47	4.77	2.89	1.42	1.47	5.79
	R	2.70	6.05	4.87	2.33	2.54	4.87	2.94	1.43	1.51	5.89
	U	2.10	5.53	4.25	2.12	2.13	4.25	2.60	1.32	1.28	5.20
1. Belthangady Taluk	R	2.51	5.52	4.28	2.15	2.13	4.28	2.72	1.36	1.36	5.45
2. Buntwal Taluk	R	2.78	6.08	4.95	2.45	2.50	4.96	2.99	1.52	1.47	5.97
3. Coondapur Taluk	T	3.31	6.38	5.57	2.69	2.88	5.57	3.27	1.60	1.67	6.54
	R	3.52	6.55	5.62	2.70	2.92	5.62	3.37	1.65	1.72	6.74
	U	2.12	5.15	4.97	2.52	2.45	4.97	2.42	1.23	1.19	4.84
4. Karkal Taluk	T	2.69	6.04	4.82	2.23	2.60	4.82	3.04	1.45	1.59	6.09
	R	2.66	6.03	4.77	2.19	2.58	4.77	3.03	1.44	1.59	6.05
	U	2.99	6.21	5.27	2.52	2.75	5.27	3.29	1.56	1.72	6.57
5. Mangalore Taluk	T	2.31	5.75	4.29	2.07	2.22	4.29	2.76	1.36	1.40	5.52
	R	2.54	6.13	4.57	2.11	2.46	4.57	2.94	1.42	1.52	5.88
	U	2.09	5.35	4.05	2.03	2.02	4.05	2.52	1.29	1.23	5.04
6. Puttur Taluk	T	2.58	5.70	4.69	2.37	2.32	4.69	2.75	1.38	1.37	5.51
	R	2.68	5.68	4.71	2.38	2.33	4.71	2.77	1.39	1.38	5.54
	U	1.72	5.93	4.16	2.28	1.88	4.16	2.45	1.29	1.16	4.91
7. Udupi Taluk	T	2.42	6.14	4.72	2.18	2.54	4.72	2.86	1.35	1.51	5.71
	R	2.48	6.10	4.73	2.18	2.55	4.73	2.84	1.33	1.51	5.69
	U	2.00	6.51	4.55	2.12	2.43	4.55	2.97	1.49	1.48	5.94
MANGALORE (M)	U	2.21	5.33	4.05	2.04	2.02	4.05	2.66	1.34	1.32	5.33

TABLE E-V.2 (Contd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

20% Sample)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	
Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold		
			13				14				15		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
													1
2.37	1.21	1.16	7.12	2.04	1.05	0.99	8.18	1.25	0.63	0.62	8.50	T	7. Shimoga Taluk
2.65	1.36	1.29	7.95	2.33	1.20	1.13	9.33	1.18	0.62	0.56	10.44	R	
2.02	1.01	1.01	6.07	1.81	0.93	0.88	7.25	1.32	0.64	0.68	7.40	U	
2.17	1.13	1.04	6.52	2.03	1.05	0.98	8.13	1.40	0.76	0.64	8.91	T	8. Sorab Taluk
2.19	1.14	1.05	6.57	2.11	1.09	1.02	8.45	1.45	0.78	0.67	9.14	R	
1.94	0.97	0.97	5.81	1.49	0.76	0.73	5.96	1.18	0.65	0.53	7.77	U	
2.00	1.04	0.96	6.00	1.93	1.07	0.86	7.70	1.26	0.66	0.60	8.77	T	9. Tirthahalli Taluk
2.01	1.05	0.96	6.03	2.01	1.12	0.89	8.06	1.31	0.69	0.62	9.12	R	
1.91	1.00	0.91	5.73	1.42	0.78	0.64	5.67	1.05	0.52	0.53	7.30	U	
2.01	1.00	1.01	6.02	1.83	0.95	0.88	7.32	1.33	0.64	0.69	7.41	U	SHIMOGA (M)
2.26	1.12	1.14	6.77	1.91	0.92	0.99	7.66	1.32	0.65	0.67	8.47	T	South Kanara District
2.33	1.15	1.18	6.99	1.97	0.94	1.03	7.87	1.38	0.68	0.70	8.74	R	
1.94	0.97	0.97	5.83	1.74	0.87	0.87	6.96	1.20	0.60	0.60	7.89	U	
2.16	1.09	1.07	6.49	1.84	0.91	0.93	7.34	1.32	0.68	0.64	8.55	R	1. Belthangady Taluk
2.31	1.18	1.13	6.94	1.95	0.96	0.99	7.80	1.42	0.73	0.69	9.46	R	2. Buntwal Taluk
2.40	1.20	1.20	7.21	2.07	1.03	1.04	8.26	1.53	0.79	0.74	9.90	T	3. Coondapur Taluk
2.62	1.31	1.31	7.85	2.24	1.11	1.13	8.94	1.65	0.84	0.81	10.67	R	
1.57	0.80	0.77	4.70	1.49	0.75	0.73	5.94	1.21	0.65	0.56	7.82	U	
2.35	1.13	1.22	7.05	1.83	0.87	0.96	7.31	1.37	0.66	0.71	8.35	T	4. Karkal Taluk
2.35	1.14	1.21	7.05	1.82	0.85	0.97	7.28	1.38	0.67	0.71	8.35	R	
2.34	1.05	1.29	7.02	1.96	1.12	0.84	7.83	1.32	0.57	0.75	8.43	U	
2.16	1.08	1.08	6.47	1.91	0.93	0.98	7.63	1.25	0.61	0.64	7.97	T	5. Mangalore Taluk
2.33	1.17	1.16	6.99	2.11	0.99	1.12	8.43	1.34	0.62	0.72	7.96	R	
1.95	0.98	0.97	5.84	1.70	0.85	0.85	6.81	1.20	0.60	0.60	7.98	U	
2.18	1.11	1.07	6.53	1.93	0.99	0.94	7.73	1.30	0.69	0.61	8.29	T	6. Puttur Taluk
2.22	1.12	1.10	6.66	1.96	1.00	0.96	7.84	1.34	0.72	0.62	8.57	R	
1.84	0.99	0.85	5.53	1.76	0.92	0.84	7.05	1.22	0.63	0.59	7.55	U	
2.30	1.09	1.21	6.90	1.92	0.89	1.03	7.69	1.31	0.64	0.67	8.65	T	7. Udupi Taluk
2.31	1.09	1.22	6.94	1.90	0.88	1.02	7.61	1.35	0.65	0.70	8.93	R	
2.19	1.10	1.09	6.56	2.01	0.90	1.11	8.06	1.18	0.59	0.59	7.67	U	
2.04	1.02	1.02	6.11	1.79	0.89	0.90	7.18	1.21	0.61	0.60	7.69	U	MANGALORE (M)

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and

(Based on

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room			Two rooms			Average	
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	No. of persons per house- hold	No. of persons per house- hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tumkur District	T	2.76	5.37	4.64	2.31	2.33	4.64	2.66	1.36	1.30	5.32
	R	2.86	5.37	4.68	2.32	2.36	4.68	2.67	1.37	1.30	5.35
	U	2.09	5.38	3.94	2.08	1.86	3.94	2.56	1.27	1.29	5.11
1. Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	T	2.81	5.27	4.50	2.28	2.22	4.50	2.58	1.34	1.24	5.15
	R	2.91	5.28	4.55	2.30	2.25	4.55	2.60	1.36	1.24	5.21
	U	2.16	5.14	3.33	1.72	1.61	3.33	2.38	1.16	1.22	4.76
2. Gubbi Taluk	T	3.10	5.42	4.57	2.30	2.27	4.57	2.92	1.50	1.42	5.84
	R	3.20	5.42	4.59	2.31	2.28	4.59	2.94	1.51	1.43	5.87
	U	2.03	5.45	3.89	1.95	1.94	3.89	2.65	1.41	1.24	5.31
3. Koratagere Taluk	T	2.56	4.84	4.30	2.22	2.08	4.30	2.40	1.24	1.16	4.80
	R	2.61	4.83	4.33	2.24	2.09	4.33	2.41	1.25	1.16	4.83
	U	1.96	5.05	2.74	1.48	1.26	2.74	2.20	1.12	1.08	4.40
4. Kunigal Taluk	T	2.77	5.55	4.69	2.31	2.38	4.69	2.78	1.40	1.38	5.56
	R	2.86	5.58	4.72	2.33	2.39	4.72	2.80	1.42	1.38	5.59
	U	1.96	5.07	4.01	2.01	2.00	4.01	2.58	1.25	1.33	5.15
5. Madhugiri Taluk	T	2.57	5.29	5.12	2.21	2.91	5.12	2.44	1.27	1.17	4.87
	R	2.62	5.27	5.17	2.22	2.95	5.17	2.42	1.27	1.16	4.85
	U	2.02	5.52	3.73	1.99	1.74	3.73	2.65	1.35	1.30	5.30
6. Pavagada Taluk	T	3.11	5.38	4.74	2.45	2.29	4.74	2.79	1.41	1.38	5.58
	R	3.22	5.36	4.78	2.46	2.32	4.78	2.81	1.44	1.37	5.62
	U	2.33	5.65	4.15	2.32	1.83	4.15	2.58	1.09	1.49	5.15
7. Sira Taluk	T	3.23	5.26	4.64	2.38	2.26	4.64	2.80	1.46	1.34	5.60
	R	3.37	5.23	4.67	2.39	2.28	4.67	2.80	1.47	1.33	5.60
	U	2.35	5.60	4.20	2.28	1.92	4.20	2.78	1.33	1.45	5.56
8. Tiptur Taluk	T	2.74	5.47	4.67	2.37	2.30	4.67	2.71	1.30	1.41	5.41
	R	2.86	5.48	4.69	2.35	2.34	4.69	2.72	1.30	1.42	5.45
	U	2.21	5.44	4.56	2.44	2.12	4.56	2.56	1.31	1.25	5.12
9. Tumkur Taluk	T	2.43	5.52	4.32	2.18	2.14	4.32	2.56	1.31	1.25	5.13
	R	2.59	5.57	4.43	2.23	2.20	4.43	2.57	1.31	1.26	5.14
	U	1.94	5.34	3.72	1.92	1.80	3.72	2.53	1.29	1.24	5.06
10. Turuvekere Taluk	T	2.66	5.55	4.73	2.38	2.35	4.73	2.70	1.36	1.34	5.40
	R	2.66	5.55	4.76	2.39	2.37	4.76	2.71	1.36	1.35	5.41
	U	2.64	5.49	3.67	1.92	1.75	3.67	2.64	1.31	1.33	5.29

TABLE E-V.2 (Concl'd.)

Persons per Household in each Category of Household

20% Sample)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more.	
Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Average No. of persons per house- hold		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
													Tumkur District
2.09	1.09	1.00	6.28	1.84	0.95	0.89	7.37	1.42	0.79	0.63	8.82	T	
2.13	1.11	1.02	6.38	1.89	0.98	0.91	7.56	1.50	0.85	0.65	9.21	R	
1.90	1.00	0.90	5.71	1.67	0.85	0.82	6.69	1.24	0.66	0.58	7.87	U	
													1. Chiknayakanhalli
2.27	1.18	1.08	6.80	1.99	1.05	0.94	7.95	1.67	0.97	0.70	9.76	T	
2.31	1.20	1.11	6.94	2.14	1.13	1.01	8.57	1.70	0.98	0.72	9.82	R	
2.00	1.11	0.90	6.01	1.63	0.86	0.76	6.51	1.62	0.96	0.66	9.62	U	
													2. Gubbi Taluk
2.16	1.08	1.08	6.49	2.07	1.03	1.04	8.30	1.44	0.82	0.62	8.72	T	
2.19	1.07	1.12	6.57	2.17	1.08	1.09	8.67	1.63	0.91	0.72	9.63	R	
1.99	1.10	0.89	5.97	1.55	0.79	0.76	6.21	1.12	0.67	0.45	7.03	U	
													3. Koratagere Taluk
1.82	0.94	0.88	5.47	1.66	0.85	0.81	6.65	1.38	0.72	0.67	8.06	T	
1.81	0.93	0.88	5.43	1.69	0.87	0.82	6.75	1.34	0.68	0.66	7.78	R	
2.02	1.11	0.91	6.07	1.52	0.77	0.75	6.08	1.72	1.02	0.70	10.33	U	
													4. Kunigal Taluk
2.23	1.18	1.05	6.69	1.91	1.00	0.91	7.63	1.23	0.54	0.69	7.31	T	
2.26	1.20	1.06	6.79	2.12	1.11	1.01	8.49	1.19	0.50	0.69	7.12	R	
1.93	0.94	0.99	5.79	0.99	0.52	0.47	3.97	1.46	0.77	0.69	8.36	U	
													5. Madhugiri Taluk
1.85	1.01	0.84	5.55	1.72	0.87	0.85	6.88	1.19	0.63	0.56	7.39	T	
1.84	1.00	0.84	5.52	1.71	0.88	0.83	6.86	1.20	0.64	0.56	7.46	R	
1.95	1.06	0.89	5.86	1.75	0.80	0.95	7.02	1.15	0.56	0.59	7.07	U	
													6. Pavagada Taluk
2.24	1.17	1.07	6.73	1.85	0.97	0.88	7.38	1.41	0.72	0.69	9.20	T	
2.28	1.18	1.10	6.84	1.78	0.92	0.86	7.13	1.41	0.69	0.72	9.49	R	
2.10	1.17	0.93	6.29	2.07	1.11	0.96	8.27	1.42	0.77	0.65	8.73	U	
													7. Sira Taluk
2.19	1.18	1.01	6.57	1.99	1.09	0.90	7.98	1.61	0.87	0.74	9.92	T	
2.38	1.27	1.11	7.15	1.91	1.07	0.84	7.65	1.65	0.91	0.74	9.74	R	
1.70	0.95	0.75	5.11	2.20	1.15	1.05	8.80	1.56	0.82	0.74	10.15	U	
													8. Tiptur Taluk
2.22	1.15	1.07	6.66	1.89	1.00	0.89	7.54	1.22	0.65	0.57	7.60	T	
2.23	1.15	1.08	6.70	1.94	1.03	0.91	7.77	1.55	0.81	0.74	8.75	R	
2.12	1.10	1.02	6.36	1.78	0.93	0.85	7.12	1.07	0.58	0.49	7.02	U	
													9. Tumkur Taluk
2.01	1.04	0.97	6.02	1.77	0.90	0.87	7.09	1.76	1.11	0.65	10.79	T	
2.08	1.08	1.00	6.25	1.90	0.93	0.87	7.19	2.21	1.49	0.72	12.99	R	
1.76	0.88	0.88	5.29	1.72	0.87	0.85	6.88	1.17	0.61	0.56	7.60	U	
													10. Turuvekere Taluk
2.25	1.13	1.12	6.75	1.90	0.98	0.92	7.61	1.02	0.52	0.50	7.21	T	
2.24	1.14	1.10	6.71	1.89	0.97	0.92	7.58	1.02	0.52	0.50	7.21	R	
2.46	1.08	1.38	7.39	2.06	1.11	0.95	8.22	0	0	0	0	U	

CHAPTER VII

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN THE DECADE 1951–60

An additional entry regarding the year of construction of houses constructed during or after 1951 was got made in the houselists, as indicated in Chapter I. As this information was not one of the items collected all over the country, it could not be dealt with during the tabulation of housing data. However, the houselisting staff had prepared some abstracts for each houselisting unit (village in rural areas and Municipal ward or Division in urban areas) and the picture which emerges from a consideration of such abstracts is proposed to be described in this Chapter.

2. Statement VII-1 shows the number of census houses built after 1951 per 1,000 census houses listed in 1960 for the State as a whole and

STATEMENT VII-1

Proportion of census houses built after 1951 per 1,000 census houses listed on 1960 and the percentage of growth of population during the decade 1951-61

State/District	Proportion of census houses built after 1951 per 1,000 census houses listed in 1960	Percentage increase in population during 1951-61
MYSORE STATE	83	21.57
1. Bangalore District	132	17.74
2. Belgaum "	61	20.53
3. Bellary "	84	18.29
4. Bidar "	13	20.35
5. Bijapur "	32	18.87
6. Chikmagalur "	152	43.05
7. Chitradurga "	73	26.02
8. Coorg "	143	40.72
9. Dharwar "	44	23.80
10. Gulbarga "	26	15.31
11. Hassan "	89	25.27
12. Kolar "	61	14.18
13. Mandya "	100	25.49
14. Mysore "	69	17.32
15. North Kanara "	135	33.17
16. Raichur "	56	15.44
17. Shimoga "	208	53.38
18. South Kanara "	109	17.50
19. Tumkur "	89	18.76

for each of the districts, the figures being also given separately for rural and urban areas of the State. In the State as a whole, 83 census houses out of every 1,000 have been built after 1951, the proportion being the same even when rural and urban areas are considered separately. Among the individual districts the proportion of houses built during the decade 1951-60 is highest in Shimoga District, as many as 208 out of 1,000 listed in 1960 having been built during the decade. The lowest proportion of new houses is in Bidar District where only 13 out of 1,000 listed in 1960 were built after 1951. While the rate of growth of houses is less than the rate of growth of population during the period 1951-61 in all districts, and housing conditions have deteriorated all over the State, the rate of growth of houses has been less than half the rate of growth of population in all districts except Bangalore, and South Kanara. In Bidar District, the rate of growth of houses has been only about 1/16 the rate of growth of population while in Bijapur District the rate of growth of houses is about 1/6 the rate of growth of population.

3. Statement VII-2 shows the utilisation of 1,000 census houses built prior to 1951 side by side with the utilisation of 1,000 houses built after 1951.

As this statement is compiled from the abstracts prepared by the houselisting staff in forms supplied to them long before the contents of the Housing Tables were finalised, the columns in Statement VII-2 differ from those of Table E-I.

Even though dwellings continue to account for an overwhelming proportion of old as well as new houses (802 out of every 1,000 old houses and 772 out of every 1,000 new houses are used as dwellings) there is a perceptible tendency towards a more diversified use of new constructions when compared to old constructions. The spread of education and welfare activities to rural areas is reflected in the increase in the proportion of schools from 4 per 1,000 old buildings to 16 per 1,000 new buildings and the proportion of offices from

STATEMENT VII-2

Statement showing the distribution of 1,000 Census Houses built before 1951 and those after 1951 according to the use into which they are put

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Places of worship	Dwell- ings	Shops	Offices	Educa- tional Institu- tions	Factories & work- shops	Shop- cum- dwell- ings	Shop- cum- work- shops	Dwell- ing-cum- work- shops	Other pur- poses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MYSORE STATE	Total before '51	27	789	30	5	4	6	5	3	8	123
	Total after '51	14	758	42	9	14	10	9	3	5	136
	Rural before '51	31	799	19	3	4	2	4	2	6	130
	Rural after '51	16	761	30	7	16	8	10	2	5	145
	Urban before '51	13	751	78	10	5	20	7	6	16	94
	Urban after '51	6	748	81	13	9	19	7	5	6	106
1. Bangalore	Total before '51	20	797	48	5	5	13	4	2	4	102
	Total after '51	9	784	54	6	9	15	11	1	3	108
	Rural before '51	29	808	19	3	5	1	3	1	2	129
	Rural after '51	15	767	38	5	12	5	14	1	3	140
	Urban before '51	7	783	85	8	5	27	7	4	6	68
	Urban after '51	3	806	74	6	4	28	6	3	3	67
2. Belgaum	Total before '51	10	865	30	3	4	10	5	1	12	60
	Total after '51	5	825	48	7	12	13	13	1	5	71
	Rural before '51	10	887	20	2	4	4	4	16	10	58
	Rural after '51	5	842	39	6	12	8	13	2	4	69
	Urban before '51	9	727	92	11	7	45	8	1	26	74
	Urban after '51	2	718	106	15	16	40	8	2	8	85
3. Bellary	Total before '51	29	821	26	5	3	3	7	1	1	104
	Total after '51	15	805	34	10	14	6	10	2	1	100
	Rural before '51	33	827	14	2	3	1	8	1	1	110
	Rural after '51	16	818	25	9	16	6	11	..	3	99
	Urban before '51	16	818	67	13	5	7	6	1	3	82
	Urban after '51	10	899	66	15	7	6	8	6	3	105
4. Bidar	Total before '51	25	862	43	3	2	2	1	..	1	61
	Total after '51	6	641	190	29	15	17	25	11	10	56
	Rural before '51	25	874	34	3	2	..	..	..	..	62
	Rural after '51	8	849	53	26	11	1	..	22	..	30
	Urban before '51	19	777	112	5	3	14	3	2	5	60
	Urban after '51	4	498	285	31	17	27	43	4	17	74
5. Bijapur	Total before '51	33	810	34	6	4	4	5	3	9	86
	Total after '51	16	740	52	20	31	11	5	..	3	122
	Rural before '51	37	830	25	6	4	2	4	1	2	89
	Rural after '51	18	738	44	19	33	9	6	..	1	132
	Urban before '51	15	756	74	9	5	14	9	8	41	89
	Urban after '51	9	748	78	22	25	18	2	..	10	88
6. Chikmagalur	Total before '51	30	801	14	4	6	6	7	1	1	130
	Total after '51	16	810	18	9	19	5	10	1	1	111
	Rural before '51	32	813	7	3	6	4	4	10	1	130
	Rural after '51	16	816	14	7	19	4	11	1	1	111
	Urban before '51	19	731	56	12	6	15	21	4	3	133
	Urban after '51	7	742	64	31	15	22	10	2	3	104

STATEMENT VII-2 (Contd.)

Statement showing the distribution of 1,000 Census Houses built before 1951 and those after 1951 according to the use into which they are put

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Places of worship	Dwell- ings	Shops	Offices	Educa- tional Institu- tions	Factories & work- shops.	Shop- cum- dwell- ings	Shop- cum- work- shops	Dwell- ing-cum- work- shops	Other pur- poses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. Chitradurga	Total before '51	33	826	16	5	6	5	8	1	10	90
	Total after '51	19	759	14	10	23	9	13	2	13	138
	Rural before '51	38	835	7	4	6	1	7	..	10	92
	Rural after '51	20	755	11	9	23	8	13	2	14	145
	Urban before '51	13	778	62	11	5	23	13	3	10	82
	Urban after '51	8	805	44	20	19	19	7	2	8	68
8. Coorg	Total before '51	12	613	19	6	5	3	6	3	1	333
	Total after '51	6	627	23	11	14	4	9	14	1	290
	Rural before '51	12	620	16	5	4	2	4	1	1	335
	Rural after '51	6	646	23	9	12	4	6	..	1	293
	Urban before '51	7	511	71	30	9	13	24	35	..	300
	Urban after '51	2	481	29	31	28	9	35	118	..	267
9. Dharwar	Total before '51	29	766	37	6	3	8	5	4	6	136
	Total after '51	17	677	62	14	17	16	8	3	4	182
	Rural before '51	33	779	25	5	3	4	5	4	2	140
	Rural after '51	22	673	36	12	16	13	9	4	2	213
	Urban before '51	16	728	71	10	4	19	6	1	19	126
	Urban after '51	9	685	113	18	18	21	7	2	6	121
10. Gulbarga	Total before '51	38	822	29	3	2	1	2	16	9	78
	Total after '51	38	822	29	3	2	1	2	16	9	78
	Rural before '51	40	826	22	3	2	1	2	16	7	81
	Rural after '51	40	826	22	3	2	1	2	16	7	81
	Urban before '51	24	794	67	7	2	4	2	16	25	59
	Urban after '51	7	911	64	5	7	2	2	16	25	4
11. Hassan	Total before '51	28	705	16	3	6	3	3	1	2	233
	Total after '51	23	706	27	10	19	6	3	2	1	203
	Rural before '51	29	708	7	2	6	1	3	..	1	243
	Rural after '51	26	712	16	6	21	5	2	1	..	211
	Urban before '51	16	683	81	15	6	14	9	9	6	161
	Urban after '51	8	673	91	30	7	13	6	7	5	160
12. Kolar	Total before '51	27	747	26	5	5	7	6	1	3	173
	Total after '51	19	739	32	7	12	5	5	1	6	174
	Rural before '51	31	750	13	4	5	2	7	..	3	185
	Rural after '51	21	726	18	4	13	3	6	2	6	201
	Urban before '51	14	738	72	8	5	23	4	1	5	130
	Urban after '51	11	785	81	16	8	14	2	..	5	78
13. Mandya	Total before '51	36	865	18	3	4	2	4	..	2	66
	Total after '51	19	825	47	6	14	10	11	1	4	63
	Rural before '51	37	877	12	1	4	1	4	..	1	69
	Rural after '51	22	830	31	5	16	10	11	2	4	69
	Urban before '51	27	816	72	13	6	9	6	1	10	40
	Urban after '51	8	803	110	10	6	7	12	1	2	41

STATEMENT VII-2 (Concl'd.)

Statement showing the distribution of 1,000 Census Houses built before 1951 and those after 1951 according to the use into which they are put

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Places of worship	Dwell- ings	Shops	Offices	Educa- tional Institu- tions	Factories & work- shops	Shop- cum- dwell- ings	Shop- cum- work- shops	Dwell- ing-cum- work- shops	Other pur- poses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14. Mysore	Total before '51	20	820	32	3	4	5	5	1	11	99
	Total after '51	19	768	52	9	14	8	8	2	8	112
	Rural before '51	22	830	16	1	4	..	5	..	9	113
	Rural after '51	20	778	30	6	16	6	9	1	5	129
	Urban before '51	12	790	81	8	4	18	5	5	19	58
	Urban after '51	11	736	125	18	8	13	8	5	18	58
15. North Kanara	Total before '51	21	736	32	6	7	5	4	3	6	150
	Total after '51	7	800	22	11	25	7	7	1	3	117
	Rural before '51	23	741	25	5	7	3	4	1	6	188
	Rural after '51	7	803	19	10	27	6	7	..	3	118
	Urban before '51	15	711	81	4	6	14	4	10	8	137
	Urban after '51	3	774	51	20	12	15	5	6	1	113
16. Raichur	Total before '51	38	813	18	3	1	3	4	1	2	117
	Total after '51	19	692	38	8	8	6	6	1	2	220
	Rural before '51	40	821	13	2	1	3	4	..	2	114
	Rural after '51	24	775	27	7	11	8	6	1	3	138
	Urban before '51	21	758	55	6	2	11	5	3	6	133
	Urban after '51	12	555	56	9	2	5	5	..	..	356
17. Shimoga	Total before '51	25	719	20	4	6	7	4	2	2	211
	Total after '51	11	750	21	9	10	6	8	1	2	182
	Rural before '51	30	729	9	2	6	2	3	..	1	218
	Rural after '51	13	734	11	8	13	4	8	..	1	208
	Urban before '51	9	687	59	12	5	24	7	7	5	158
	Urban after '51	5	788	46	12	4	11	6	1	3	124
18. South Kanara	Total before '51	30	745	47	7	5	8	5	5	28	120
	Total after '51	17	799	73	12	15	11	12	5	28	78
	Rural before '51	33	761	37	4	5	4	5	3	23	125
	Rural after '51	18	764	69	10	15	9	13	4	24	74
	Urban before '51	14	666	100	20	7	23	3	24	50	93
	Urban after '51	12	558	123	32	17	37	1	13	72	135
19. Tumkur	Total before '51	34	744	22	4	6	4	5	1	18	162
	Total after '51	17	699	38	4	9	19	13	7	2	192
	Rural before '51	36	750	13	3	5	2	5	1	18	167
	Rural after '51	17	705	30	3	8	20	13	7	1	196
	Urban before '51	15	691	99	11	8	24	7	7	25	113
	Urban after '51	8	625	146	18	33	6	16	5	9	134

3 per 1,000 old buildings to 7 per 1,000 new buildings. Commercial activity has also increased in rural areas, as the proportion of shops is 30 per 1,000 new buildings as against only 19 shops per 1,000 old buildings. There has also been an in-

crease in industrial activity in rural areas, as 8 out of every 1,000 new buildings are used as factories and workshops as against only 2 out of every 1,000 old buildings. In the urban areas of Bidar and Coorg Districts, less than 500 out of every 1,000

new houses are used as dwellings. The proportion of new buildings used as dwellings is less than 700 per 1,000 in the urban areas of Dharwar, Hassan, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur Districts. In the urban areas of Gulbarga District 91 out of 1,000 new constructions are used as dwellings, which is the highest proportion for any urban or rural area. The lowest proportion of new constructions in rural areas used as dwellings is in Coorg District where only 646 out of 1,000 new houses are used as dwellings. Next comes the rural area of Dharwar District with 673. The proportion of new buildings used for factories and workshops is highest in the urban area of Belgaum District (40) and the urban area of South Kanara District (37) comes next. Shops

account for a substantial proportion of new buildings in the urban areas of Bidar (285), Dharwar (113), Mandya (110), Mysore (125), South Kanara (123) and Tumkur (146) Districts. South Kanara District (69) has got the highest proportion of shops per 1,000 new buildings in rural areas. Bidar District (53) coming second. The proportion of schools among the new houses is highest in the rural areas of Bijapur District where 33 out of 1,000 new houses are used as schools. Rural areas of North Kanara District where the proportion is 27 come second. The urban areas of Tumkur and Coorg Districts have the highest (33 per 1,000) and second highest (28 per 1,000) of schools per 1,000 new houses.

In each of the Chapters II to VI, one of the five Tables of the E-series has been discussed by itself. No attempt has so far been made to combine the information from more than one of the E-series Tables and analyse the emerging picture. Simple combination of the several tables is not possible as each deals with a distinct aspect of housing. An attempt has therefore been made in this Chapter to take out from each Table such items as would be useful as an index of economic or social development and on the basis of the indices so built up for the rural areas of each taluk in respect of each item, to evolve a final index which would be a measure of the overall development achieved in a taluk. This analysis is confined to rural areas only, as a picture of their level of development is more important than that of urban areas. To avoid the intricate calculations which would be necessary if an absolute index has to be evolved, after assigning weights to each item, it is proposed to work out only a relative index. This is done by arranging the taluks in the ascending order with reference to the economic activity which reflects development or the availability of any amenity normally associated with an advanced community. When the taluks are arranged in the ascending order the taluks with higher serial numbers would be those that have reached a relatively higher level of development and the serial number may be deemed to be the "marks" assigned to the taluk concerned, for the amenity or economic activity in question. The overall level of development would be indicated by the total marks assigned to the taluk for all the amenities and activities, and the taluk with the highest total would be the most developed one relative to the others in the State.

2. In this adventure to assess the relative level of development of each taluk, only the data available in the E-series Tables and their Subsidiary Tables has been used as it was considered desirable to assess the relative level of development solely with reference to the E-series Tables which have mostly a household as unit and avoid

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION

mixing up data of Housing Tables with those of other Census Tables.

3. As already pointed out the E-series Tables have all been built up with the census house or census household as the unit. In assuming that the impact of census houses used for a specific purpose will be the same in all taluks and in rural as well as urban areas, the large range of variations in their size and quality has inevitably been ignored. This attempt at an appraisal of the relative level of development has been undertaken with complete awareness of the limitations to the validity of conclusions based solely on the Housing Tables.

4. Eight separate items have been taken into consideration in assessing the level of development of a taluk. Five of these are taken from Subsidiary Table E-I.1, one from Table E-V and two from Subsidiary Tables E-IV.1 and E-IV.2. The proportion of commercial establishments comprising (1) Shops-cum-dwellings; (2) Shops excluding eating houses and (3) Business houses and Offices, per 1,000 dwellings in rural areas has been worked from Subsidiary Table E-I.1 and this proportion is taken as an index of the commercial activity in the area. The proportion of industrial establishments comprising (1) Workshops-cum-dwellings and (2) Factories, Workshops and Worksheds per 1,000 dwelling houses in rural areas which would serve as an index of the proportion of households engaged in non-agricultural pursuits has been worked out from Subsidiary Table E-I.1. Subsidiary Table E-I.1 has been used even for working out the proportion of Hotels and Restaurants and eating places per 1,000 dwellings which would be useful as an indicator of the degree of change over from "Subsistence" economy to a "Cash" economy. The level of social development is determined by the proportion of Schools and other educational institutions to 1,000 dwellings and medical and public health institutions to 1,000 dwellings worked out from Subsidiary Table E-I.1. The number of persons employed in industrial installations using power, per 1,000 of the rural population has

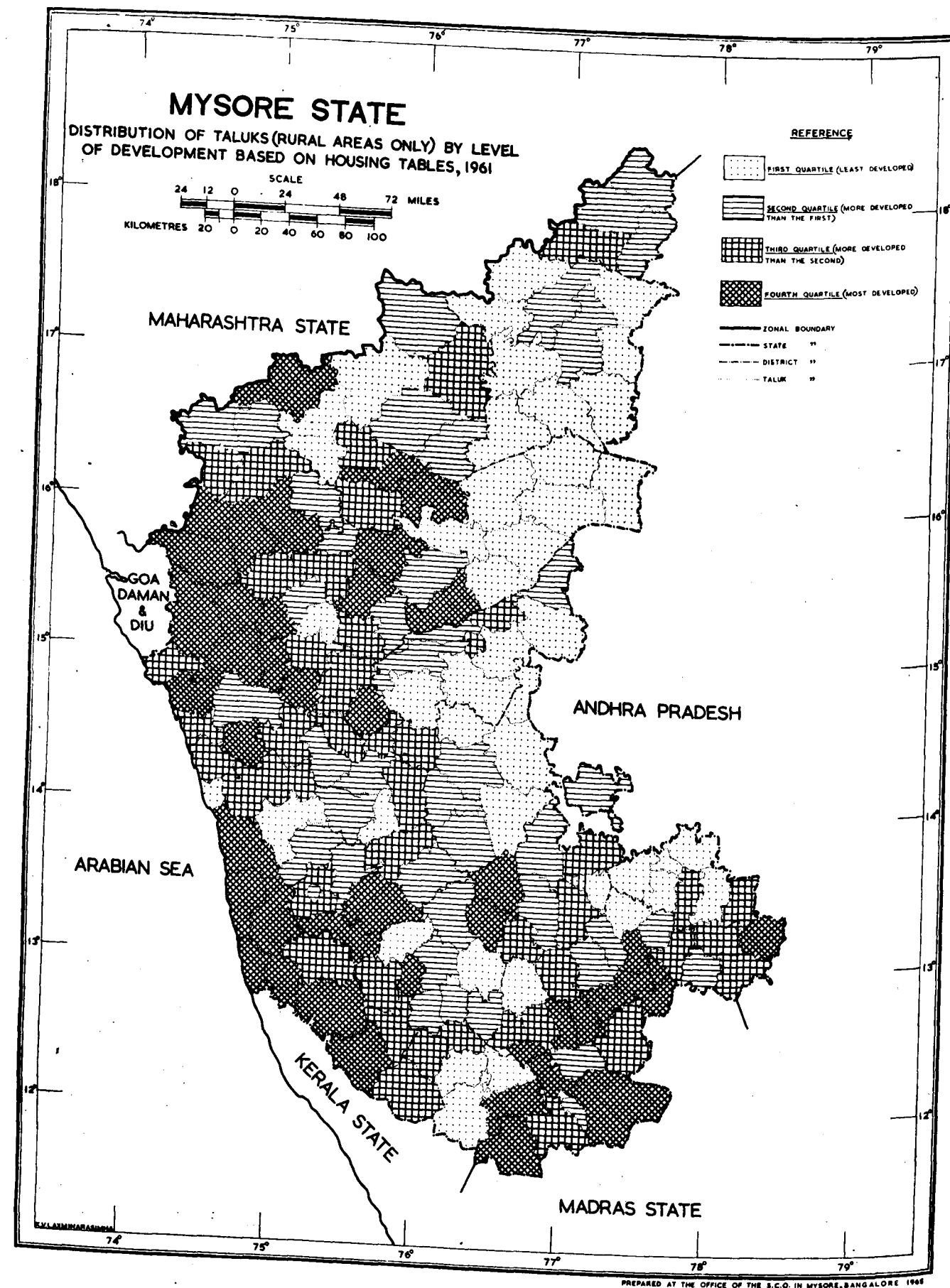
been worked out using Table E-V and the final population figures and this is an index of industrial development on modern lines. As explained in Chapter V, the use of processed material for walls and roof is a definite indication of prosperity and the proportion of dwellings with walls of processed material (burnt bricks, metal sheets and cement) per 1,000 dwellings and the proportion of dwellings with roof made of processed material (tiles, concrete, lime, metal and asbestos sheets)

per 1,000 dwellings have been taken from Tables E-IV.1 and E-IV.2.

5. The taluks were all arranged in the ascending order of these eight proportions, so that the advanced taluks get larger serial numbers, which can be treated as "Marks". The taluks get arranged as follows on the basis of the total "Marks" so obtained, the least developed appearing first.

Ranking of Taluks (Rural areas only) according to Housing Tables Characteristics

1. Yadgir	37. Koratagere	73. Raibag	109. Badami
2. Hiriyur	38. Hunsur	74. Sringeri	110. Gokak
3. Kudligi	39. Channarayapatna	75. Gubbi	111. Sagar
4. Aland	40. Bhadravati	76. Malavalli	112. Mandya
5. Deodurg	41. Molakalmuru	77. Tirthahalli	113. Harihar
6. Shahpur	42. Mysore	78. Narasimharajapur	114. Srinivasapur
7. Bellary	43. Chintamani	79. Siruguppa	115. Hukkeri
8. Hosanagar	44. Muddebihal	80. Indi	116. Davanagere
9. Shorapur	45. Holenarasipur	81. Hadagalli	117. Karwar
10. Jagalur	46. Devanahalli	82. Ramdurg	119. Somvarpet
11. Raichur	47. Shimoga	83. Malur	119. Hoskote
12. Sindhanur	48. Mallapuram	84. Nargund	120. Virajpet
13. Bagepalli	49. Arkalgud	85. Shikaripur	121. Krishnarajanagar
14. Sedam	50. Nelamangala	86. Yelandur	122. Hirekerur
15. Kushtagi	51. Bagevadi	87. Shiggaon	123. Belthangady
16. Lingsugur	52. Bhalki	88. Channagiri	124. Tumkur
17. Bijapur	53. Hosdurga	89. Kanakapura	125. Manjarabad
18. Mudhol	54. Hubli	90. Dharwar	126. Pandavapura
19. Jevargi	55. Bidar	91. Byadgi	127. Haveri
20. Harpanahalli	56. Sira	92. Sorab	128. Honavar
21. Gudibanda	57. Pavagada	93. Hospet	129. Koppa
22. Afzalpur	58. Yelburga	94. Humnabad	130. Nanjangud
23. Gangavati	59. Sirsi	95. Navalgund	131. Gadag
24. Sandur	60. Arsikere	96. Chamarajanagar	132. Ranibennur
25. Nagamangala	61. Mundargi	97. Bilgi	133. Siddapur
26. Gauribidanur	62. Magadi	98. Sindgi	134. Alur
27. Bhatkal	63. Holalkere	99. Kunigal	135. Chiknayakanhalli
28. Jamkhandi	64. Hassan	100. Shirahatti	136. Parasgad
29. Manvi	65. Chitapur	101. Kumta	137. Athani
30. Belur	66. Krishnarajapet	102. Bangarapet	138. Bagalkot
31. Chikballapur	67. Honnali	103. Madhugiri	139. Karkal
32. Doddaballapur	68. Chikodi	104. Tarikere	140. Gundlupet
33. Chalakere	69. Gulbarga	105. Periyapatna	141. Kalghatgi
34. Chincholi	70. Aurad	106. Kolar	142. Puttur
35. Heggadadevanakote	71. Kadur	107. Sidlaghatta	143. Mulbagal
36. Kundagol	72. Chitradurga	108. Turuvekere	144. Mudigere



Ranking of Taluks (Concl'd.)

145. Hungund	159. Udupi
146. Chikmagalur	160. Coondapur
147. Channapatna	161. Mercara
148. Maddur	162. Buntwal
149. Kollegal	163. Sampagaon
150. Hangal	164. Tiptur
151. Thirumakudlu	165. Mangalore
Narasipur	166. Haliyal
152. Koppal	167. Supa
153. Ron	168. Khanapur
154. Ankola	169. Mundgod
155. Belgaum	170. Bangalore North
156. Srirangapatna	171. Ramanagaram
157. Yellapur	172. Bangalore South
158. Anekal	

6. The first quartile of the statement given above, includes the 43 taluks with the least level of development judged on the basis indicated above and these 43 taluks are from the 14 out of the 19 districts as follows:

Bangalore District	1
Bellary "	4
Bijapur "	3
Chitradurga "	4
Dharwar "	1
Gulbarga "	8
Hassan "	2
Kolar "	5
Mandya "	1
Mysore "	3
North Kanara "	1
Raichur "	7
Shimoga "	2
Tumkur "	1

Four out of 7 taluks in Bellary District, 8 out of 10 taluks in Gulbarga District and 7 out of 8 taluks in Raichur District appear in this quartile, and the bulk of rural areas of these districts would thus appear to be very backward. The proportion of backward taluks is fairly high even in Chitradurga (4 out of 10) and Kolar (5 out of 11) Districts. Belgaum, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Coorg and South Kanara Districts have no taluks at all in the first quartile representing the most backward aluks. Chintamani, Chikballapur, Mysore,

Bhadravati, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Doddaballapur, Raichur, Bijapur, Bhatkal and Bellary Taluks, which figure in this quartile have important and prosperous towns and the fact that the rural areas of these taluks are among the most backward may be taken as yet another instance of the shadow being darkest under the lamp.

7. The last quartile which includes the 43 taluks which have attained the highest level of development relative to the others includes taluks drawn from 14 out the 19 districts as follows:—

Bangalore	5
Belgaum	5
Bijapur	2
Chikmagalur	2
Coorg	1
Dharwar	5
Hassan	1
Kolar	1
Mandya	2
Mysore	4
North Kanara	6
Raichur	1
South Kanara	6
Tumkur	2

Bellary, Bidar, Chitradurga, Gulbarga and Shimoga Districts have no taluks in this quartile of most advanced taluks. Six out of seven taluks in South Kanara District are in this quartile and the rural areas of this district are thus entitled to be considered most advanced relatively. The proportion of advanced taluks is fairly high in North Kanara (6 out of 11), Bangalore (5 out of 11), Belgaum (5 out of 10) and Mysore (4 out of 11) Districts. These advanced taluks cover among others, areas with assured facilities for irrigation such as Maddur, Srirangapatna, Thirumakudlu Narasipur and Nanjangud Taluks, areas of intensive coconut cultivation like Tiptur and Chiknayakanhalli Taluks, areas of Coffee plantations like Mercara, Chikmagalur, Mudigere and Alur Taluks, and areas important for rearing of Silkworms such as Channapatna, Ramanagaram, Kollegal, Gundlupet Taluks. The map on the facing page shows the distribution of taluks in the four stages development, indicated by the four quartiles of statement.

APPENDICES

**APPENDIX
CENSUS OF
House**

Name of District.....(Code No.)

Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Town.....(Code No.)

Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla/(Enumerator's Block).....(Code No.)

Line No.	Building Number (Municipal or local authority or Census Number, if any)	Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each census house	Purpose for which census house used <i>e.g.</i> , dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel and hotel, etc.	If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory			
				Name of establishment or proprietor	Name of product(s) repair or servicing undertaken	Average No. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor, or household members, if working)	Kind of fuel or power if machinery is used
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of Enumerator

**I
INDIA 1961
List**

[illegible]

APPENDIX II

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Note 1—Before commencing to fill up the list, note in red ink in a single line across all the columns, any landmark that would clearly indicate the location of the first building in the list, that is to say, the first Census number. The land mark may be a road, or the corner of a lane, a culvert, a big drain, a pond, an *Aswathkotte*, etc. Thereafter note similarly in red ink the description of any other prominent landmark you may come across as you proceed to complete the Houselist. Suppose, for example, the first building in your list happens to be next to an *Aswathkotte*. In that case, at the head of the Houselist you must write the word '*Aswathkotte*' across the columns. Similarly, let us suppose there is a lane immediately next to, say, the 18th building. In that case, immediately below the entries in respect of that building write across the columns, the name of the lane in red ink. Or in case it is the main drain or culvert or other landmark, write the words 'main drain' 'culvert', etc. The note should be written between the lines and *not* on them.

The purpose of indicating the landmarks in the Houselist is to enable the Charge Superintendent to divide the area into compact blocks having well defined boundaries. As an extract of the Houselist relating to each such block will be given to the Enumerator in charge of it, the landmarks will enable him to distinguish the boundaries of the area assigned to him, without anybody's assistance.

Note 2—If in the course of listing, you come across any building which has escaped numbering, you should give it a suitable sub-number, and enter the particulars about it in the Houselist, in its proper sequence. You must also immediately arrange to mark the sub-number on the building, in the usual way.

Column 1—Line number.

Only one digit of the line number has been printed in this column. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Where the line numbers exceed 9 write the earlier digit(s) yourself.

Column 2—Building Number (Municipal or Local Authority or Census Number, if any).

This refers to the entire structure on the ground. There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers or alternatively there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. Each building should have a separate number. If in big cities a large mansion or building containing several census houses has well known name by which it is generally known then the name of the building should also be recorded for convenient reference. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given. If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets should be numbered continuously and the streets should be taken in uniform order, from North-West to South-East. Experience suggests that the best way of numbering is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first numbering began. In a city enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-West. A building under construction should also be given a number in the serial. If a new hut or building is constructed between the time when the housenumbering and houselisting have been completed and the census count it should be given a new number beyond the last number of the serial for the village. Arabic numerals should be used for building numbers.

This will facilitate verification by supervisors. In areas *e.g.*, urban, where the buildings are already numbered by the municipal or other authorities, the enumerator may adopt the existing numbers in the Houselist. In such cases, column 2 will carry the established municipal or local authority number which will facilitate identification. Where there are municipal or local authority numbers but there are reason to believe that the number is incomplete or unsatisfactory, the municipal or local authority number may still be entered in column 2, but at the same time it will be necessary to serially number the buildings afresh for the purposes of census houselist. In that case, the new census serial for buildings will be entered in column 3 and the new census numbers for the building will have to be painted on the buildings themselves. In those cases where there are no municipal or local authority numbers in existence, all buildings will have to be serially numbered for the census and column 2 will contain entries of this census serial. This number will have to be repeated in column 3 with sub-numbers for census houses, if any.

Ascertain the year of construction of the building and note the year within brackets, immediately after the building serial number, if the building happens to have been constructed since 1951. Thus, for example, if building No. 49 was constructed in 1957, write 49 (1957) in this column. It is not necessary to give the year of construction in the case of buildings constructed before 1951.

Appendix II

Column 3—Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each Census House.

A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

The order in which census houses within a building should be numbered should be continuous, preferably clockwise, or in any convenient manner if it is at all difficult to do it clockwise. If a building itself is a census house, then it will have only one number, namely, that of the building. If within a building there are a number of census houses, then each census house will have two sets of numbers, *e.g.*, the number of the building and the sub-number of the census house. The census house number should be written after the building number in arabic numerals in brackets such as 2(2), 3(2), etc. A census house may contain more than one household, in which case, each household will have to be denoted by a separate alphabetical sub-number (see instructions for column 11 below).

Column 4—Purpose for which census house used, *e.g.*, dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel etc.

The actual use to which a census house is put should be written here.

In the case of a factory or workshop 'Factory' should be written for a large factory if registered under the Indian Factories Act and 'Workshop' for a small unregistered workshop. A workshop is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold. Similarly, a shop is a place where articles are sold for cash or for credit. Business houses are those where transactions in Money or other articles are taking place *e.g.*, bank, etc. But rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held such as by doctors, *hakims*, pleaders, etc., should be described as 'professional consultation rooms' and not workshops. In the case, however, of a dispensary where, in addition to consultation by a doctor, medicines are prepared and sold, the house should be described as a dispensary. Write also if used for place of worship or congregation or if unoccupied, 'vacant'. If the census house is a shop, business house, bank, etc. but is not a factory or workshop as defined above, the name of the proprietor, manager or director should be entered in column 18.

Column 5 to 8—"If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory"

These columns apply only in cases where the census house is a factory or a workshop *i.e.*, where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold. If the census house is not used for purposes of a factory or work-shop write 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 5—Name of establishment or proprietor.

Write the name of the establishment in the case of factories or large manufacturing concerns and write the name of the proprietor in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectioneries where no distinct name has been given to them like *Halwai* shop, etc. If the census house is not used for the purpose of a factory or workshop put 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Hotels, restaurants and other eating places should also be shown in this column. For such establishments, however, it is not necessary to fill up columns 6, 7 and 8.

Column 6—Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken.

In this column enter the actual work that is being done in the establishment, factory or workshop, like paper making, shoe making, cycle repairing, motor servicing, etc.

Column 7—Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if any).

The total number of workers including apprentices, either paid or unpaid, employed in the factory or workshop, including the owner or proprietor and any of his family members (if working), should be entered. The average number of persons working per day during the week preceding the date of your visit should be entered.

In case more than one product is produced it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production of each product. It may not be possible to get this information in cases where the operations may be composite.

Column 8—Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used.

If the factory or workshop uses steam or diesel engine or fuel, *e.g.*, kerosene, soft coke, electricity, water-mill, etc., for running the machinery used for production, servicing or repairs, write what fuel or power is actually used.

Columns 9 & 10—Description of Census House.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Division
Tahsil/Town

From line No. of House-list page No.
To line No. of House-list page No.

HOUSING TABLE COMPILATION SHEET No. 4.
SAMPLE CEMENT HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY TOWN/STATE.

	D0	80	W0	00	D8	SR	WR	OR
P								
R								
Z								
Q								
U								
R								
N								
O								
Y								
Total (in figs.)								

House-list read by
Tally Marks entered by

Checked by

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Division
Town/Tahsil

From line No. of House-list page No.
To line No. of House-list page No.

HOUSING TABLE COMPILATION SHEET No. 5.
CEMENT HOUSES USED AS WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT.

	I.C. MINOR GROUP No.				
	I	II	III	IV	V
A					
B					
C					
D					
E					
F					
G					
Total					

House-list read by
Tally Marks entered by

Checked by

Appendix III

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

VI

IV

From line No.	of House-list page No.	
To line No.	of House-list page No.	

FROUSING TABLE COMPILATION SHEET No. 4.

Examinations of Canes Heaves used wholly or partly as dwellings by Wall and Roof Material

District	Town	
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[illegible]

APPENDIX III (Concl.)

A

HOUSING TABLE COMPILATION SHEET No. 5.

From line No. _____ of House-list page No. _____

To line No. _____ of House-list page No. _____

Households classified by No. of members and by No. of households occupied.

Ticket Town _____

[illegible]

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

As ancillary to the 1961 Census, a survey of Socio-economic conditions in 51 selected villages was taken up. This is in keeping with the temper of the times which is to turn more towards presentation of village statistics. The villages were selected to represent the different regions (*viz.* Coastal, Malnad, Semi-Malnad, Southern Maidan and Northern Maidan) into which Dr. Learmonth of the Liverpool University has divided the State. Care was also taken to see that no district was omitted.

The sketches and photographs of houses in some of the villages covered during the survey have been presented in the following plates to illustrate the different types prevailing in the different regions. They come under the following categories:—

- (1) Notional maps of the villages: Plates I to VI represent the layouts of villages and the settlement pattern;
- (2) Sketches of House types: Plates VII to XXXVI represent the ground plans and front elevations of typical rural houses;
- (3) Photographs of typical rural houses are represented in plates XXXVII to LIX;
- (4) Decorations and wood carvings found in the houses are found in plates LX to LXIV.

(1) NATIONAL MAPS OF VILLAGES PLATES I TO VI

NOTIONAL MAPS OF VILLAGES SHOWING THE RESIDENTIAL PATTERN—PLATES I TO VI

PLATE	I	Village : Naravi, Taluk : Belthangadi, District : South Kanara Region—Coastal-dissected hill country
PLATE	II	Village : Keladi, Taluk : Sagar, District : Shimoga Region—Malnad
PLATE	III	Village : Gorur, Taluk : Hassan, District : Hassan Region—Semi-Malnad
PLATE	IV	Village : Iggalur, Taluk : Channapatna, District : Bangalore Region—Southern Maidan
PLATE	V	Village : Holalu, Taluk : Hadagalli, District : Bellary Region—Northern Maidan
PLATE	VI	Village : Sirwar, Taluk : Manvi, District : Raichur Region—Northern Maidan

(2) SKETCHES OF TYPICAL RURAL HOUSES TYPES—PLATES VII TO XXXVI

GROUND PLANS AND FRONT ELEVATIONS OF DWELLINGS WITH NO REGULAR ROOMS—PLATES VII TO X

PLATE	VII	Fig. 1	Village : Bellare, Taluk : Puttur, District : South Kanara Region—Coastal Malnad Owner—Smt. Choru
		Fig. 2	Village : Hosahalli, Taluk : Kudligi, District : Bellary Region—Northern Maidan Owner—Sri Yerigere Siddappa
PLATE	VIII	Fig. 1	Village : Bidarakere, Taluk : Jagalur, District : Chitradurga Region—Southern Maidan Owner—Sri H. Siddappa
		Fig. 2	Village : Kenchanagudda, Taluk : Siruguppa, District : Bellary Region—Northern Maidan Owner—Sri Hemalappa
PLATE	IX	Fig. 1	Village : Kodagnur, Taluk : Afzalpur, District : Gulbarga Region—Northern Maidan Owner—Sri Shivanna Laxman Jamadar
		Fig. 2	Village : Hosahalli, Taluk : Kudligi, District : Bellary Region—Southern Maidan Owner—Thippayya
PLATE	X		Village : Balekundri B.K., Taluk : Belgaum, District : Belgaum Region—Northern Maidan

GROUND PLAN AND FRONT ELEVATIONS OF SINGLE ROOM DWELLINGS—PLATES XI TO XVII

PLATE	XI	Fig. 1	Village : Naravi, Taluk : Belthangadi, District : South Kanara Region—Coastal Malnad—Dissected hill country
		Fig. 2	Village : Banavasi, Taluk : Sirsi, District : North Kanara Region—Northern Malnad Owner—Smt. Sannitai Gowrakka Channayya
PLATE	XII	Fig. 1	Village : Hariharapura, Taluk : Koppa, District : Chickmagalur Region—South Malnad Owner—Sri Jabbar Saheb
		Fig. 2	Village : Gorur, Taluk : Hassan, District : Hassan Region—Semi Malnad Owner—Sri Kambiah
PLATE	XIII	Fig. 1	Village : Nallappareddipalli, Taluk : Bagepalli, District : Kolar Region—Southern Maidan Owner—Sri Narayanappa
		Fig. 2	Village : Kaginelli, Taluk : Byadgi, District : Dharwar Region—Northern Maidan Owner—Sri I. P. Byadgi
PLATE	XIV	Fig. 1	Village : Govinakovi, Taluk : Honnali, District : Shimoga Region—Semi Malnad Owner—Sri Basappa
		Fig. 2	Village : Nallappareddipalli, Taluk : Bagepalli, District : Kolar Region—Southern Maidan Owner—Sri Naremanavara Papanna
PLATE	XV	Fig. 1	Village : Yellambalase, Taluk : Kadur, District : Chikmagalur Region—Southern Maidan Owner—Sri Bedappa
		Fig. 2	Village : Dyampur, Taluk : Yelburga, District : Raichur Region—Northern Maidan
PLATE	XVI	Fig. 1	Village : Aralamallige, Taluk : Doddaballapur, District : Bangalore Region—Southern Maidan Owner—Sri A. K. Anjanappa
		Fig. 2	Village : Kaginelli, Taluk : Byadgi, District : Dharwar Region—Northern Maidan Owner—Sri H. D. Naik
PLATE	XVII		Village : Vokkaleri, Taluk : Kolar, District : Kolar Region—Southern Maidan

GROUND PLAN AND FRONT ELEVATION OF TWO ROOM DWELLINGS—PLATES XVIII TO XX

PLATE	XVIII	Fig. 1	Village : Keladi, Taluk : Sagar, District : Shimoga Region—Central Malnad Owner—Sri Kalse Chowdappa
		Fig. 2	Village : Gorur, Taluk : Hassan, District : Hassan Region—Semi Malnad Owner—Sri Puttanna
PLATE	XIX	Fig. 1	Village : Ummathur, Taluk : Chamarajanagar, District : Mysore Region—Southern Maidan Owner—Sri Siddappa S/o Rachappa
		Fig. 2	Village : Umrani, Taluk : Chikodi, District : Belgaum Region—Northern Maidan
PLATE	XX	Fig. 1	Village : Balekundri B.K., Taluk : Belgaum, District : Belgaum Northern Region—Maidan
		Fig. 2	Village : Hunnur, Taluk : Jamkhandi, District : Bijapur Region—Northern Maidan Owner—Sri Parappa Irappa Dalalagi

GROUND PLAN AND FRONT ELEVATION OF DWELLINGS WITH MORE THAN TWO ROOMS—PLATES XXI TO XXVIII

- PLATE XXI Fig. 1 Village : Haldipur, Taluk : Honnavar, District : North Kanara
Region—Coastal plain
Owner—Sri Subbaraya Shivagowda
Fig. 2 Village : Thannimani, Taluk : Mercara (Nad : Bhagamandala), District : Mercara
Region—South Malnad
Owner—Sri Kudupaje Chinnappa
- PLATE XXII Fig. 1 Village : Banavasi, Taluk : Sirsi, District : North Kanara
Region—North Malnad
Owner—Devarai Mahabalanna
Fig. 2 Village : Hebbale, Taluk : Somvarpet, District : Mercara
Region—South Malnad
- PLATE XXIII Fig. 1 Village : Banavasi, Taluk : Sirsi, District : North Kanara
Region—North Malnad
Owner—Sri A. M. Sheikh
Fig. 2 Village : Chicksindgi, Taluk : Sindgi, District : Bijapur
Region—Northern Maidan
- PLATE XXIV Village : Holalu, Taluk : Hadagalli, District : Bellary
Region—Northern Maidan,
Owner—Vibhooti Phakeerappa
- PLATE XXV Village : Hadnoor, Taluk : Shorapur, District : Gulbarga
Region—Northern Maidan
Owner—Sri Linga Gowda
- PLATE XXVI Fig. 1 Village : Bidarkere, Taluk : Jagalur, District : Chitradurga
Region—Southern Maidan
Owner—Kadsi Nagappa
Fig. 2 Village : Hosahalli, Taluk : Kudligi, District : Bellary
Region—Southern Maidan
Owner—Sri Janakiram
- PLATE XXVII Fig. 1 Village : Iggalur, Taluk : Channapatna, District : Bangalore
Region—Southern Maidan
Owner—Daithiah
Fig. 2 Village : Nandigudi, Taluk : Harihara, District : Chitradurga
Region—Northern Maidan
Owner—Gowdankatte Nanjundappa
- PLATE XXVIII Fig. 1 Village : Iggalur, Taluk : Channapatna, District : Bangalore,
Region—Southern Maidan
Owner—Patel Basaviah
Fig. 2 Village : Aralamallige, Taluk : Doddaballapur, District : Bangalore
Region—Southern Maidan
Owner—Srinivasa Rao

GROUND PLAN AND FRONT ELEVATION OF STOREYED DWELLINGS—PLATES XXIX TO XXXII

- PLATE XXIX Fig. 1 Village : Bellare, Taluk : Puttur, District : South Kanara
Region—Coastal Malnad
Owner—Sri Govinda Bhat
Fig. 2 Village : Banavasi, Taluk : Sirsi, District : North Kanara
Region—North Malnad
Owner—Sri P. G. Prathahkal
- PLATE XXX Fig. 1 Village : Kurubathur, Taluk : Manjarabad, District : Hassan
Region—South Malnad
Owner—Sri Guddappa Rai
Fig. 2 Village : Hariharapura, Taluk : Koppa, District : Chikmagalur
Region—South Malnad
Owner—Shankara Rao

- PLATE XXXI Village : Hulkoti, Taluk : Gadag, District : Dharwar
Region—Northern Maidan
- PLATE XXXII Village : Hadnoor, Taluk : Shorapur, District : Gulbarga
Region—Northern Maidan
Owner—Bheeman Gouda Desai

GROUND PLAN AND FRONT ELEVATION OF WORKSHOP AND SHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS—PLATES XXXIII TO XXXVI

- PLATE XXXIII Fig. 1 Village : Yellambalase, Taluk : Kadur, District : Chikmagalur
Region—Southern Maidan
Owner—Venkateshiah Y. V.
Fig. 2 Village : Iggalur, Taluk : Channapatna, District : Bangalore
Region—Southern Maidan
Owner—Sri Basavanna
- PLATE XXXIV Fig. 1 Village : Umrani, Taluk : Chikodi, District : Belgaum
Region—Northern Maidan
Fig. 2 Village : Ummathur, Taluk : Chamarajanagar, District : Mysore
Region—Southern Maidan
Owner—Sri Gurushantha Shetty
- PLATE XXXV Fig. 1 Village : Bhaktarahalli, Taluk : Sidlaghatta, District : Kolar
Region—Southern Maidan
Fig. 2 Village : Chakrabhavi, Taluk : Magadi, District : Bangalore
Region—Southern Maidan
Owner—Sri Rudrappa
- PLATE XXXVI Fig. 1 Village : Tidagundi, Taluk : Bijapur, District : Bijapur
Region—Northern Maidan
Fig. 2 Village : Hunnur, Taluk : Jamkhandi, District : Bijapur
Region—Northern Maidan
Owner—Chinnappa Mallappa Kamagond

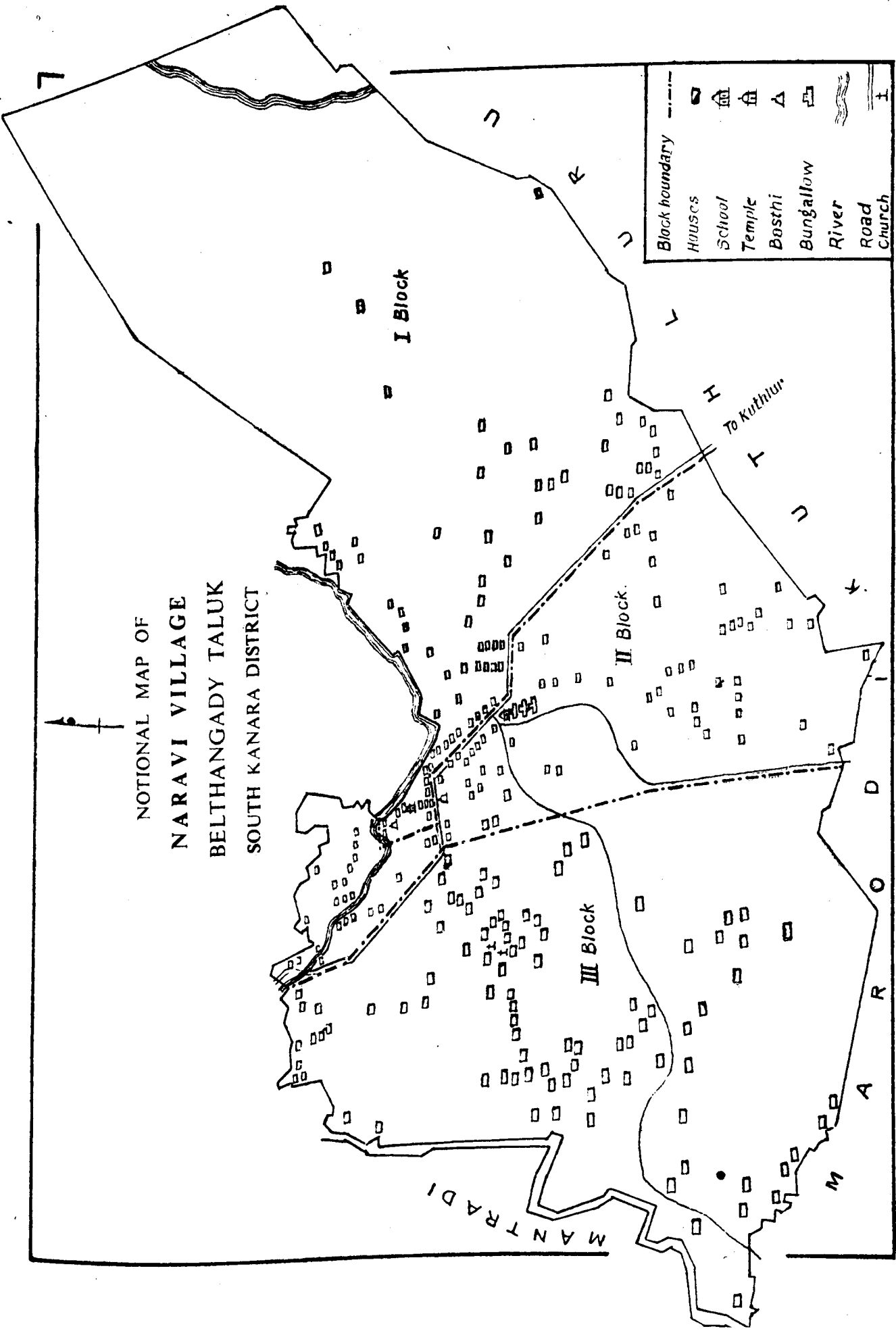
(3) PHOTOGRAPHS OF TYPICAL RURAL HOUSES—PLATES XXXVII TO LIX

- PLATE XXXVII Fig. 1&2 Village : Andipalya, Taluk : Kollegal, District : Mysore
Region—Southern Maidan
Walls—Bamboo reed, Roof—Thatched
- PLATE XXXVIII Fig. 1 Village : Yerdona, Taluk : Gangavati, District : Raichur
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Jowar Stalk, Roof—Thatched
Fig. 2 Village : Bidarkere, Taluk : Jagalur, District : Chitradurga
Region—Southern Maidan
Walls—Jowar Stalk, Roof—Thatched
- PLATE XXXIX Fig. 1 Village : Nandigudi, Taluk : Harihar, District : Chitradurga
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Jowar Stalk, Roof—Thatched
Fig. 2 Village : Chakrabhavi, Taluk : Magadi, District : Bangalore
Region—Southern Maidan
Walls—Mud, Roof—Thatched
- PLATE XL Fig. 1&2 Village : Parasurampura, Taluk : Challakere, District : Chitradurga
Region—Southern Maidan
Walls—Mud, Roof—Thatched
- PLATE XLI Fig. 1 Village : Kamalnagar, Taluk : Aurad, District : Bidar
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone & Mud, Roof—Thatched
Fig. 2 Village : Holalu, Taluk : Hadagalli, District : Bellary
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Thatched
- PLATE XLII Fig. 1 Village : Banavasi, Taluk : Sirsi, District : North Kanara
Region—North Malnad
Walls—Mud, Roof—Country tiles

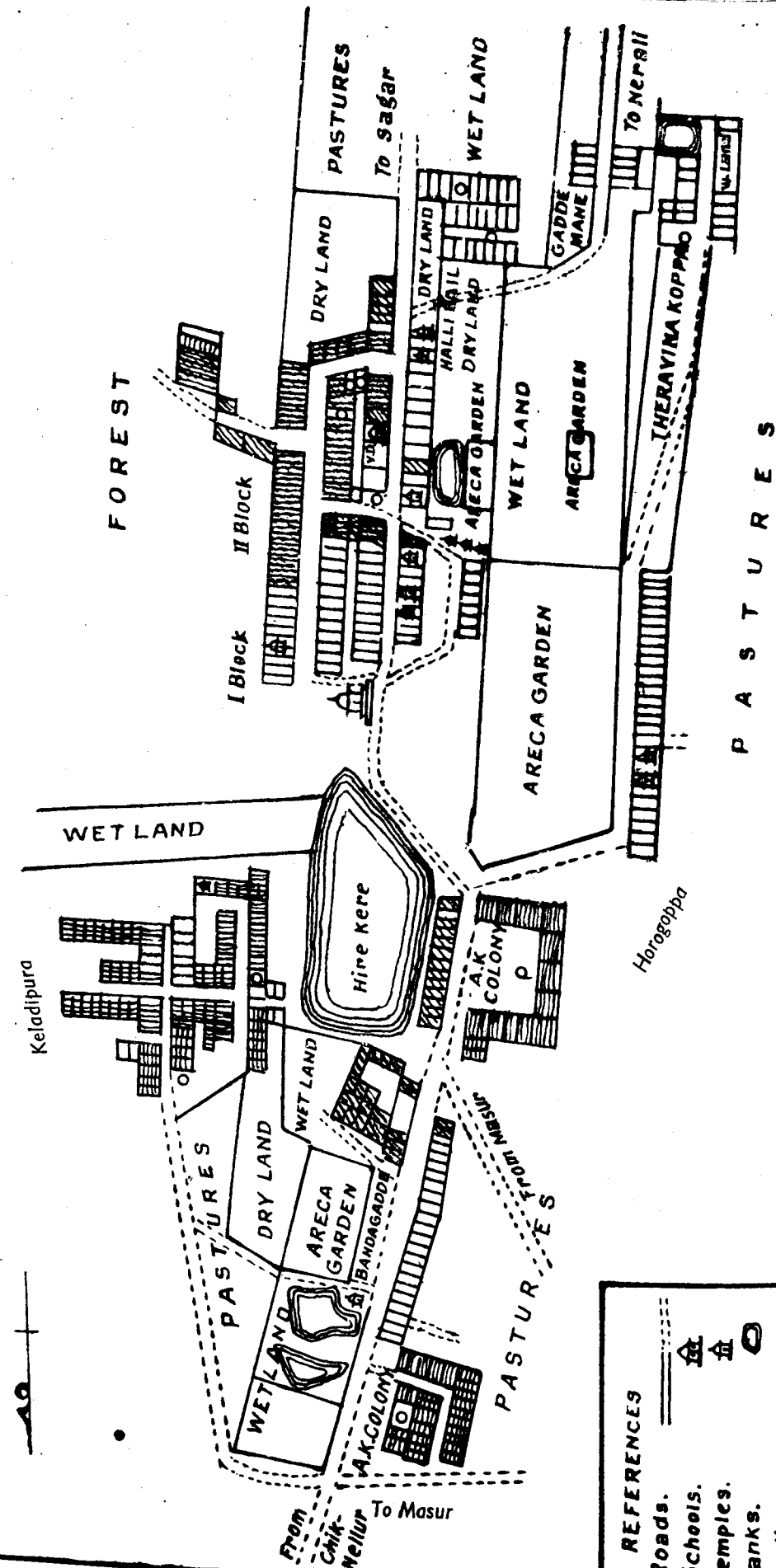
- PLATE XLII Fig. 2 Village : Chakrabhavi, Taluk : Magadi, District : Bangalore
Region—Southern Maidan
Walls—Mud, Roof—Country tiles
- PLATE XLIII Fig. 1 Village : Bidarkere, Taluk : Jagalur, District : Chitradurga
Region—Southern Maidan
Walls—Mud, Roof—Country tiles
Fig. 2 Village : Gorur, Taluk : Hassan, District : Hassan
Region—Semi Malnad
Walls—Mud, Roof—Country tiles
- PLATE XLIV Fig. 1&2 Village : Kadkola, Taluk : Mysore, District : Mysore
Walls—Mud, Roof—Country tiles
- PLATE XLV Fig. 1 Village : Umrani, Taluk : Chikodi, District : Belgaum
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Country tiles
Fig. 2 Village : Nandigudi, Taluk : Harihar, District : Chitradurga
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Mud, Roof—Mangalore tiles
- PLATE XLVI Fig. 1 Village : Holalu, Taluk : Hadagalli, District : Bellary
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Mud, Roof—Flat mud terrace
Fig. 2 Village : Hulkoti, Taluk : Gadag, District : Dharwar
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Mud, Roof—Flat mud terrace
- PLATE XLVII Fig. 1 Village : Hulkoti, Taluk : Gadag, District : Dharwar
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Mud, Roof—Flat mud terrace
Fig. 2 Village : Kodagnur, Taluk : Afzalpur, District : Gulbarga
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone walls with mud plaster, Roof—Flat mud terrace
- PLATE XLVIII Fig. 1 Village : Turnur, Taluk : Ramdurg, District : Belgaum
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stones with mud plaster, Roof—Flat mud terrace
Fig. 2 Village : Chikindgi, Taluk : Sindgi, District : Bijapur
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone and mud, Roof—Flat mud terrace
- PLATE XLIX Fig. 1 Village : Yerdona, Taluk : Gangavathi, District : Raichur
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone and mud, Roof—Flat mud terrace
Fig. 2 Village : Holalu, Taluk : Hadagalli, District : Bellary
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Flat mud terrace
- PLATE L Fig. 1 Village : Bidarkere, Taluk : Jagalur, District : Chitradurga
Region—Southern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Flat mud terrace
Fig. 2 Village : Hadnur, Taluk : Shorapur, District : Gulbarga
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Flat mud terrace
- PLATE LI Fig. 1 Village : Hosahalli, Taluk : Kudligi, District : Bellary
Region—Southern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Flat mud terrace
Fig. 2 Village : Yerdona, Taluk : Gangavathi, District : Raichur
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Flat mud terrace
- PLATE LII Fig. 1 Village : Hosahalli, Taluk : Kudligi, District : Bellary
Region—Southern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Flat mud terrace

- PLATE LII Fig. 2 Village : Chikindgi, Taluk : Sindgi, District : Bijapur
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Flat mud terrace
- PLATE LIII Fig. 1 Village : Yerdona, Taluk : Gangavathi, District : Raichur
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Flat mud terrace
Fig. 2 Village : Kamalnagar, Taluk : Aurad, District : Bidar
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Flat mud terrace
- PLATE LIV Fig. 1 Village : Turnur, Taluk : Ramdurg, District : Belgaum
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Flat mud terrace
Fig. 2 Village : Hulkoti, Taluk : Gadag, District : Dharwar
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Flat mud terrace
- PLATE LV Fig. 1 Village : Tidgundi, Taluk : Bijapur, District : Bijapur
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Flat mud terrace
Fig. 2 Village : Hunnur, Taluk : Jamakhandi, District : Bijapur
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Flat mud terrace
- PLATE LVI Fig. 1 Village : Hunnur, Taluk : Jamkhandi, District : Bijapur
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone walls with mud plaster, Roof—Flat mud terrace
- PLATE LVII Fig. 1 Village : Kamalnagar, Taluk : Aurad, District : Bidar
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Shahabad stone slabs
Fig. 2 Village : Kamalnagar, Taluk : Aurad, District : Bidar
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Stone, Roof—Shahabad stone slabs
- PLATE LVIII Fig. 1 Village : Kurubathur, Taluk : Manjarabad, District : Hassan
Region—South Malnad
Walls—Brick, Roof—Mangalore tiles
Fig. 2 Village : Banavasi, Taluk : Sirsi, District : North Kanara
Region—North Malnad
Walls—Laterite stones and mud, Roof—Mangalore tiles
- PLATE LIX Fig. 1 Village : Yellambalase, Taluk : Kadur, District : Chikmagalur
Region—Southern Maidan
Walls—Brick, Roof—Mangalore tiles
Fig. 2 Village : Hadnur, Taluk : Shorapur, District : Gulbarga
Region—Northern Maidan
Walls—Shahabad stones, Roof—Shahabad stone slabs
- (4) DECORATIONS AND WOOD CARVINGS IN RURAL HOUSES—PLATES LX TO LXIV
- PLATE LX Fig. 1 Village : Kamalnagar, Taluk : Aurad, District : Bidar
Region—Northern Maidan
Fig. 2 Village : Keladi, Taluk : Sagar, District : Shimoga
Region—Central Malnad
- PLATE LXI Village : Kagineili, Taluk : Byadgi, District : Dharwar
Region—Northern Maidan
- PLATE LXII Village : Hunnur, Taluk : Jamkhandi, District : Bijapur
Region—Northern Maidan
- PLATE LXIII Fig. 1-2 Village : Keladi, Taluk : Sagar, District : Shimoga
Region—Central Malnad
- PLATE LXIV Village : Yerdona, Taluk : Gangavathi, District : Raichur
Region—Northern Maidan

PLATES I to LXIV

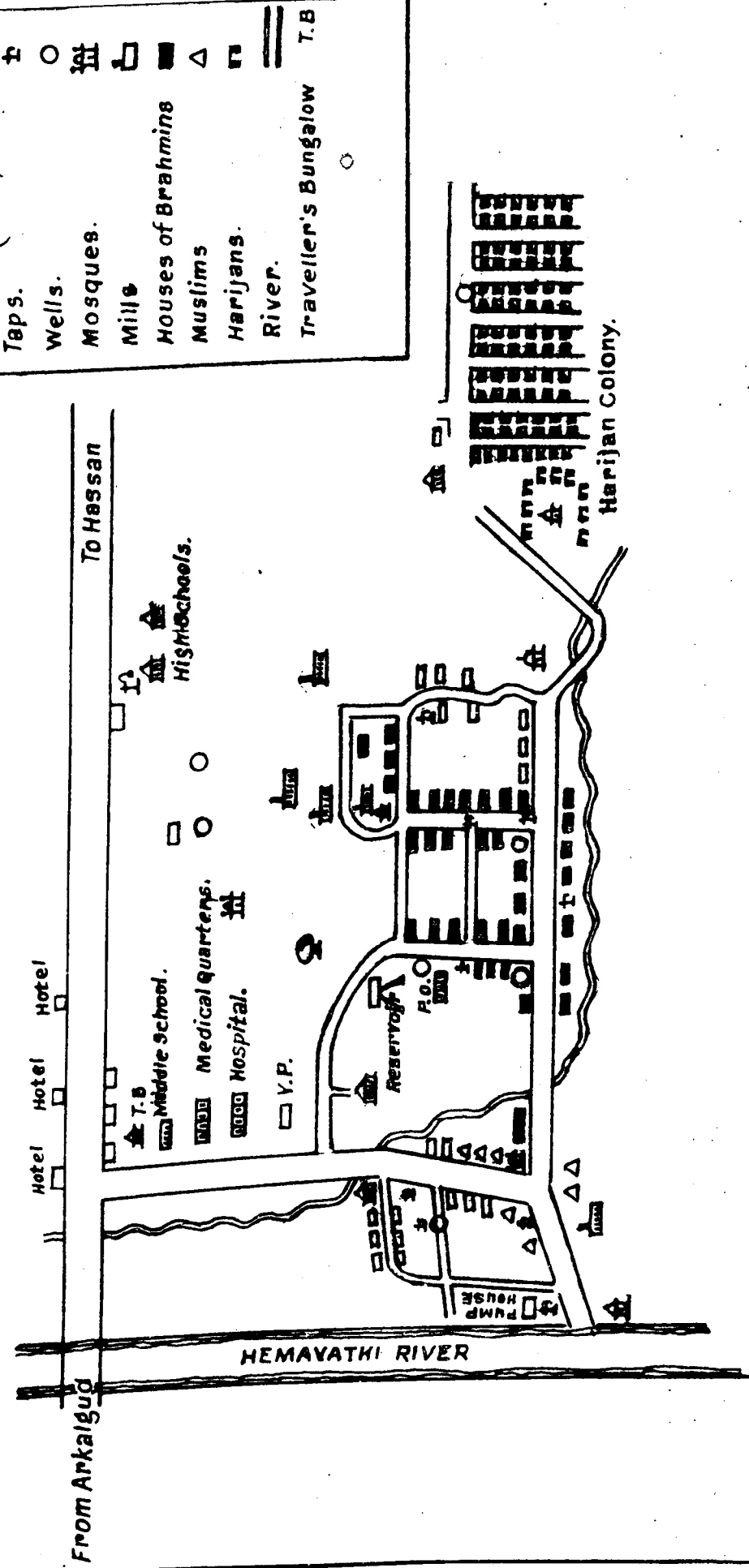


NOTIONAL MAP OF KELADI VILLAGE, SAGAR TALUK, SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

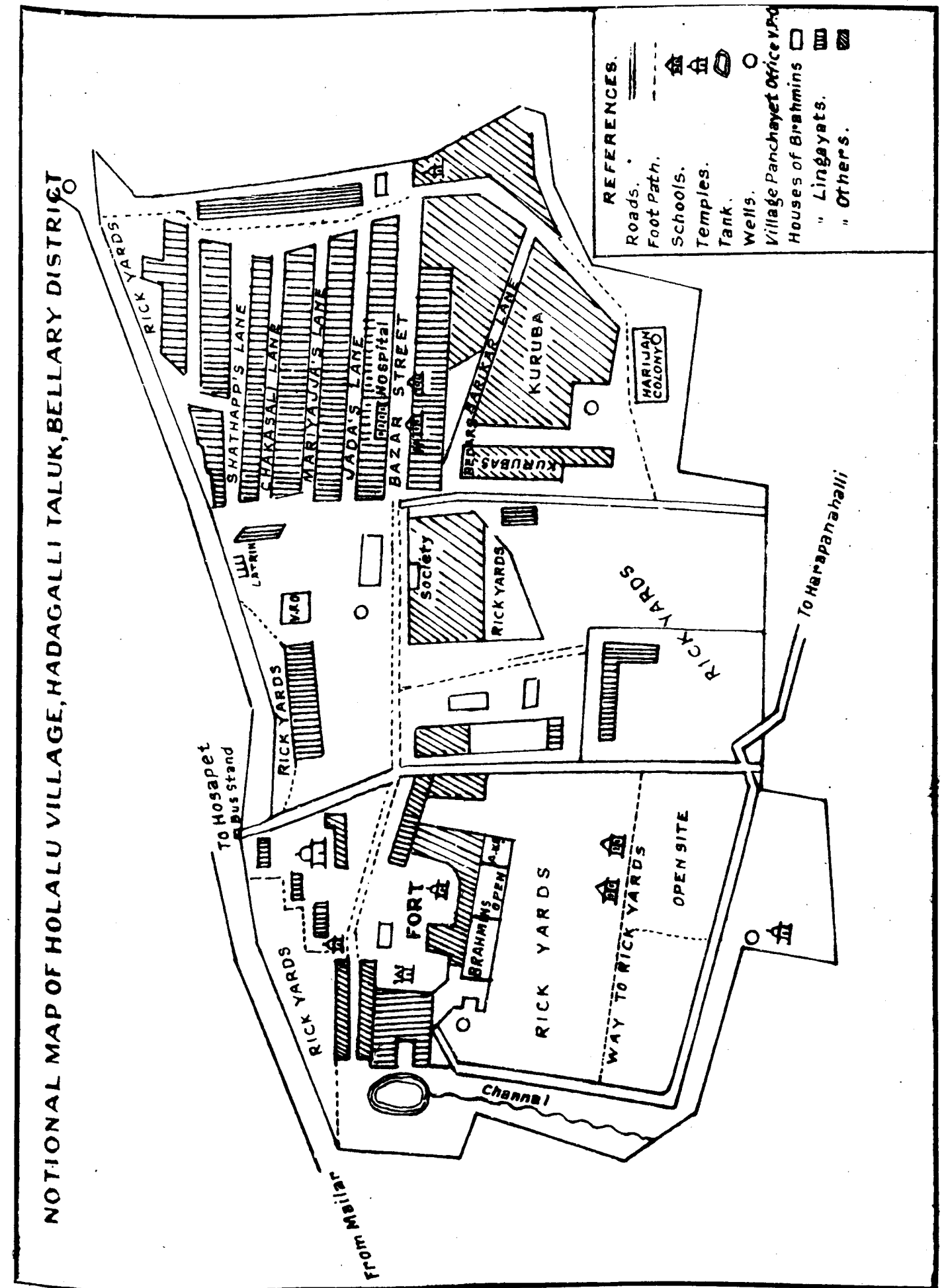
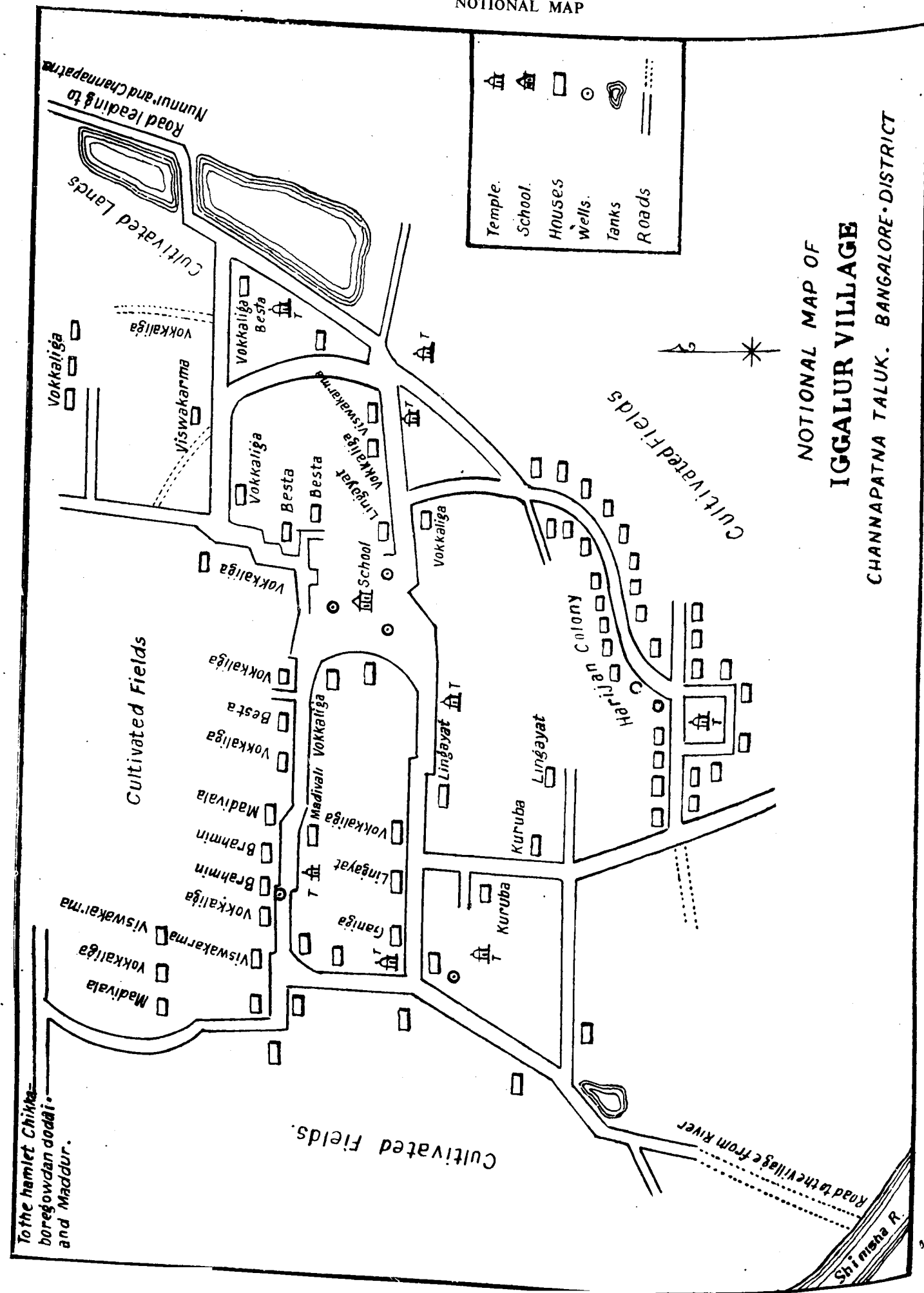


REFERENCES	
Roads.	—
Schools.	—
Temples.	—
Tanks.	—
Wells	—
Houses of Brahmins.	—
Deevas.	—
Others.	—
Harijan.	—

NOTIONAL MAP OF GORUR VILLAGE, HASSAN TALUK, HASSAN DISTRICT.

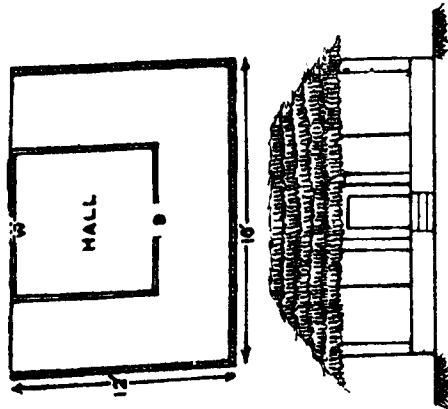


REFERENCES..	
Roads.	—
Channel.	—
Schools.	—
Temples.	—
Public Buildings.	—
Dwelling houses.	—
Taps.	—
Wells.	—
Mosques.	—
Mills	—
Houses of Brahmins	—
Muslims	—
Harijans.	—
River.	—
Traveller's Bungalow	—
T.B	—



[illegible]

VILLAGE: BELLARE
TALUK: PUTTUR
DISTRICT: S. KANARA



DWELLING WITH MUD WALLS & THATCHED ROOF

VILLAGE...HOSAHALLI
TALUK.....KUDLIGI
DISTRICT...BELLARY

SIDE WALL PROTECTION WITH THADIKE

DWARF WALLS FOR FIXING DOOR

DWELLING WITH THATCHED WALLS AND THATCHED ROOF

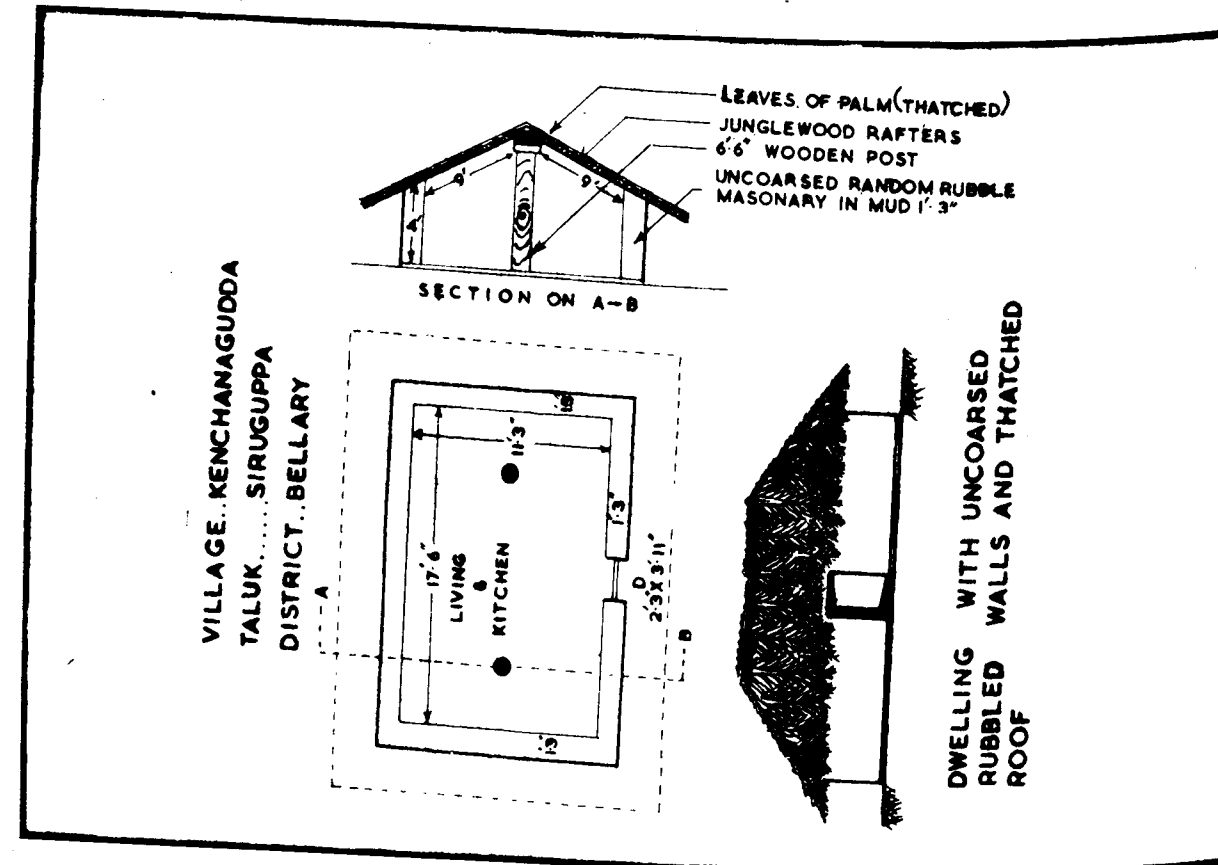


Fig. 2

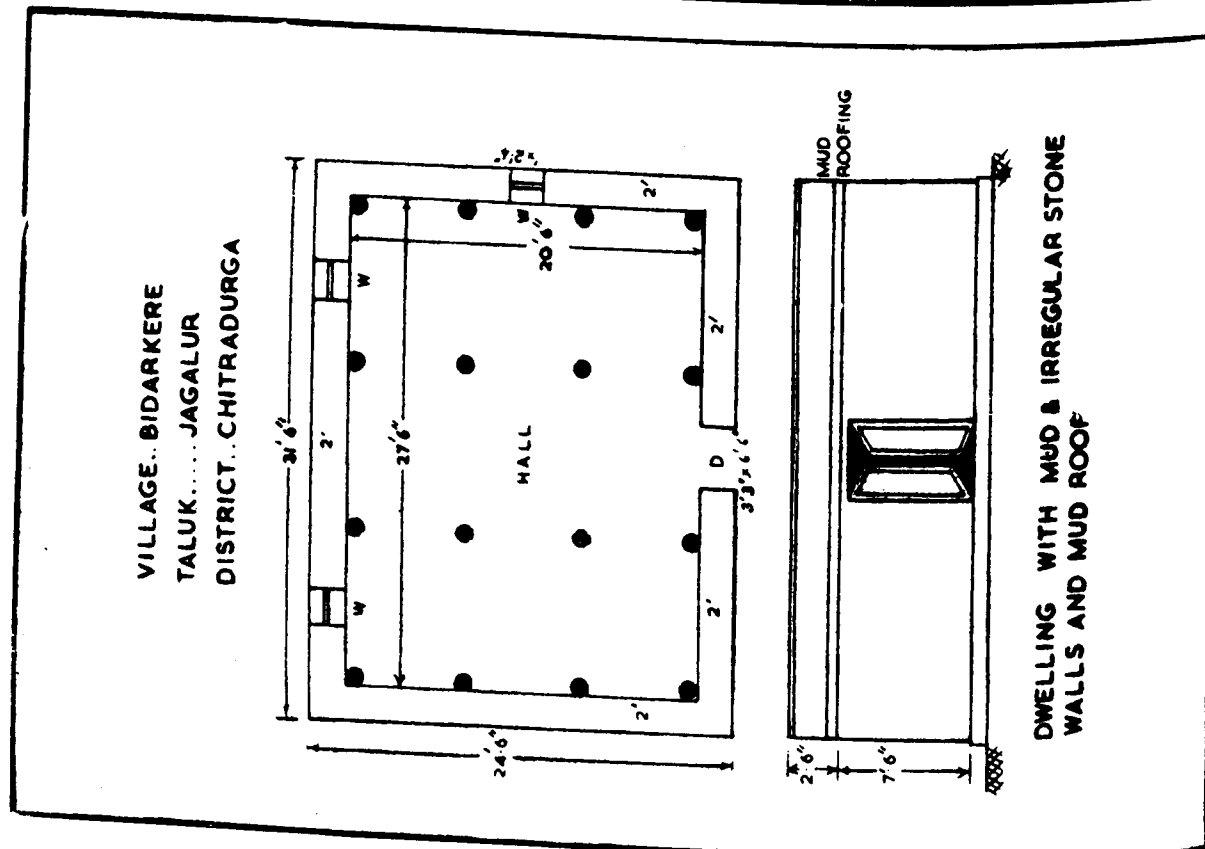


Fig. 1

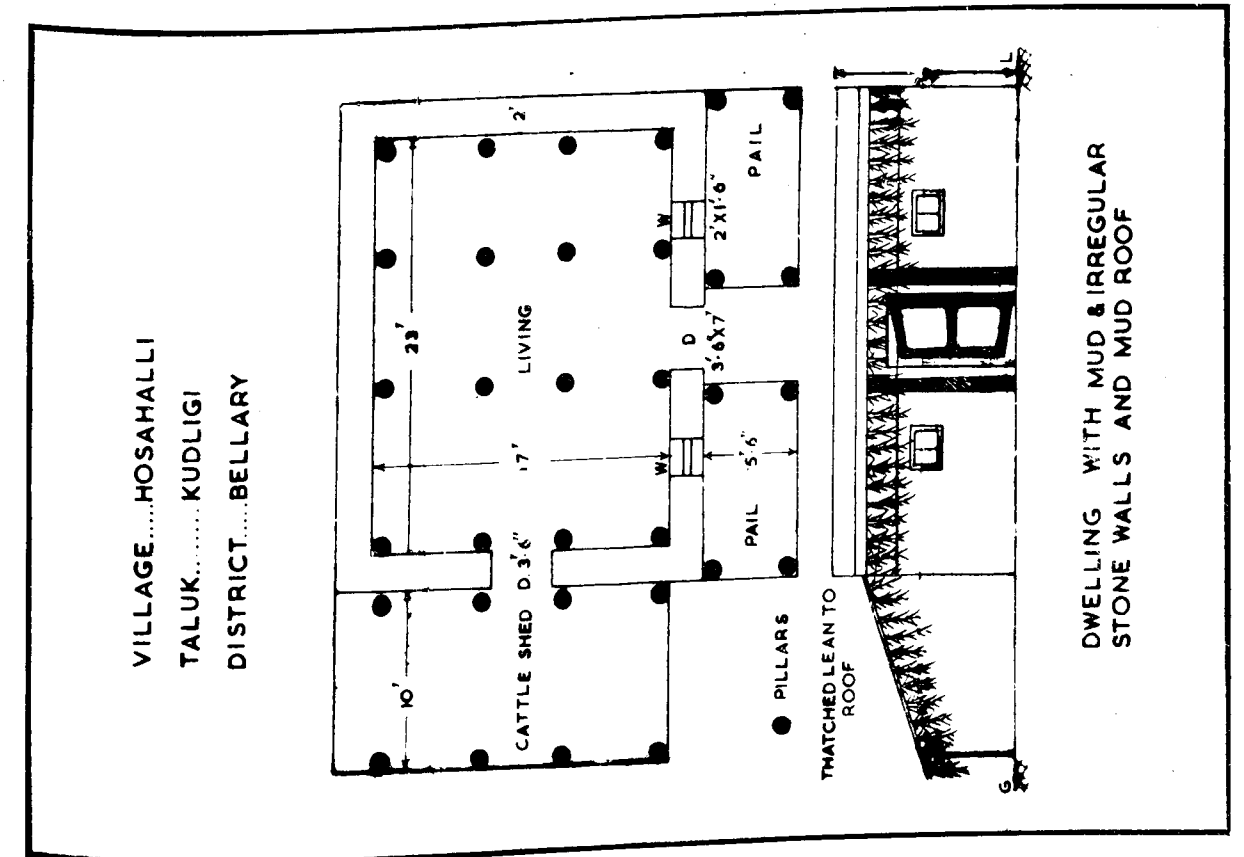


Fig. 2

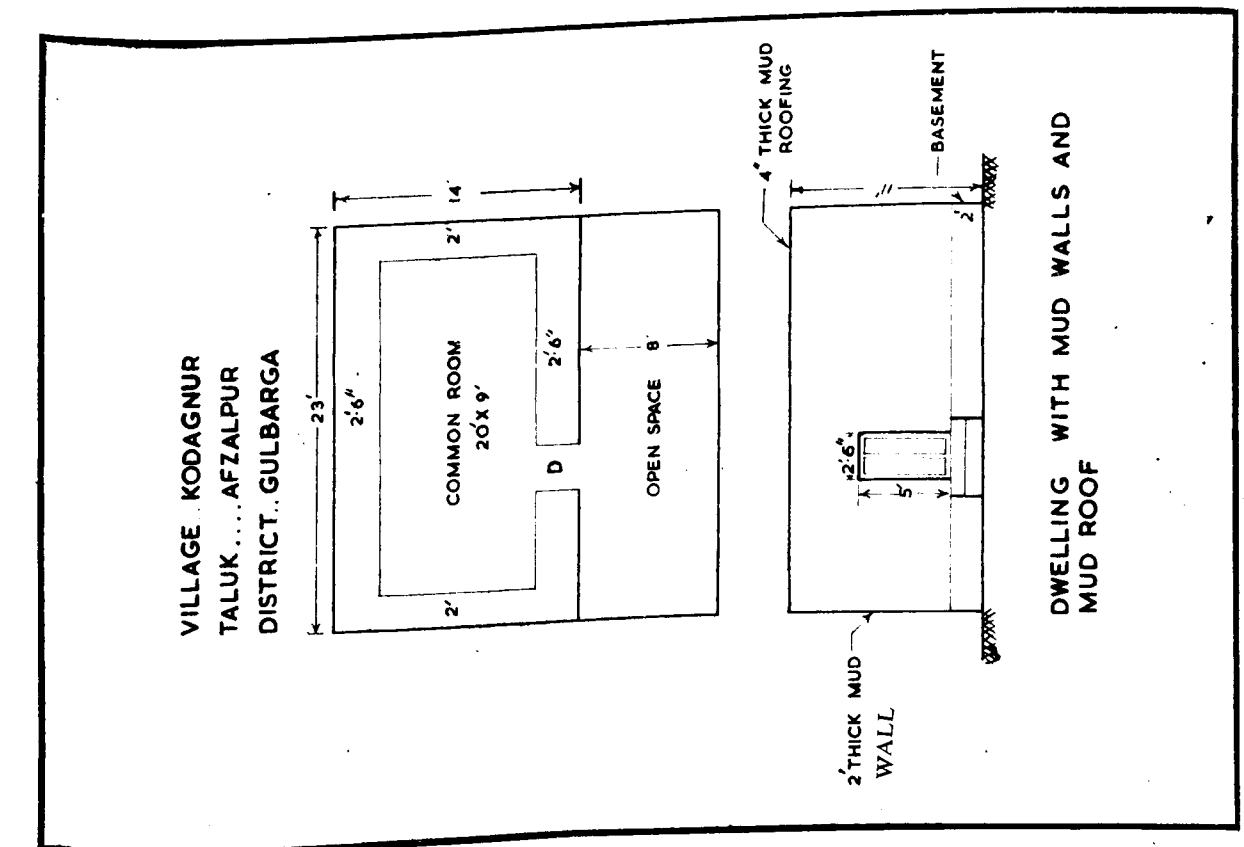


Fig. 1

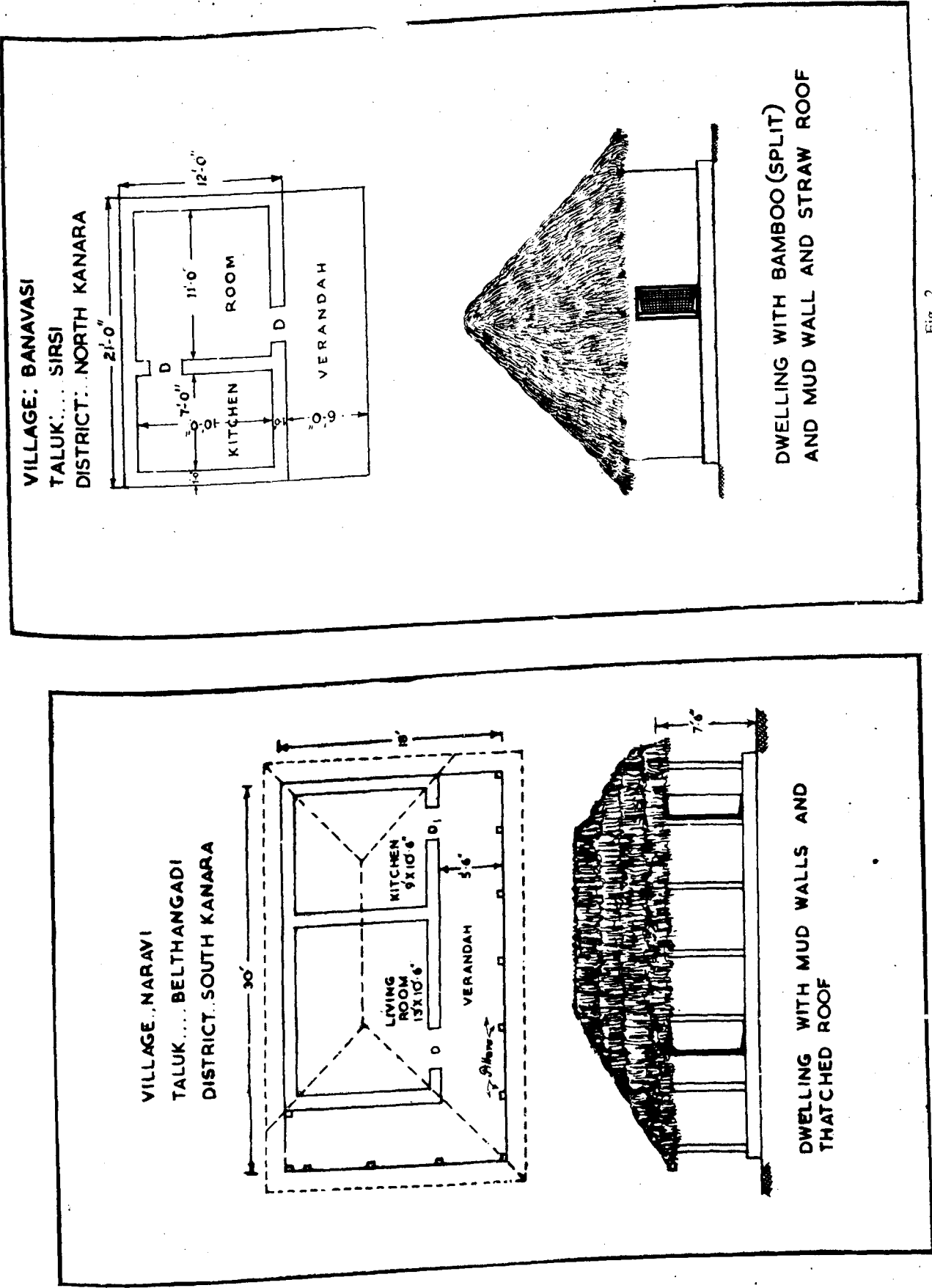
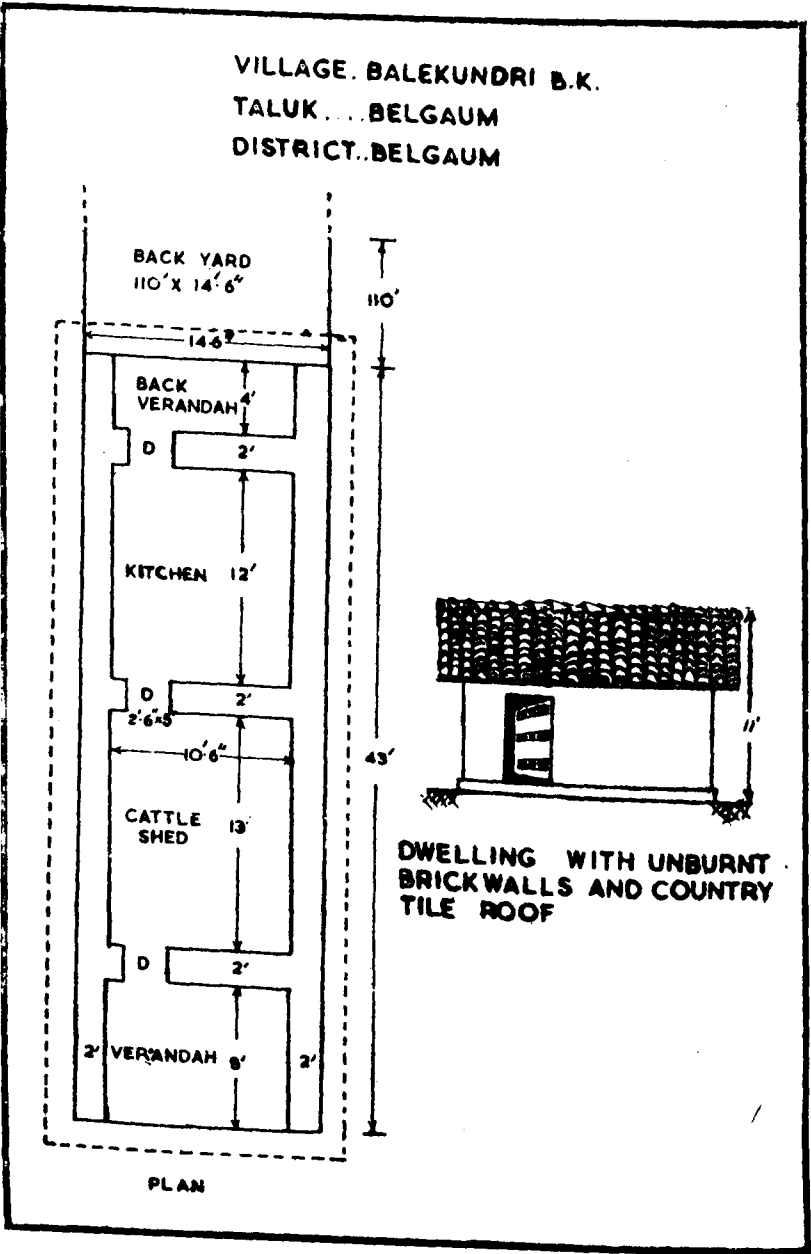


Fig. 2

Fig. 1

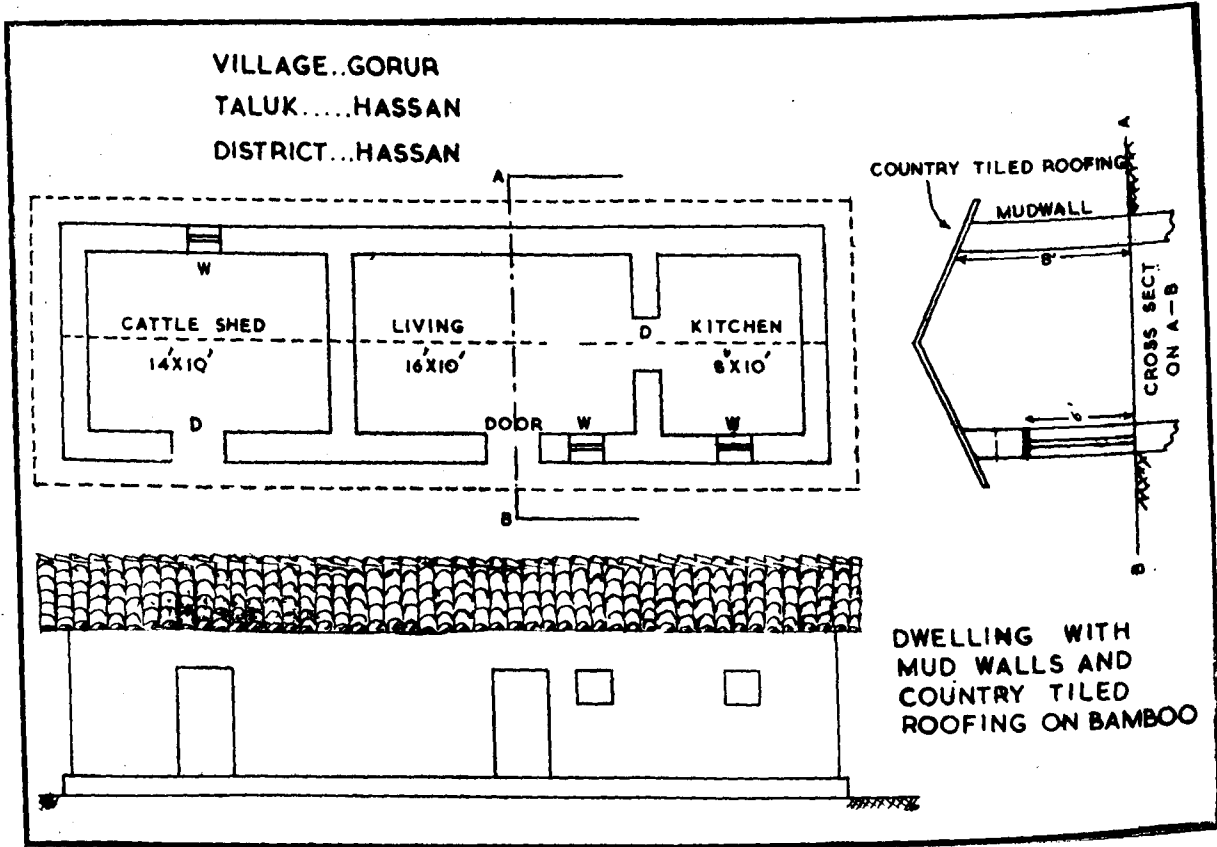


Fig. 2

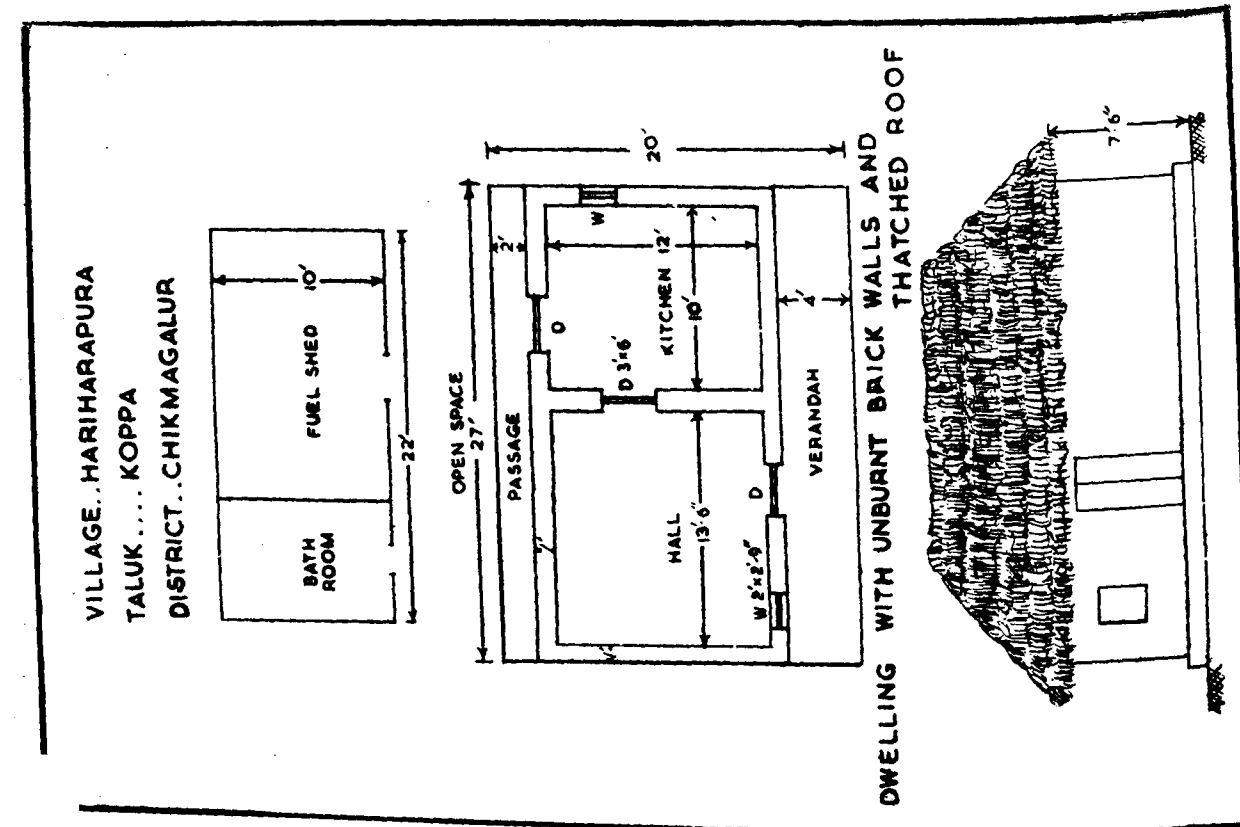


Fig. 1

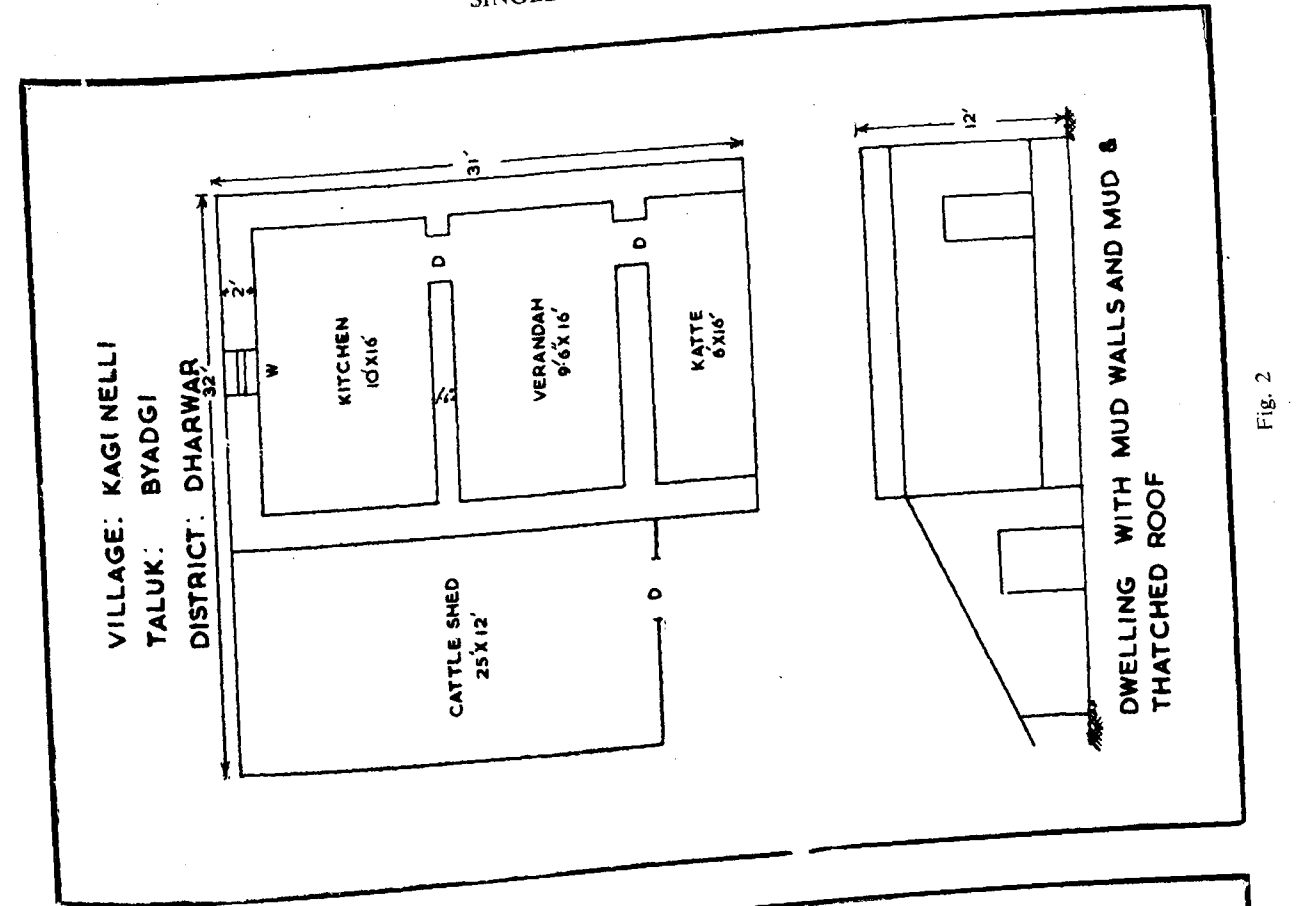


Fig. 2

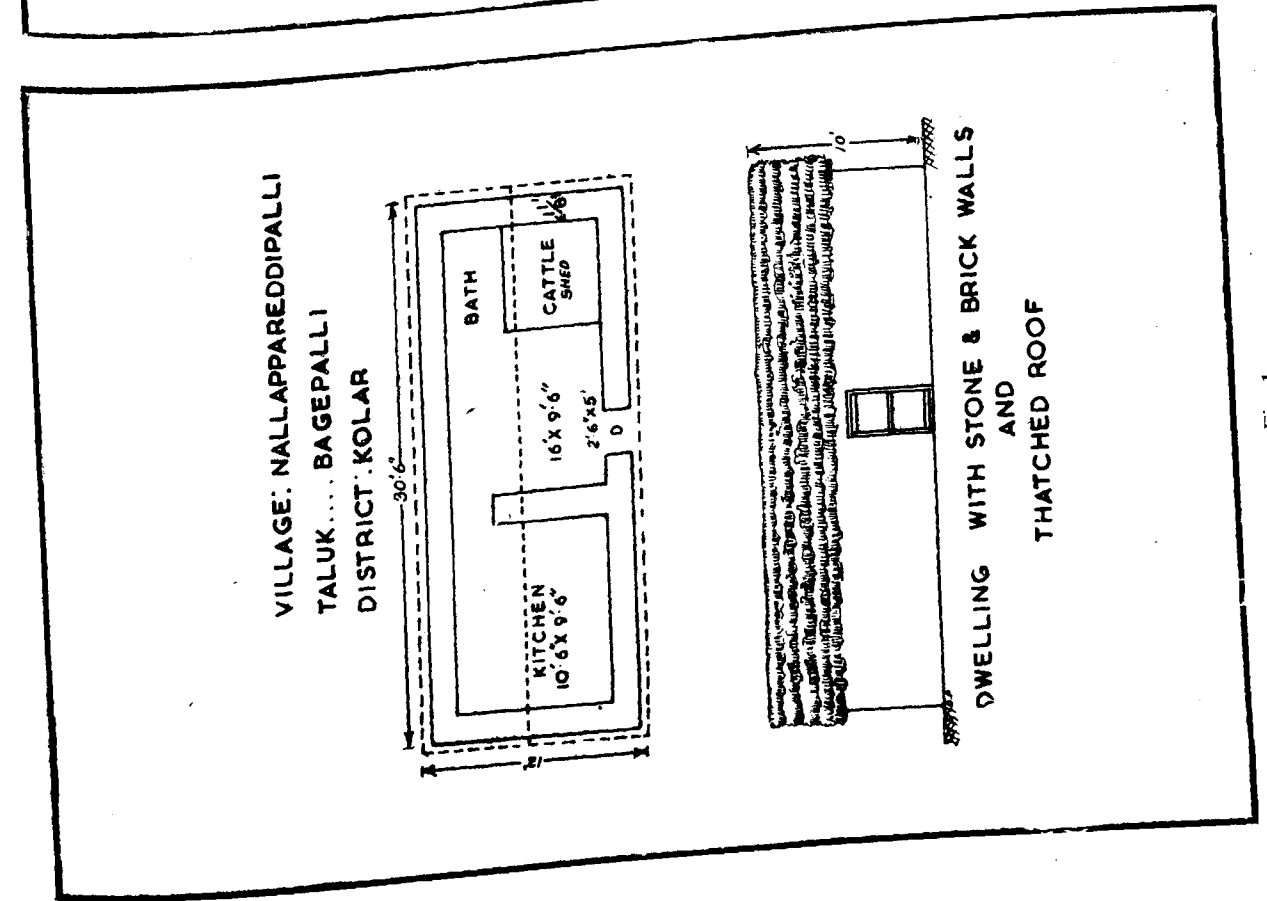


Fig. 1

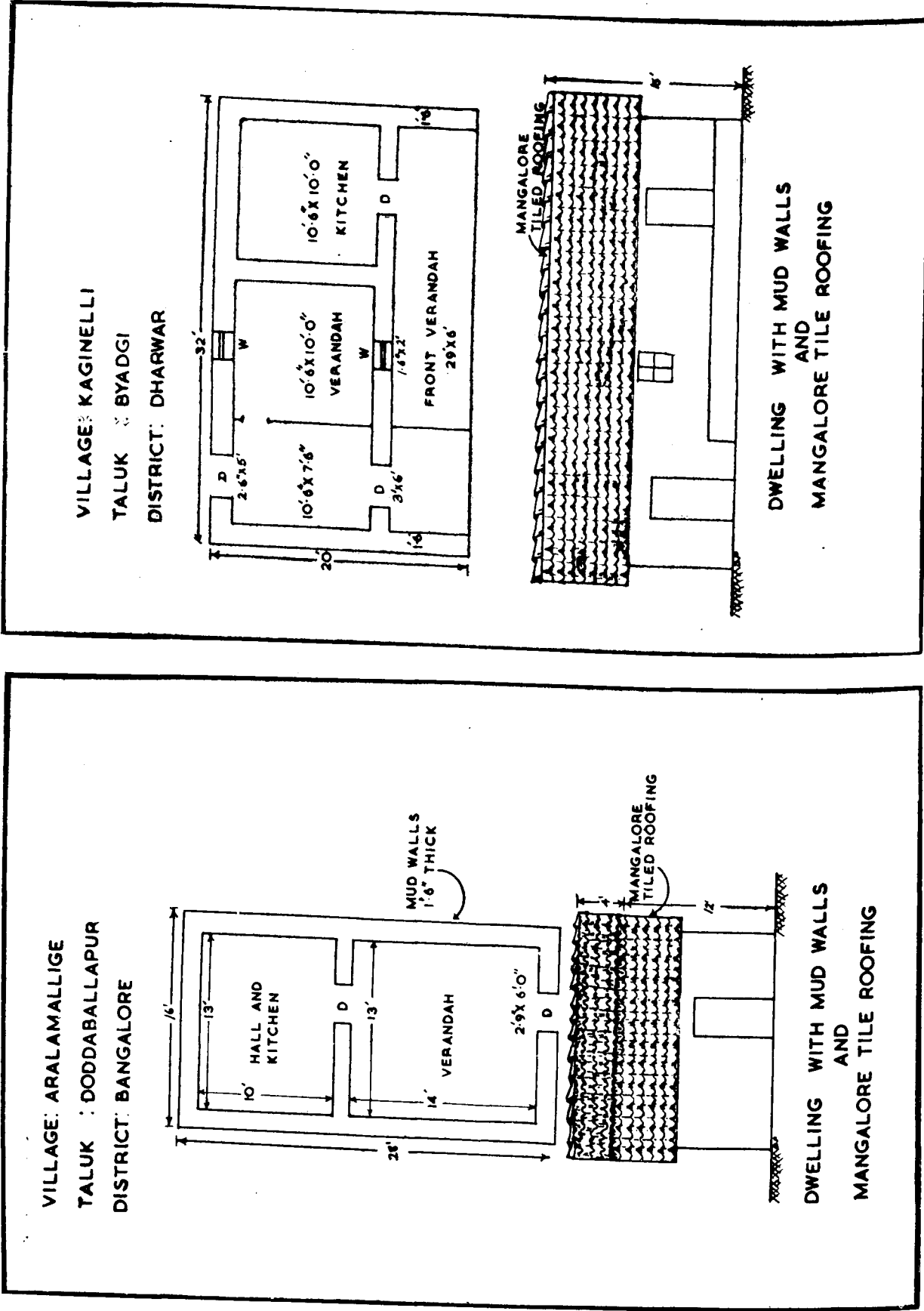


Fig. 2

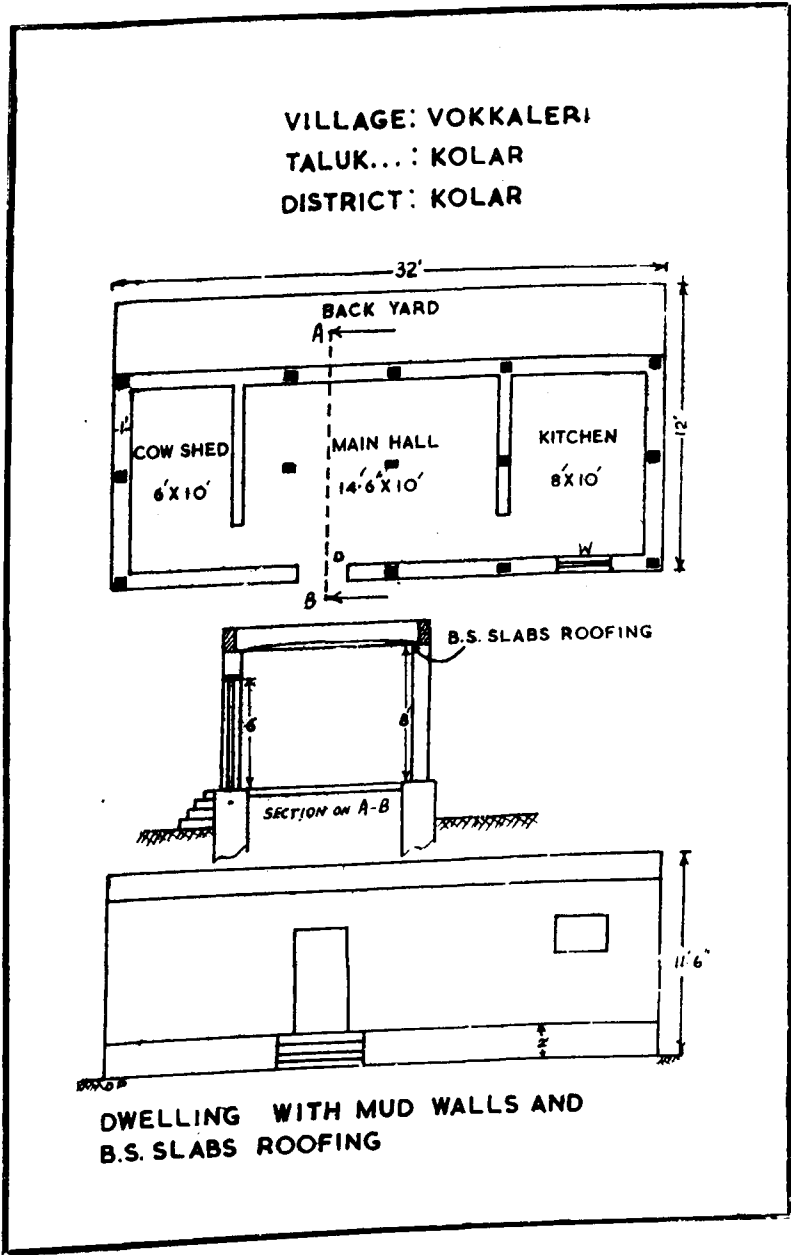


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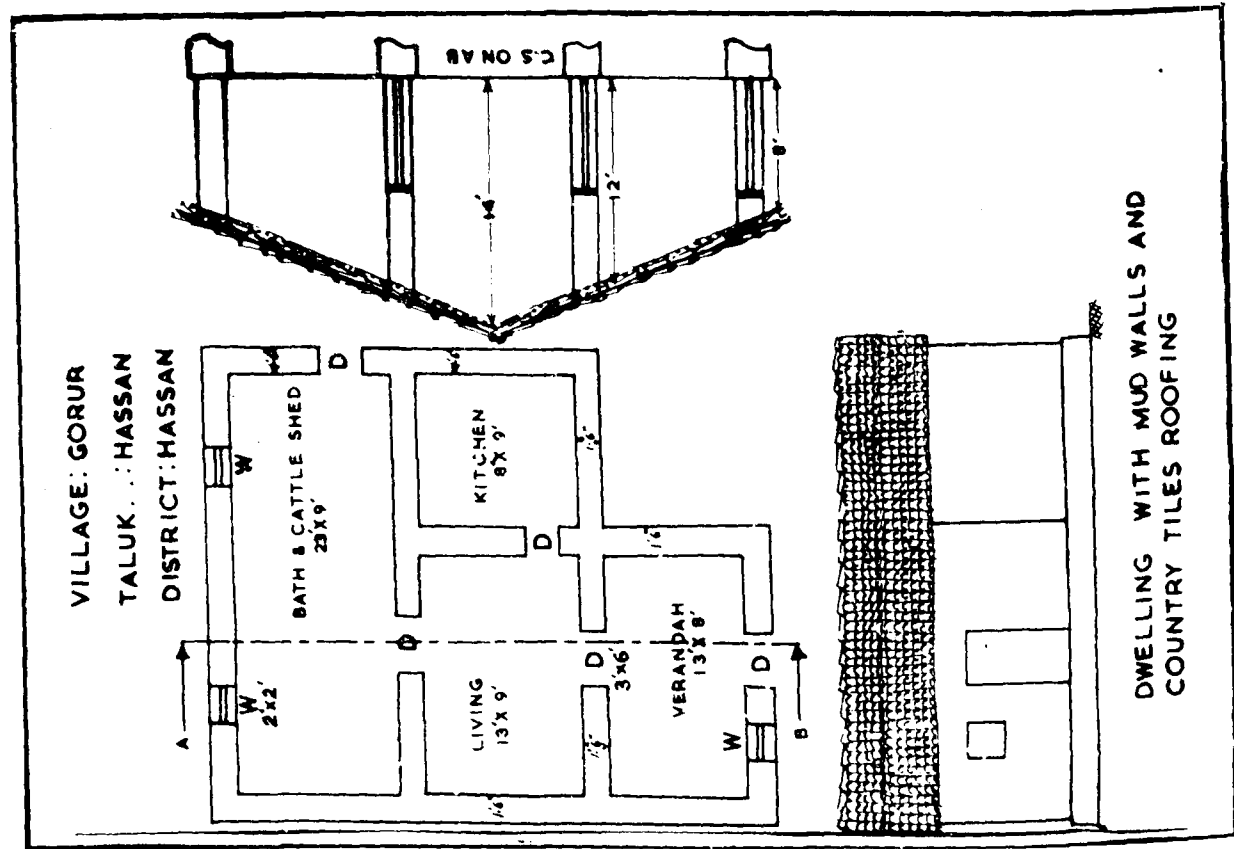


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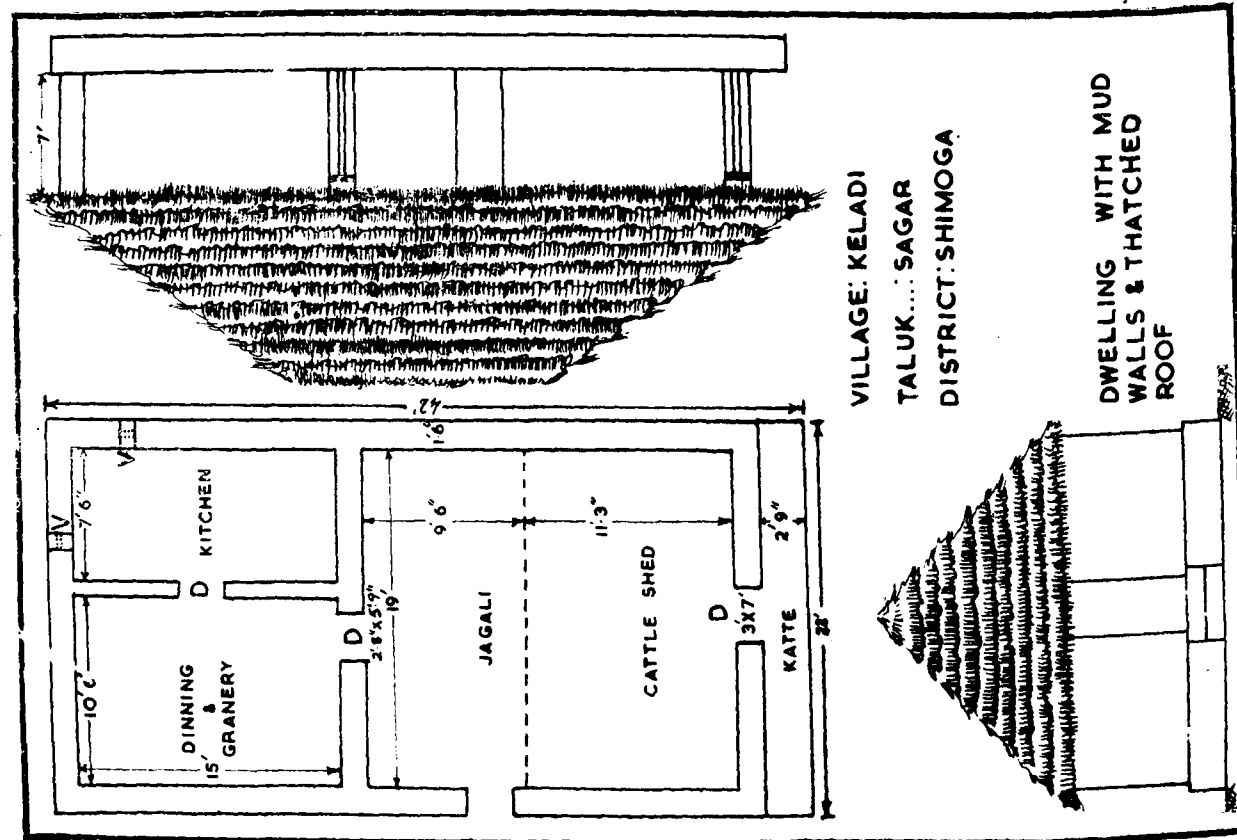


Fig. 1

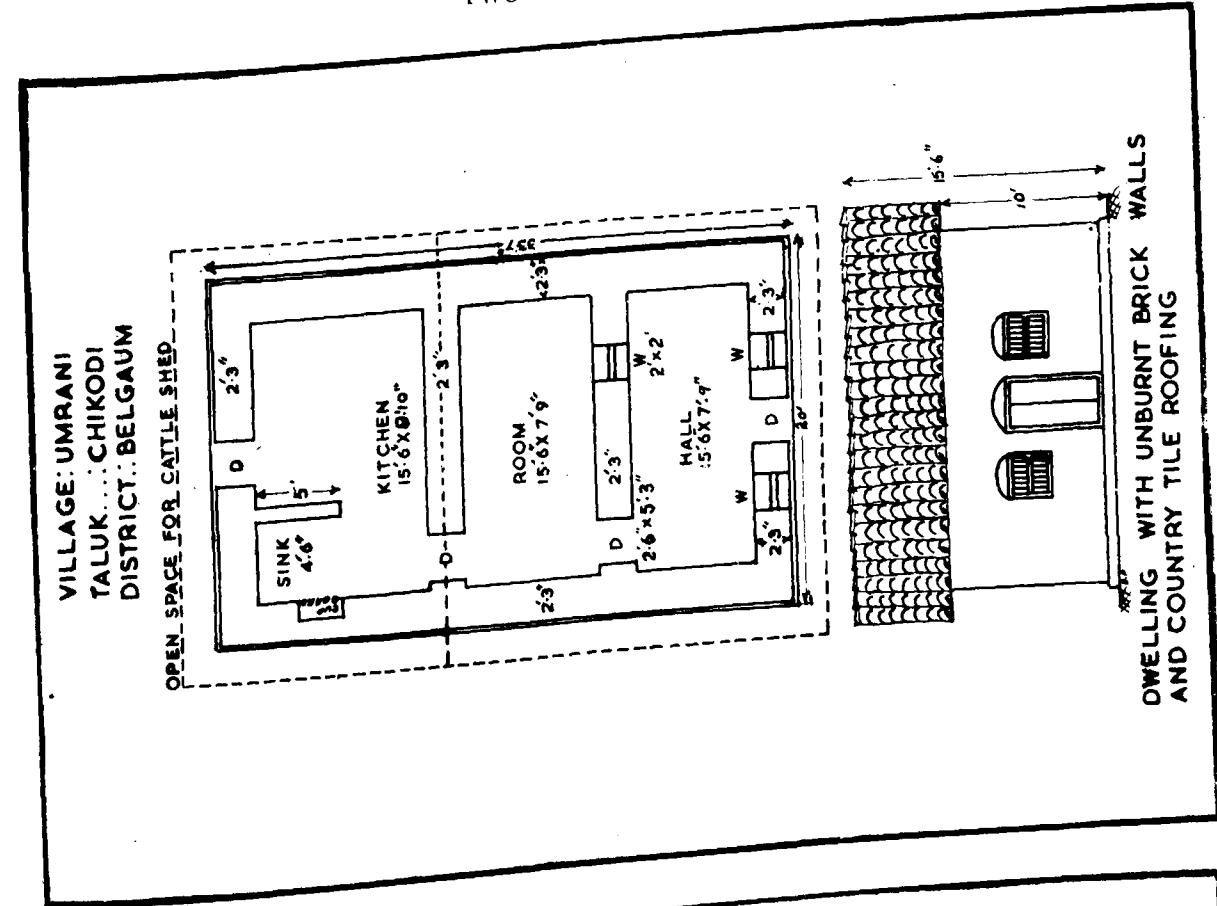


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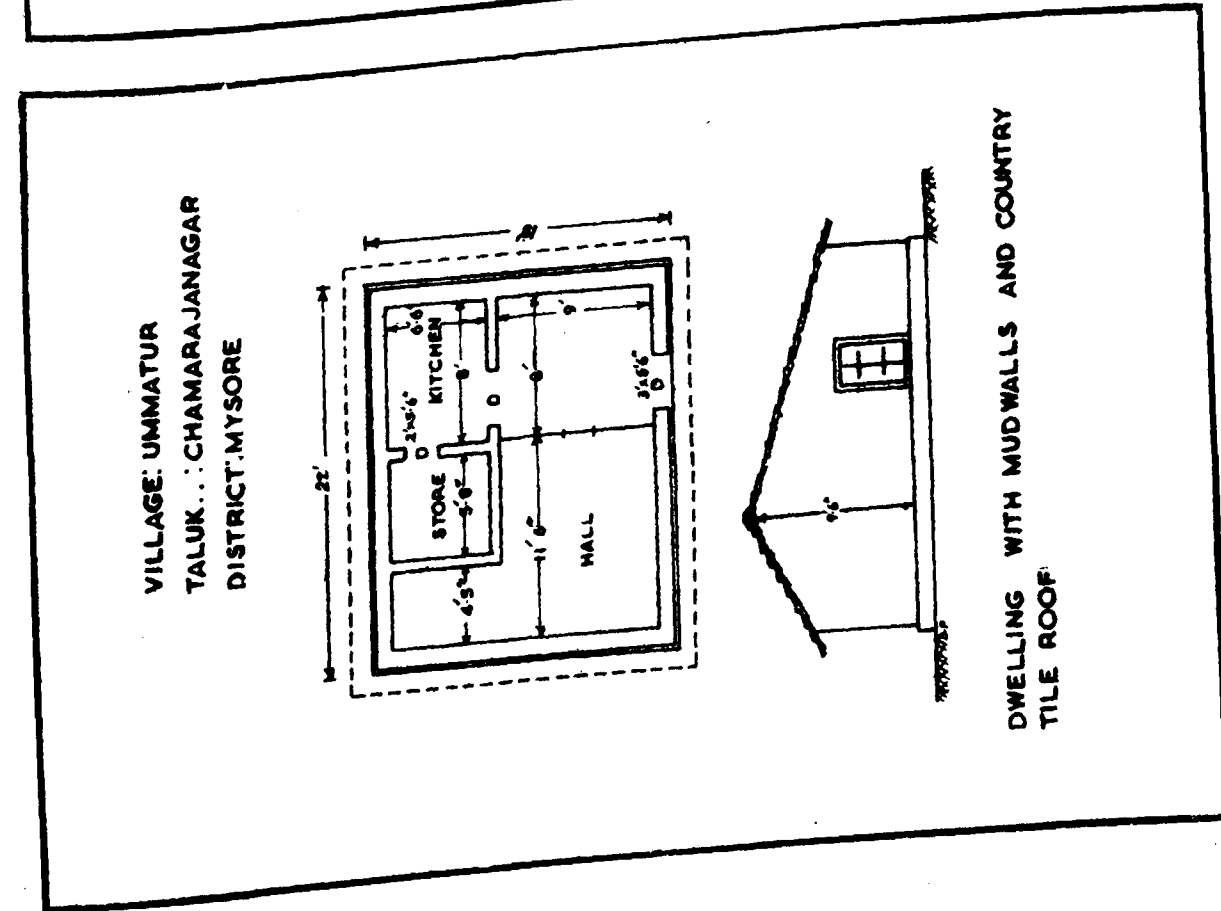


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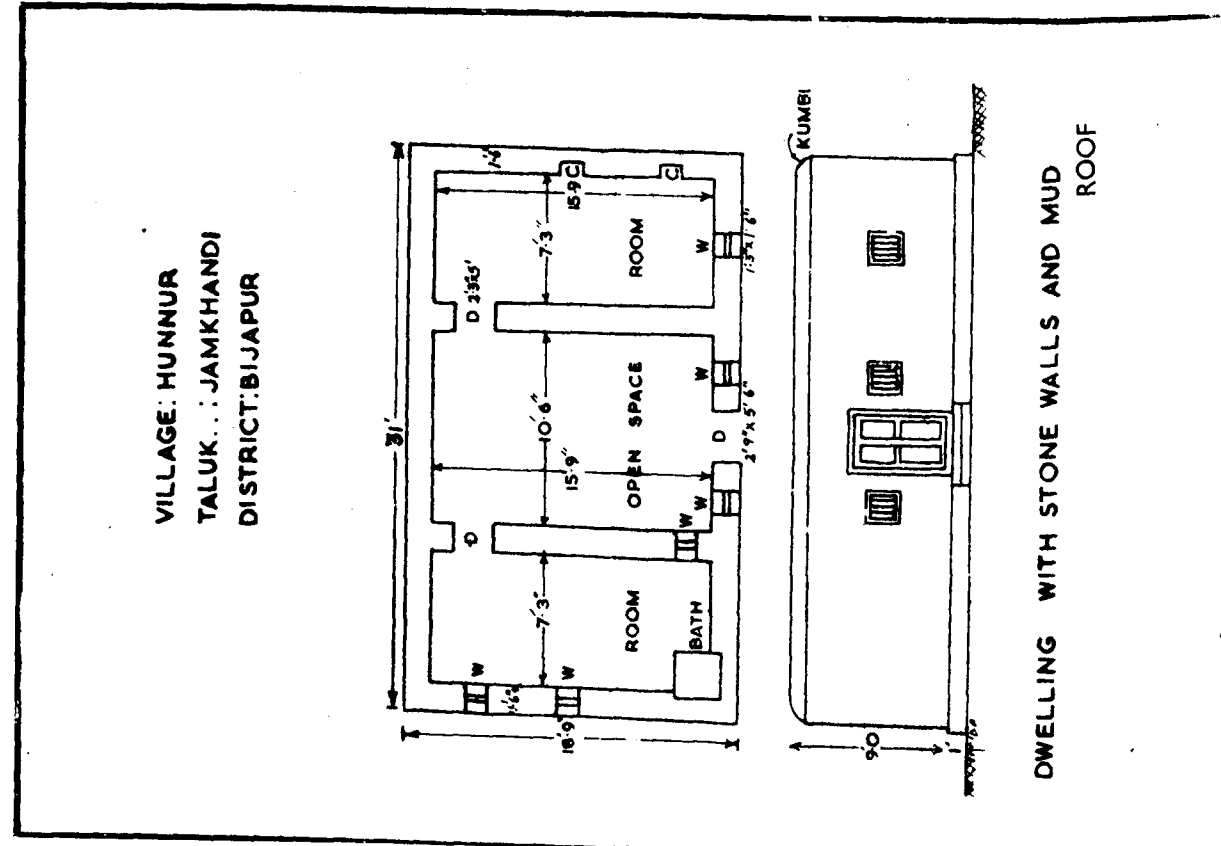


Fig. 2

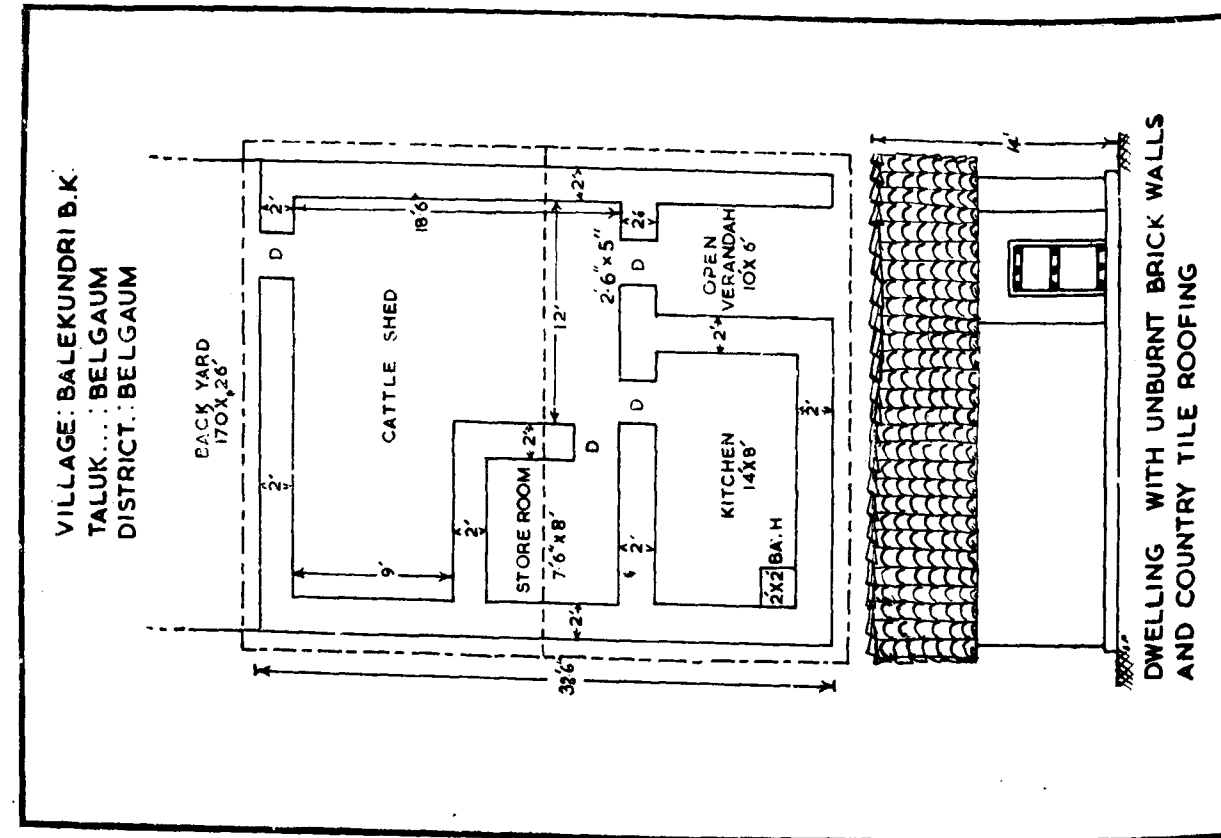


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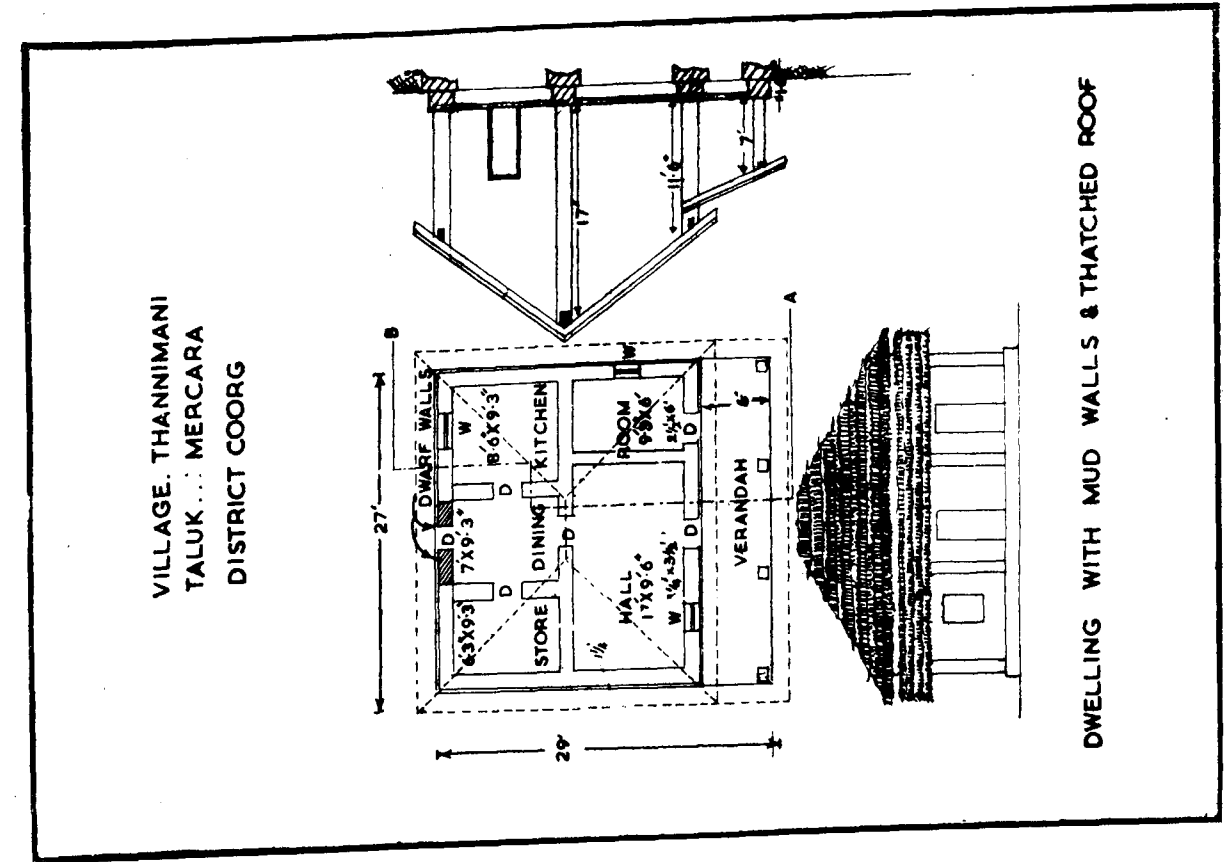


Fig. 2

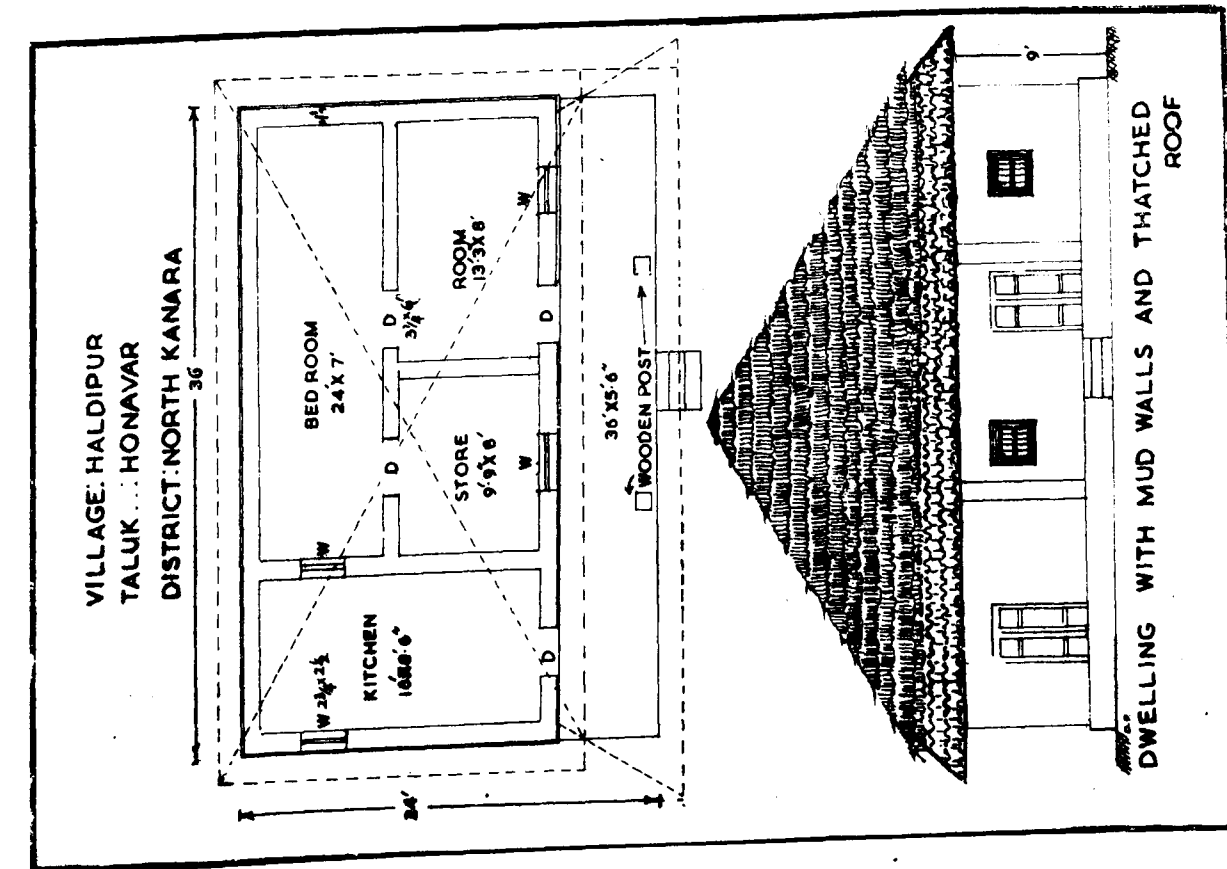


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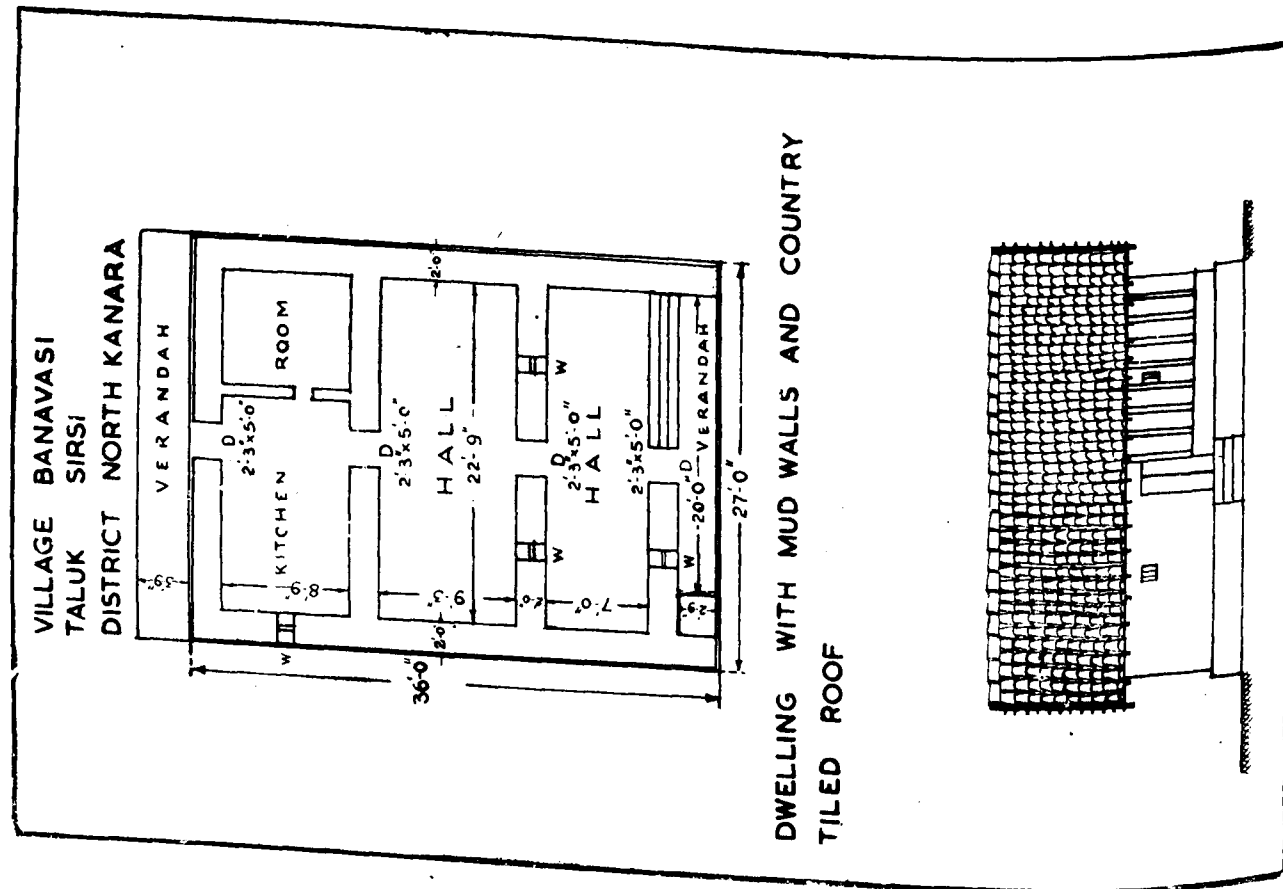


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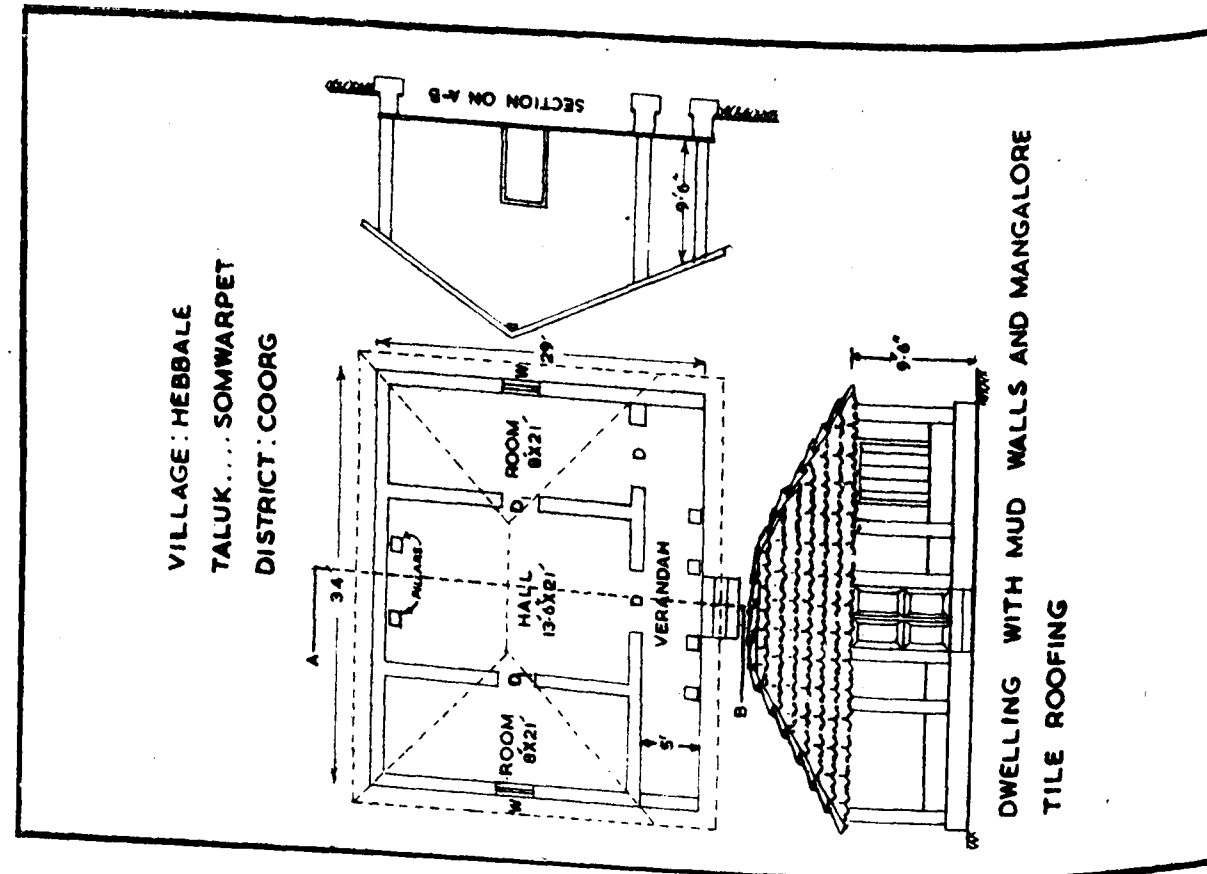


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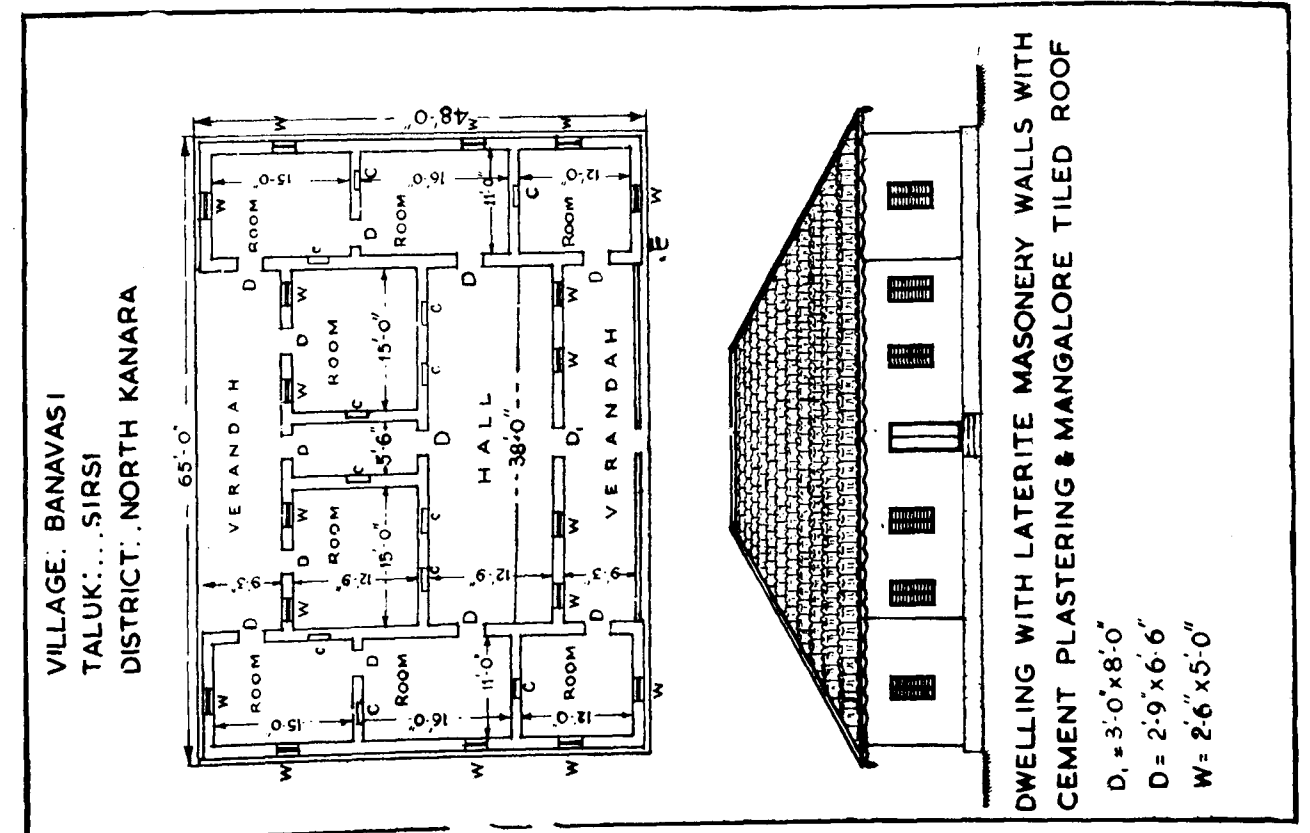


Fig. 1

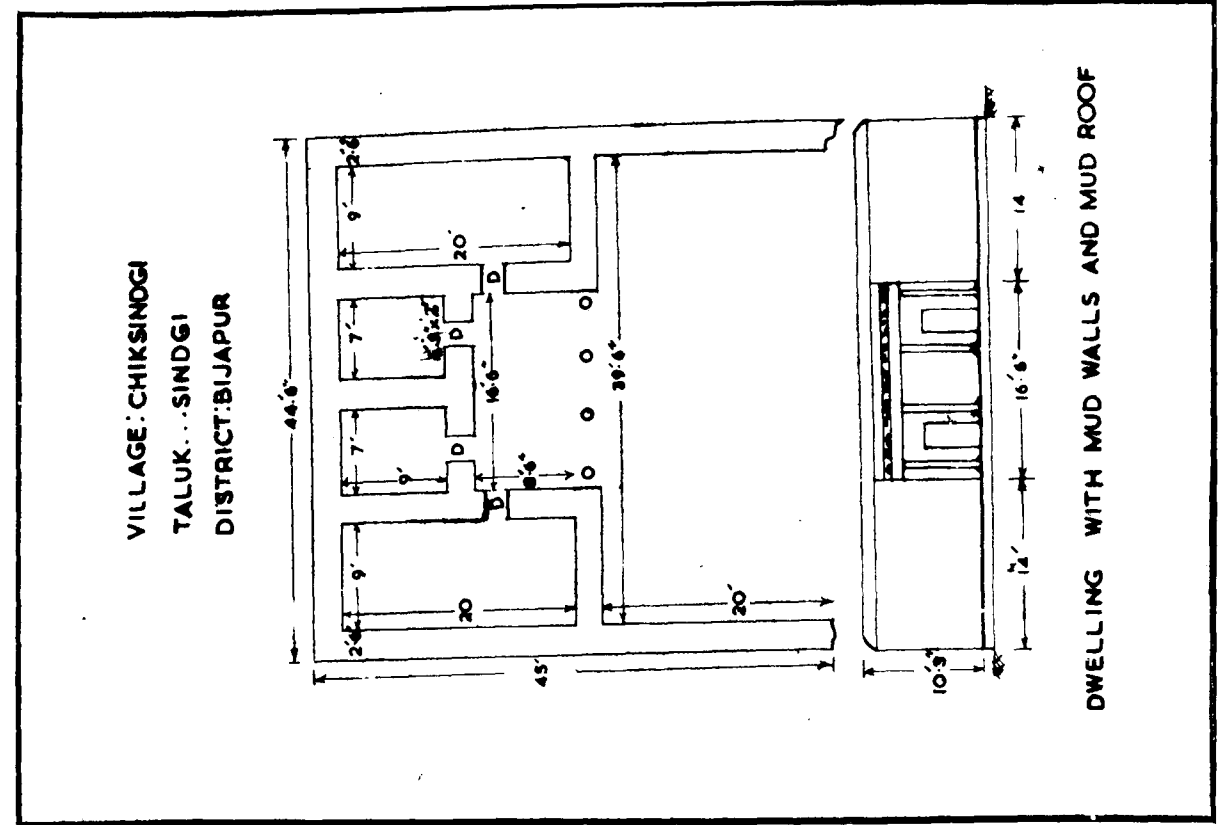
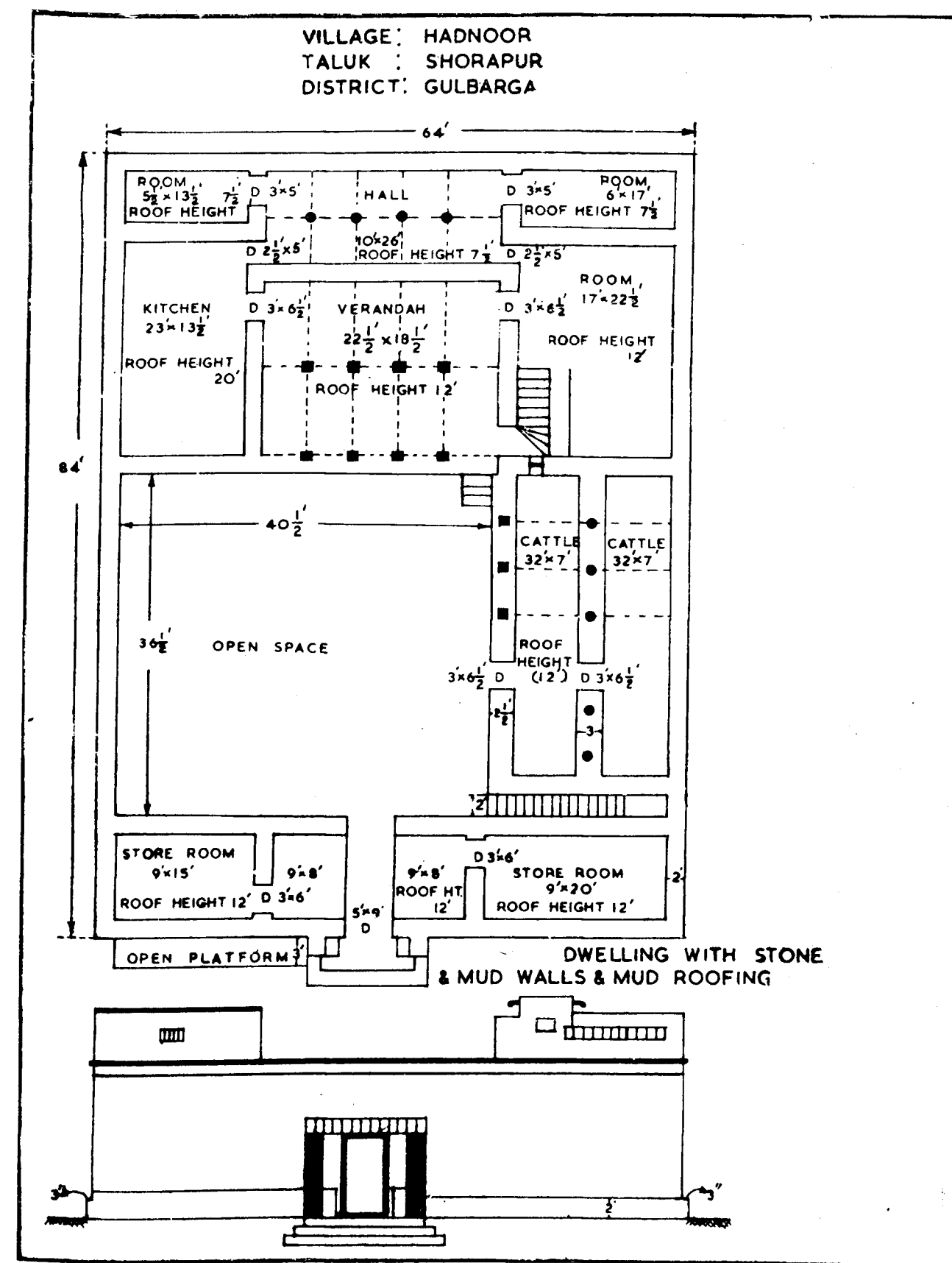
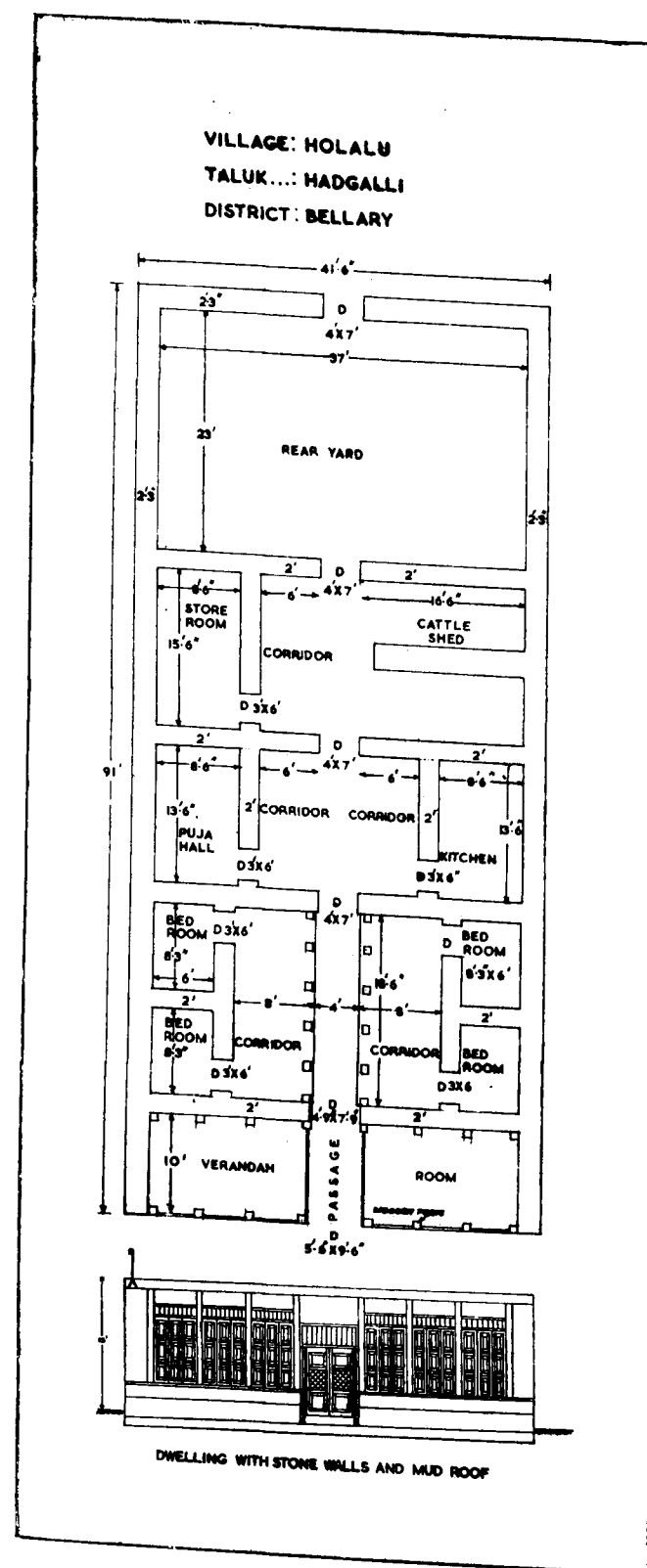


Fig. 2



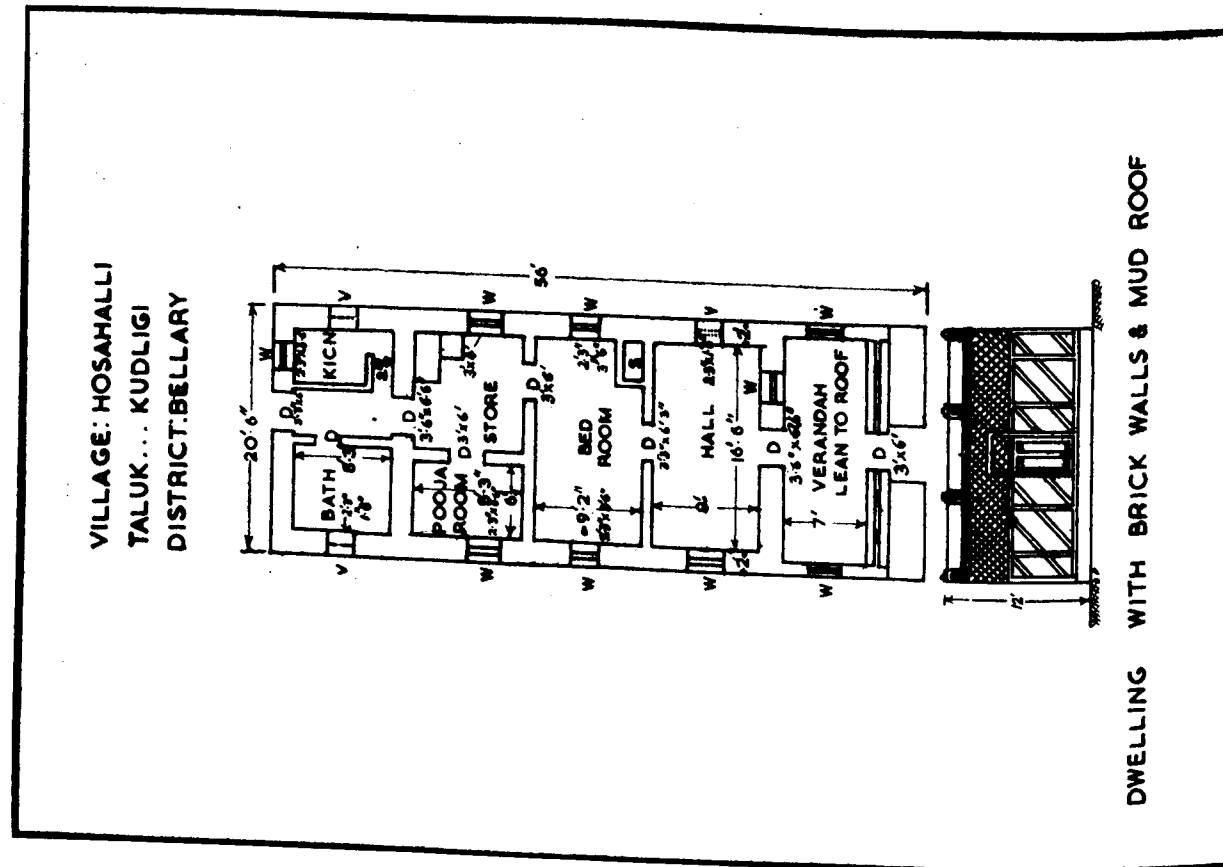


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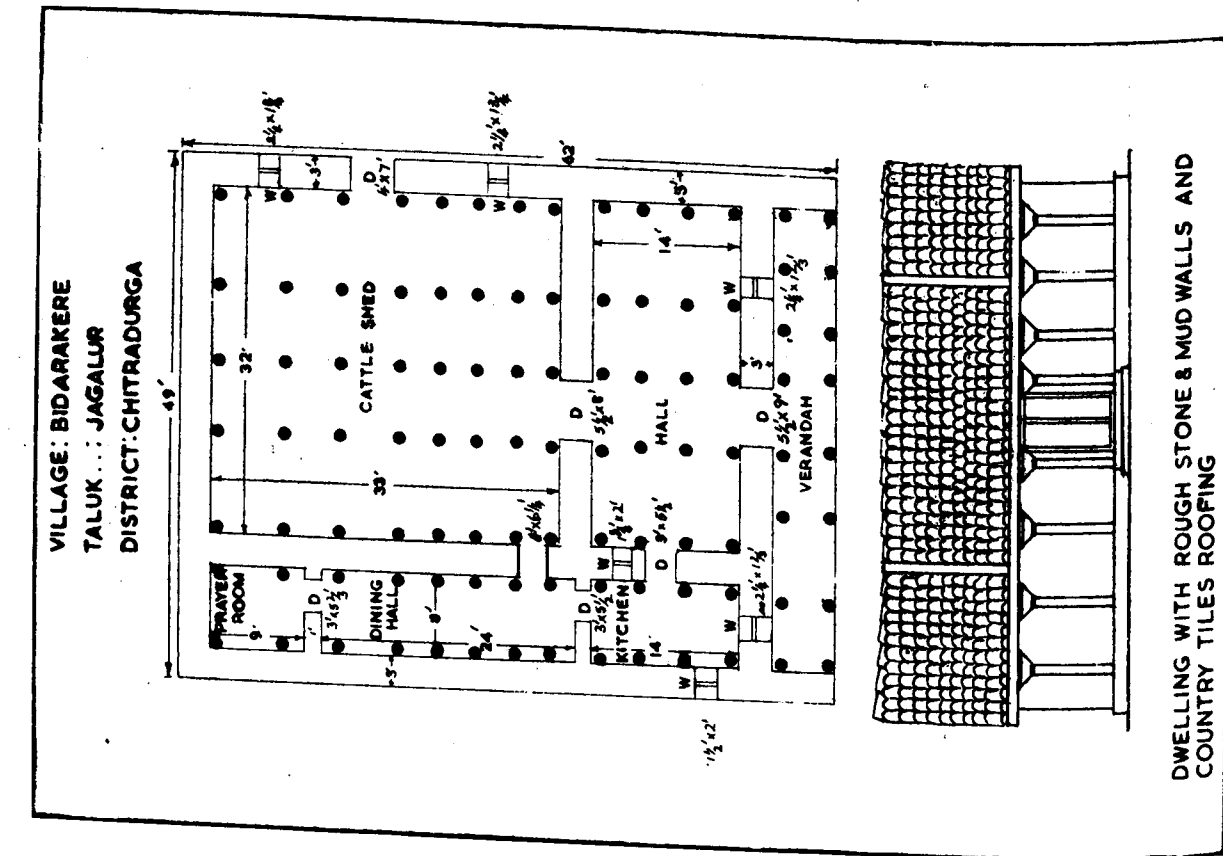


Fig. 1

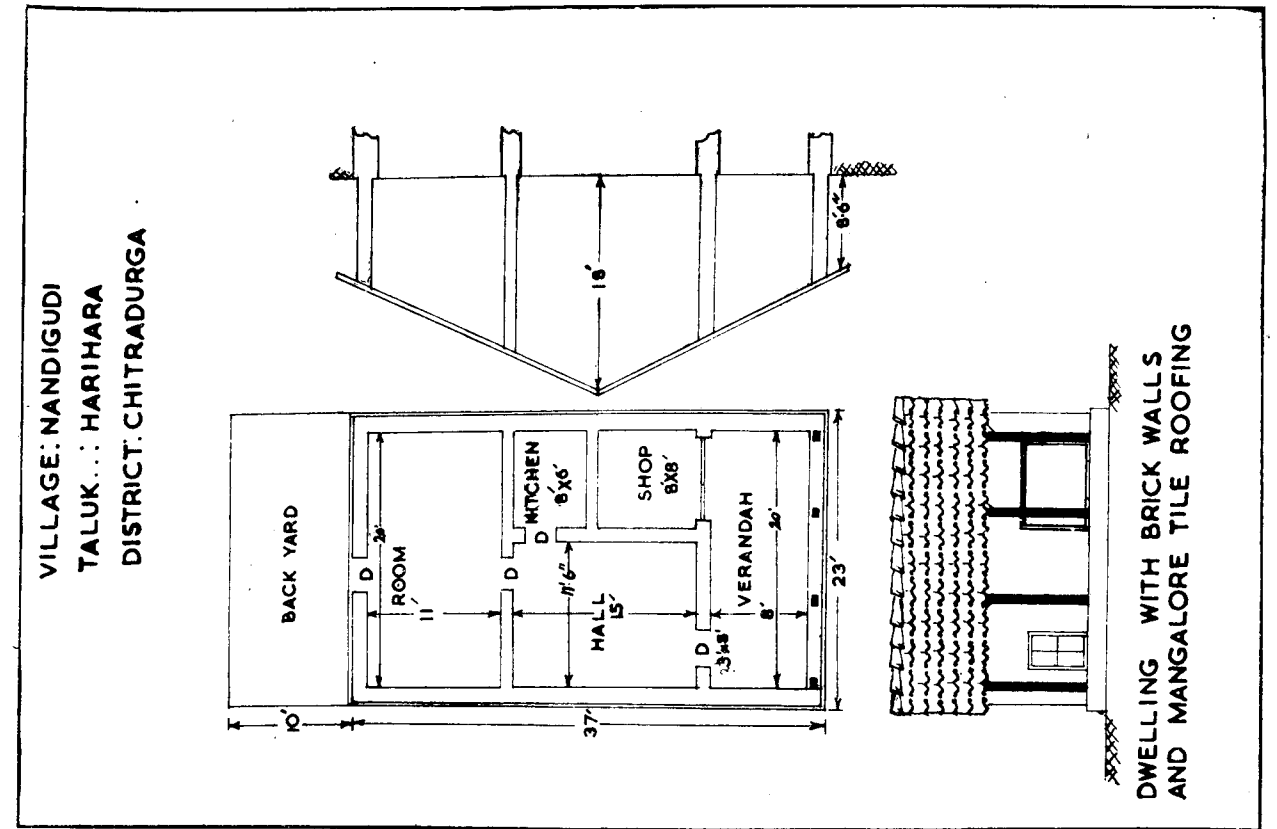


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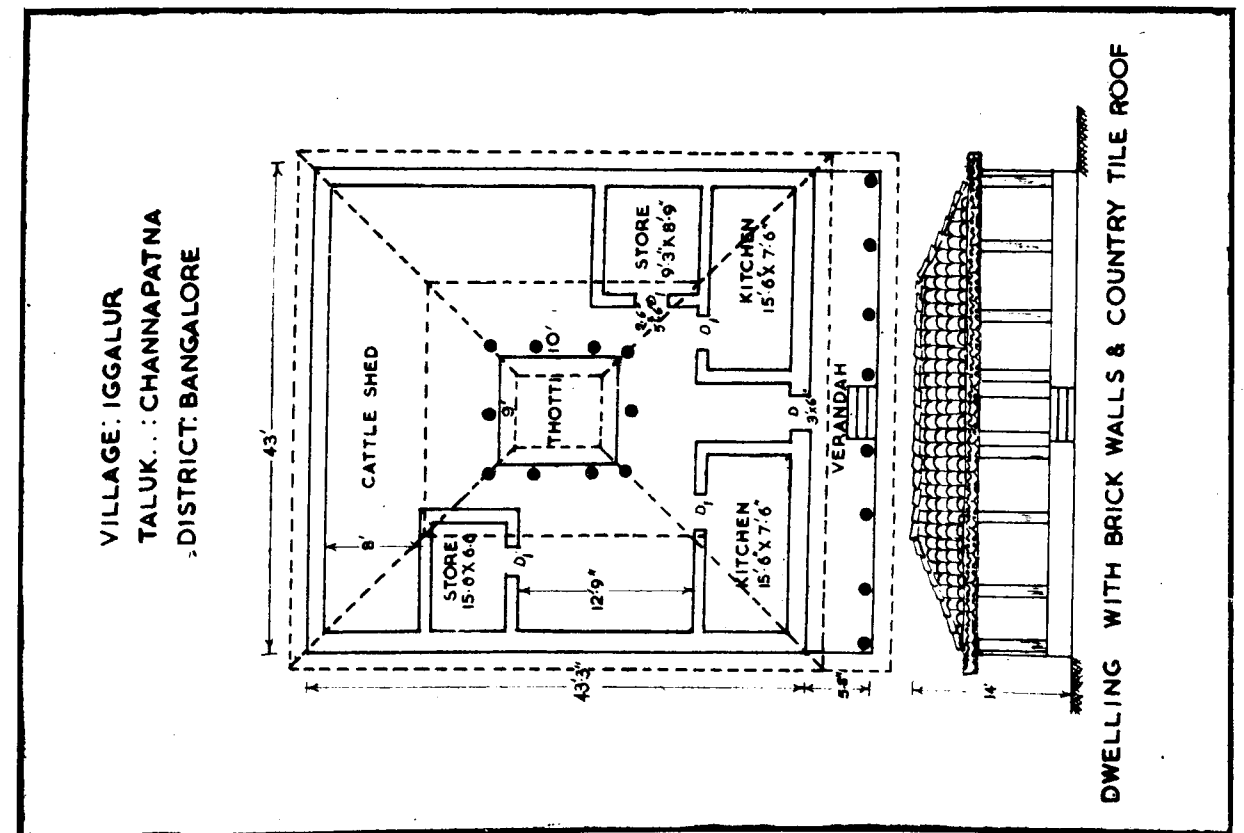


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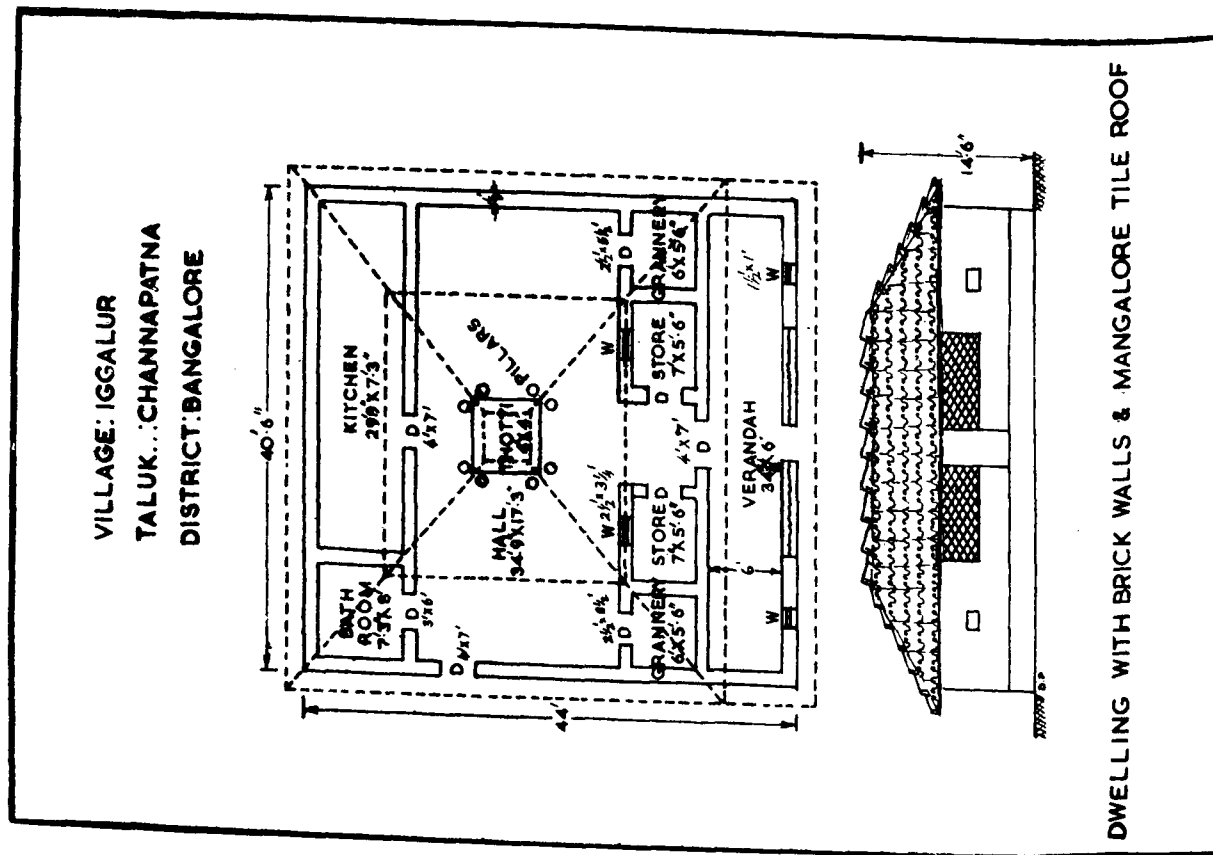


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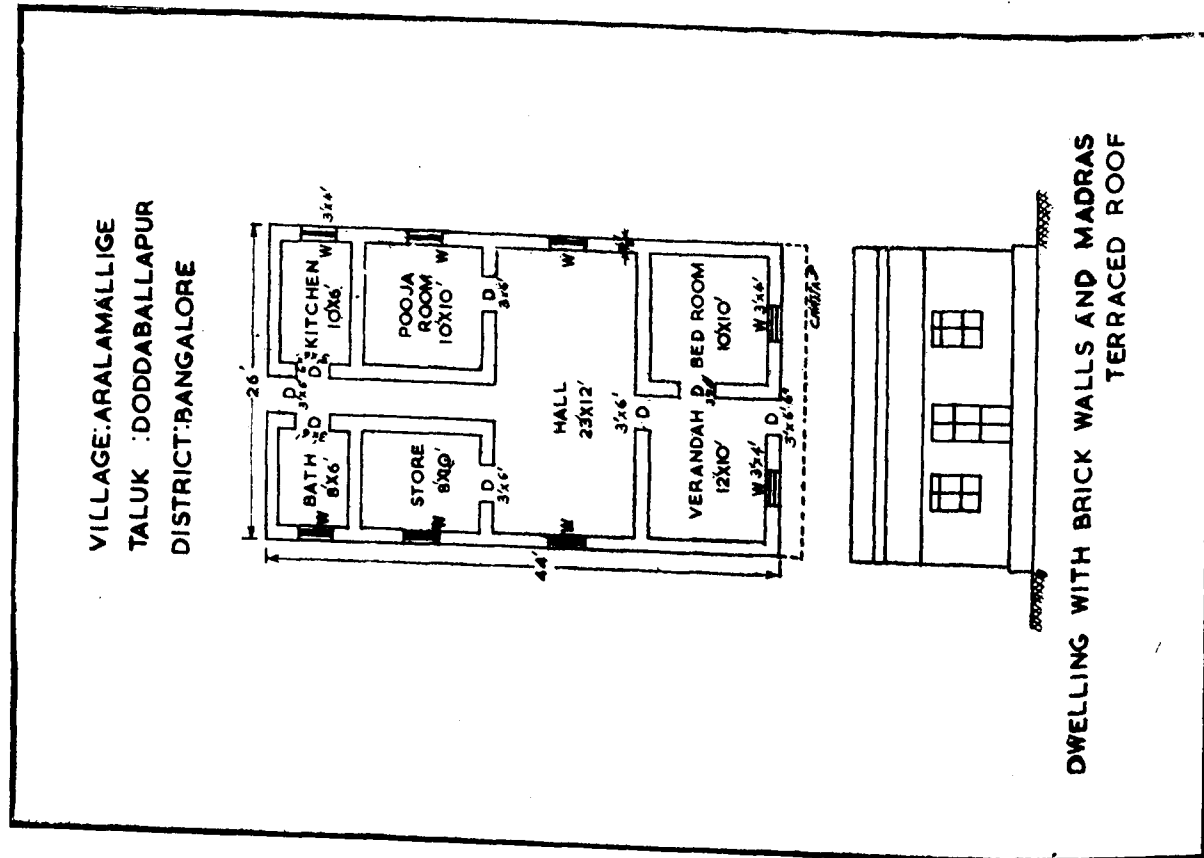


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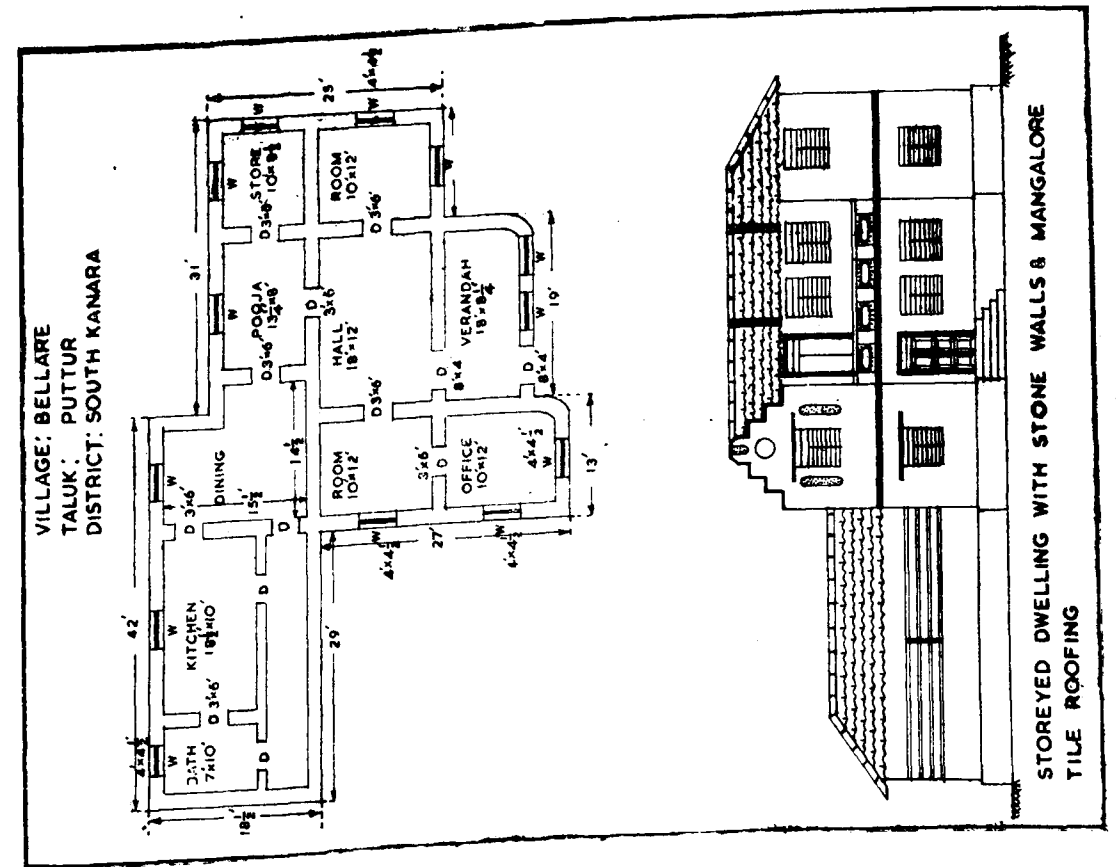


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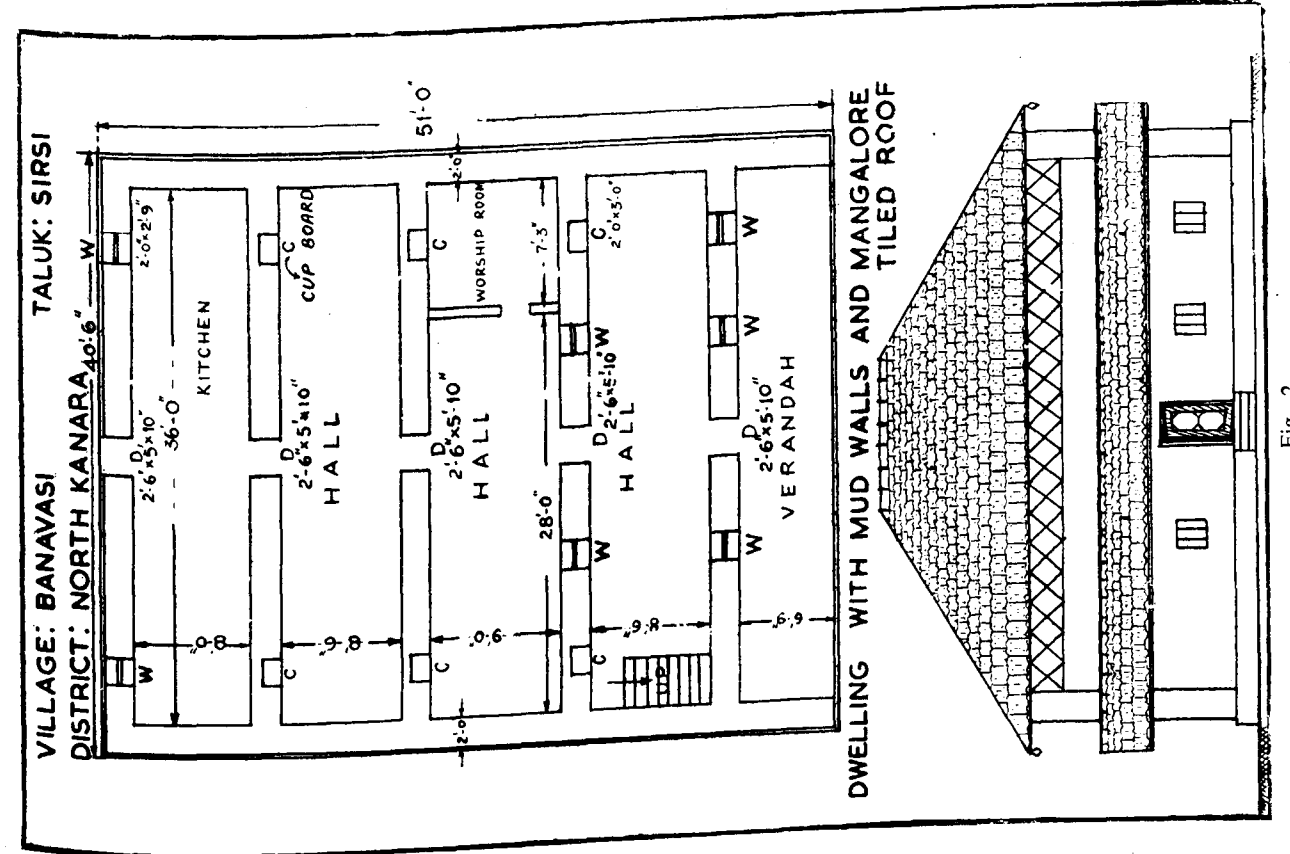


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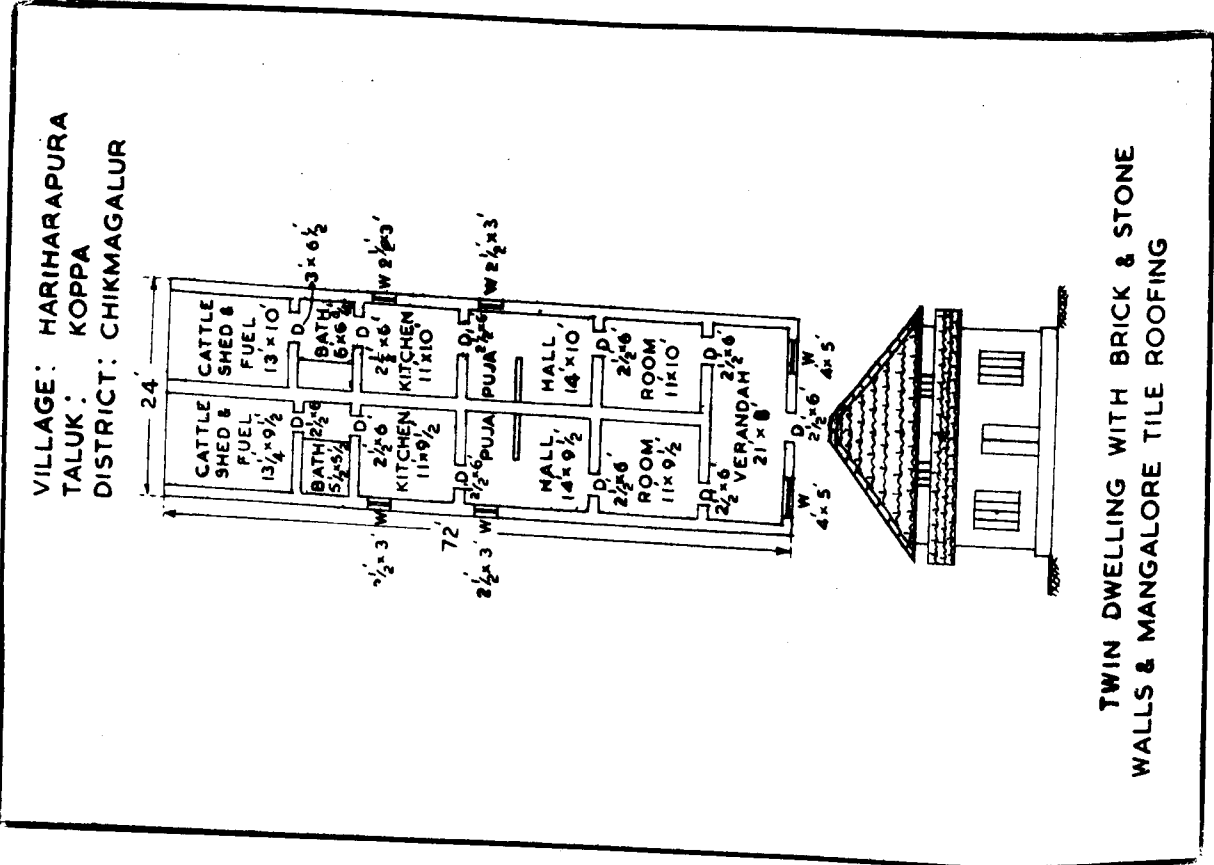


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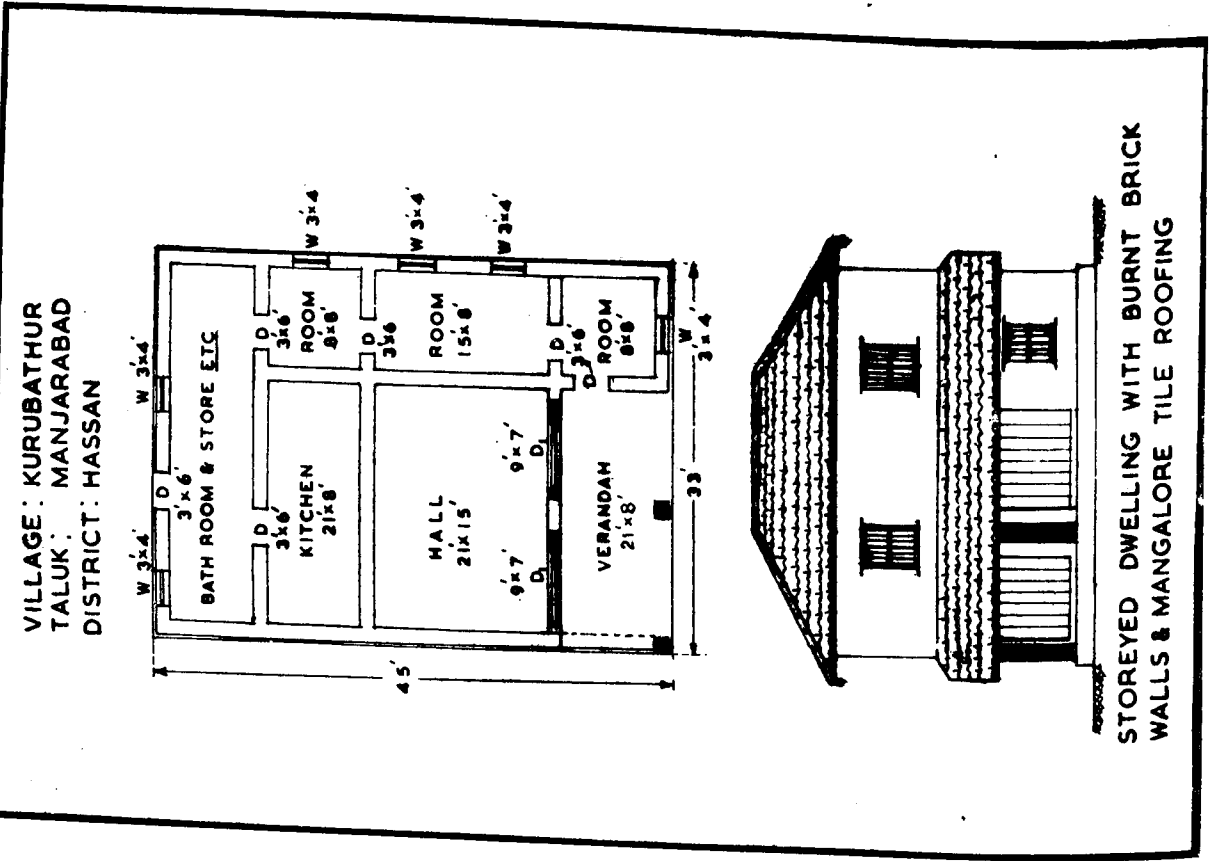
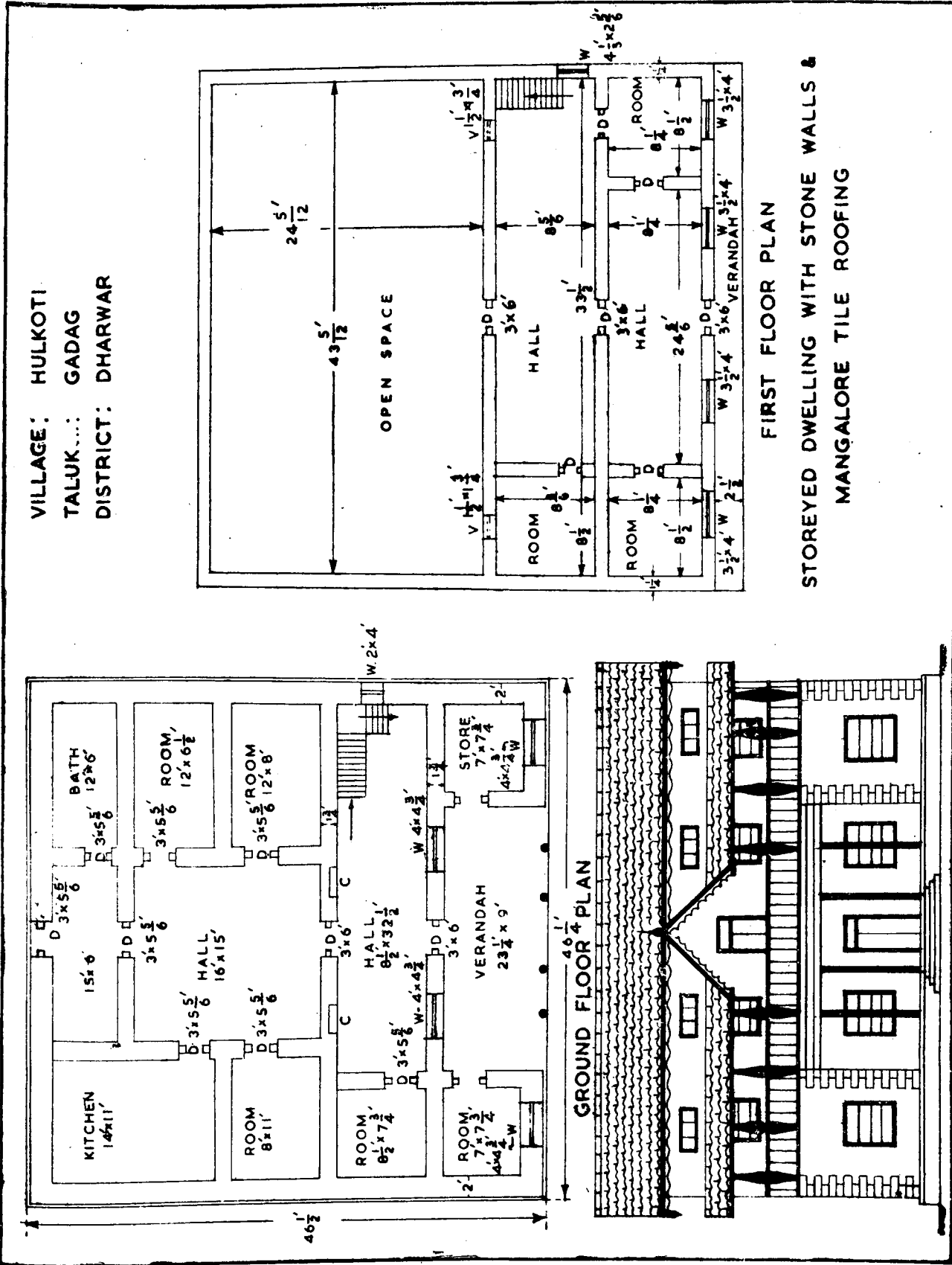


Fig. 1



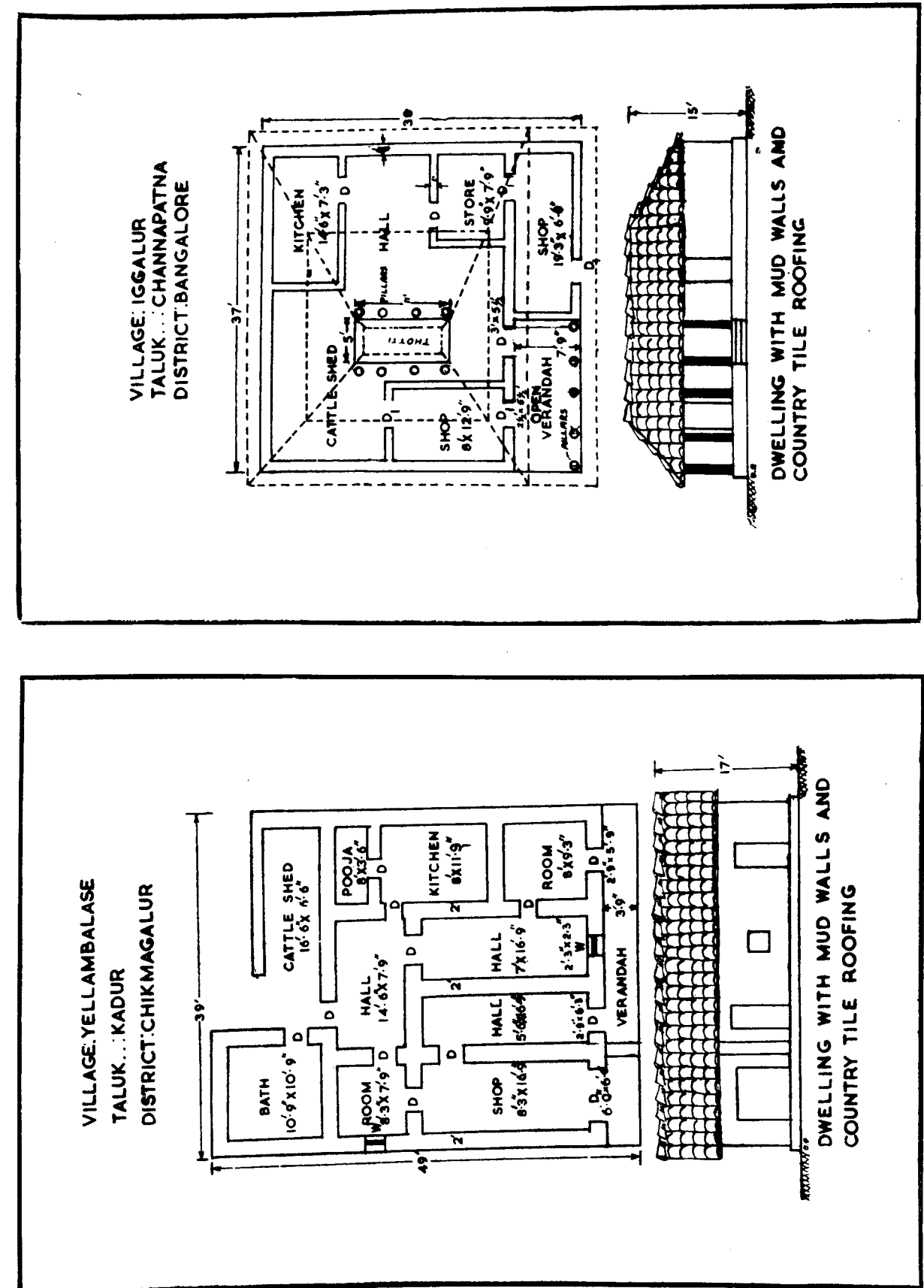
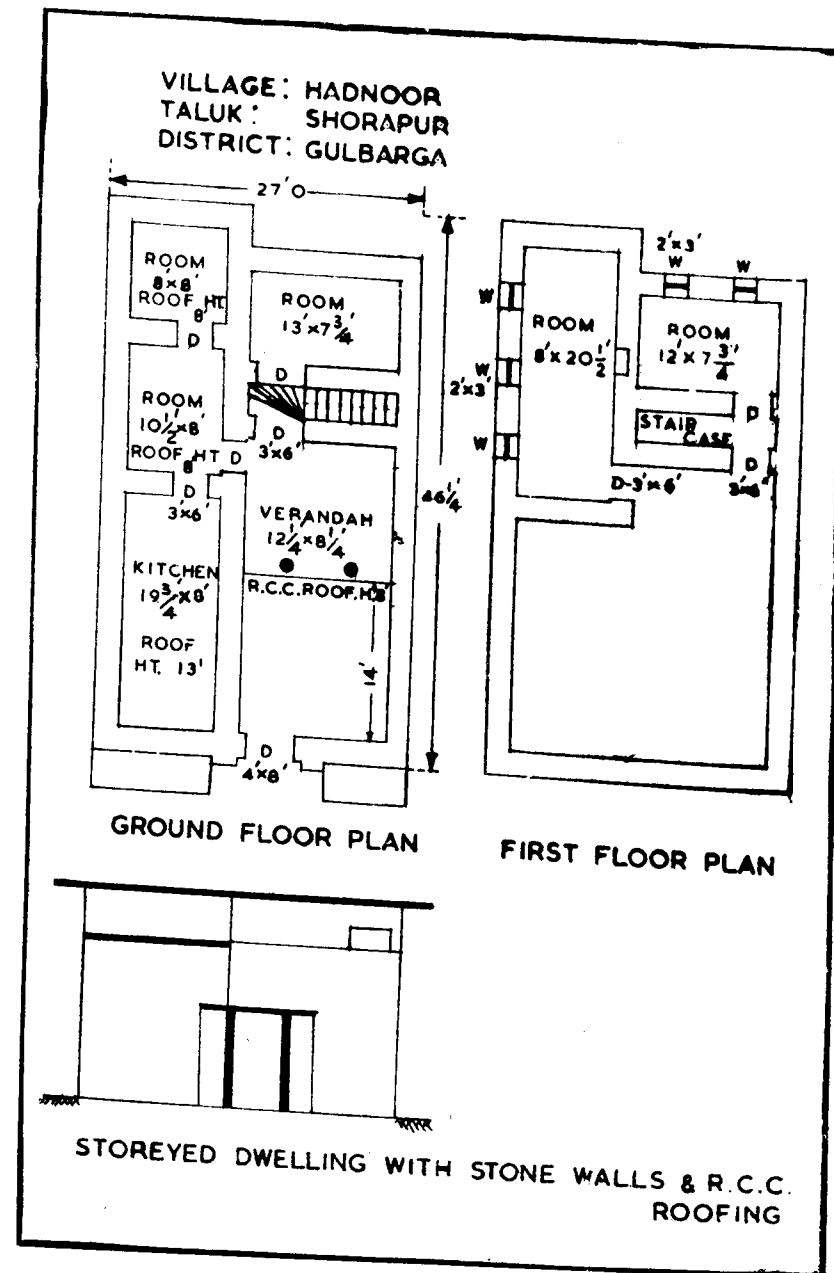


Fig. 2

Fig. 1



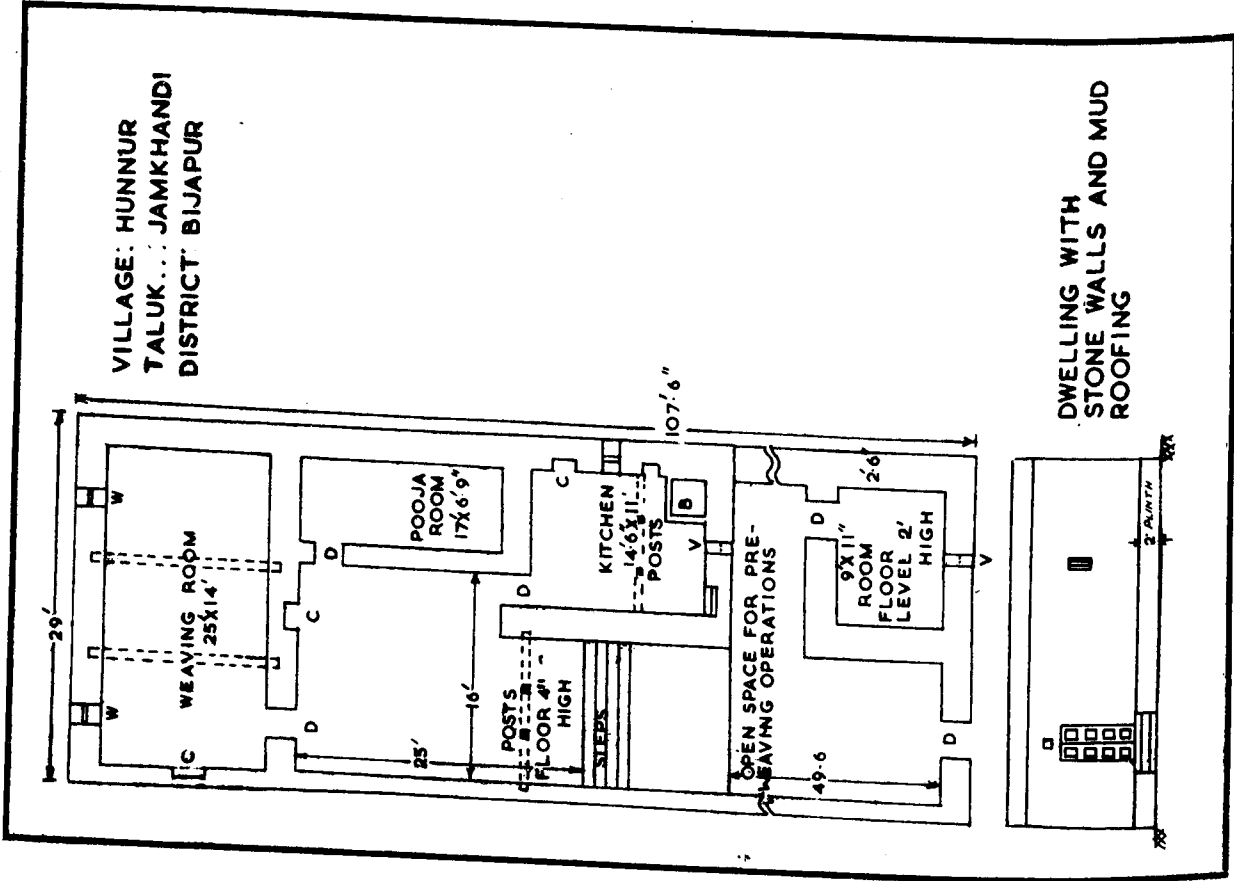


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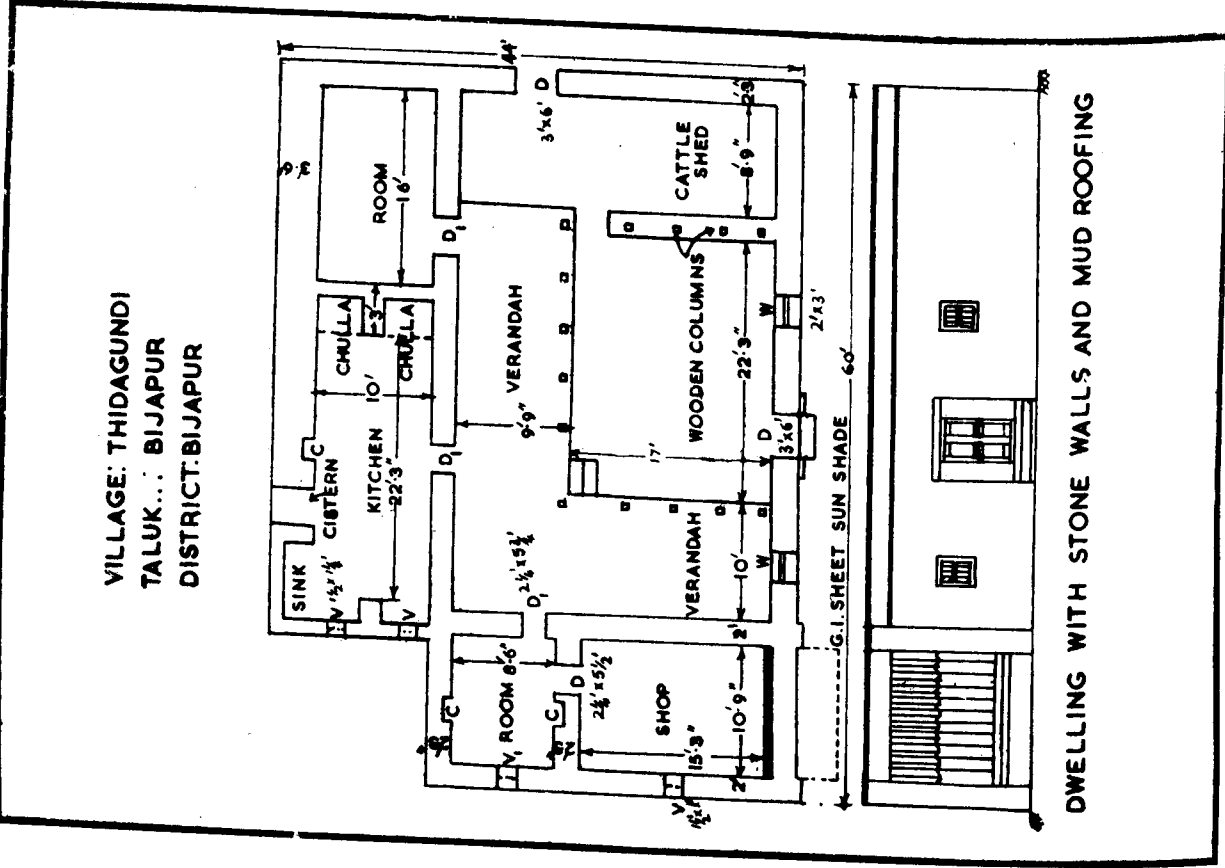


Fig. 1



1



2

1 and 2. Bamboo reed walls and thatched roof.



1



2

1 and 2. Walls of jowar stalk and thatched roof.

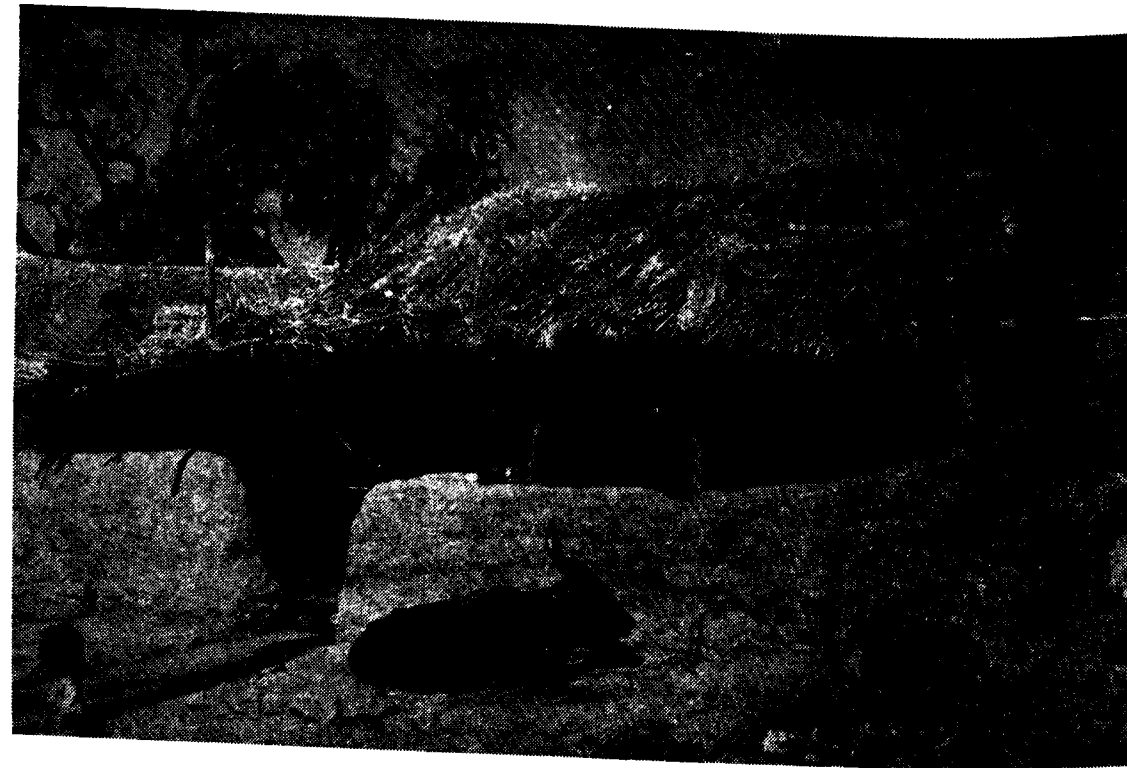


1



2

1. Walls of Jowar stalk and thatched roof.
2. Mud walls and thatched roof.



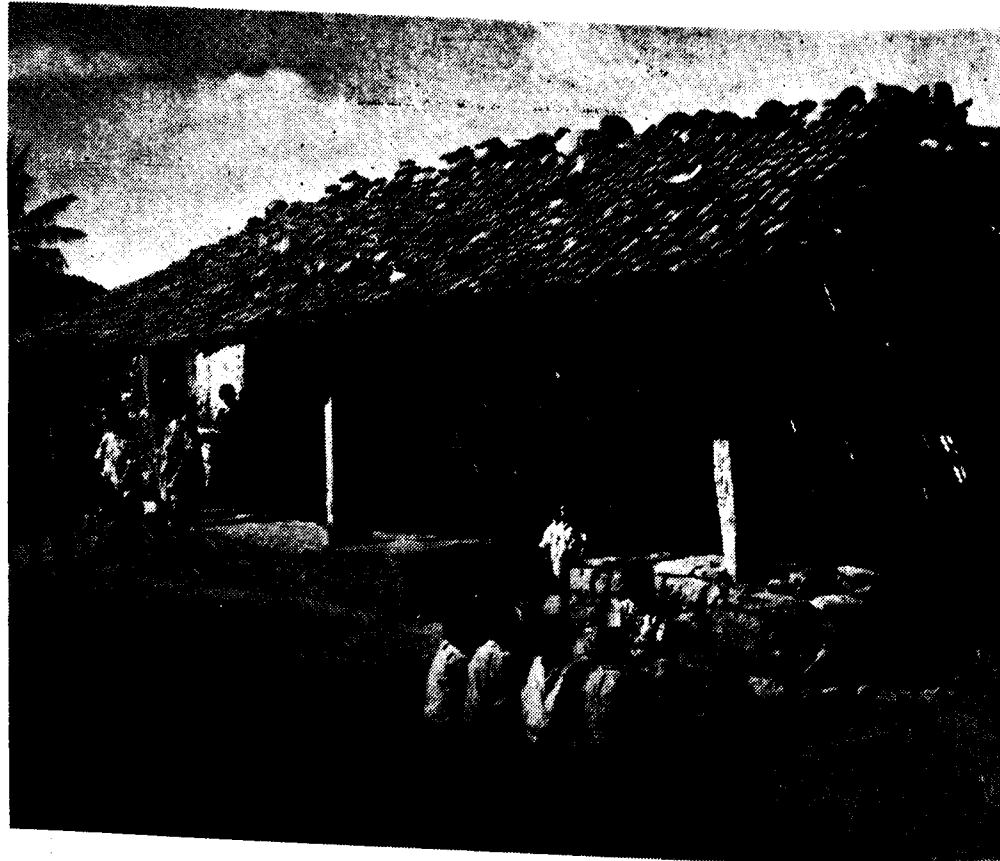
1 and 2. Mud walls and thatched roof.



1. Stone and mud walls and thatched roof.
2. Stone walls and thatched roof.



1



2

1 and 2. Mud walls with country tiled roofing.



1

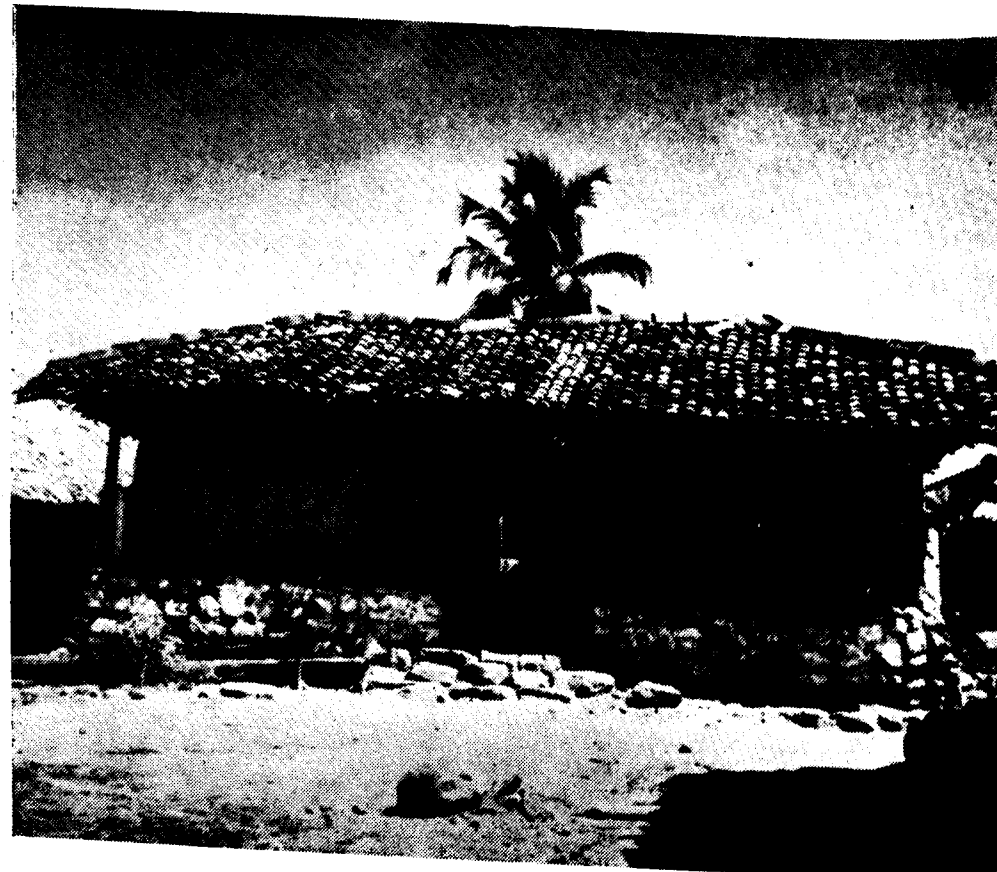


2

1 and 2. Mud walls with country tiled roofing.



1

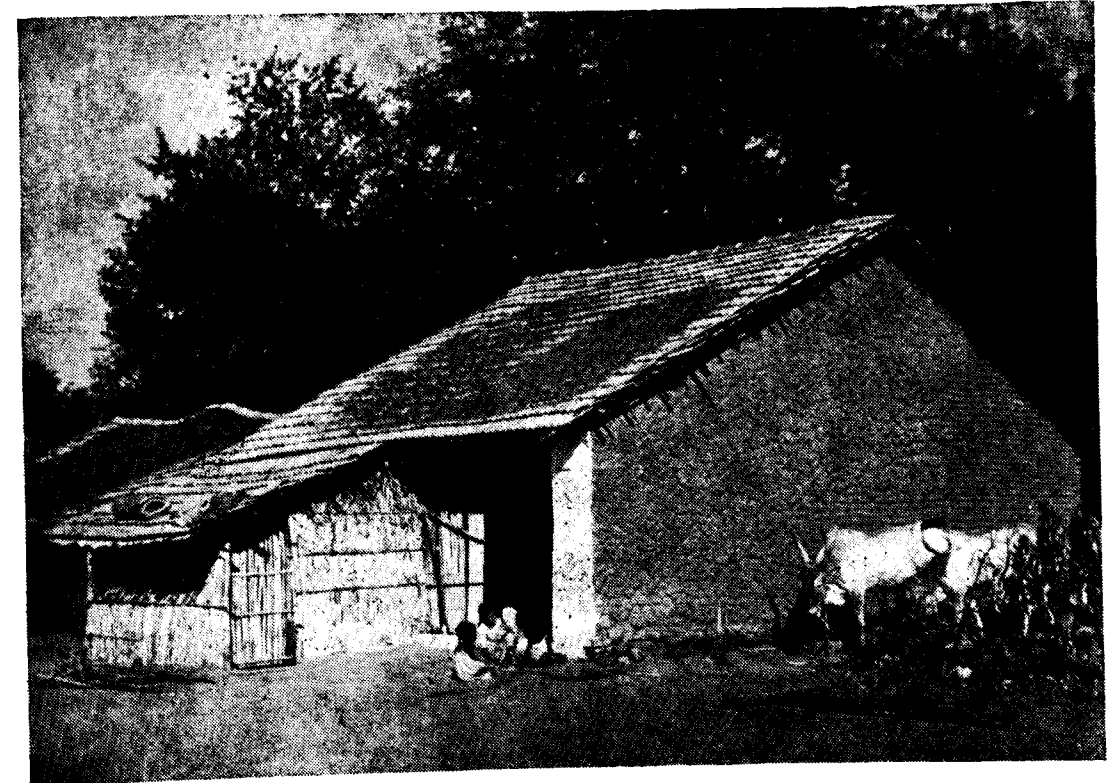


2

1 and 2. Thotti houses with mud walls and country tiled roof.

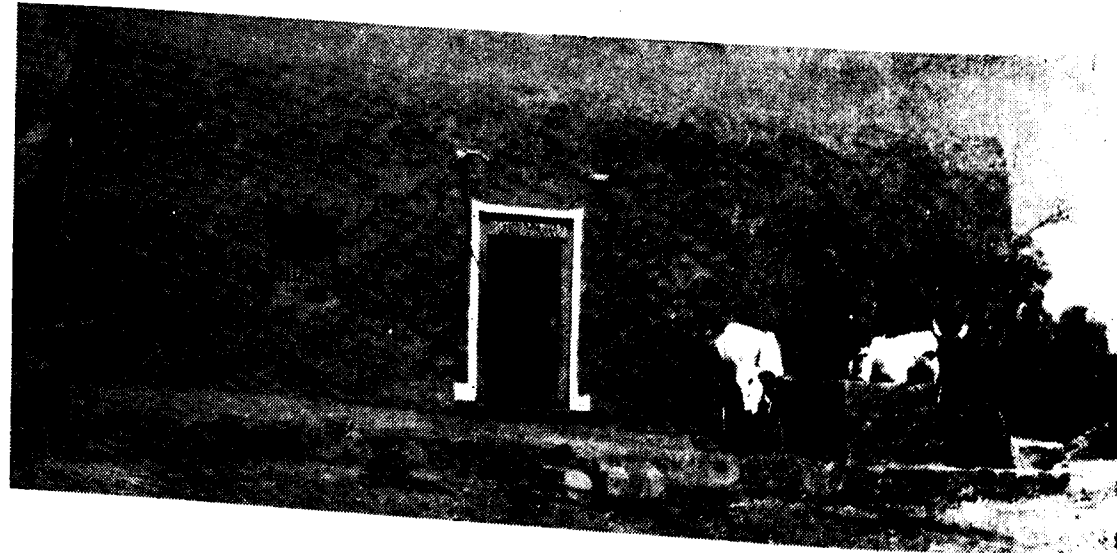


1



2

1. Stone walls and country tiled roof.
2. Mud walls with Mangalore tiled roof.



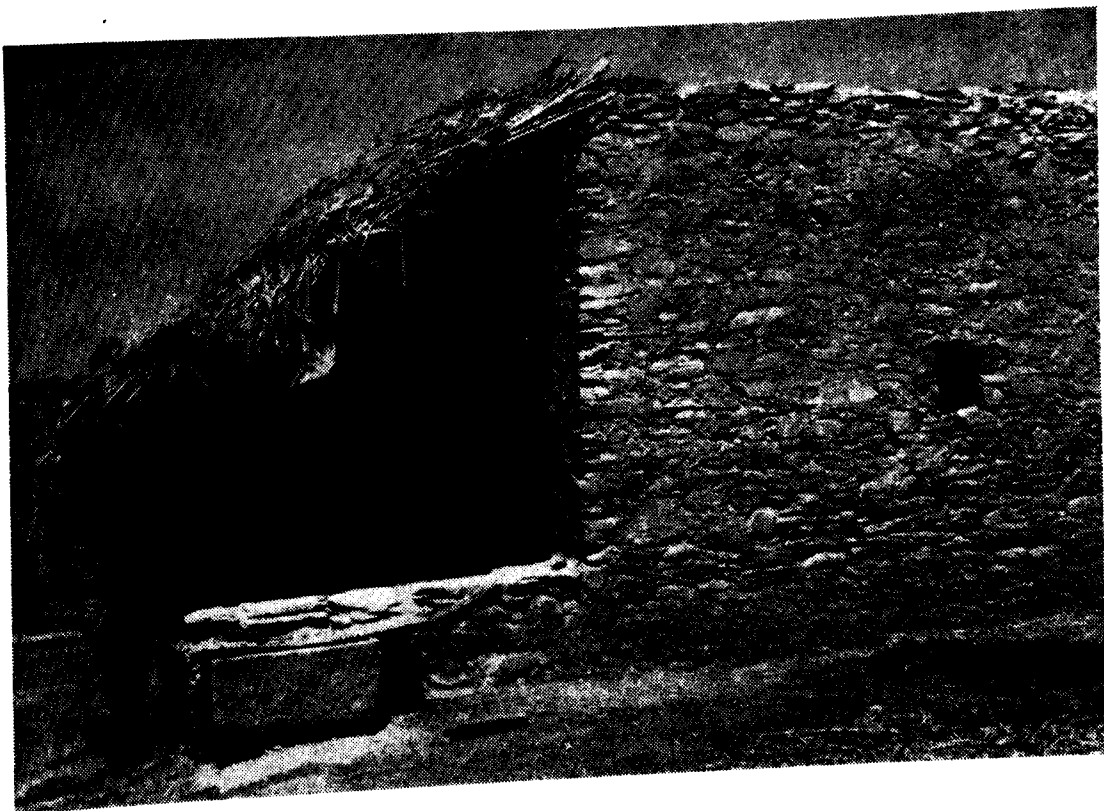
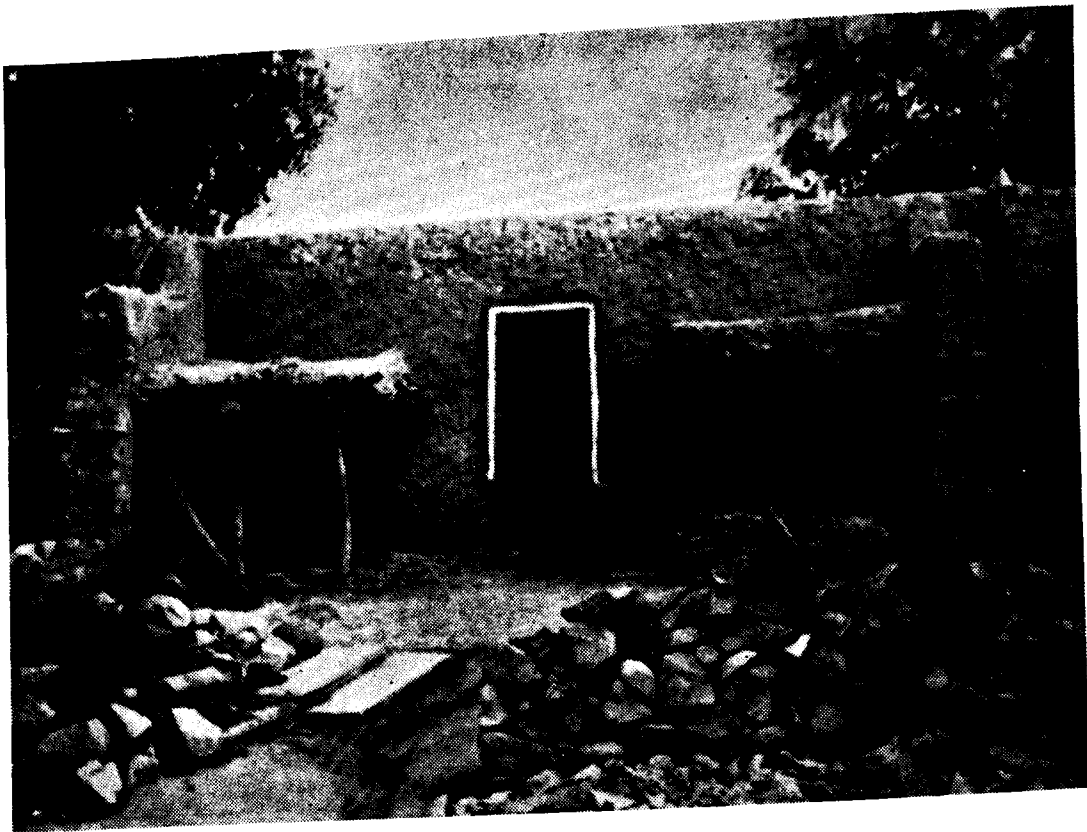
1 and 2. Mud walls with flat mud terrace.



1. Mud and stone walls with flat mud terrace.
2. Stone walls with mud plaster and flat mud terrace.



1. Stone walls with mud plaster and flat mud terrace.
2. Stone and mud walls with flat mud terrace.



1. Stone and mud walls with flat mud terrace.
2. Stone walls with flat mud terrace.



1



2

1 and 2. Stone walls with flat mud terrace.

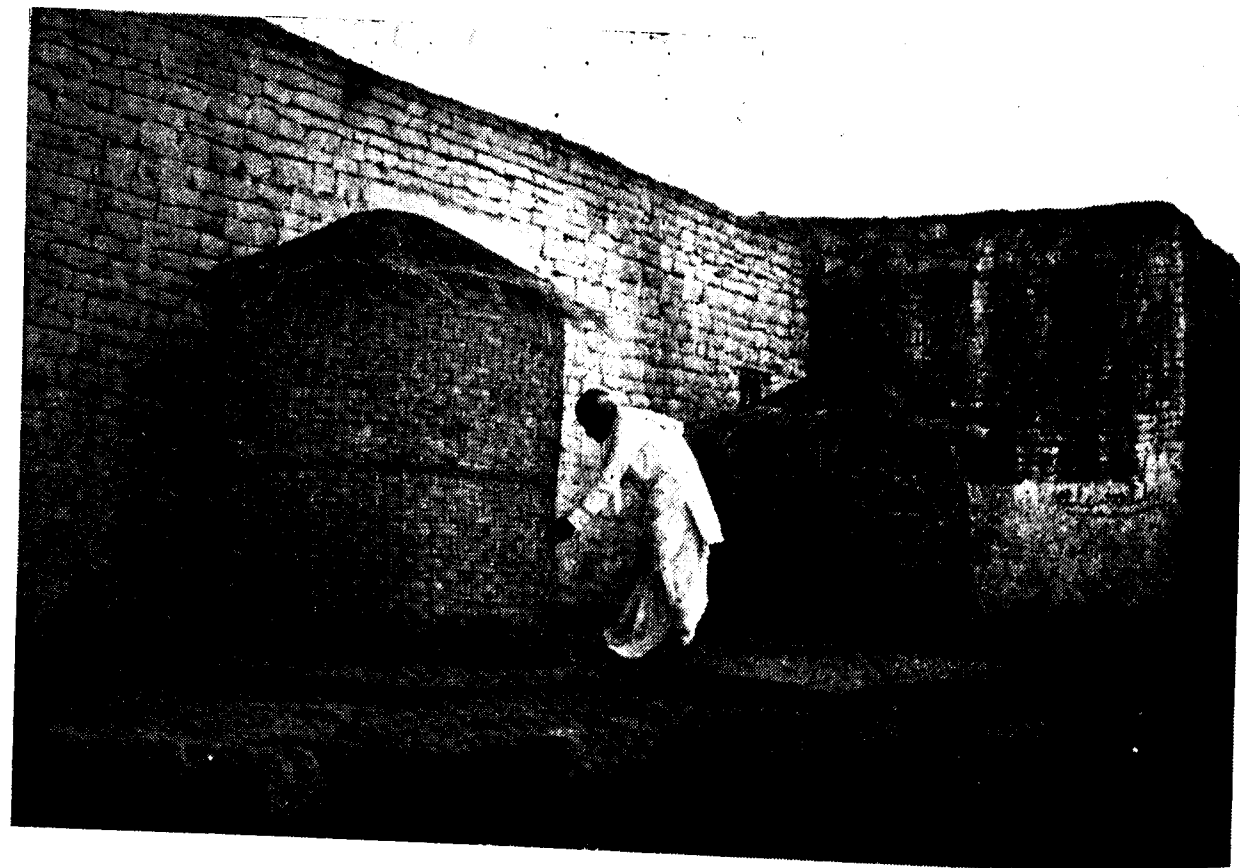


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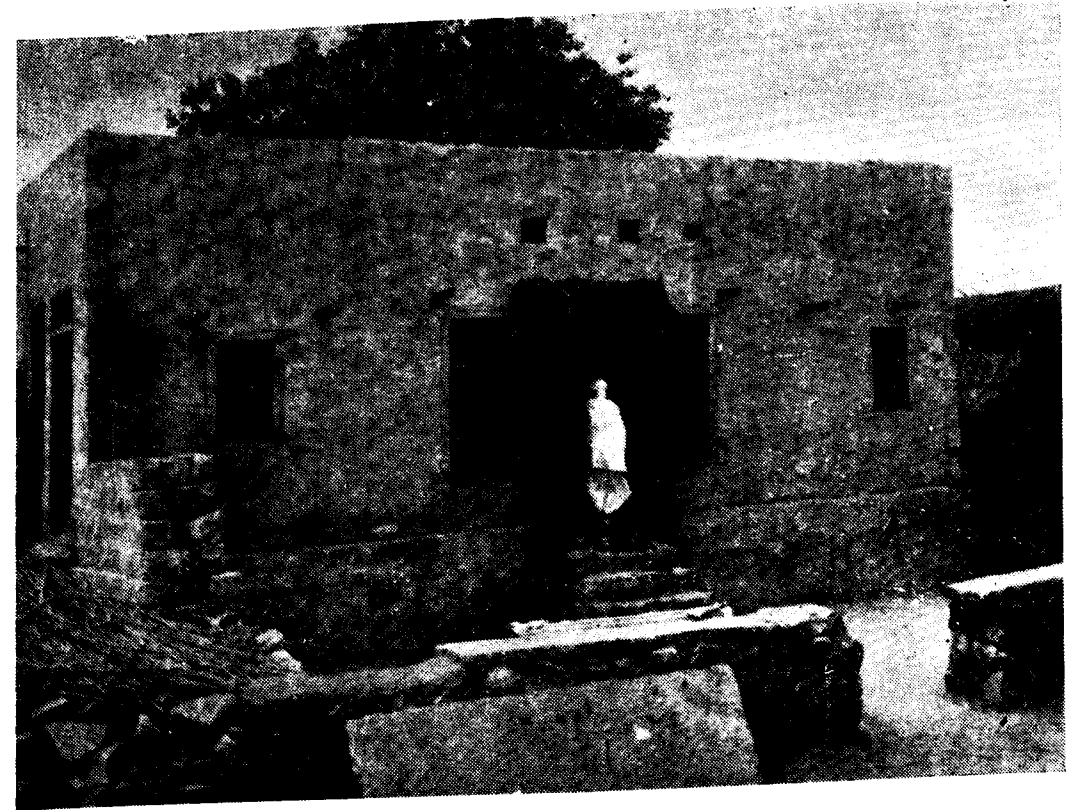


2

1 and 2. Stone walls with flat mud terrace.



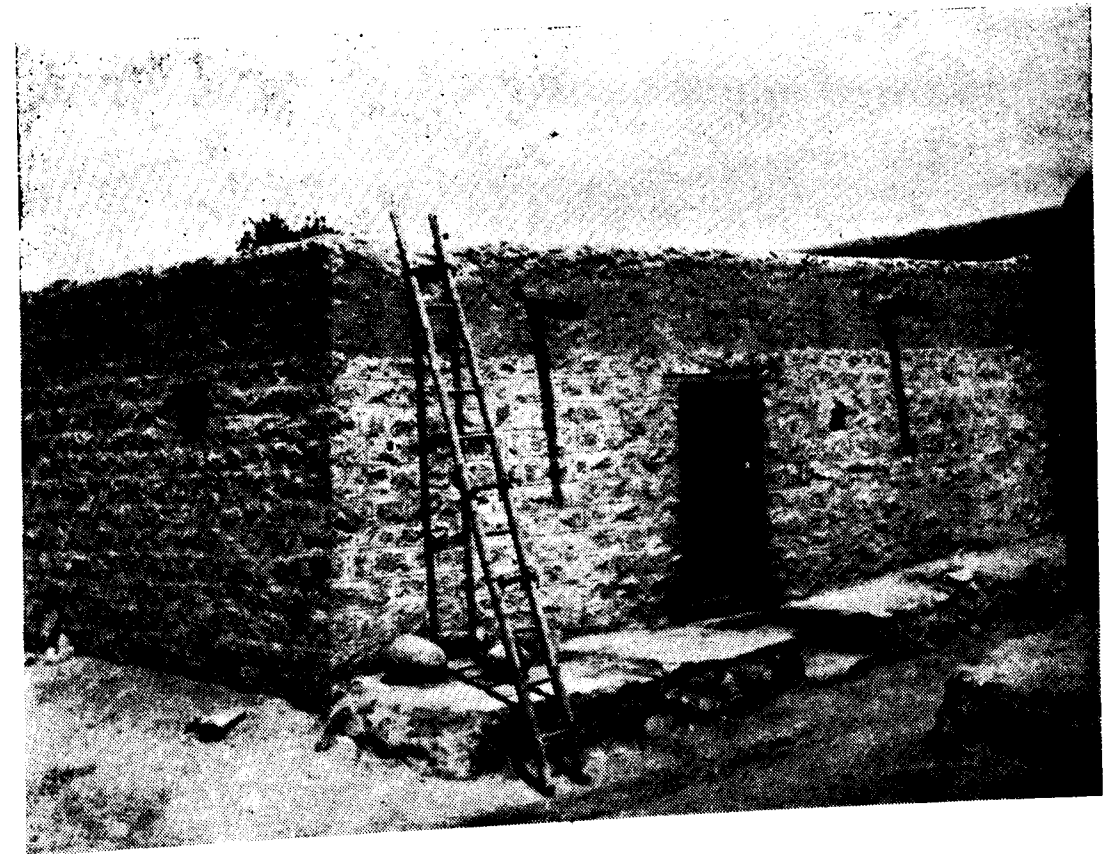
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1



2



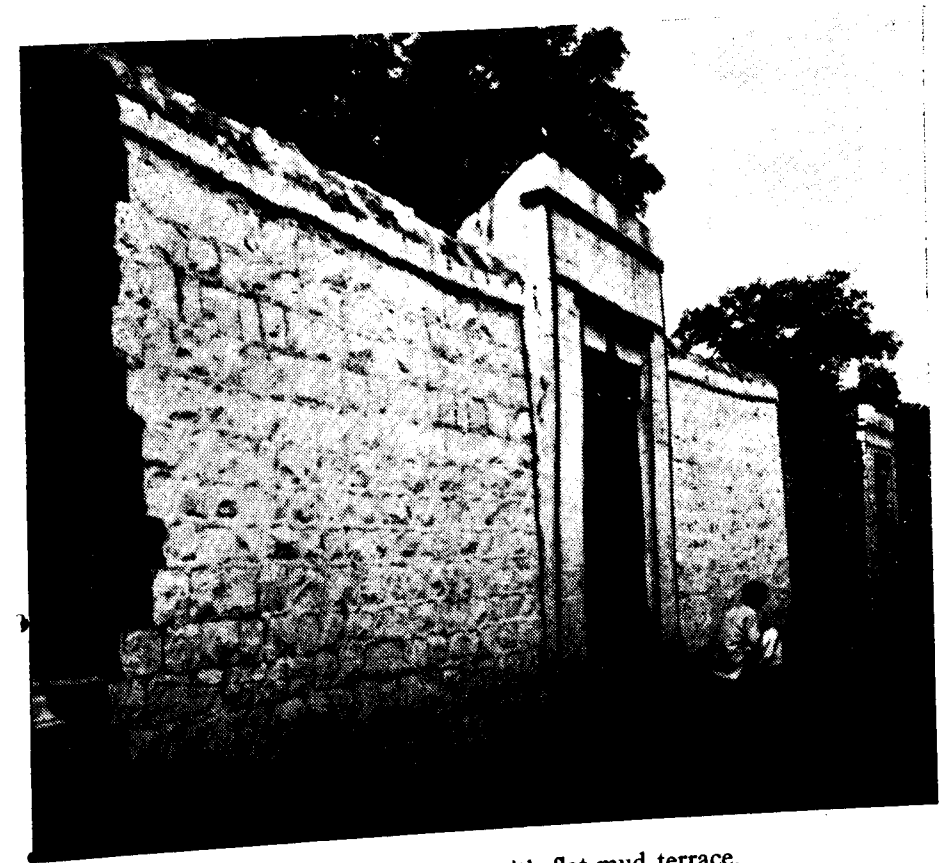
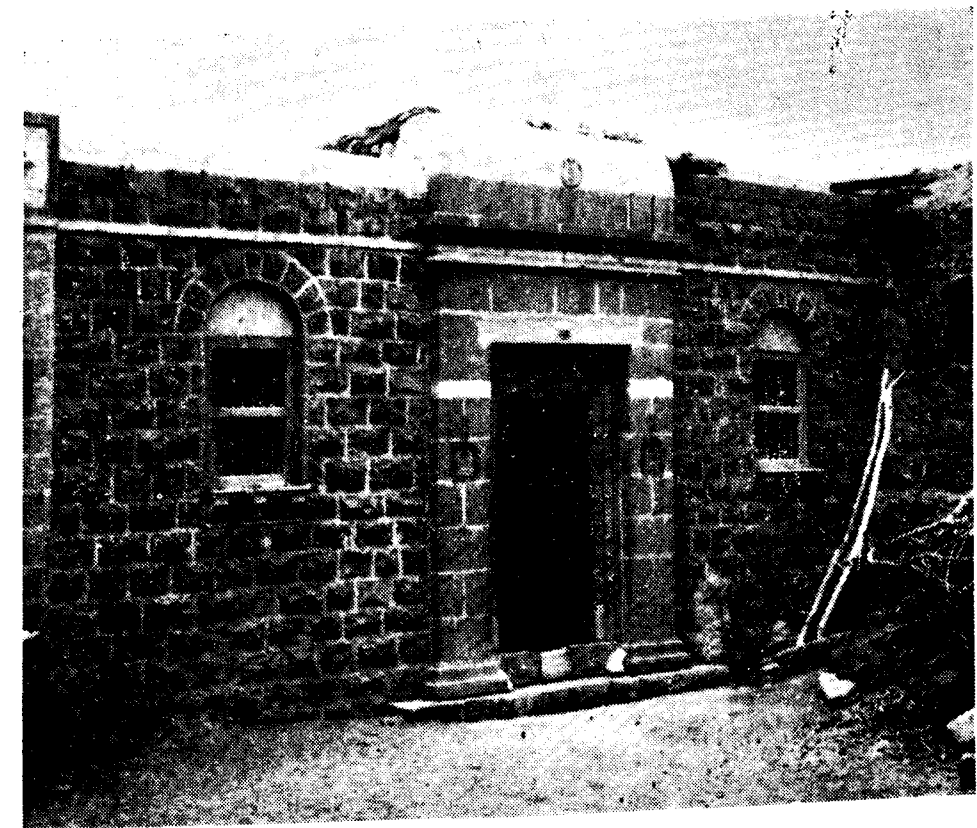
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1 and 2. Stone walls with flat mud terrace.

1 and 2. Stone walls with flat mud terrace.



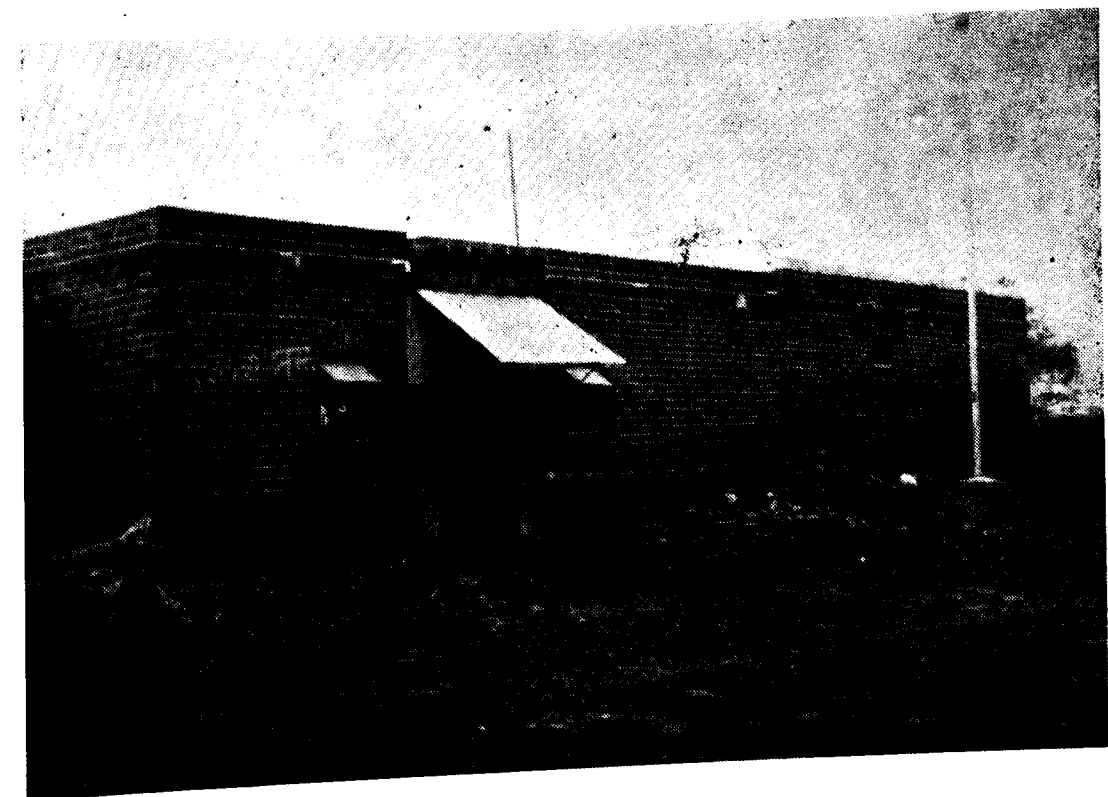
1 and 2. Stone walls with flat mud terrace.



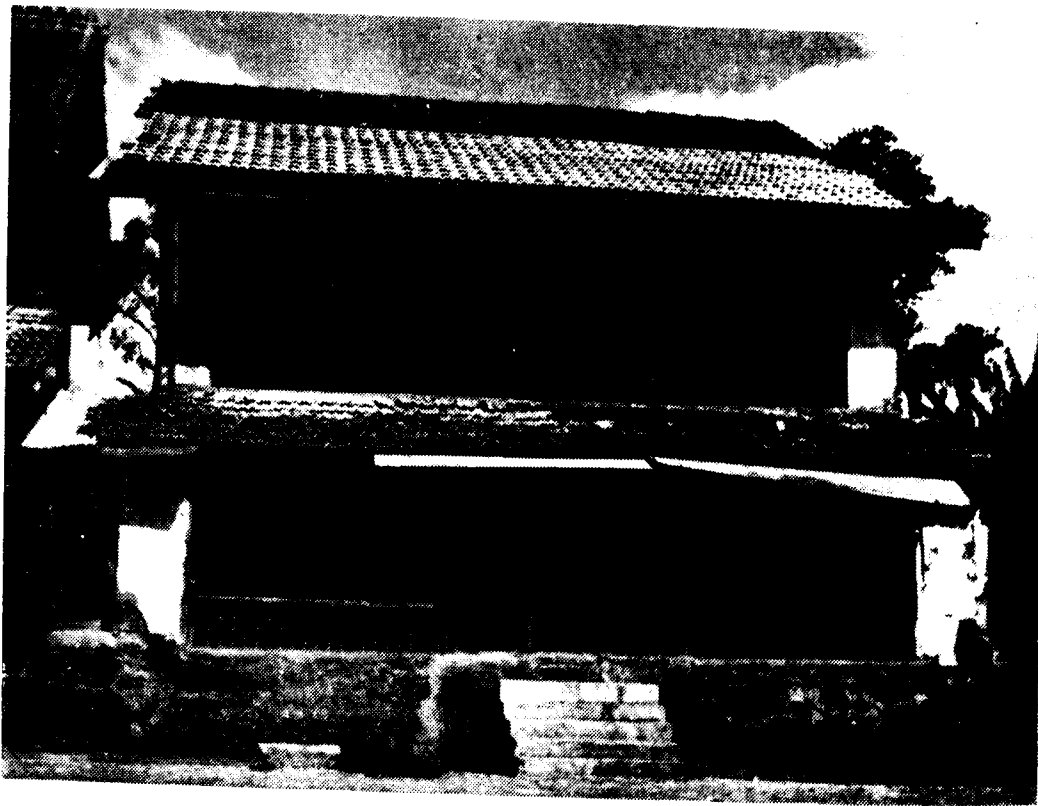
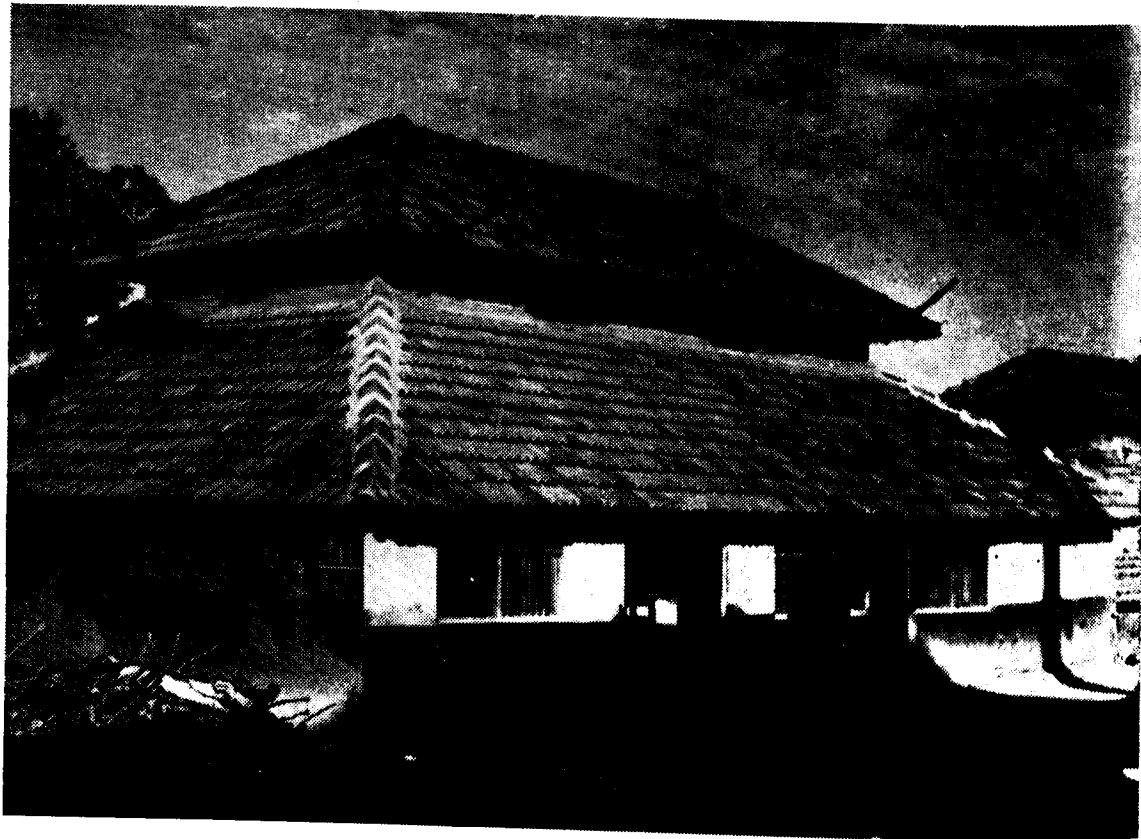
1 and 2. Stone walls with flat mud terrace.



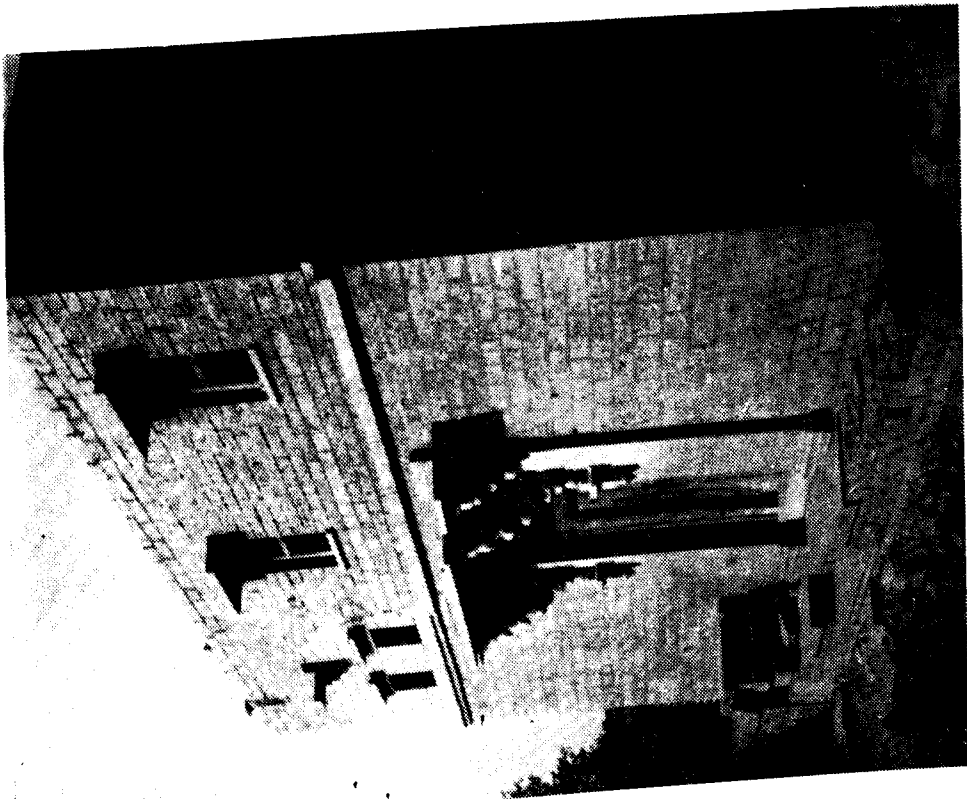
Stone walls with mud plaster covered flat mud terrace.



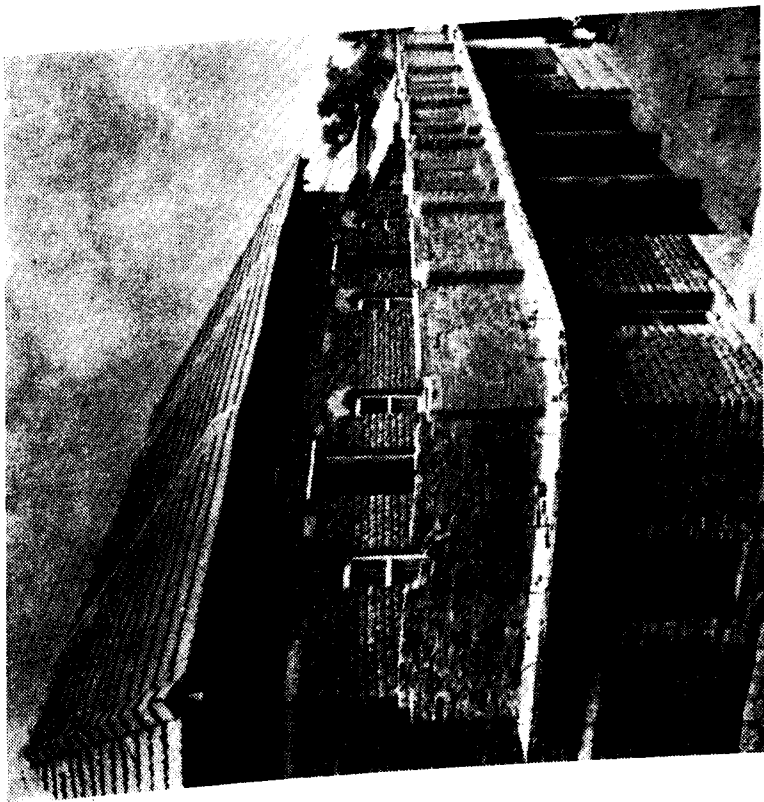
1 and 2. Stone walls with Shabad stone slab roof.



1. Storeyed house with brick walls and Mangalore tiled roofing.
2. Storeyed house with laterite stone and mud walls and Mangalore tiled roofing.



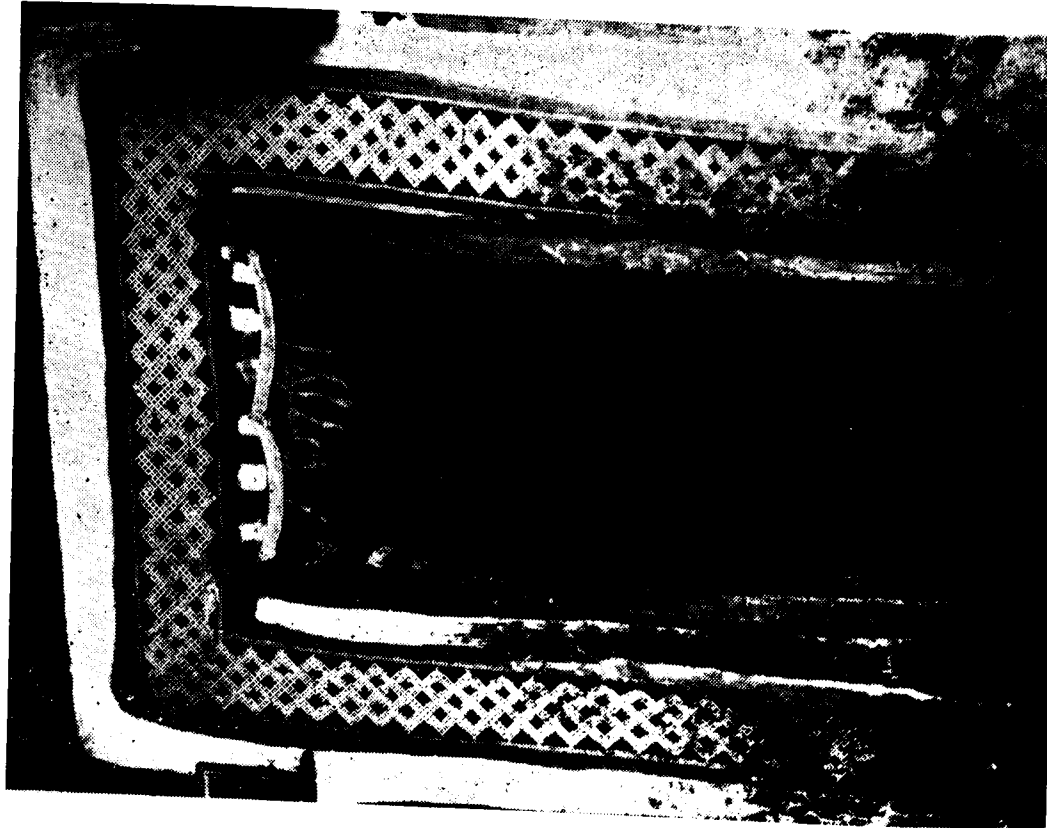
2. Storeyed house with shade or Shabad stone walls with Shabad stone slab roof.



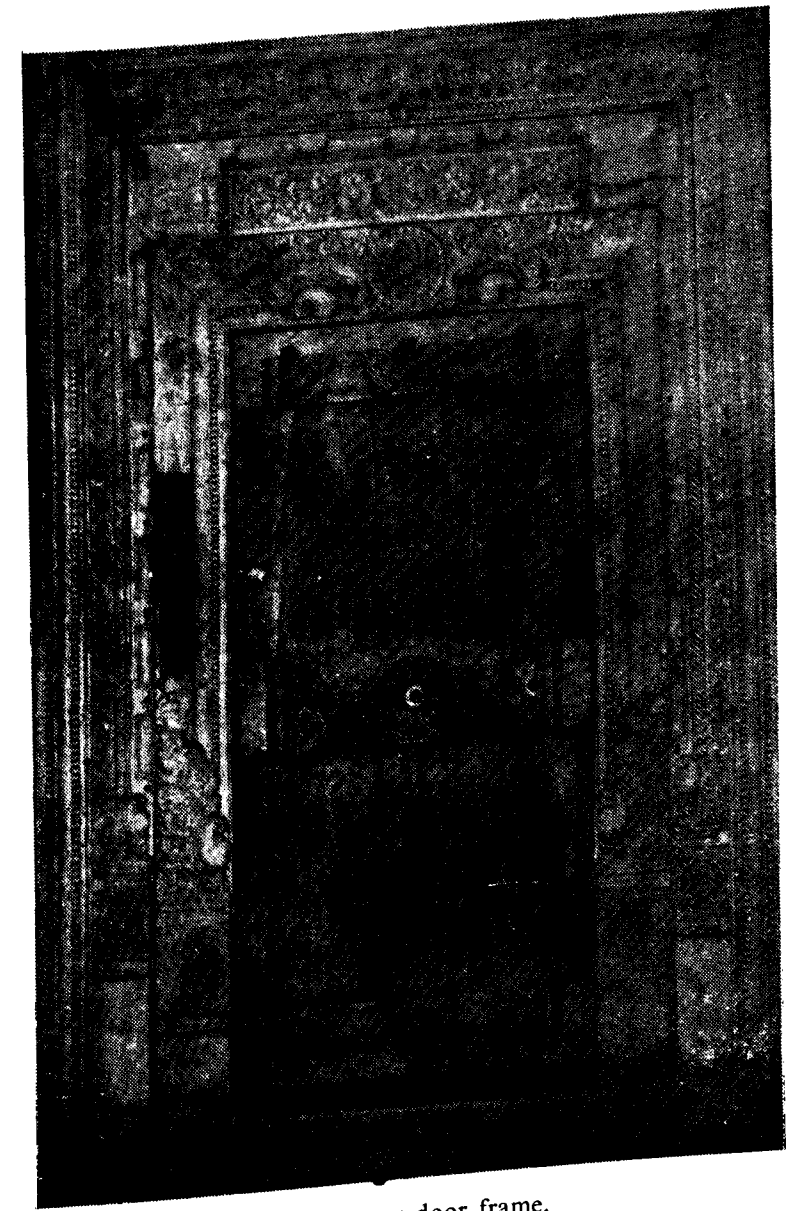
1. Storeyed house with brick walls and Mangalore tiled roofing.



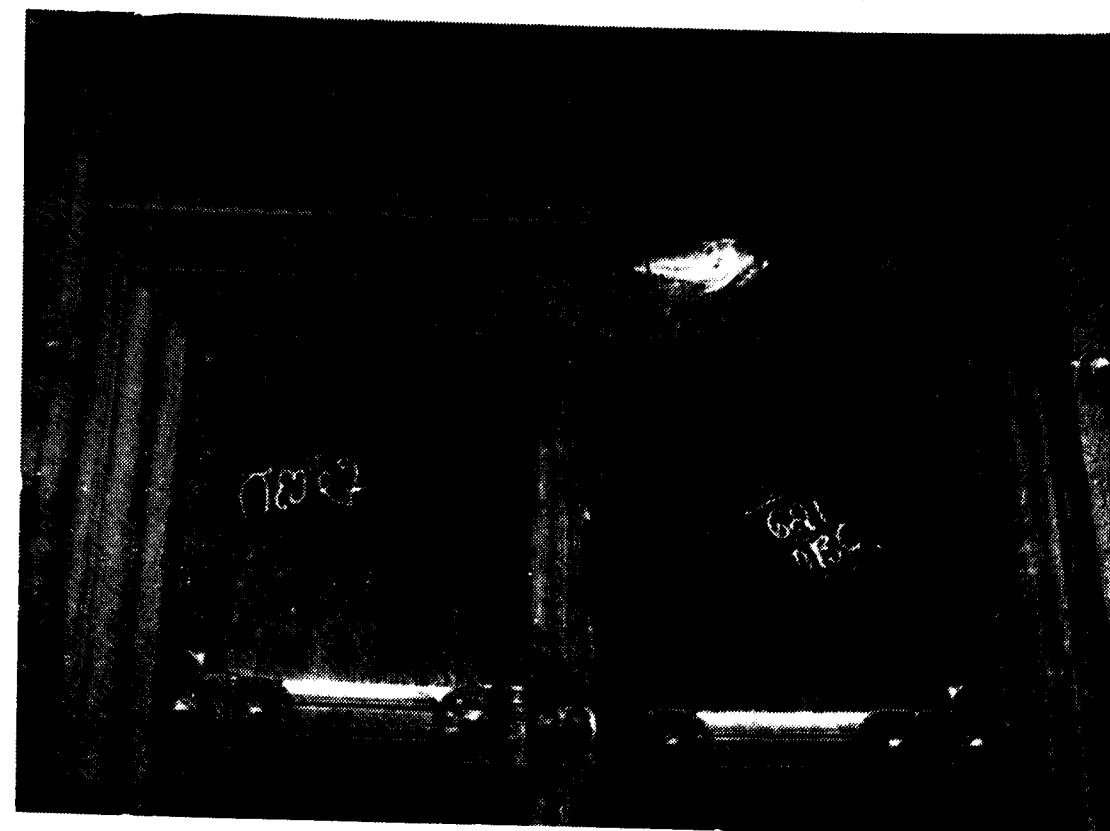
1. Entrance to a house.



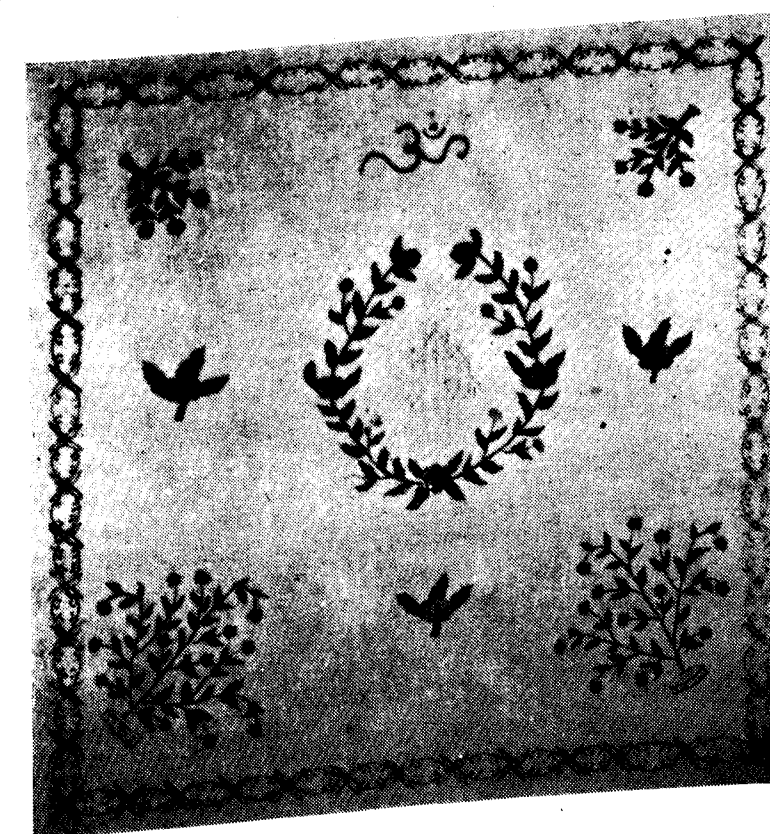
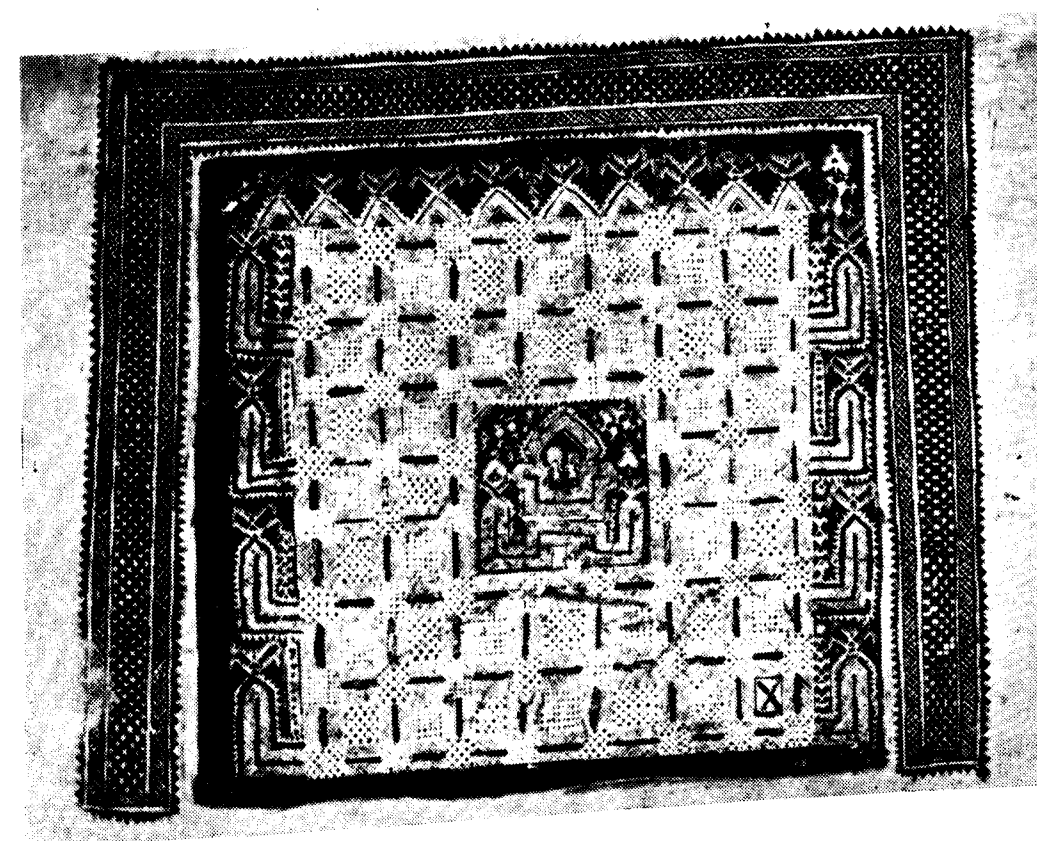
2. Designs on wall at the entrance.



Carvings on door frame.



Carvings on door frame.



1 and 2. Wall decorations in interior parts of the dwellings.



Wall decoration in interior part of a dwelling.

6

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS
(As on February 1964)

Agartala				Bangalore			
Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales	(Rest.)			The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building	(Reg.)		
Agra				S.S. Book Emporium, 118 Mount Joy Road . . .	(Reg.)		
National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	(Reg.)			The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507	(Reg.)		
Wadhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines	(Reg.)			The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road . . .	(Reg.)		
Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers Moti Katra . . .	(Rest.)			Vichar Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet	(Reg.)		
English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt.	(Rest.)			Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar	(Reg.)		
Ahmadnagar				Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Rest.)		
V.T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path	(Rest.)			International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)		
Ahmedabad				Navakarnataka Publications Private Ltd., Majestic Circle	(Rest.)		
Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road . .	(Reg.)			Bareilly			
Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road .	(Reg.)			Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar	(Reg.)		
New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge	(Reg.)			Baroda			
Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate . . .	(Rest.)			Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura . .	(Rest.)		
Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road	(Reg.)			Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent	(Rest.)		
Ajmer				New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road	(Rest.)		
Book-Land, 663, Madras Gate	(Reg.)			Beawar			
Rajputana Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)			The Secretary, S.D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd.	(Rest.)		
Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata	(Reg.)			Belgharia			
Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road	(Rest.)			Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road . .	(Reg.)		
Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road	(Rest.)			Bhagalpur			
Aligarh				Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road . . .	(Reg.)		
Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market .	(Reg.)			Bhopal			
Allahabad				Superintendent, State Government Press			
Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U. P.				Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sulthania Road	(Reg.)		
Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamala Nehru Road	(Reg.)			Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies	(Rest.)		
Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 . .	(Reg.)			Bhubaneswar			
Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road .	(Reg.)			Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower Room No.3	(Rest.)		
Universal Book Co., 20 M. G. Road	(Reg.)			Bijapur			
The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Eligin Road	(Reg.)			Shri D.V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk	(Rest.)		
Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg	(Rest.)			Bikaner			
Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg .	(Rest.)			Bhandani Bros.	(Rest.)		
Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road .	(Rest.)			Bilaspur			
Ambala				Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar	(Rest.)		
English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)			Bombay			
Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt.	(Rest.)			Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Queens Road			
Amritsar				Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)		
The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh. .	(Reg.)			Co-operator's Depot, 5/32 Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar	(Reg.)		
S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi	(Reg.)						
Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi .	(Reg.)						
and							
Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest.)						
Charito Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road . .	(Rest.)						
ansol							
D.N. Roy & R.K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building	(Rest.)						

b

List of Agents—*contd.*Bombay—*Contd.*

Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street	(Reg.)
Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd. India House, 1st Floor	(Reg.)
International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road	(Reg.)
Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum	(Reg.)
Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi	(Reg.)
P.P.H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road	(Reg.)
New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.	(Reg.)
Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	(Reg.)
Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princes Street	(Reg.)
D.B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road	(Reg.)
Thacker and Co., Rampart Row	(Reg.)
N.M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princes Street	(Reg.)
The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road	(Reg.)
P.H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5	(Rest.)
C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St.	(Reg.)
Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar, Borivli,	(Reg.)
Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subas Road	(Reg.)
Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road	(Rest.)
Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road	(Res.)
Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road	(Rest.)
Dowamadeo and Co. 16, Naziri Building, Ballard Estate	(Rest.)
Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P.B. 1505	(Rest.)

Calcutta

Chatterjee & Co. 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane	(Reg.)
Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street	(Reg.)
Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street	(Reg.)
S.K. Lahiri & Co. Private Ltd., College Street	(Reg.)
M. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street	(Reg.)
W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street	(Reg.)
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., 17, Park Street	(Reg.)
R. Chambray & Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension	(Reg.)
S.C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., I.C. College Square	(Reg.)
Thacker Spink & Co. (1933)P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East	(Reg.)
Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane	(Reg.)
K.K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19	(Rest.)
Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Mukhtaram Babu Street	(Rest.)
Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street	(Rest.)
Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringee Centre.	(Rest.)
Soor & Co., 125 Canning Street	(Reg.)
S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamatala Street	(Rest.)
Mukherjee Library, 100 Sarba Khan Road	(Reg.)
Current Literature Co. 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor)	(Rest.)
Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road	(Rest.)
Reliance Trading Co., 17/1 Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah	(Rest.)
Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512 Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Rest.)

Calicut	
Touring Book Stall	(Rest.)
Chandigarh	
Superintendent Govt. Printing & Stationery, Panjab	(Reg.)
Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22	(Reg.)
Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22	(Reg.)
Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22D	(Reg.)
English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22D	(Rest.)
Mehta Bros. 15-Z, Sector 22B	(Rest.)
Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16	(Rest.)
Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22B	(Rest.)
Chhindwara	
The Verma Book Depot	(Rest.)
Cochin	
Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road	(Reg.)
Cuttack	
Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.	(Reg.)
Cuttack Law Times	(Reg.)
Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag P.B. 35	(Reg.)
D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag	(Rest.)
Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar	(Rest.)
Dehra Dun	
Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar	(Reg.)
Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318 Chukhuwala	(Reg.)
Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar	(Rest.)
Delhi	
J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate	(Reg.)
Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmeri Gate	(Reg.)
Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmeri Gate	(Reg.)
Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P.B. 2017, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road	(Reg.)
Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565	(Reg.)
Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj	(Reg.)
Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazaar	(Reg.)
Publication Centre, Subzimandi	(Reg.)
Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj	(Reg.)
All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Bldgs., Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market	(Rest.)
University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
Law Literature House 2646, Balimaran	(Rest.)
Summer Brothers, P.O. Birla Lines	(Rest.)
Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16 Netaji Subhas Marg	(Reg.)
B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawan (Chowri Bazar)	(Rest.)
Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)
Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market	(Reg.)
Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhale Market	(Rest.)

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List of Agents—*contd.*Delhi—*concl.*

Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmeri gate	(Rest.)
G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar	(Rest.)
Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate	(Reg.)
Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., Faiz Bazar	(Rest.)
Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura	(Rest.)
Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10 Ansari Road	(Rest.)

Dhanbad

Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P.O. Indian School of Mines	(Reg.)
New Sketch Press, Post Box 26	(Rest.)

Dharwar

The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society	(Rest.)
Rameshtraya Book Depot, Subhas Road	(Rest.)
Karnataka Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers	(Rest.)

Ernakulam

Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road	(Rest.)
South India Traders, C/o Constitutional Journal	(Reg.)

Ferozepur

English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road	(Reg.)
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Gauhati

Mokshada Pustakalaya	(Reg.)
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Gaya

Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg	(Reg.)
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Ghaziabad

Jayana Book Agency	(Rest.)
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Gorakhpur

Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road	(Reg.)
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Gudur

The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Printing Society Ltd.	(Rest.)
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Guntur

Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta	(Reg.)
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Gwalior

Supdt. Printing & Stationery, M.B.	(Reg.)
Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Laskhar	(Reg.)
M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Book-sellers, Sarafa, Lashkar	(Rest.)

Hubli

Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road	(Reg.)
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Hyderabad

Director, Government Press	(Reg.)
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Hyderabad—*concl.*

The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	(Reg.)
Book Lovers Private Ltd.	(Rest.)
Labour Law Publications, 873, Sulthan Bazar	(Rest.)

Imphal

Tikendra & Sons, Bookseller	(Rest.)
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Indore

Wadhawa & Co., 56, M. G. Road	(Reg.)
Swarup Brother's Khajuri Bazar	(Rest.)
Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura	(Rest.)
Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	(Rest.)
Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar	(Rest.)

Jabalpur

Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	(Reg.)
National Book House, 135 Jai Prakash Narain Marg	(Rest.)

Jaipur

Govt. Printing & Stationery Department Rajasthan	(Reg.)
Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema	(Reg.)
Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar	(Reg.)
Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway	(Rest.)
Kalyan Mal & Sons., Tripolia Bazar	(Reg.)
Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Rest.)
Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Rest.)
Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23	(Rest.)

Jamnagar

Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar	(Reg.)
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Jamshedpur

Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. 78	(Reg.)
Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih	(Reg.)
Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur	(Rest.)
Market	(Rest.)
Sahyog Book Depot	(Rest.)

Jhunjhuna (Raj.)

Shashi Kumar Sarat Chandra	(Rest.)
Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Nendhan Niwas	(R.)
Azad Marg	(Rest.)

Jodhpur

Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents	(Reg.)
Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate	(Reg.)
Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar	(Reg.)

Jullundur

Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate	(Rest.)
Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala	(Reg.)
University Publishers, Railway Road	(Rest.)

Kanpur

Advani & Co. P. Box 100, The Mall	(Reg.)
Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park.	(Reg.)
The Universal Book Stall, The Mall	(Rest.)
Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk	(Rest.)

List of Agents—concl'd.

Udaipur

Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole (Rest.)
Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers, Co-operative Society Ltd. (Rest.)

Ujjain

Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (Rest.)

Varanasi

Students Friends & Co., Lanka (Rest.)
Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P.B. No. 8 (Reg.)
Glob Book Centre (Rest.)
Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka (Reg.)
B. H. U. Book Depot (Rest.)

Vellore

A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers (Reg.)

Vijayawada

The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet (Rest.)

Visakhapatnam

Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building (Reg.)
Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road (Reg.)
The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (Rest.)

Vizianagram

Sarda & Co. (Rest.)

Wardha

Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market (Reg.)

For Local Sale

Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi.
Govt. of India Book Depot, 38 Hastings Street, Calcutta
High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W. C. 2.

Railway Bookstall holders

S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad
Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner
Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

Foreign

S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathmandu (Nepal).
S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl. Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)
Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West).
Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 NY.
The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan).

On S. and R. Basis

The Head Clerk, Government Book Depot, Ahmedabad
The Asst. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum
The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar.
The Asst. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
The O. I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
The Asst. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)
The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
Government Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
The O. I/C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.
The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat.
The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1.
The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam.
The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.
Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road Jullundur City.
Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1.
Registrar of Companies, Raj & Ajmer: Shri Kamta Prasad House 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras.
The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg., P.B. 334, Kanpur.
The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay.
The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior.
Asst. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.
The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.
Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi.
The O. I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.
O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas.
O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar P.O. Burnipur.
O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
O. I/C., S.I.S.I., Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta.
Asst. Director, Extension Cente, Hyderabad.
Asst. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P).
Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.
Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I. C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa Panjim.
The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia.
The O. I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
The Asst. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Soudha (P.B. 271), Bangalore.