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## CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921

## VOLUME XIII

# MADRAS

PART I

REPORT

BY

G. T. BOAG, M.A.

OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras



WADDAS

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

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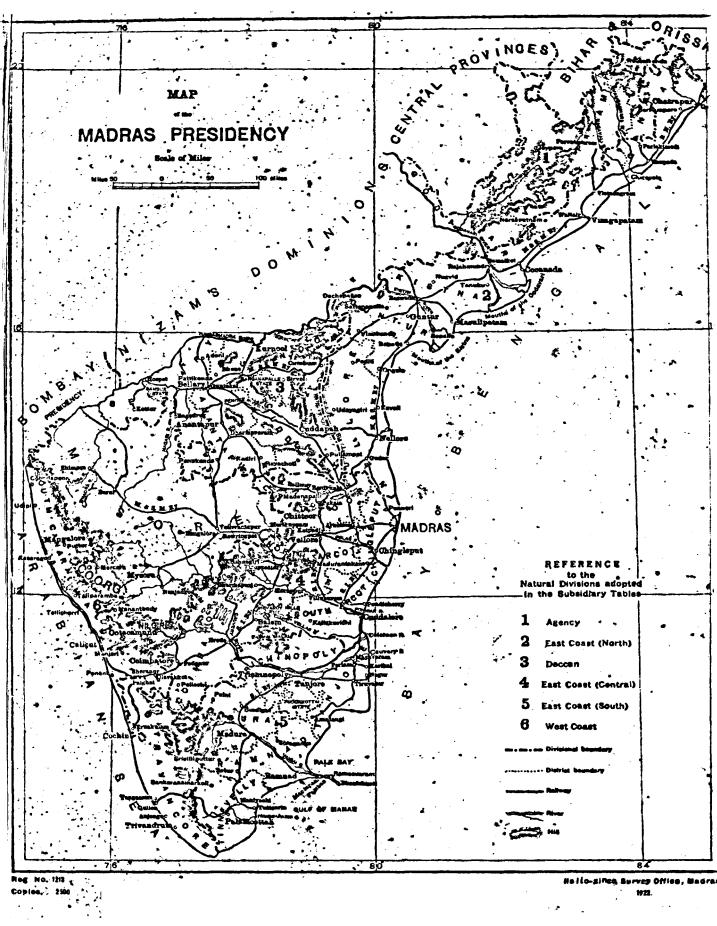
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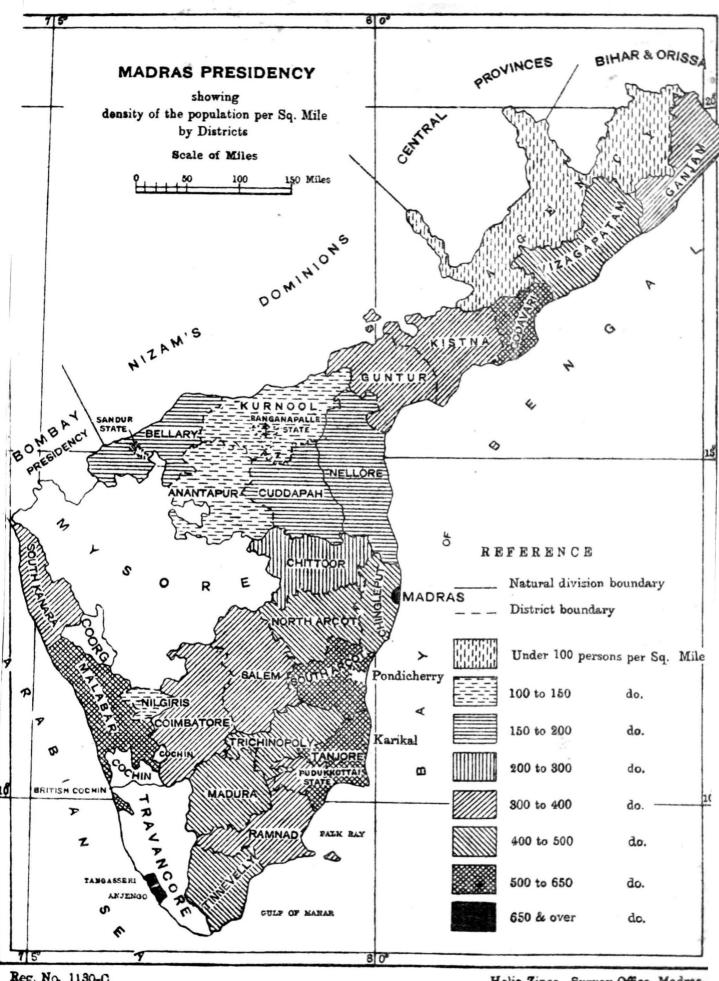
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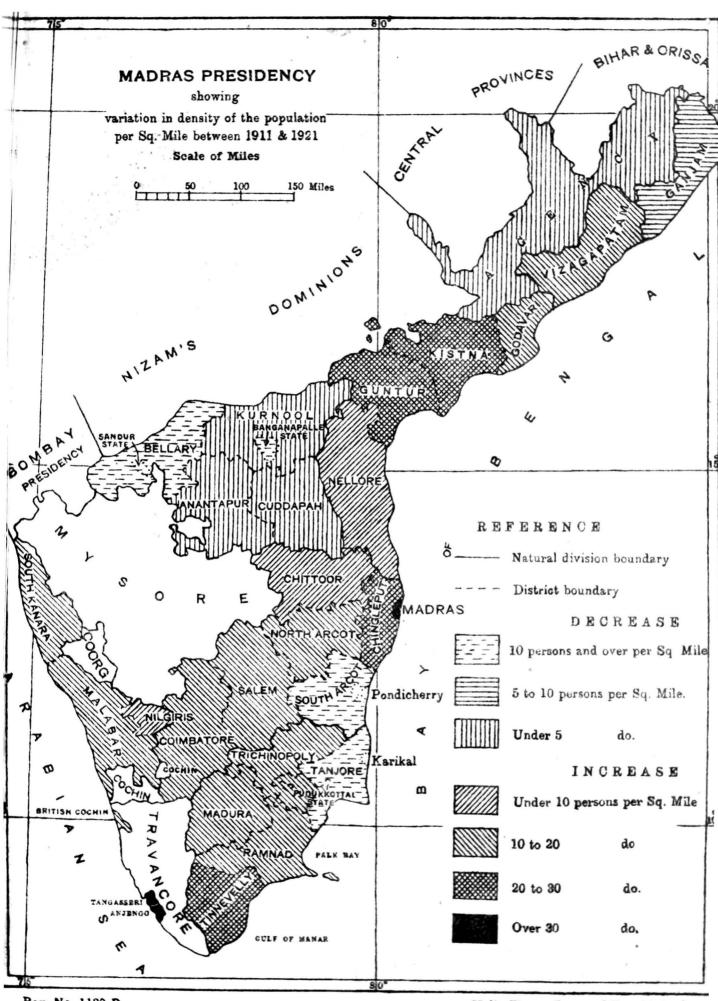


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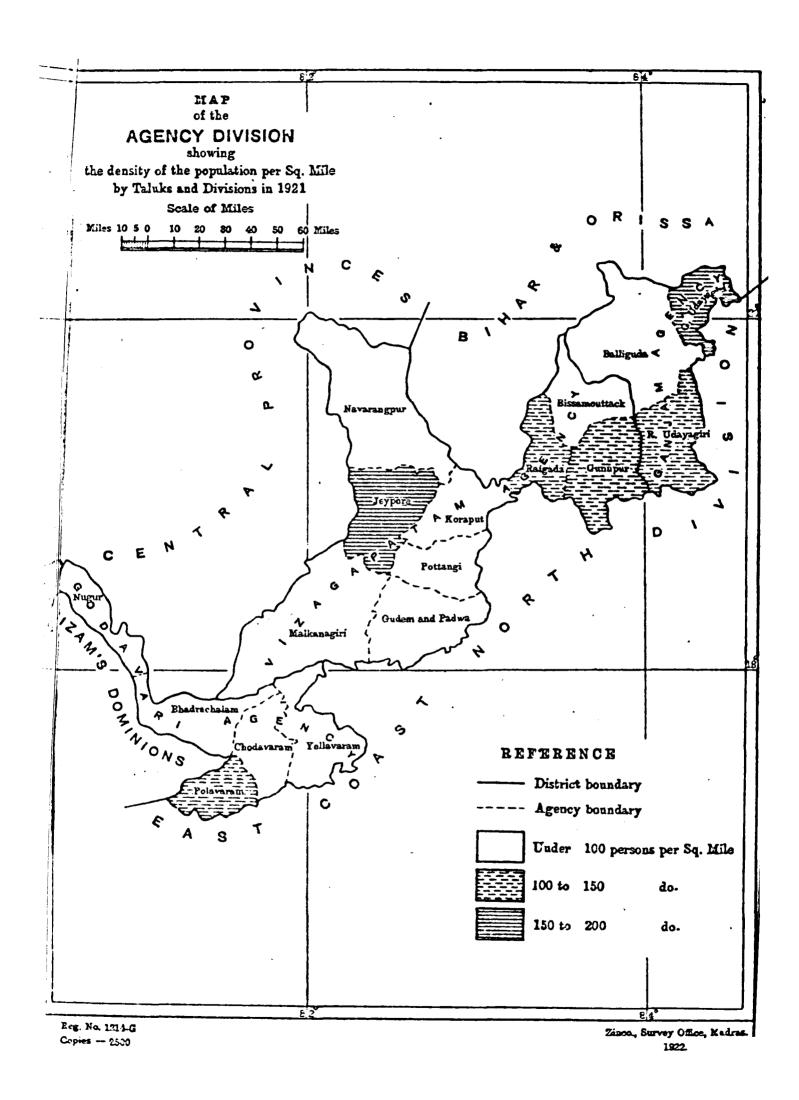
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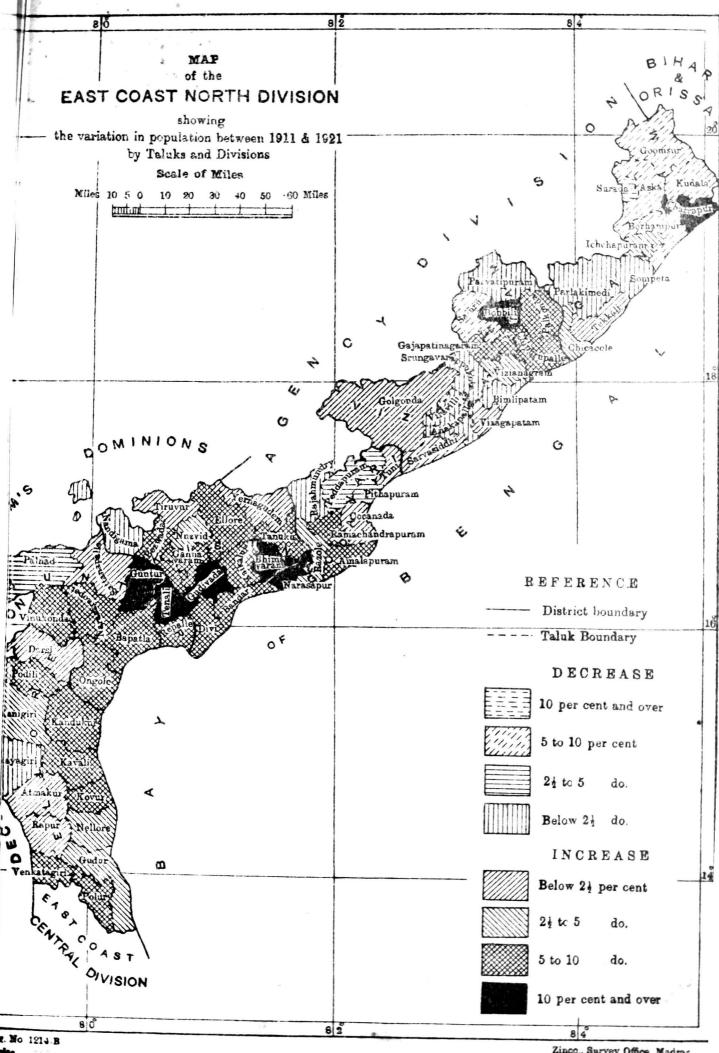
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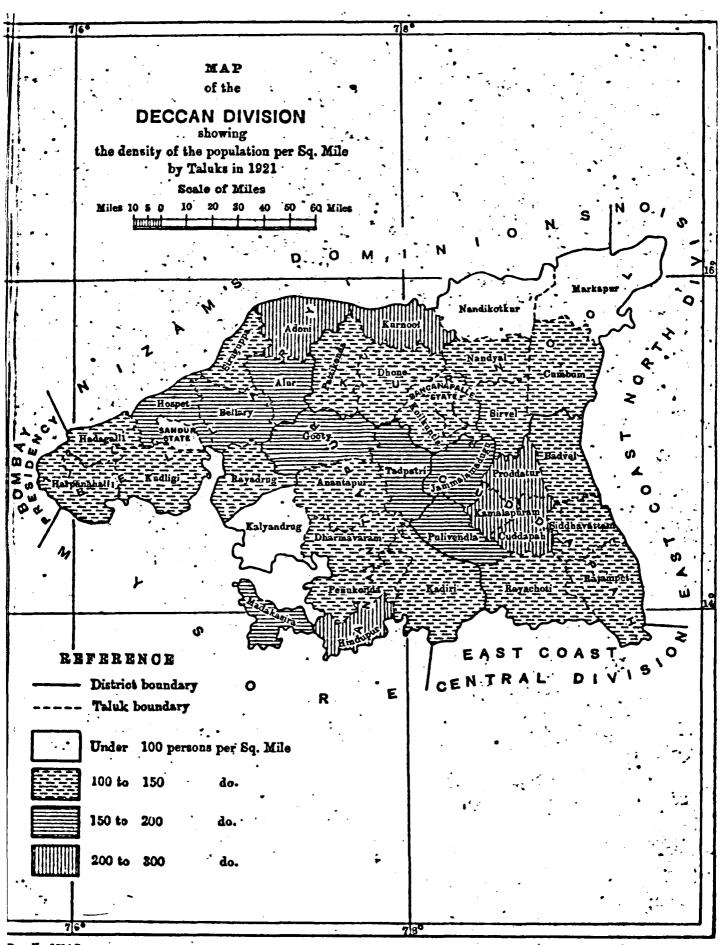
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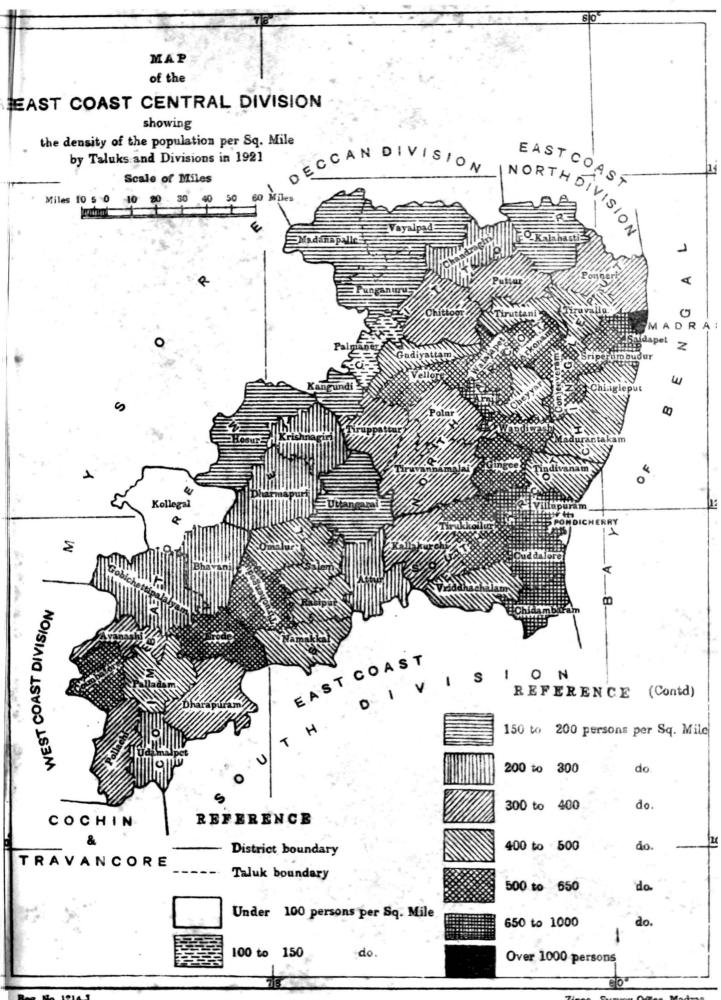


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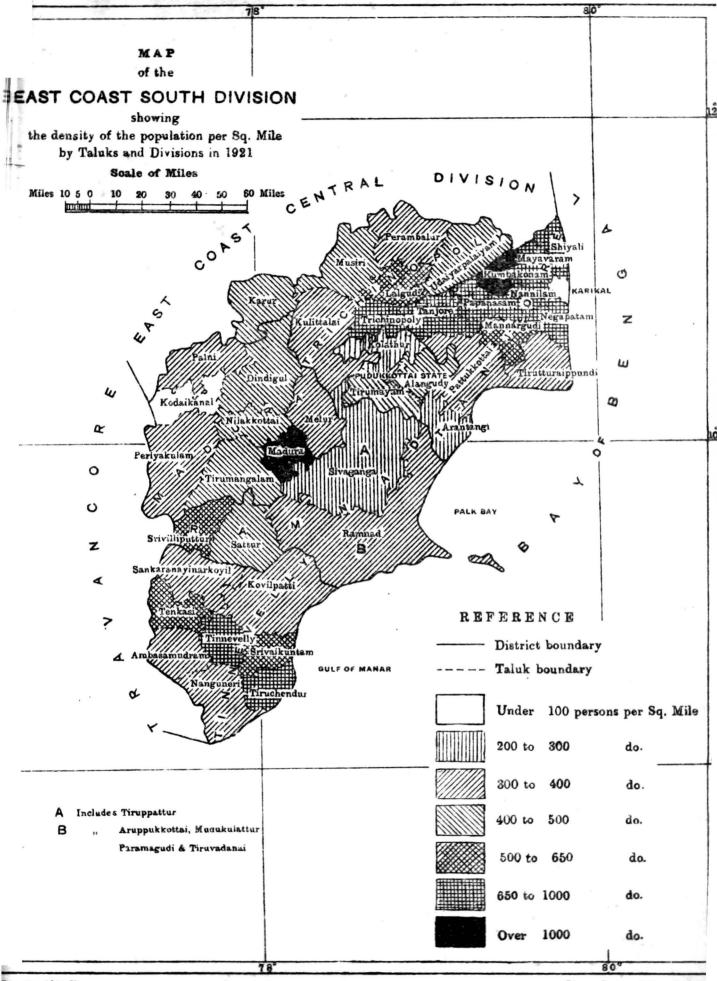


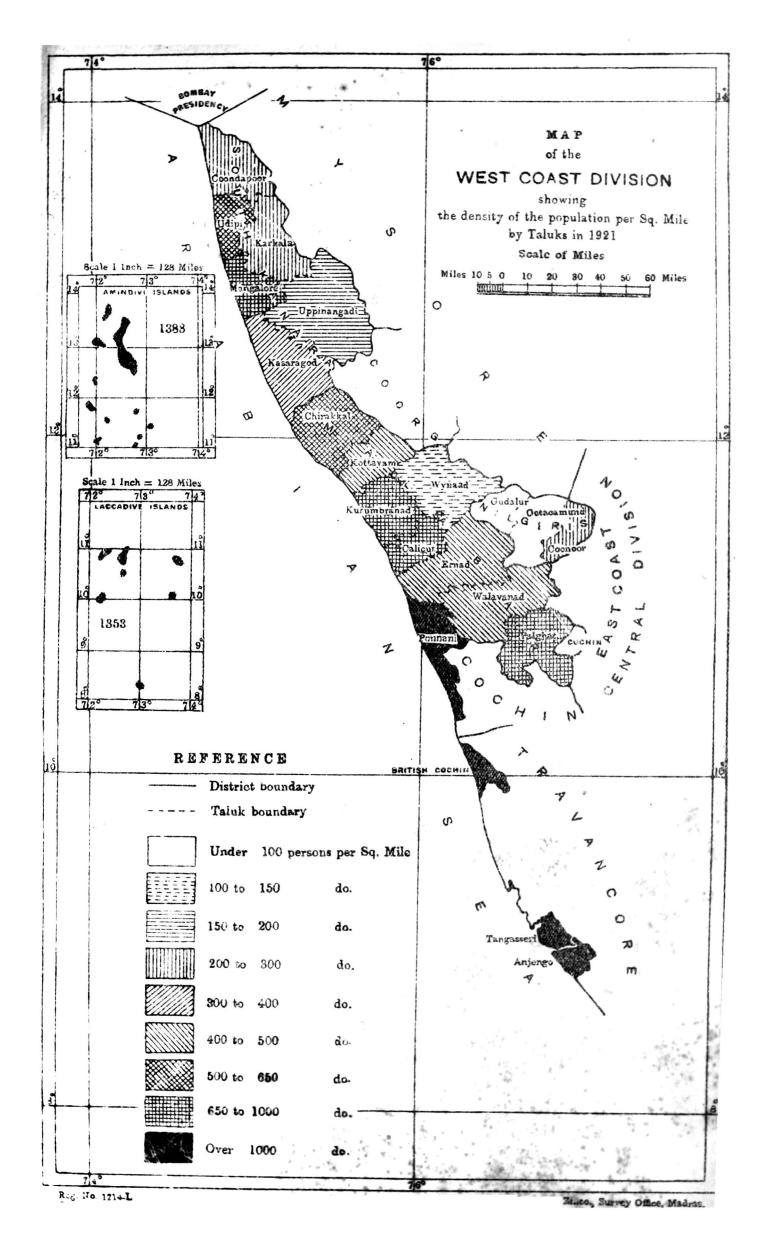
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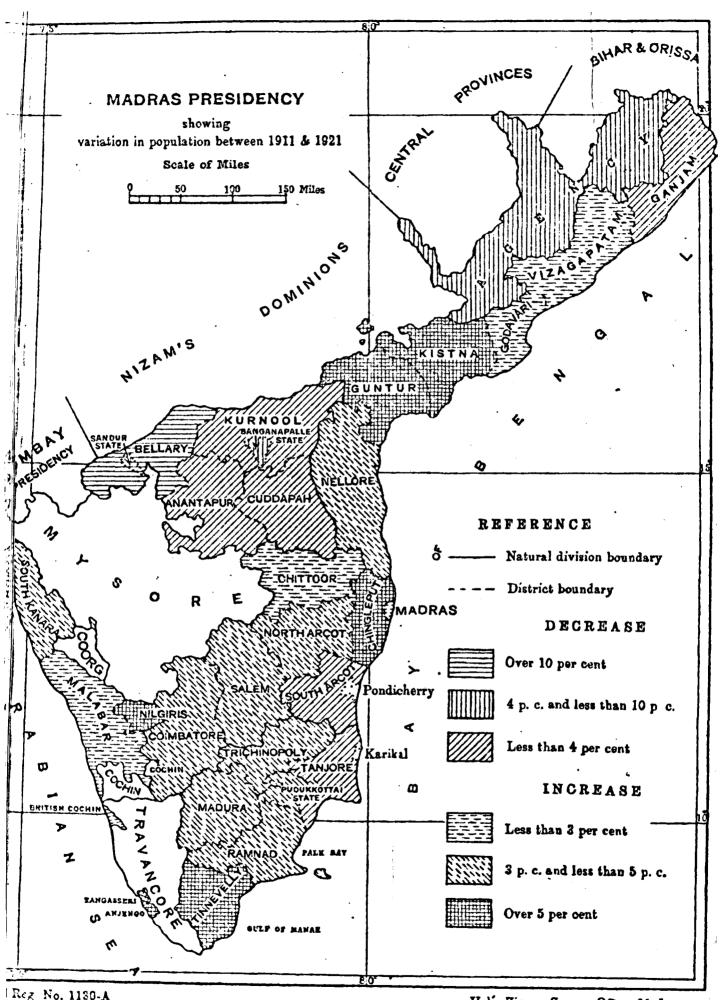
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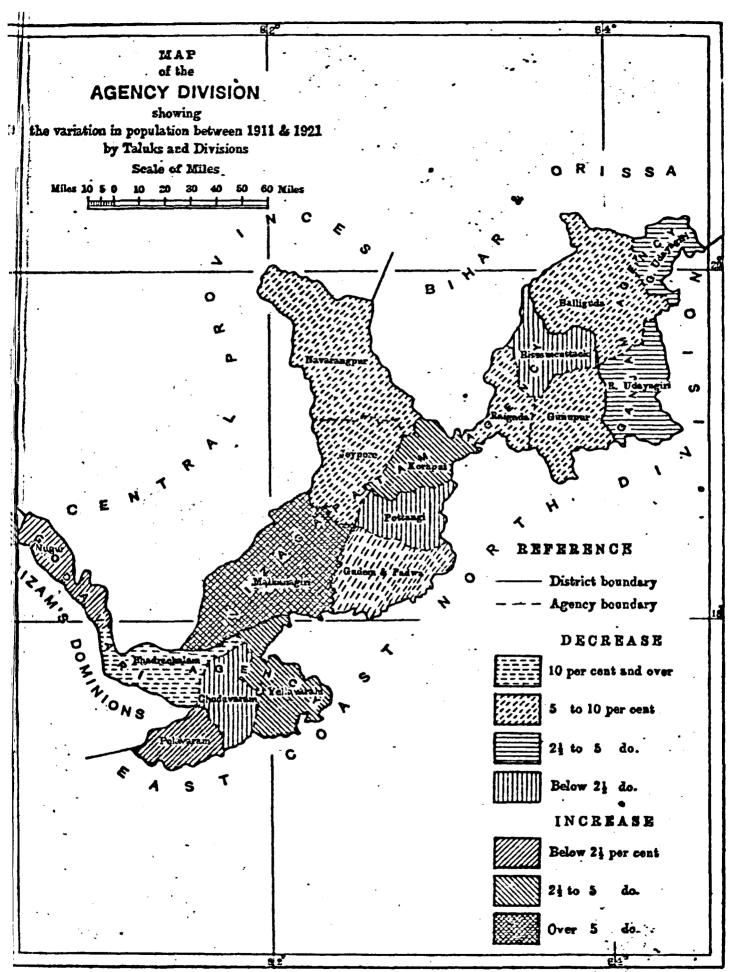


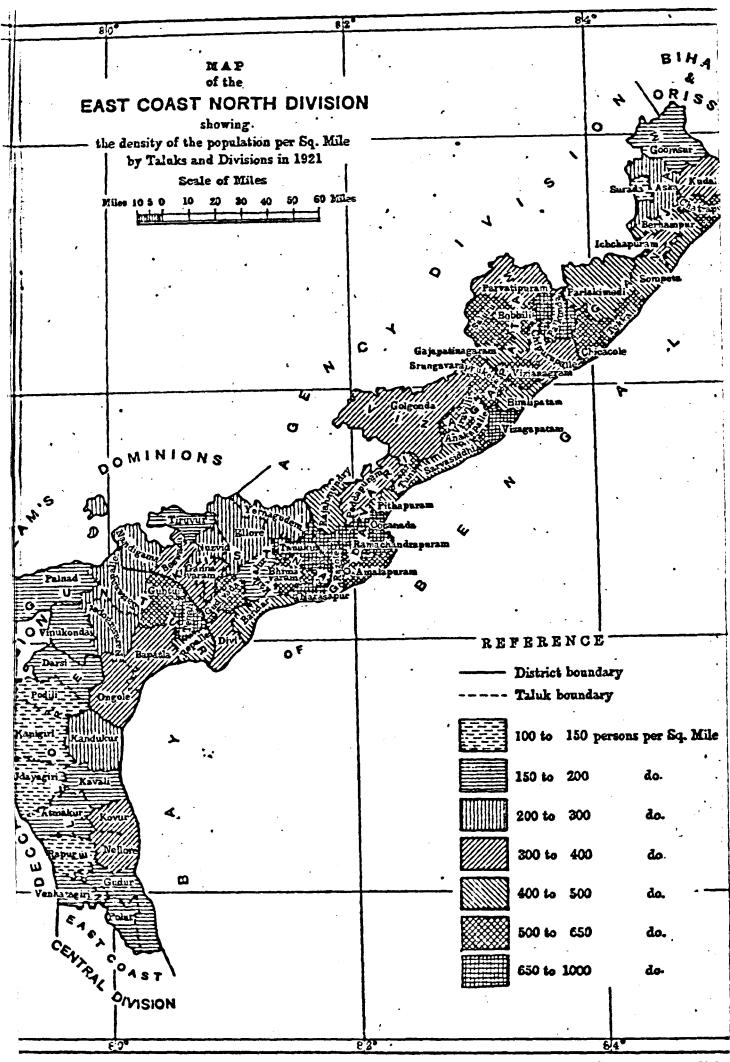




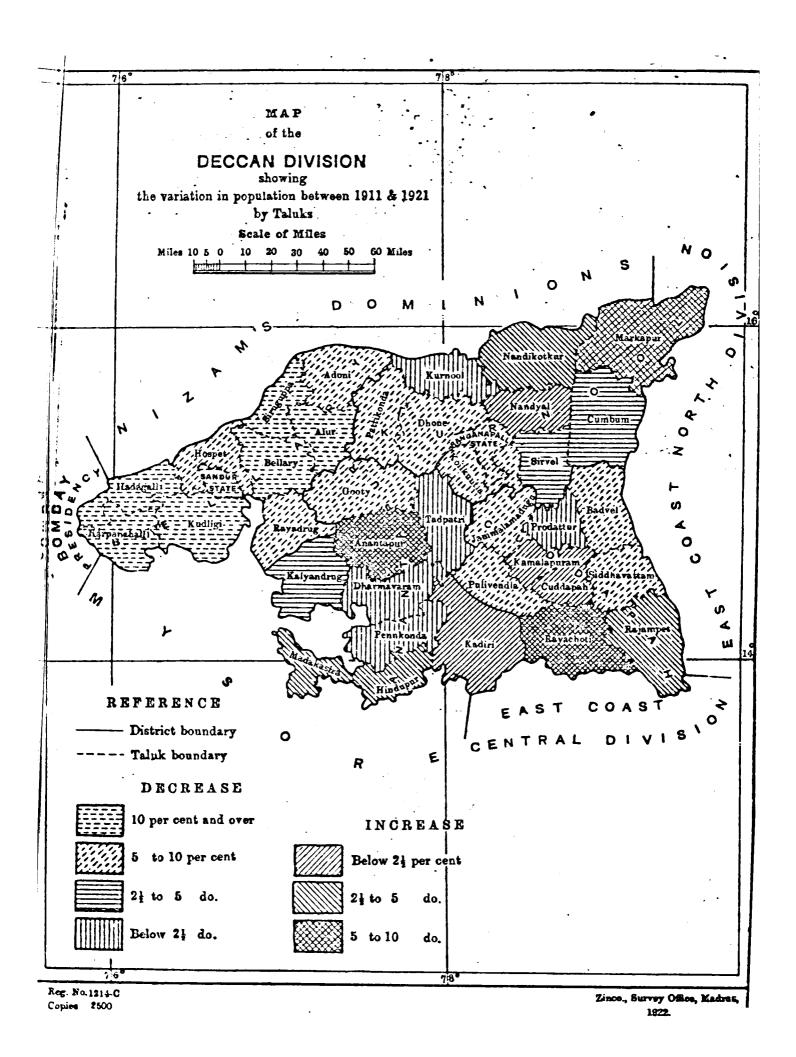
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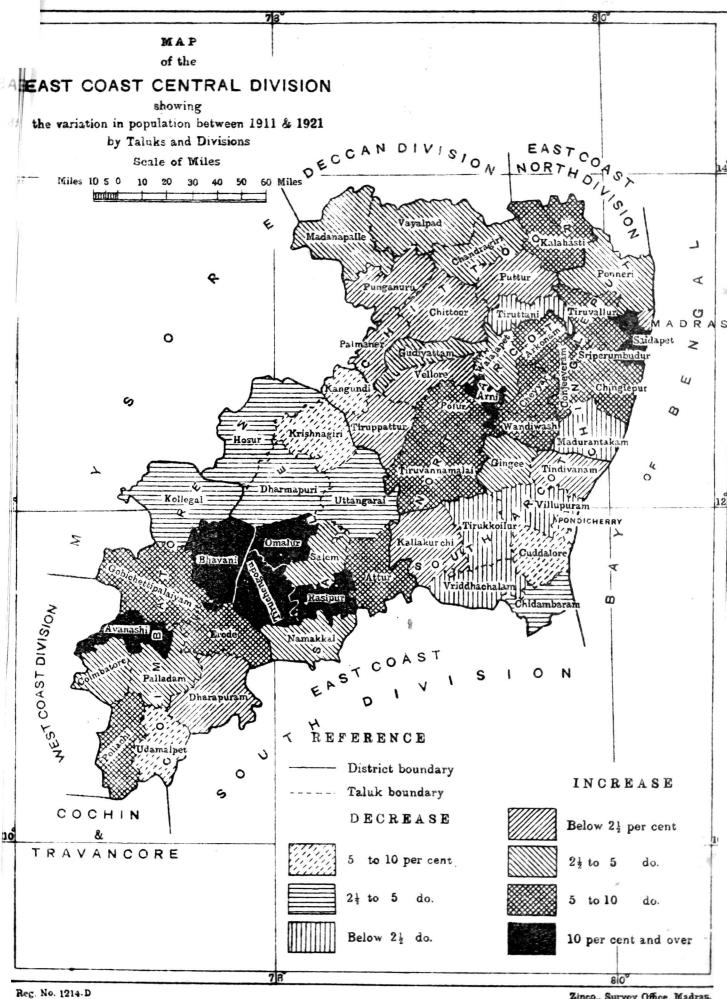
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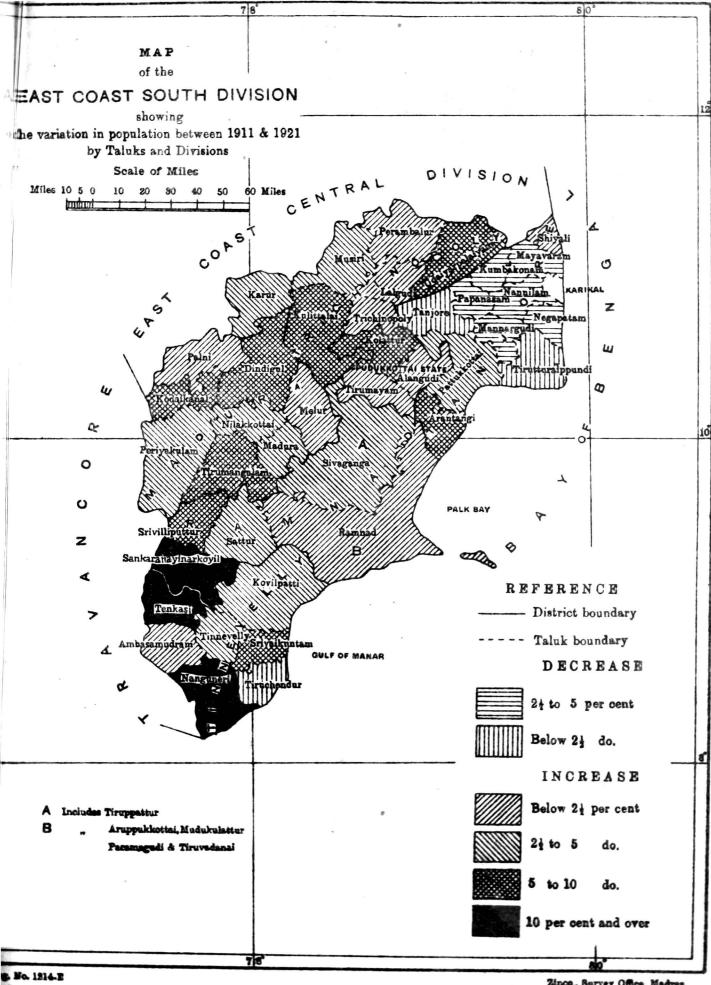
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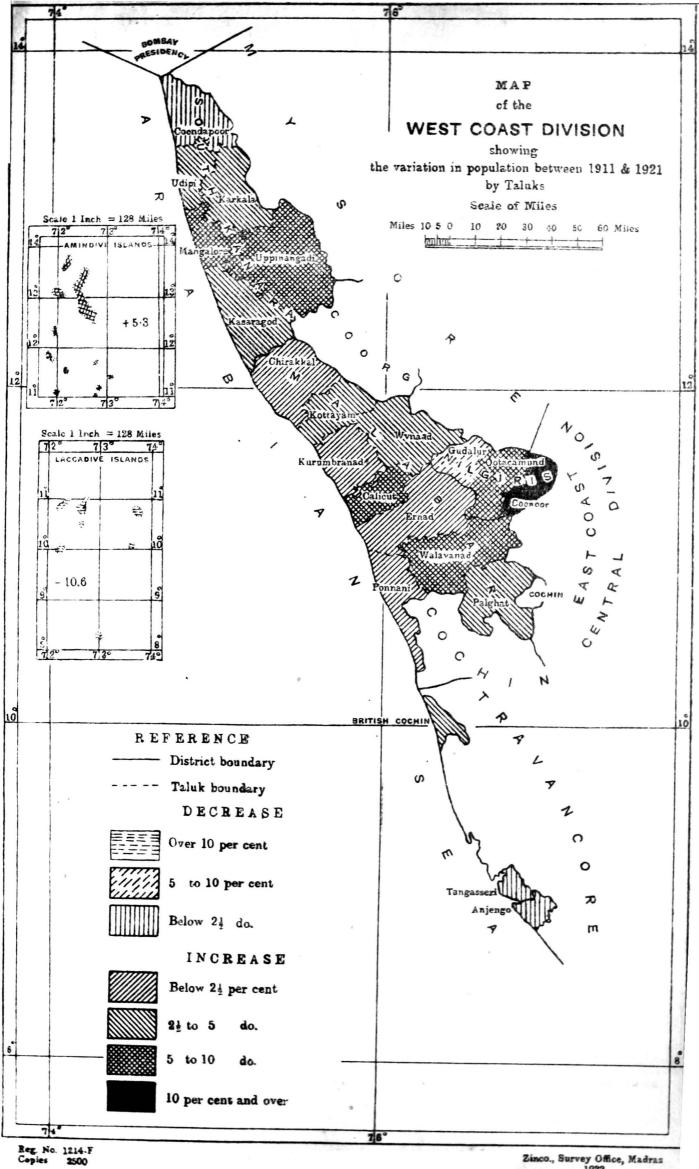


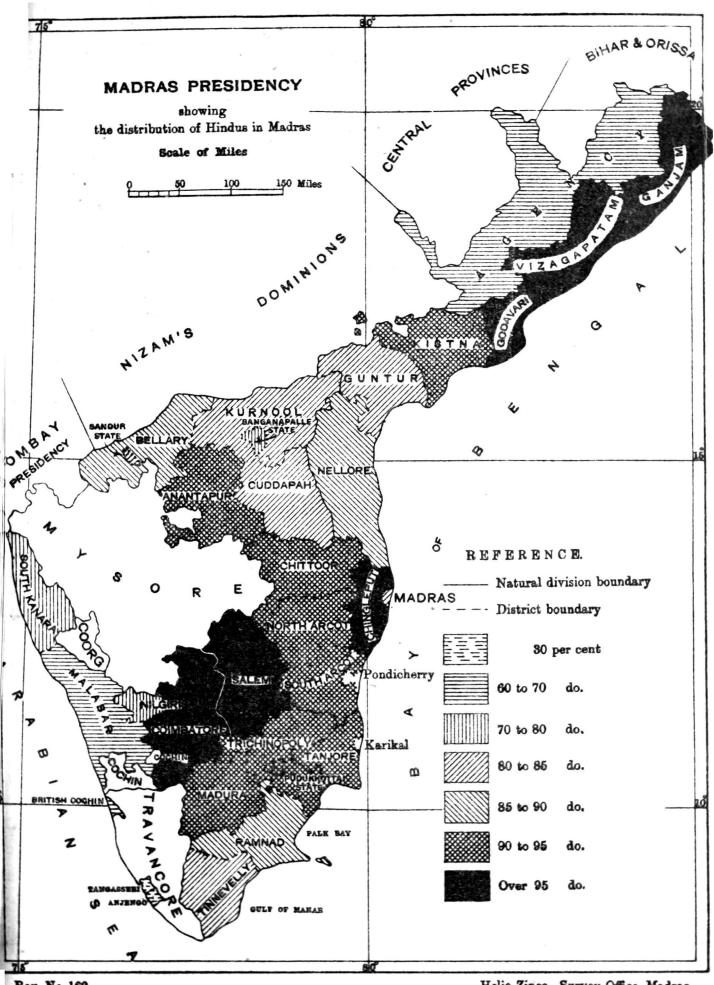


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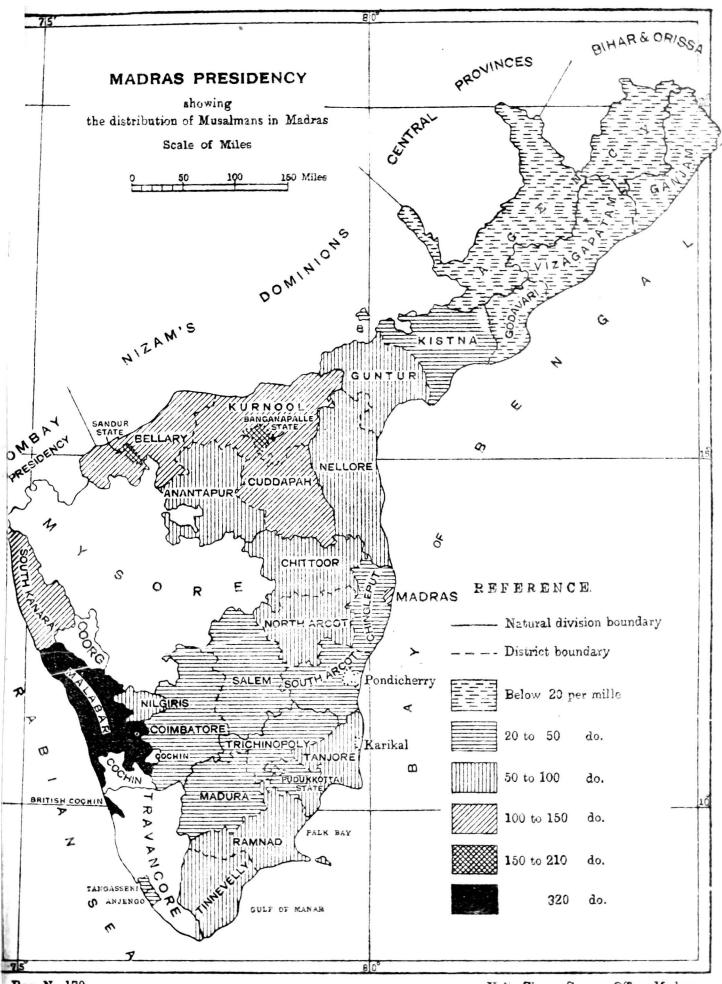






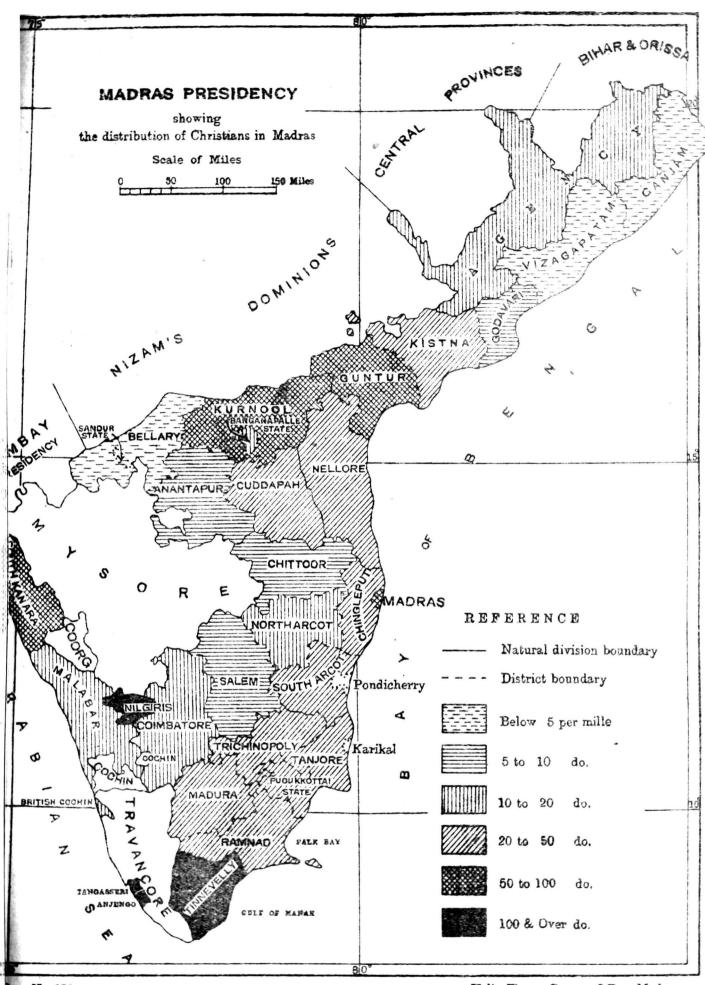
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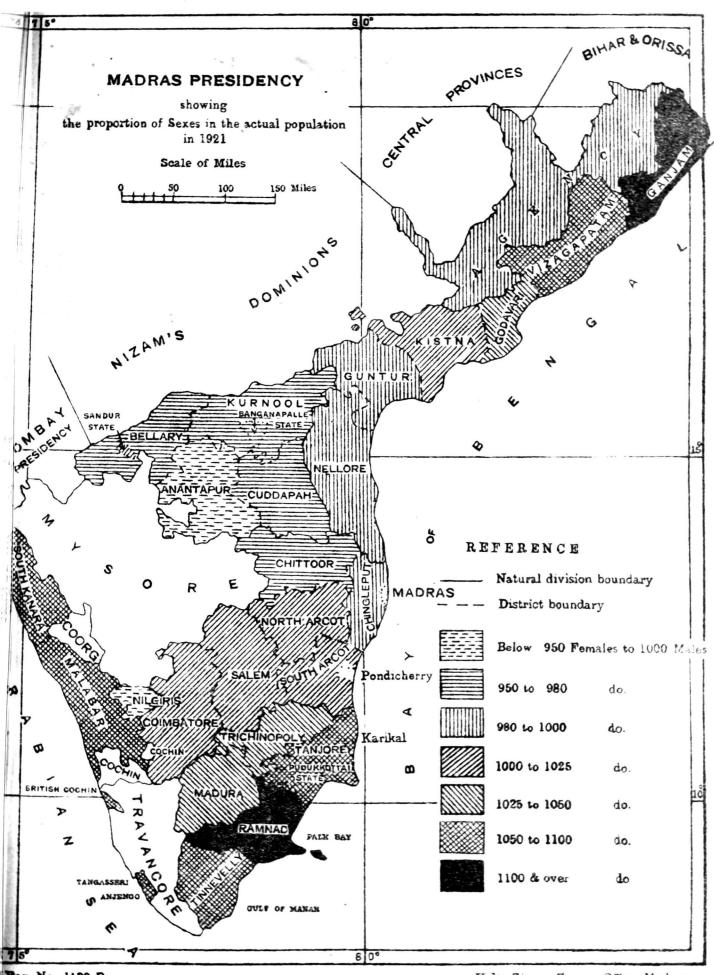
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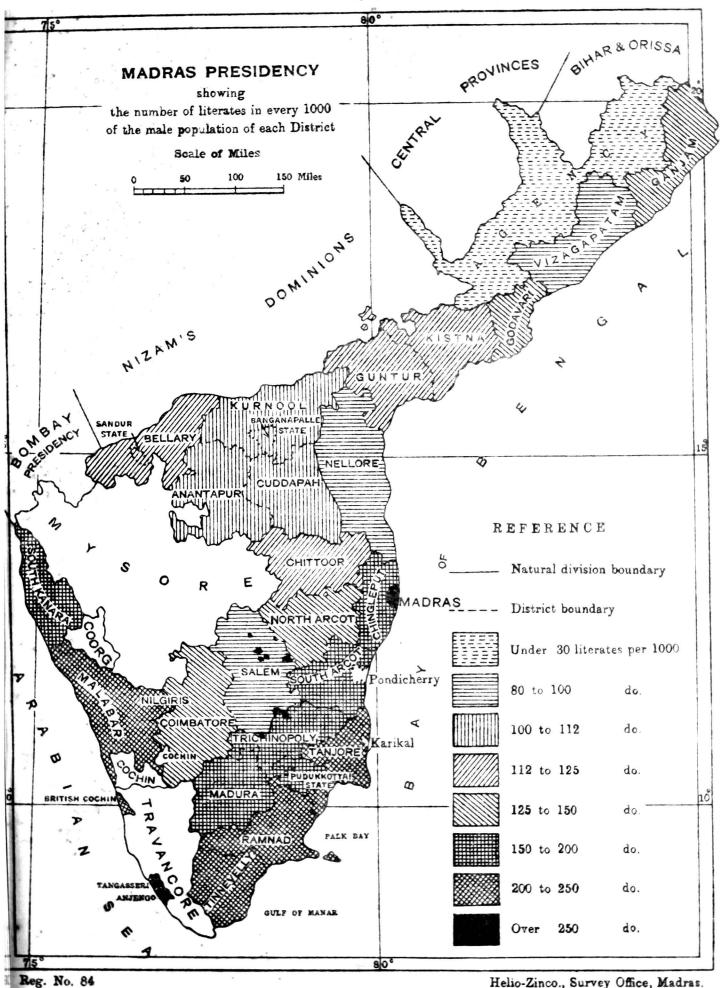
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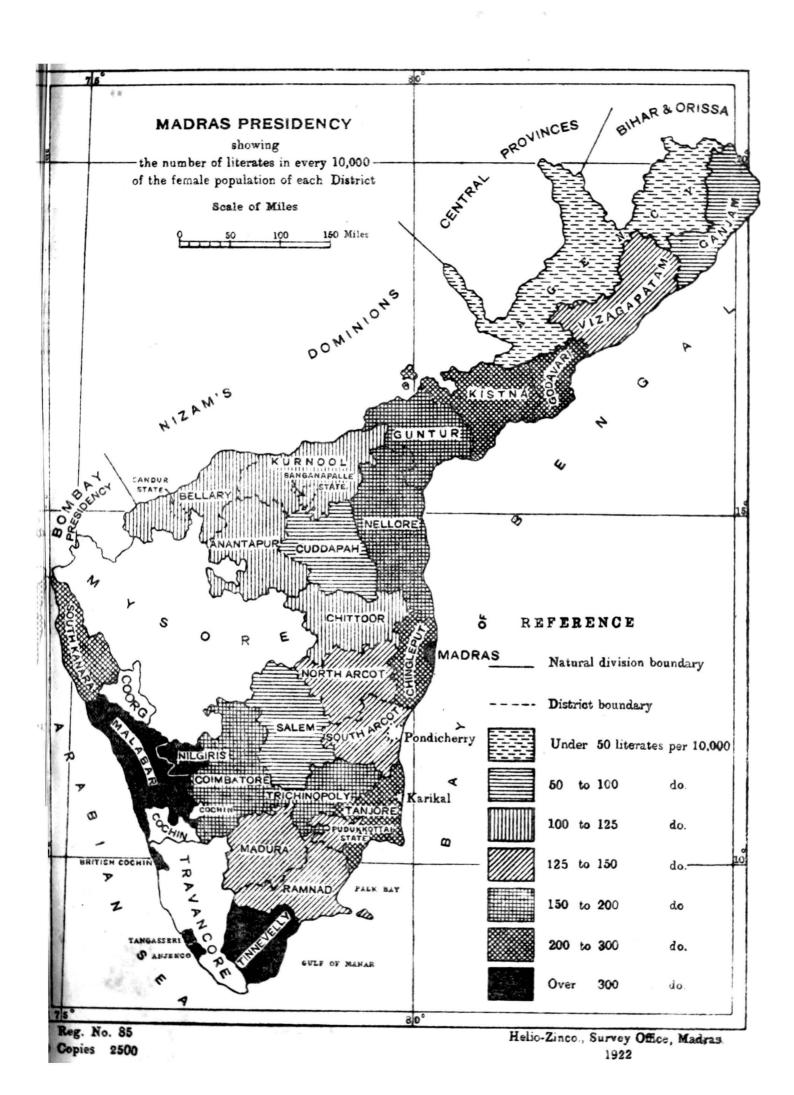
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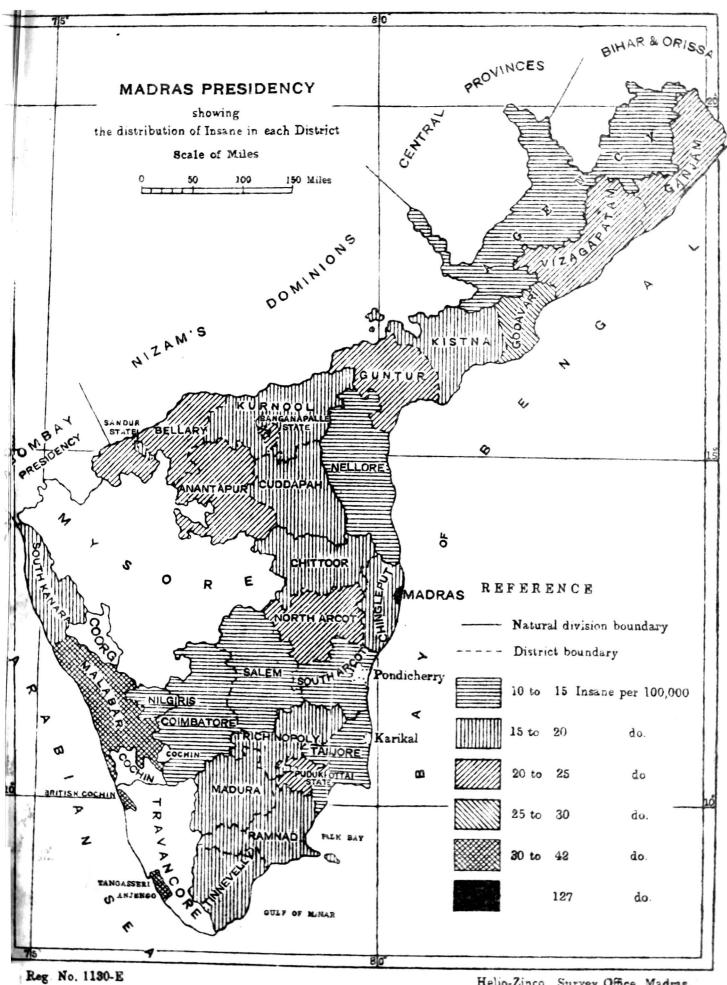
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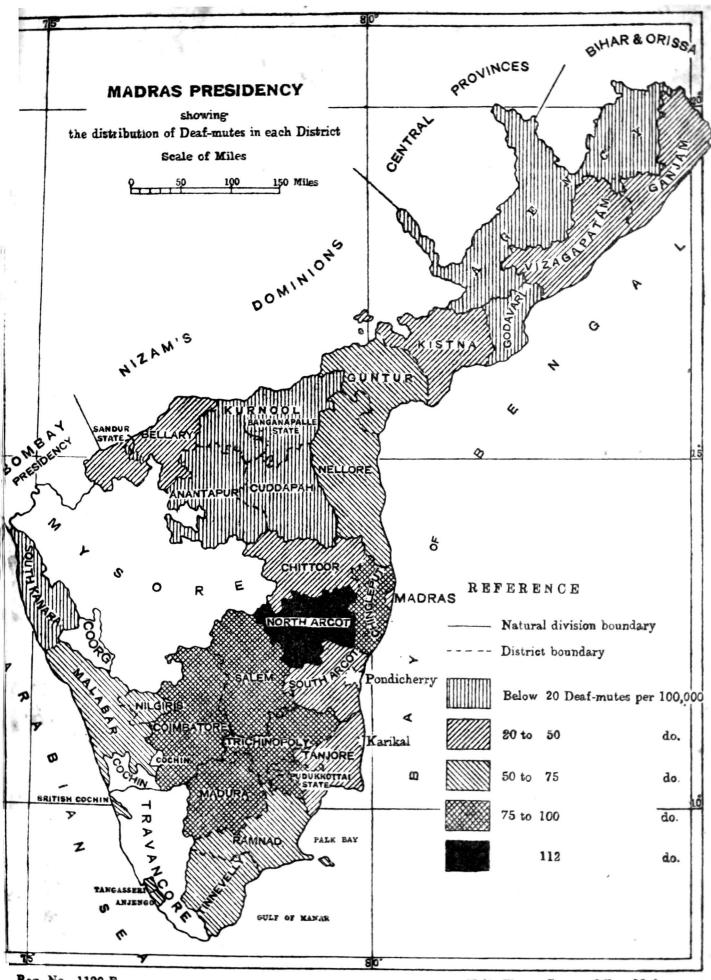
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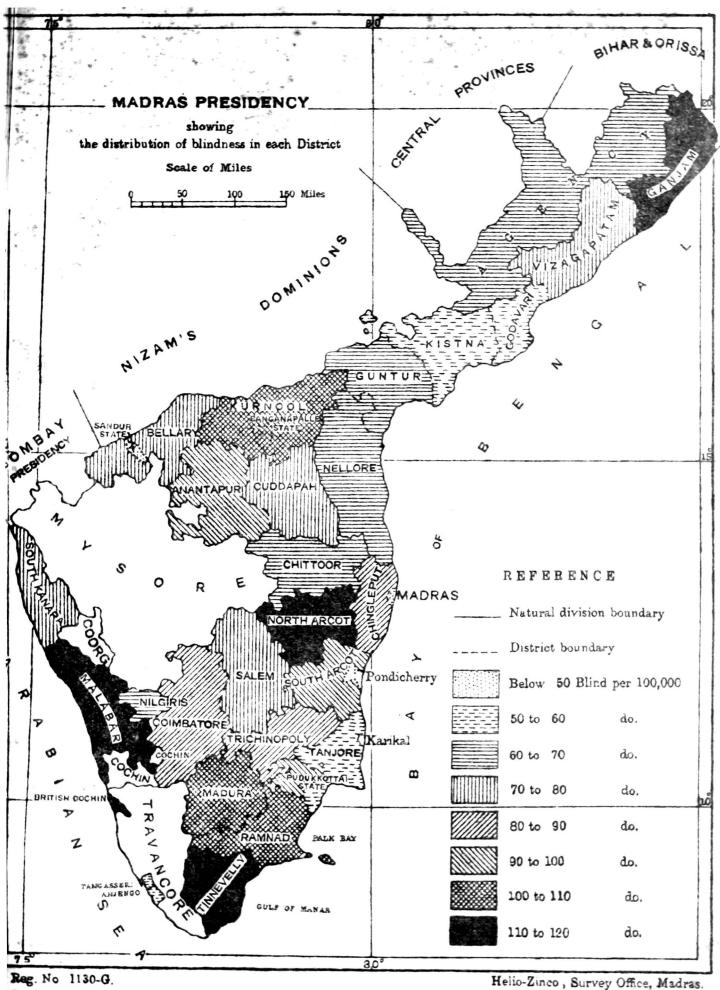
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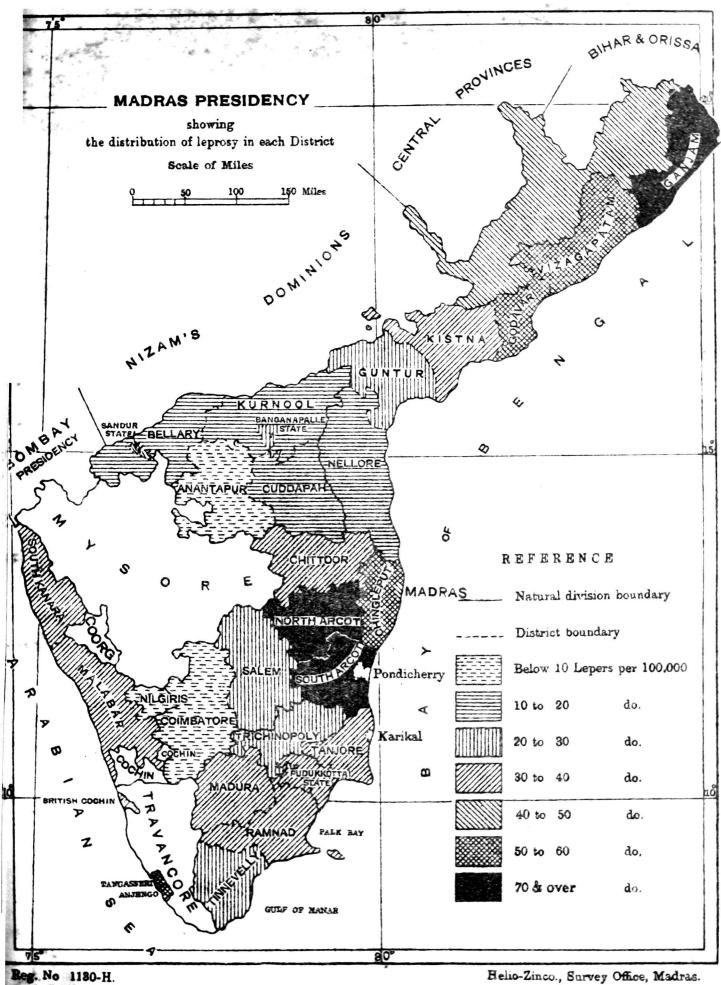
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## CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

### MADRAS.

IMPERIAL SERIES, VOLUME XIII. PROVINCIAL SERIES, PART I.

#### THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS.

#### INTRODUCTION.

THE first attempt to number the people of Madris appears to have been made in the year 1822, when the population of the Presidency was returned as a little less than 13½ millions. But these figures, while they included the population of North Kanara, which now forms part of the Hombay Presidency, omitted the population of Kurnool which was still an independent State.

- 2. In the year 1836-37, there was another enumeration of the population within the same territorial limits, when it was found that in fifteen years the population had increased by not more than half a million, and in several districts the returns showed an actual decrease. This was ascribed to serious outbreaks of cholera, which occurred between the years 1813 and 1827 and culminated in the year 1833-34 in a most deadly epidemic. A errible famine had just preceded this outbreak and it was estimated that in the Gantūr district alone more than half the people perished from famine and disease.
- 3. In the year 1849, the Government of India desired the Local Government to introduce the practice of making an enumeration of the population every five years. The first of these quinquennial returns was made during the official year 1851-52, and the practice was continued regularly until 1871-72 when the quinquennial census was merged in the first imperial census. These early enumerations were carried out through the agency of the village officials; and in the large towns it is probable that the quinquennial enumerations were a matter of estimate rather than of actual computation; for until the imperial census of 1871 no arrangements were made for the appointment of special enumerators in towns.
- 4. Thus when the Government of India suggested the imperial census of 1871, both the officials and the people of the Madras Presidency were quite familiar with the procedure, and the Government reported in 1868 "there is nothing novel in the idea of the census in this Presidency and there is no reason to anticipate any difficulty in carrying out the wishes of the Government of India." The method by which the first imperial census was taken was very much the same as that followed to-cay. The organization of the undertaking was in charge of the Board of Revenue, who after some preliminary discussion and consideration decided that the first thing to be done was to count and mark the houses in each village and to ensure that the inhabitants of every detached hamlet were included within the proper village limits. This work laving been completed, it was then decided that the actual enumeration of the people and the filling up of the schedules should extend over a period of not more than fifteen days, and finally when the information required had been obtained for the whole people

in this manner, and the enumerators' work had been checked and tested by the district officials, on the 15th of November 1871 the census papers in every town and village were finally corrected and a special enumeration was made of travellers and of persons not present in any house.

- 5. The agency employed in villages were the village officers working under the supervision of the superior revenue officers of the district. In municipal towns the arrangements were entrusted to the municipal commissioners. In some of the larger villages and towns extra enumerators had to be employed and they were paid for their trouble. In fact a sum of Rs. 33,000 was paid out to enumerators.
- 6. The information collected on the schedule was first a description of each house, whether terraced, tiled or thatched; then for each individual the following particulars were recorded: Age, religion, caste, race or country of birth, occupation, and whether able to read and write. For persons below the age of 20 information was also collected as to whether they were attending school or college or were under private tuition; and a column was provided for a note to be made against all blind, deaf, dumb, insane, idiots and lepers. The result of the census was a return of the population at just over  $31\frac{1}{4}$  millions or an increase of about  $4\frac{3}{4}$  millions over the returns obtained at the quinquennial census of 1866-67.
- 7 The second imperial census was held after an interval of 9½ years on the 17th February 1881. In preparation for this census a committee of experts was appointed by the Government of India to suggest the best system for taking the census and for publishing the results. The committee decided in the main to follow the lines of the 1871 cersus, to employ, as a rule, the same agency and to continue the practice of having a preliminary census extending over 15 days and a final census which was to be synchronous. Some modifications were made in the schedule, additional information being required as to (1) civil condition; (2) birth-place; (3) language. The result of this census was a decrease of population by nearly half a million, in consequence of the great famine of 1877-78. This famine made its mark in every table compiled at this census. It "stained every column of the returns and compiled allusion on every page of the report." It was estimated that the loss by famile to the population of 1881 was about 3½ millions; and it made a special mark on the age returns, for the children born in the year 1878-79 were appallingly few. Another feature of the 1881 census was that it cost about Rs. 5 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,05,000 spent on the census of 1871.
- 8. The next census was held on the 26th February 1891 when for the first time the States of Travancore and Cochin made their own arrangements to take the census and publish the results. About 150,000 persons were employed as enumerators; in addition to officials many non-officials were employed, most of whom gave their services gratuitously; as no official received any extra remuneration for the census work 99 per cert of the census officers employed were unpaid. It was only in hill and forest tracts that a considerable number of paid enumerators and supervisors were employed. The general procedure was the same as in 1871 and 1881. The preliminary record was written up from the beginning of January onwards. On previous occasions the final record had been made on the morning following the night to which the enumeration related; in 1891, however, the final census was taken on the actual night; the change did not give rise to any difficulty or inaccuracy. Special arrangements were made to publish the main results of the census as quickly as possible and the approximate total of the enumerated population of each district was known on the 18th March. These provisional results fell short of the finally tabulated figures by 15,600 or 0.04 per cent. The result of this census was an increase in the population since 1881 by 4,800,000 persons or 15.6 per cent.
- 9. The census of 1901 was chiefly remarkable for the introduction of the "slip" system of tabulating the results. This resulted in a great economy,

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reducing the expenditure to Rs. 2,85,000 as compared with Rs. 4,72,000 spent in 1891. The actual enumeration was taken in the same way as on former occasions. The final enumeration was held on the night of the 1st March, and the provisional totals, published on the 8th March, were only 0.024 per cent different from the results as finally tabulated. At this census the population was found to have risen by 7.2 per cent.

- 10. The census of 1911 was remarkable for one new feature, the introduction of a special return of all industrial establishments employing 20 persons and npwards. It cost about the same as that of 1901, and that it did not cost more was due to the fact that the slip system of tabulation used in 1901 was continued without the necessity for wasting time and money on experiments to find out the best way of working it. The population in the decade 1901-1911 rose by 8.3 per cent.
- authority for the procedure involved was conveyed in the Census Act IV of 120 and in rules framed by the Government of India and by the Local Government under that Act. The date was selected with reference partly to the state of the moon and partly to the occurrences of fairs and festivals. It is desirable to have moonlight to enable the enumerators to get about, and it is desirable to avoid as far as possible large fairs and festivals which are bound to upset the normal distribution of the population. The Government of India first wished the census to be taken about the time of the full moon in February; but they agreed to postpone it to March when the Madras Government pointed out that if held in February it would coincide with the Mahamagham Festival at Kumbakōnam—a festival held only once in twelve years which attracts upwards of half a million people to a town whose normal population is under 60,000.
- 12. The Administrative Volume of this Report gives a detailed account of the machinery by which the census was taken and the results compiled. It is unnecessary to do more here than to give a brief sketch of the proceedings. Existing administrative divisions such as the village or town are used as far as possible. The first process in the census operations is to get a complete list of all the houses in each village and town. This was easily prepared by the village or municipal officers, who, of course, are familiar with all the local conditions. Since each enumerator is expected to visit every house for which he is responsible in the course of the census night, it is unwise to allot too many houses to each man. Experience has proved that from 25 to 30 houses is about as much as one enumerator will undertake, except in towns where the houses lie close together and where it is usually possible to get a better class of enumerator. Accordingly in villages from 25 to 30 houses were grouped together to form an enumerator's block. Blocks were grouped into circles; each circle contained, as a rule, about 20 blocks and was entrusted to the care of a supervisor; circles again were grouped to form charges; and each charge, which was usually identical with a revenue inspector's firka, was entrusted to a charge superintendent. Municipalities and other large towns were each constituted a charge, with the municipal chairman or some other local official as charge superintendent. A tahsildar was generally responsible for all arrangements in his taluk and was not expected to have any specific charge to look after. Supervisors and charge superintendents were as far as possible selected from Government officials of all departments. In many cases, however, officials ran short and non-official supervisors were appointed; and reports from the districts testify that in almost every case the non-officials did their work no less willingly and no less efficiently than the officials. Altogether 1,536 charge superintendents, 17,399 supervisors and 354,128 enumerators were employed. Almost all these officers were unpaid. It was only enumerators who were required to go far from their homes, for example, the enumerators who were sent from village to village through the Agency or persons who were sent to specially unhealthy places like the Attapadi valley in Malabar district, who were paid for their services. Other ceasus officers were paid their out-of-pocket expenses as they submitted their claims.

- 13. While this preliminary work of preparing the house lists and forming census divisions was going on in the districts, the Government Press was busy printing the forms required for the enumeration. As soon as the house lists were completed each tabsildar was required to consolidate the information for his taluk and submit it to the Superintendent's office. On receipt of this information orders were given to the Press as to the number of forms to be sent to each taluk.
- 14. The actual census was taken in the traditional manner. There was a preliminary census which started about the end of January and the final census was taken on the night of 18th March. In certain places it is impossible to carry out the final census at night. For example, throughout the district of Malabar the final census was taken on the morning following the night to which it related. So also in certain hilly tracts in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and South Kanara. In this case the census to all intents and purposes is synchronous, the only difference being that the enumerator goes on his rounds on the following morning instead of on the actual night. There is another class of place, for example, the greater part of the Agency division, the remoter Chenchu gudems in the Nallamalai hills, the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands and certain hill villages in Malabar and South Kanara, where, owing to the illiterate condition of the inhabitants and to the difficulty of moving from place to place, it is impossible to get an adequate number of enumerators to visit each house on any one day or right. The best that can be done in such tracts is to make a record of the normal inhabitants, which may of course differ slightly from the numbers actually present on a stated night. A typical example may be quoted from the Agency division, where an enumerator is appointed for two months and is given a certain number of villages to visit within that period. He visits each of these villages, and at each house in each village he writes up the census record for all people normally resident. By these means we get a return of the de jure population though we may not get a perfectly accurate statement of the population present on the census night.
- 15. Special arrangements have also to be made for the enumeration of travellers by railway, by boat or by road and of large crowds of visitors or pilgrims present at fairs or festivals. At previous consuses it was the practice for the railway administration to undertake the census of their own employees, of all persons living on railway premises, and of travellers by train. In 1921, however, under the orders of the Government of India the railway census was brought within the scope of the ordinary district census administration. Each railway station (except very large stations or colonies which were made charges) was constituted a circle and, as a rule, the station-master or assistant station-master was both supervisor and enumerator. By this means the railway employees had the advantage of the same training in the census procedure as was given to other supervisors and enumerators. The result of the change is everywhere reported to have been satisfactory. Travellers by road are enumerated by the police and toll-gate attendants. Travellers by boat are enumerated at fixed points on rivers or canals generally by Public Works Department subordinates specially posted for the occasion.
- 16. On the morning after the census each supervisor was instructed to gather his enumerators and to see that each enumerator compiled an abstract for the population with which he dealt. From these enumerators' abstracts, each supervisor compiled an abstract for his circle which he sent off by the quickest possible method to the taluk office. There the tahsildar compiled an abstract for his taluk which, as soon as it was completed, he despatched to the Collector's office, where the abstract for the district was worked out. As soon as the Collector had completed his district abstract he wired the result to Madras and also to the Census Commissioner at Simla. The first of these telegrams reached Madras on Monday, 21st March and the last on the night of 23rd March, so that it was possible to publish the provisional results on the 24th March. The results so published differed from the finally tabulated results by less than 0.01 per cent.

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- 17. As soon as possible the enumeration schedules were despatched to central offices, where the tabulation was to be made. The slip system introduced to India in 1901 and continued in 1911 was again adopted on this occasion. Nine offices were organized, one at Berhampur for the Oriyā and Telugu schedules of the Agency division and the districts of Ganjām and Vizagapatam; two other Telugu offices were located in Madras; there was a Kanarese office at Bellary, a Malayālam office at Malappuram, two Tamil offices in Tanjore, one Tamil office and one office, partly Tamil and partly English, in Madras. Each of the offices was placed in charge of a deputy superintendent, an officer borrowed in most cases from the Revenue Department. An office was organized in a certain number of sections according to the amount of work entrusted to it. The largest number of sections in any office was eleven and the smallest was four. Each section consisted of one supervisor, three checkers and from 20 to 25 clerks. The maximum number of men employed in these offices was 2,468.
- 18. The work to be done fell into three stages:—(1) Abstraction or copying of details from enumeration schedules on to the slips; (2) Tabulation or successive sortings of the slips in order to obtain materials for the various Imperial tables; (3) Compilation or the posting and addition of the results of the several sortings. The copying of the slips was started in most offices on 11th April 1921, and was finished in all offices by the first week in July. The earliest date on which the sorting began in any office was 25th May 1921. The compilation proceeded as far as possible pari passu with sorting. The first Imperial tables were prepared and sent to the Press on 15th October 1921, and the last was sent on 9th May 1922.
- 19. The tabulation and compilation had to be done in considerably more detail than on previous occasions; the Local Self-Government Department required certain statistics for municipalities tabulated by wards; the age tables were required separately for taluks and towns; and the Government also required the caste statistics to be tabulated by taluks and towns. The multiplication of compilation sheets and registers necessitated by the demand for these additional details inevitably prolonged the work beyond the period occupied in 1911–12. But by the end of July 1922 when the census office closed, all the tables had been finally approved, all except one chapter of this report had been written, sent to the Press, and passed in proof, and all volumes of village statistics had long been completed.
- 20. Two accounts are maintained for expenditure on account of the census; the departmental account shows everything paid out in connexion with the work; while in the treasury account certain abatements are admitted such as salaries, which must in any case be paid whether the men are employed on a census or on some other work. From April 1920 to the end of July 1922 the departmental accounts show an expenditure of four lakhs eighty-two thousand rupees, while the treasury account shows eighty-eight thousand rupees less. Adding the estimated cost of printing this report and other charges which have still to be met, and deducting recoveries from municipalities, from the sale of paper, furniture and calculating machines, the total cost of the census may be put down at five lakhs fifteen thousand rupees on departmental account, or four lakhs twenty-seven thousand rupees on treasury account. This works out at about Rs. 12-1-0 per 1,000 of population, as compared with about Rs. 6-4-0 in 1911. The census of England and Wales in 1911 cost £5-8-8 per 1,000 of the population.
- 21. The cost of the 1921 census was inevitably greater than that of the census of 1911. The heaviest item of expenditure is the maintenance of the large abstraction offices, of which the establishment in 1921 cost about two and a half lakhs as against one lakh and sixty thousand rupees in 1911. Salaries have almost doubled in the decade and so has the cost of printing and paper.
- 22. Acknowledgments are due to many who have helped both in the enumeration and in the preparation of this report. To Collectors and other district officers, the task of enumeration comes as a troublesome addition to an already

full day's work. Yet it is hardly an exaggeration to say that consus matters invariably received prompt and careful attention; and any success which attended the enumeration is to be attributed to the admirable arrangements made by Collec-

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B. Ananda Baliga. Sriman D. Mahanty. P. V. Subba Rac.

tors and their assistants. The superintendents of the abstraction offices had special difficulties to face. An officer in control of 250 men must always have an anxious time; but on this occasion the anxiety was increased by the fact that in every one of these census offices there were at times murmurs and threats of a strike, while in Madras, Berhampur and Bellary the threats were actu-

ally carried out and the clerks refused to work under the conditions laid down. The superintendents in every case were firm, and in due course the clerks saw that their efforts were vain, and sought for re-employment. Apart from these special difficulties the superintendents managed their offices with energy and skill; to Mr. S. Dandapani Ayyar's experience of no less than two previous censuses I am especially indebted; his suggestions for improving details of the work in the abstraction offices and his assistance in the final compilation of the tables were of outstanding value. Much credit is due to Mr. T. P. Kunhiraman and his subordinates at Malappuram for the part they played. The census office was located in the empty barracks and work was in full swing when the Mappilla rebellion broke out; Malappuram was in the very centre of the disturbed area and for more than a week was cut off by the rebels. Many of the supervisors and clerks were naturally anxious about their relatives and wanted to go home; so the office had to be closed. Then when the troops made their way through to Malappuran of course they required the barracks; and the census office was moved to the travellers' bungalow. With all these difficulties to face Mr. Kunhiraman was able to reopen his office after an interval of ten days and on the re-opening day there were only three absentees. Of many others who did good work space permits me to mention only Mr. S. Shanmukham Pillai, another veteran of 1911, who kept the accounts and managed the office.

23. The maps and one of the diagrams which illustrate this report were prepared in the Madras Survey Office, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance received from successive Directors of Survey both in the preparation and printing of the maps and also in the loan of a draftsman to plot the diagrams.

24. Finally, my heaviest debt is to Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Green and Mr. Marsh of the Government Press and to their staff, from whom at every stage I have received all possible consideration and help. The census involves an enormous mass of work for the Press. Forms are required by the million for the enumeration, and by the thousand for the abstraction offices; and the printing of this report and tables demands the greatest care and accuracy. The Press replied to every request with unfailing courtesy and promptitude, and to its resource and skill the present volumes bear eloquent testimony.

### CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

THE area dealt with in this report is the Presidency of Madras. The southern- The Madras most province of India, Madras is bounded on the east, south and west by the Presidency sea. On the north it touches the Presidency of Bombay, the States of Mysore and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. Within these limits are included not only the districts under direct British rule, but also the five States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukköttai, Banganapalle and Sandūr. From 1891 onwards the States of Travancore and Cochin, though they have been in direct political relations with the Government of Madras, have had their own census organization and published their own reports; and consequently the figures for these States find no place in the reports for Madras. On this occasion the State of Pudukkottai has done its own tabulation and is publishing a report of its own; but the statistics for this State as well as those for the smaller States of Banganapalle and Sandur are included in this report.

2. During the last decade there have been no changes in the boundary of the Changes in Presidency. Nor have there been any considerable changes in the boundaries of \*\*rea the districts into which it is divided for administrative purposes. The principal change has been the separation of the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari from those districts and the formation of a separate administrative unit called the Agency division. The boundaries of a few other districts, for example, Chittoor, North Arcot, Madura and Ramnad have undergone slight changes; and the taluk of Namakkal, which, in 1910, was transferred from the Salem to the Trichinopoly district, has now been transferred back to Salem. New taluks have been formed in the districts of Ganjam, Kistna, Chingleput, Salem, Trichinopoly and South Kanara, and this has involved revision of the boundaries of other taluks in these districts.

3. To describe in detail each of the twenty-seven districts into which the The natural Presidency is divided for administrative purposes would be a bewildering and fruitless task. In 1911 the districts were grouped into six natural divisions, the distinctive characteristics of each of which are graphically depicted at the beginning of Chapter I of the 1911 report. The same grouping is adopted in the present report and it is unnecessary to do more than to give a brief description of the divisions.

4. The Agency division, as its name indicates, comprises what were formerly The Agency the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari, a primitive country consisting almost entirely of jungle and low hills, deficient in communications, devastated by fever, sparsely populated by uncivilized tribes who speak languages of their own, are reluctant to leave their own country, and depend for their livelihood almost entirely on sporadic cultivation.

5. The plains below the Agency hills constitute the East Coast North The East Coast division, which includes the wealthy deltas of the Godavari and Kistna rivers. Parts of the district of Ganjam and the uplands of Kistna and Guntur have been affected by famine during the decade. But on the whole the division has an adequate rainfall and is sufficiently protected by irrigation to guarantee its prosperity except in very abnormal seasons.

6. Passing westwards we come to the Deccan division which comprises the The Beccan four districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur and the States of Banganapalle and Sandur. Situated in the middle of the peninsula where it gets the full benefit of neither monsoon, this division must always have a struggle to maintain its population. The prosperity of all these districts is immediately affected by even a comparatively small shortage of rainfall, while Bellary and Anantapur especially are seldom free if not from the reality, at least from the

haunting apprehension of famine, and from the epidemics which come in famine's train. During the past decade these districts have all lost in population and Bellary especially has been very badly hit. The epidemic of influenza took greater toll in these districts than in other parts of the Presidency, and in addition to the abnormal mortality from this cause Bellary and Anantapur were at the end of the decade visited by famine.

The East Coast Central 7. To the south of the Deccan we come to the East Coast Central division and here we first see the Tamil country, where a more generous rainfall and greater fertility of soil, coupled with the greater industry of the Tamil peasant, give the country an air of much greater prosperity.

The East Coast South 8. Further south in the East Coast South division the prosperity is still more evident in the thickly populated deltas of the Cauvery and Tambraparni as well as in the rich cotton fields of Madura and Tinnevelly.

The West Coast 9. But the wealthiest division of the Presidency is beyond doubt the West Coast where with an abundant rainfall nature produces from the soil sufficient wealth to support a teeming population with hardly any exertion on their part. A general summary giving the main statistical features of each of these divisions is given in Appendix I to this report.

Reference to statistics

10. The area and population of each district and State are given in Imperial Table I. Provincial Table I at the end of Volume II gives the area and population of each taluk. At the end of this chapter are seven subsidiary tables in which the salient features of the statistics regarding the density and movement of the population are exhibited in a more convenient form.

Definition of population

11. By "population" is meant the people actually present within the area specified on the date of the census. Thus the population enumerated on Friday, 18th March 1921, in the several areas into which the Presidency is divided includes the residents, both permanent and temporary, the inmates of institutions such as hospitals, jails, etc., persons on board the ships which were in the ports on the census night or which arrived from elsewhere within a period of fifteen days. after the census and which could not prove that they had been enumerated at a previous port of call; it also includes vagrants, visitors and pilgrims gathered at fairs and festivals. Persons engaged in night work were, as a rule, counted as belonging to the population of the place from which they started in the evening or to which they returned the following morning, while travellers were included in the population of the place at which special arrangements were made to enumerate them. The above remarks apply to the greater part of the Presidency in which the census was synchronous. In the non-synchronous tracts such as the Agency and other inaccessible hill villages, and in the Laccadive and Amindivi islands, no attempt was made to ascertain the actual population present on the census night. All that was attempted in these places was to obtain a record of the normal or de jure population.

De facto and de jure population 12. From the last column of Imperial Table III it is seen that the number of travellers enumerated in the whole Presidency was only 41,334 or less than one per mille of the total population; and of these travellers it may safely be assumed that the majority were permanent residents of some part of the Presidency. Thus taking the population of the Presidency as a whole, the difference between the de facto and the de jure population is not sufficient to warrant the attempt which is made in some European countries to obtain the returns, not only of the persons actually present in each area at the time of the census, but also of all the usual inhabitants of the area whether present or not, persons who usually live in other places but who happened to be within the area on the census date being excluded.

Summary of the statistics

13. The total number of persons enumerated in the Madras Presidency on the 18th March 1921 was 42,794,155. This is an increase of 923,995 over the number returned in March 1911, which corresponds to a decennial rate of increase of 2.2 per cent. This is the lowest rate of increase met with since the census of

1881, when the Presidency was suffering from the effects of the great famine of 1877-78, as shown by the following table:—

Population at each census since 1871.

		4			Population.			Variation	Decounial variation		
•	· .	_	- ·		Persons.	Males.	Females.	since last conses.	per cent of population.		
1871	***	•••	•••	•••	 31,636,276	15,893,962	15,742,314	•••	***		
1881		•••	•••		 31,181,940	15,428,698	15,755,242	- 454,338	- 16		
1891	•••		•••	•••	 . 38,064,408	17,828,047	18,236,361	+ 4,882,468	+ 15.7		
190Î	•••	•••	•••	•••	 38,653,558	19,054,012	19,599,546	+ 2,589,150	+ 7.2		
1911	•••	٠	•••	,•••	 41,870,160	. 20,606,008	21,264,152	+ 8,216,602	+ 8.3		
1921		. •••	•••	•••	 42,794,155	21,100,158	21,693,997	+ 923,995	+ 23		

14. The population is distributed over the natural divisions as shown in the Distribution

Trattionation of 1	юрш	ation by natu	rai asquesons.
		Population.	Per cent of total population
Agency	***	1,496,358	3.5
East Coast North	•••	10,866,740	25.4
Deccan		3,669,463	8.0
East Coast Central		11,996,687	28.0
East Coast South	•••	10,286,231	24.0
West Coast	-00	4,478,676	10-5

margin; the three East Coast divisions divisions between them contain 77.4 per cent of the population, 10.5 per cent are in the West Coast districts, 8.6 per cent in the Deccan, and 3.5 per cent in the Agency. Fifty-two per cent of the population are found in the East Coast Central and South divisions which

are preponderatingly Tamil; 34 per cent are contained in the East Coast North and Deccan divisions which, except for parts of Ganjam which are Oriya and the western taluks of Bellary which are mainly Kanarese, constitute the Telugu or Andhra country. Thus the Tamil country has a distinct numerical superiority over any other part of the Presidency.

15. Nine districts now contain a population over 2,000,000 each, as against Population of only six in 1911. Trichingnely district districts

District.					1	Population.	which in 1911 had 2,107,029 inhabitants
Malabar			••	***		3,098,871	1 1 000 000
Tanjore		•••					has now only 1,902,838 on account of
	***	•••	··· /	•-1		2,326,265	46 40 - 6 37 - 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
South Aroot		•••	/	***	•••	2,320,085	the transfer of Namakkal taluk back to
Visagapatem	***	•••	•••	•••		2,231,874	<b>01</b> 111 1 1 0 1 1
Coimbatore *		•••	•••		***	2,219,848	Salem which brings Salem over the
Kistna	•••	•••			•••	2,133,314	2,000,000 limit. The districts of
Salem	***	***	•••	240	***	2,112,034	Kistna, North Arcot and Madura have
North Arous	•••	••••	•••	***	***	2,055,594	Trisens, Moren Arcor and maddle USA6
Madura	•••	•••	•••	***	***	2,007,082	by a natural increase of population
No madiani			e .1	,			gained their place in the list. It may

be noticed that of these nine districts, no less than six belong to the Tamil country, two are Telugu, and one is Malayalam. Except the four Deccan districts, Madras, the Nilgiris and Anjengo, each of the other British districts has a population ranging between 1 and 2 millions. The average population of a British district is 1,567,370.

16. Of 244 taluks under British rule, I (Ponnāni in Malabar district) has Population of a population over 500,000; 3 (2 in Malabar and 1 in Madura) have between talks 400,000 and 500,000 inhabitants; 17 number between 300,000 and 400,000, of which 3 are in Malabar, and 13 in the Tamil country; of 66 taluks with between 200,000 and 300,000 inhabitants each, 4 are on the West Coast, 16 are in the East Coast North division, and the rest in the East Coast Central and South divisions. Of the remaining taluks 98 have a population above 100,000 and 59 have less than 100,000 each. The average population of a taluk in British territory is 173,226.

17. Before proceeding to investigate and discuss the density and movement influences of the population it is desirable to survey briefly the circumstances during the affecting the population

past decade which have exerted an influence, favourable or the reverse, on the population.

# The past decade: the seasons

13. The early years of the decade 1911-1921 were in the main favourable to cultivation and to the prosperity of the country. The monsoons on the whole were adequate and generally speaking crops matured satisfactorily. The annual rainfall was sufficient every year, though in 1911 and 1913 the south-west, and in 1911 and 1914 the north-east, monsoon gave less rain than the average. The quantity of rain in each year of the decade is shown in the statement below:—

Rainfall in inches.

	٠		Yea	F.			•	South-west monsoon (June to September).	North-east monsoon (October to December).	Dry weather (January to March).	Hot weather (April and May).
Average	of 4	6 <b>y</b> ears	end	ling 1	915	••.	•••	25 <sup>.</sup> 13	14:40	1:37	3.90
1911					•••	•		22.24	14:12	0.64	2-96
912	•••		***		•••	***		26.25	16.55	0.49	3.43
913	•••	•••		•••	•••			21 27	17.18	0.46	4:10
914	•••	•••	•••	•••				28.81	1401	4:33	3.31
915	***	***	•••	***	•••		•••	26.93	15.64	0.17	3.13
916	•••	•••	•••		•••	***		29.77	16.92	2.70	3.35
917		•••	•••					29.52	15.12	3.33	6.13
918	•••				•••	••.	•••	16 27	15.87	191	3.90
919		•••	***	•••	100	***		25.70	18:06	3.63	3.78
920	•••	• • •	***	•••	•••		•••	21.55	17:39	3.39	3.39
						decade		24.83	16.09	211	3.75

Some damage was caused by floods in a few districts in 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1916, and cyclones did great havor in the districts of Ganjām (1911 and 1914), Vizagapatam (1914) and South Arcot (1916). The year 1918-19, however, was most unfavourable. The south-west monsoon was a general failure being short in every district. On this account the area under cultivation at the end of this monsoon was everywhere below the average of the previous years; but the deficiency was most striking in the Deccan, where dry cultivation was 78 per cent and wet cultivation 73 per cent below the average of the previous five years. The situation was rendered worse by the delay of the north-east monsoon. The area cropped fell from nearly 39 million acres in 1917 to a little over 36 millions in 1918-19 and of the area cropped unirrigated land yielded little or nothing. The following statement shows the area under each of the principal crops in each year of the decade:—

Statement showing areas of principal food and commercial crops (in thousands of acres).

	1011 19	1912–13.	1019_14	1014_15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918–19	1919-20	1920-21
	1911-12.	1312-16.	1010-14	1011 10.	10.0 10.					
Food crops-	10,000	70.044	10,678	10,876	11,230	11,533	11,655	10,469	11,648	11,096
Paddy	10,289	10,944		5,102	5,525	4,761	4,890	5.069	5,498	5,222
Cholana	5,163	5,220	5,790 8,273	3,482	3,673	3,410	3,309	3,030	3,265	3,012
Cumbu	3,384	3,606			2,529	2,899	2,492	2,386	2,479	2,541
Ragi	2,418	2,600	2,489	2,432	2,020	2,000	2,20	2,000		
Commercial crops-	1	!							202	
Gingelly	887	624	809	861	823	779	832	681	881	753
Groundnut	1,299	1,456	1,605	1,866	1,136	1,796	1,415	1,001	1,144	1,600
Castors	575	544	518	463	561	548	489	396	475	891
Sugarcane	108	89	84	74	95	114	127	123	93	103
Cotton	2,676	2,389	2,697	2,087	2,060	2,168	2,700	3,133	2,339	2,122
Indigo	90	67	55	72	222	460	824	144	101	112
Tobacco	192	206	208	227	216	208	208	236	228	201
Total	27,114	27,955	28,206	27,542	28,070	28,176	28,441	26,668	28,151	27,153
Total culsivated area	37,380	39,120	38,344	39,090	39,175	39,052	38,821	36,047	38,210	37,553

The tracts worst affected were the East Coast North and Deccan divisions and the districts of Chittoor and Salem. It was only in the Ganjam and Kistna. districts, however, that famine relief had to be undertaken, and in Kistna district the distress was very slight and confined to part of one taluk. In Ganjam there was severe distress over more than 1,000 square miles; and at the worst period, in October 1919, the number in receipt of daily relief was over 150,000.

19. The latter half of the decade was marked by a rise in prices due to the The rise in world shortage of food supplies consequent on the war. As always happens, the Prices interval between the rise in prices and the rise in wages which inevitably followed, was marked by considerable distress amongst the labouring population. The rise in the price of the principal food-grains is illustrated clearly in the following statement:-

Prices of staple food-grains. (In terms of Imperial seers of 80 tolas per rupe

			Tee	e. 	,	<del></del>		Rice.	Regi.	Cholam.	Cumbe.
Averag	e of L	5 year	s endi	ng 19	10			10-2	17-8	17-6	168
1911	•••	***		***	•••			98	15-7	,14-6	15-1
1912		•••	•••	•••	•••	•		7.5	13-5	12-5	13-2
1913	•••	•••			•••			74	18-5	12.7	126
L914	•••	•••	•••	.***	***	•••		77	13-8	13-5	129
1915			•••					8:2	15-1	14-8	148
1916		•••				••		79	14.8	146	13-6
1917	***				, <b></b> -			7-8	140	12-6	i : 12-9
1918		•••	•••	•••	•••			69	120	99	10-5
1919	***	•••	• •	***	. •••	•		47	6-9	6-5	6-6
1920	, · ·	***		•••	•••	,		4-6	67	66	64
			*				· j-				
			Ā	rerage	of 191	1-1920	,	7-2	12.6	11.8	117

20. The public health of the decade follows the same course as the rainfall Public

and the prices, that is to say, during the early years of the decade and up to 1917 bealth conditions were generally favourable, though in 1914 the death-rate was above the average owing to cholera which was prevalent in all parts of the Presidency except the Agency and the West Coast divisions. The mortality due to certain diseases, such as cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and plague are set out in a subsidiary statement at the end of Chapter V of this report, where also will be found a statement illustrating the birth and death rates of the various divisions

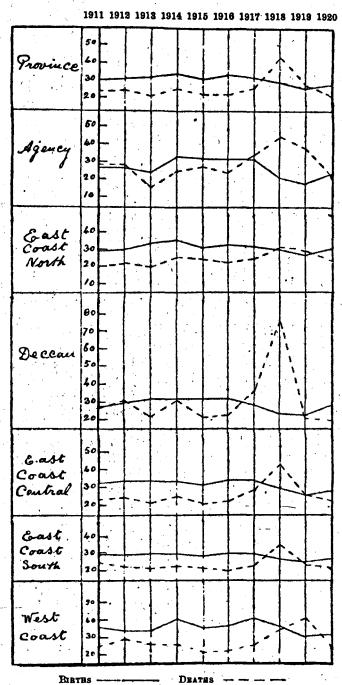
				Birth-rate per mille.	Doath-rate per mille.
1911			-	30-4	23-1
1912	•••		***	20-9	24.3
1913	•••		***	32-2	21%
1914	•••	***	9	33-5	24-9
1915	***		•••	21.2	22-0
1916	***			32-5	21-9
1917	•••	•••	***	82-4	26-2
1918 -		***	***	28-9	43-1
1919	•••	***	***	25-5	27-2
1920			***	28 4	21-8

of the Presidency. These rates for the Presidency as a whole are noted in the margin. The most striking feature of them is that, while in 1917, the birthrate of the Presidency was 32.4 per mille and the death-rate was 26.2 per mille, in 1918 the birth-rate fell to 28-9. per mille, while the death-rate rose to 43.1 per mille. This sudden shock to the population of the Presidency was

due to the epidemic of influenza which broke out in July 1918 and rapidly spread all over the Presidency until it reached its climax in the months of October, November and December of that year. It is difficult to ascertain the

exact number of deaths due to this cause; most of the deaths from influenza were recorded as due to fever; but there is no doubt that many of them were shown under the head of the "respiratory" diseases and so forth. The epidemic died down in the early months of 1919, but reappeared about the middle of the year, when, however, its ravages were neither so widespread nor so fatal as in the previous year. In spite of high prices which still continued everywhere there was a slight recovery in 1919 except in the West Coast division where a severe visitation of cholera and dysentery sent the death-rate up even higher than it had been in 1918. The birth and death rates for each natural division are compared in the following diagram, which shows clearly what a disastrous year 1918 was, and how it affected the Deccan worse than any other part of the Presidency:—

Diagram showing the yearly number of births and deaths per mille in each natural division.



21. The question has been asked why both the birth and death rates in The vital

	Prov		).	В	irth <del>-rate</del> .	Death-rate.	Madras are lower than in any other part of India. The average birth and death
Accam Bengal Bihar an Bombay Burma Central Delhi Madrae North-W Punjab United	Province	es es entie	000 000 000 000 000 000		82-3 32-8 38-8 34-2 33-5 45-5 48-1 30-7 32-8 43-8 42-2	81·3 21·1 85·2 36·9 27·6 44·2 43·0 25·6 30·3 86·6 40·2	rates per mille during the last decade in each of the principal provinces of India are given in the margin. It will be seen that the provinces in which the rates are highest are the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the United Provinces. In 1911 the number of married women aged 15-40 to 100 women of all ages

in these three provinces was 36, 34 and 35 against only 32 in Madras; while the proportion of children to 100 females aged 15-40 in the three provinces was 160, 183 and 150 as compared with 165 in Madras. It appears thus that Madras contains a smaller proportion of married women of reproductive age, though its proportion of children to women of that age is slightly higher. Again the number Appropriate manufactures and the per 1,000 male deaths. of female deaths per thousand male

Aperage number of fem	ale doath	is per 1,000 w	sale deaths.
Province.		Age-p	eriod.
		<b>5</b> -15.	15-30.
Central Provinces		881	1,100
			1,010
To the A. D. and a con-			1,080
Madras	•• •••	923	1,232

deaths during age-periods 5-15 and 15-30 shows that the mortality of women before and at the child-bearing ages is considerably higher in Madras than in any other province.

22. It does not appear that, generally speaking, the registration of births Accuracy and deaths in the various districts of Madras is badly defective. An attempt tration has been made to test the figures by taking the number of births in the year 1920, and deducting from them the reported number of deaths of infants below one year of age. The remainder is compared with the population returned at the census as less than one year old. In three districts (Agency, South Arcot and Nellore) the variation is over 20,000 (both sexes together). As regards the Agency the variation is explained by the fact that the registration of vital statistics is in force only in a very limited part of that division. As regards the district of Nellore the Sanitary Commissioner in his annual administration report has noticed the smallness of the returns and has pointed out that they must be incomplete; and a similar explanation must account for the big variation in South Arcot district and also for a smaller though still excessive deficiency in the vital statistics of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara. But in spite of this there is such a reasonably close approximation of the population as deduced from the vital statistics to the population as ascertained by the census that the whole burden of the variation between the birth and death rates of Madras and those of other parts of India cannot fairly be laid on the incompleteness of the Madras vital statistics.

23. Another possible explanation for the variation is the constant emigra- Madras birth tion from Madras of males at the reproductive ages. It is also possible that the rates lower universal custom in Madras of intermarriage of cousins may affect injuriously than these than reproductive powers of the people. Other things he is a state of the people of th the reproductive powers of the people. Other things being equal a low death-rate is a natural consequence of a low birth-rate. Thus the lowness of the birth and death rates of Madras compared with the rates reported in certain other provinces of India, is mainly due to (1) the smaller proportion of married women at reproductive ages; (2) a great excess of deaths of women at these ages; (3) a constant flow of emigration on the part of males at these ages; and (4) possibly in some measure to constant in-breeding.

24. As we have seen, the census of 1921 has given an increase of 923,995, Variation 494,150 males and 429,845 females, over that of 1911. The interval between the latice accordiance was 8 days more than 10 years; the date in 1911 was March 10th and in 1921 March 18th. The statistics of birth and death are compiled by calendar population at years; but for all practical purposes this difference of dates may be ignored.

The variation according to the vital statistics compares as shown in the margin

Increase according	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Vital statistics	2,000,446	1,083,934	916,512
Census	923,995	494,150	429 845
Difference	1,076,451	589,784	486,667

with that arrived at by the census. The difference is considerable and exceeds that in any other province of India except the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. The circumstances which have contributed to it are (1) the fact that vital statistics are not registered in all parts of the Presidency, e.g., in most of the Agency; (2) defective

registration of deaths during epidemics of influenza, cholera and plague; (3) extensive emigration induced by bad seasons at the close of the decade. Subsidiary table 5 gives the comparison for each district, and for the natural as well as the actual population. From it we see that about 369,000 or more than one-third of the difference is accounted for by emigration; and in fact more than this number will be accounted for in this way when the returns of persons born in Madras and enumerated out of India are complete.

#### The influenza epidemic

25. We must now revert to the subject of influenza, and make an attempt

to estimate its effect in different parts of the Presidency. The statement in the margin compares for each natural division the death-rate from fever in 1918 with the average death-rate of the five years 1913-1917.

26. The increase in the actual number of deaths was about 600,000.

age death-by fever 11913-1917. ьу 18. 70 Death-rate fever in 1910 Percentage increase. Natural division Averag rate from ] 202.7 Madras Presidency. 7.4 22.4 91.4 18.5 35.4 Agency 104.0 East Coast North ... 12.6 25.7 8.7 50.8 483.9 3628 East Coast Central. 4.3 19.9 191.3 East Coast South ... 4.6 13.4 103.8 7.8 15.9 West Coast ...

26. The increase in the actual number of deaths was about 600,000, which is the number quoted by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1918 as a moderate estimate of the number of victims to influenza in the second half of that year. We see from these figures that the natural divisions which suffered worst were the Deccan, the East Coast Central and the East Coast South. We shall have reason later, when discussing the statistics by age, sex and civil

condition, to suggest that in point of fact the Agency division suffered just as much as the Deccan. This does not appear from the vital statistics, because registration is enforced only in a very small portion of the Agency division. In 16 out of the 27 districts of the Madras Presidency, the death-rate from fever rose in the year 1918 by over 100 per cent. These 16 districts are—

J Vizagapatan	n	•••	***	116·6	Chingleput	•••	•••	372.9
	••••		••• 4	121.3	✓ North Arcot	•••	•••	706.9
√ Gantār	•••		•••	105.0	✓ Coimbatore		•••	617:9
Cuddapah	•••			246.9	South Arcot	•••	•••	118.4
Kurnool	•••	•••		245.5	✓ Tanjore	•••	•••	385.7
Bellary	•••	•••	•••	1,328.5	✓ Madura	•••	•••	$253\cdot3$
Anantapur		•••	•••	1,410.0	Nilgiris	***	•••	380.0
√ Madras	•••	••••	•••	148.9	South Kanara	•••	. •••	142.7

This shows clearly that the districts of Bellary and Anantapur were the worst affected. In Bellary the actual increase in the number of deaths from fever was nearly 55,000, while in Anantapur it was about 41,000. The only other district where there was an increase approximating to these figures is Vizagapatam where it was nearly 47,000.

27. The following statement shows that the epidemic of influenza was more fatal to females than to males.

					•	,	· Death fr	om fever.	Number of	Number of female deaths	
			•				Males.	Females.	female deaths per 1,000 male deaths,	per 1,000 male deaths in normal years,	
				,		1				1	
Vizagapatam		1 222				:	44,432	46,238	1,041	985	
Kistne	***						19,034	20,258	1,064	959	
Juntar				•••	***		20,311	21,165	1.042	965	
Juddapah	***	***			***		17,176	17.850	1,039	965	
Kurnool	•••	•••	***	•••	•••		25,911	28,061	1,083	960	
Bellary			•••		•••		27,663	81,260	1,130	926	
hantapur			•••	•	***		20,527	23,016	1,117	960	
Madras	•••			***			2,510	3,184	1,249	1,070	
Chingleput	***	***	•••	•••			11,814	13,889	1,179	1,033	
North Arcot	200	***	•••	•••	***		21,421	24,457	1,148	1,000	
Jaimbatore	***		***	****			21,158	21,270	1,005	998	
outh Arcot	•••	••			***		12,478	13,572	1,016	981	
anjore	***	***	•••	***			14,459	17,969	1,243	1,078	
Madura	•••				•••		15,124	15,624	1,033	947	
Nilgiris	***	•••	***	•••			1,834	2,000	1,091	865	
South Kanara	***		-			1	10,017	11,770	1,175	1,007	

The statement gives for each of the 15 districts in which we have seen that influenza was most severely felt, the number of deaths from fever in the year 1918, and the number of female deaths in that year per thousand male deaths as compared with the normal ratio of female to male deaths. It will be seen that in every case the proportion of female deaths is higher in 1918 than the average, and in some districts, for example, the Nilgiris, Bellary, Madras, Tanjore and South Kanara, the variation is very great.

28. It is commonly believed that the influenza epidemic was particularly fatal to persons in the prime of life and not so much so in the case of children and old persons. That this supposition is founded on fact may be seen from the following statement which compares the distribution of 1,000 deaths by certain age-periods in the year 1918 with the average distribution of deaths over the 5-year period 1913-1917:—

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		** * ** *	0-10.		10-	10–20.		20-40.		50	50 and over.		
				Average of 5 years 1913-1917.	1918.	Average.	1918.	Ayerage.	1918.	Average.	1918.	Average.	1918.
Visagapatam Cuddapah Kurnool, Bellary Anantapur North Aroot Salem Nilgiris South Kanara	**** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	000 000 000 000 000 000	**** **** **** **** **** **** **** ****	451 361 424 414 417 490 474 500 443	854 280 846 242 260 382 303 836 421	71 78 63 85 76 68 74 66	116 111 128 156 134 179 124 118 116	151 169 156 181 172 129 140 190	252 817 825 853 830 229 290 841 206	77 92 81 76 78 57 70 70	86 114 97 89 98 59 92 83 74	250 805 276 244 257 256 243 174 262	200 228 209 160 184 151 192 120
	go fa ric <b>te</b>	r the	nine	443	<b>\$</b> 08	70	131	; 161	294	75	87	252	181

It will be observed that in almost every district the great increase of deaths s at ages 10-20 and 20-40, that there is a comparatively slight excess at ages 40-50, and a comparative fall at the two extremes of life at ages 0-10 and 50 and over.

.

<sup>29.</sup> This great increase of deaths among persons at the prime of life naturally affected the birth-rate in the succeeding years. The accompanying statement shows that the birth-rate even in 1920 was still markedly below the average of the years 1913-1917.

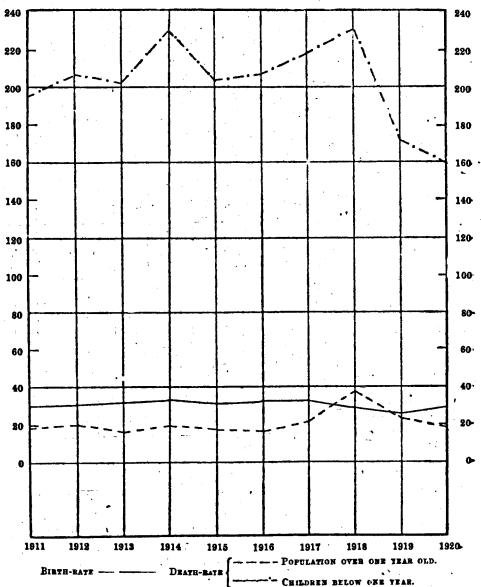
Natural divisions and districts.	Mean birth-		Birth-rate i	•	Ratio of i	Ratio of infant mortality to total births.					
	five years ending 1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Average 1913-1917.	1918.	1919.	1950.			
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Visagapatam	33.5	32.9	27.5	31.9	167	212	176	135			
Cuddapah	29.0	23.9	22.3	27.3	153	195	127	108			
Kurnool	31.4	21.4	22.6	27.9	178	275	163	154			
Bellary	32-0	28.8	20.8	27.9	196	279	199	142			
Anantapur	33 <sup>.</sup> 7	26.4	25.6	32.6	185	290	169	150			
North Arout	34.9	83.2	27.3	27.9	179	212	198	166			
Balem	35.0	28.4	26.9	28.5	205	242	188	173			
Nilgiris	30.9	29-7	25.5	25.8	213	273	227	244			
South Kanara	87.2	<b>36·6</b> ;	31.7	33.1	176.	204	208	188			

On the other hand the last four columns of the statement throw a ray of light upon the gloomy prospect, for they show that in each of the districts for which particulars are given (except the Nilgiris) there is a gratifying fall in the ratio of infant mortality.

Infact mortality

30. Subsidiary table 9 at the end of Chapter V differentiates the number of deaths during each year of the last decade by age-periods, and in the following diagram the death-rate per mille of children below the age of one year is compared

Diagram comparing the birth-rate with (a) death-rate of children below one year and (b) death-rate of persons over one year in the years 1911-1920.



with the birth-rate and with the death-rate per mille of the population over the age of one year. While the mean average birth-rate is 30.7 per mille and the death-rate of persons who survive the first year of their life is 20.4 per mille, the number of children out of every thousand born who die in the first year of their life is no less than 202. In the first year of the decade the ratio of infantile mortality was 195 in every thousand births: the following year it rose to 206 and in 1914 after a slight fall to 202 in 1913 it reached the high figure of 229; in 1915 it fell again to 203 but rose in each of the following years to 207, 218 and 231. In 1919 and 1920 it fell to 171 and 159. The diagram shows that the "peaks" in the infantile mortality curve at years 1914 and 1918 are reflected by a very slight rise in 1914, and by a much steeper rise in 1918, the year of influenza, in the curve illustrating the death-rate in the population over one year of age.

31. The figures for the Presidency as a whole are serious enough especially when compared with the rate of infantile mortality in a country like Sweden where in the years 1896-1900 the death-rate at age 0-1 per 1,000 births was only 100.50; or the State of Massachusetts in America where in 1915 it was 102. There is however great variation between one district and another in this respect: and it comes as a shock to find that the districts which have the highest rate of infantile mortality are those which in other respects are generally considered among the most advanced, Madras, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Chingleput.

Deaths at age 0-1 per mills of births in

*					t	•
			1911	1914	1918	1920
	Males	***	320	821	372	290
Madras city.	Fem ales	•••	298	304	849	275
36 th	Males	***	220	, 255	270	254
Nilgiris	Females		231	248	277	285
Ma-lana	Males		- 239	232	286	213
Tanjore	Females		206	205	269	192
Tipnevelly	Males	•••	229	230	215	186
Tipnesetty	Females	•	206	205	204	170
Chingleput	Males	**	217	238	295	202
Oning to be over	Females	•••	304	218	282	185
			•	1	•	ı

The marginal statement shows the rate of infantile mortality for males and : females in each of these districts in the years 1911, 1914, 1918 and 1920. The only consolatory feature in these figures is the fall in the death-rate at the close of the decade; though the Nilgiris cannot congratulate even on this small measure of improvement.

32. The returns for Madras city are especially bad. Even in the best conditions city life is less favourable to the survival of infants than life in the country. For instance, we have seen that in Sweden the rate of infantile mortality in the five years 1896-1900 was 100.50; during the same period in Stockholm it was 169. (It is, however, only fair to add that the present

century has seen a very great improvement in the health of all European cities (except those of Russia) and that even by 1912 the infant mortality rate of Stockholm had fallen to 82.) Again the infant mortality rate in the State of Massachusetts in 1915 was 102; in the city of Boston it was 104. But this does not excuse Madras for showing in 1920 male and female infant mortality rates of 290 and 275 when the rates for the Presidency are only 173 and 146.

33. The next factor affecting the population of the Presidency is emi- Emigration This subject is considered in detail in Chapter III; here it is necessary only to state the main facts in the most summary form. The returns received from other provinces of India show that 917,000 persons, born in Madras, were enumerated in other provinces of India. Reports have also been received of another 814,000 persons born in Madras but enumerated in countries outside On the other hand the number of persons enumerated in Madras but born elsewhere is only 210,000; so that on the balance of emigration and immigration Madras has lost over 11 millions of her natural population. And the actual figure is probably in excess of this; for complete returns have not been received from all foreign countries to which Madrasis emigrate.

34. Thus summing up the conditions of the decade, we find that after a succession of comparatively favourable years, the year 1918 was bad from the point of view of public health, from the point of view of failure of rain and consequent scarcity, and from the point of view of prices. The influenza epidemic of this year is the dominating influence of the decade; not only did it take a heavy toll of the people directly, but by causing the death of persons, especially women, in the prime of life, it has seriously affected the birth-rate in subsequent years. Moreover scarcity combined with high prices led to extensive emigration. Thus it is not surprising that the census of 1921 gives results very little in advance of those of 1911 and that in some districts the population has gone back.

Density of the population: reference to statistics

35. At the beginning of the report are maps which show (1) the present density of the population in each district; (2) the variation in density between 1911 and 1921 of the population in each district; (3) for each taluk the present density per square mile; (4) the variation in the population of each district; and (5) the variation in the population of each taluk. Subsidiary table 1 compares the density of each natural division and district with the water-supply and crops. Subsidiary table 2 shows the distribution of the population according to density, and subsidiary table 3 shows the variation in relation to density since 1891. The mean density of the Presidency, as a whole, is 297 persons to the square mile. This is to be compared with 291 persons in 1911, 269 in 1901 and 251 in 1891. But, as we have already seen, the circumstances and conditions of different parts of the Presidency vary so much that there can be no uniformity in density throughout the Presidency. It will be convenient therefore to consider this subject (1) by natural divisions; (2) by districts; and (3) by taluks. But before entering on this discussion we may for a moment consider the density of Madras in comparison with that of other provinces and States in India and of a few foreign countries:—

India	•••	. •••	177	Mysore State		203
Assam	•••	•••	130	Travancore State	•4•	<b>525</b>
Bengal		. •••`	579	The United Kingdom	•••	<b>4</b> 82
Bihar and Orissa	•••	•••	310	England and Wales	•••	649
Bombay	•••	•••	143	Scotland		161
Burma	•••		57	The United States	•••	32
Central Provinces	•••		122	Egypt	•••	1,043
Punjab	•••	•••	183	Natal	•••	40
United Provinces	•••		414	Japan	•••	295
Baroda State	***		262	Ceylon	•••	177
Hyderabad State	•••		262			
				1		

Of the greater provinces of India Madras stands fourth to Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa in this respect. The density of Madras is almost identical with that of Japan.

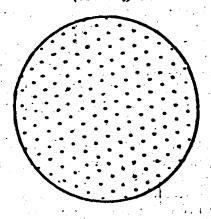
Density
by natural
divisions

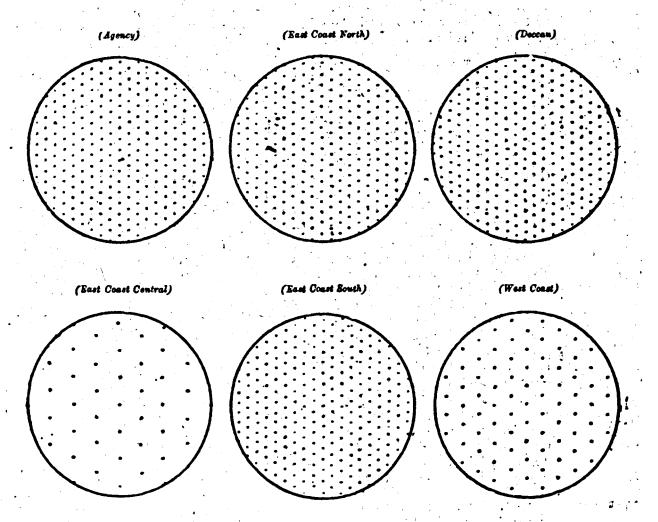
36. Of the natural divisions in Madras the least densely populated is, of course, the Agency which has only 75 persons to a square mile. Next comes the Deccan with 139 persons; the East Coast North division has 345, and the East Coast Central division 375; while on the West Coast there are 415, and the East Coast South is the most densely populated division with 442 persons to the square mile. Another way of expressing the relative density of the divisions

Natural division.					rozimity 1 yarda.
Madras Presidency			•••	•••	111
Agency			•••	***	. 221
East Coast North	***	***		•••	102
Deccan	• •				160
Rast Coast Central			***	•••	97
East Coast South	-		•••		90
West Coast		•••	***	•	93

is by what is called the proximity of the population in yards; i.e., the distance which would separate each individual, if the whole population were distributed at equal distances over the area. The marginal figures represent the relative positions of the divisions in this respect, and the accompanying diagrams illustrate the point graphically.

Proximity in yards of the population enumerated in 1921. (Scale 2 inches to I mile.)





37. As we have already seen, the mean density of the Presidency, as a Variation in whole, has increased by 6 during the decade. The density of the Deccan division has fallen by 6 and that of the Agency division by 3; in the East Coast North and the East Coast Central divisions there has been an increase of 11 each; while in the East Coast South and West Coast divisions the increase is 13.

38. Turning to a consideration of the relative density of the districts and districts at taluks in each natural division, and taking first the Agency division, we find taluks: the that the density of the taluks varies from 22 persons per square mile in Malkanagiri to 160 in Jeypore. There are only six taluks in the Agency where the density

exceeds 100 persons per square mile and in all of these (except Pōlavaram) there has been a loss of population during the decade. The taluks with the lowest density per square mile are Malkanagiri (22). Gūdem (30), Nugur (34), Chōdavaram (40), and Yellavaram (41), and in three of these taluks there has been an increase of population, the increase in Malkanagiri being no less than 32.5 per cent. The Agency Commissioner reports that this large increase is due principally to emigration from parts where podu cultivation\* has been specially suppressed. In five taluks only there has been an increase of population; the loss in all the others is attributed to the epidemic of influenza, to the scarcity due to famine in 1918-19 and to the limitation of podu cultivation which has caused a certain amount of emigration.

#### The East Coast North

39. The East Coast North division contains six districts, Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam being the most densely populated. Ganjām and Kistna also contain more people per square mile than the average of the division, while the least densely populated districts are Guntūr and Nellore. The only district in which the population has decreased is Ganjām where it has fallen by nearly 2 per cent during the decade. This decrease in population is due to emigration on account of the famine which visited the district in 1918-19. For the same reason the district of Ganjām shows a decrease in density of 7 persons per square mile.

		Taluks	•			rsons to the	40. The most densely populated
Rāmachand	rapur	am			•••	881	taluks in this division are naturally
Räzöle	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	779	those in the deltas of the Godavari and
Cocanada	• • •		***		***	772	
Tanuku	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	770	the Kistna rivers in the districts of
Tenāli	•••	***	***	***	•••	710	Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.
Narasapur	•••	•••	•••	900	***	728	Godavari, izisuna and Guntur.

All these taluks show an increase of population, though in the case of Cocanada the increase is very small, only 0.3 per cent; in the case of the other taluks the increase varies from 4 per cent in Razole to 11.5 per cent in Narasapur. Next to the deltas the most thickly populated taluks are Palkonda, Vizagapatam and Vizianagram, in each of which there are between 600 and 700 persons to the square mile. In these taluks there has been an increase of population during the decade ranging from 0.4 per cent in Vizagapatam to 5.9 per cent in Palkonda. The least densely populated taluks are in Nellore district where four taluks have less than 130 people to the square mile. In three of these taluks there has been an increase of population; but in Udayagiri the population has gone down by 1.3 per cent. Another sparsely populated taluk is that of Surada in Ganjam where there are only 142 persons to the square mile and where there has been a fall in population of no less than 10 per cent. Generally speaking, in this division it is in the most densely populated taluks that the increase of population is the greatest, and it is in those taluks which are more sparsely populated that the population has gone down. To this, of course, there are exceptions, for example, Salūru taluk in Vizagapatam district which has a density of 513 persons per square mile and yet has lost no less than 7.4 per cent of its 1911 population. Similarly there are two taluks in Nellore district, i.e., Kavali and Poluru, which have a density of less than 200 persons per square mile, and yet each has increased in population by nearly 10 per cent.

#### The Deccan

41. We come next to the Deccan division which, as we have already seen, suffered worst from influenza and also felt severely the scarcity of the years 1918-19. There are in this division four districts and two States, in all of which without exception the population has gone down. The density varies from 74 persons to the square mile in Sandūr State to 151 persons in Bellary district. The chief loss of population has been in Sandūr State and in Bellary district, where the population has gone down by 13.8 per cent and 11 per cent. The greatest increase of population is in Mārkāpur taluk in Kurnool district, where

e" Podu" cultivation is the wasteful method by which a piece of jungle is felled, the felled trees and undergrowth are burned, and dry grain is sown in the ashes two years in succession; after which the plot is abandoned and the same process is started elsewhere.

the population has risen by 8 per cent; but this taluk, with Nandikotkur which adjoins it, is very largely covered by the Nallamalai hills, and the density of these taluks is only 94 and 80 persons to the square mile. The only other taluk where the density is below 100 persons is Kalyandrug and here the population has fallen by nearly 4 per cent. The most densely populated taluk in this division is Hindupur in Anantapur district where there are 235 people to the square mile, and where there has been an increase of nearly 4 per cent. But on the whole the tendency in the Deccan division is for the more densely populated taluks to show a comparatively large fall in population; while it is the more sparsely populated taluks which show an increase. Six taluks of Bellary are conspicuous for a great fall in population ranging from 10.2 per cent in Alur to 17.3 per cent in Siruguppa.

42. The East Coast Central division contains six districts and the city of The East Madras, which for administrative purposes is reckoned as a district. All these Coast Central districts, except South Arcot where there is a loss of 1.8 per cent in population, show an increase ranging from 1.6 per cent in Madras to 6.2 in Chingleput. The lowest density is 226 in Chittoor; and the highest (after Madras) is 551 in South Arcot. The most densely populated taluk in the division is Saidapet which practically forms a suburb of Madras. Here there are 889 persons to the square mile and there is an increase in population of 11.4 per cent. The next most densely populated taluks are those of Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Villupuram in South Arcot district, and in each of these taluks there has been a loss of population in the past decade. On the other hand in Arni taluk, which has a density of 686 persons, the population has increased by nearly 12 per cent. The most sparsely populated taluk in the division is Kollegal which has only 89 persons to the square mile; and here there has been a fall of population by 3.1 per cent. Other thinly populated taluks where the population has gone down are Uttangarai, Hosūr and Kangundi.

43. In the East Coast South division there are five districts and the State of The East Pudukkottai; and it contains the rich deltas of the rivers Cauvery and Tambraparni. There has been an increase of population in every district except Tanjore which has lost 1.5 per cent of its population. The density is uniformly high ranging from 362 in Pudukkottai State to 624 in Tanjore. There are two taluks in the division with a density of over 1,000 persons: Madura with 1,034, and Kumbakonam with 1,278, persons to the square mile. The population of Madura has increased by 4½ per cent while that of Kumbakonam has decreased by 3½ per cent. The next most thickly populated taluks are all in Tanjore or Trichinopoly districts. All the delta taluks in Tanjore district (except Shiyali) show a decline in population; but in Shiyali there is an increase of 1.8 per cent. The most thinly populated taluk in this division is Kodaikanal where there are only 57 persons per square mile. This taluk consists entirely of hills for the most part covered either by forests or open grass lands which in either case cannot support a large population; yet here the population has risen by 5.4 per cent, principally owing to the growth of the settlement of Kodaikānal, which has been rendered more accessible during the decade by the opening of a road suitable for motor traffic.

44. Finally in the West Coast division the density ranges from 79 persons The West to the square mile in Güdalür to 11,209 in Cochin. Cochin taluk consists of Coast practically nothing but Cochin town and hence it has a large density. Similarly Anjengo which has a density of 5,918 persons to the square mile consists merely of two big villages closely surrounded by the territory of Travancore. The next most densely populated regions are the Amindivi and the Laccadive islands which support between 1,350 and 1,400 persons per square mile. Of the taluks which own to more or less normal conditions, we find the range varying from Ponnani taluk which has a population of 1,252 persons to the square mile down to Uppinangadi where the density is only 156. In this division no relation can be detected between the density of the population and the variation in population. The taluk with the greatest increase of population is Coonoor which has a density

of 243 persons. The next greatest increase is in Calicut where the density is 767. In point of increase Ootacamund comes next, but its density is only 99. The density in Mangalore taluk is 737, and that in Uppinangadi is 156; but in both these taluks there has been a considerable increase of population.

Density relative to cultivable area

45. It must not be forgotten that these figures of density calculated on the total area of districts and taluks may to some extent convey a false impression; for the density of a taluk or district will frequently depend on the extent of hill or forest included in it; and the fact that a taluk has a low average density by no means implies that no part of it is thickly populated. A more valuable comparison is suggested by the figures in subsidiary table 1 and the consideration of

			Rank a	ccording to
District.			Density: Total area.	Density : Cultivated area
Tanjore	•••		1	5
Godāvari	•••	•••	2	.10
South Arcot	•••		-8	. 8
Malabar	•••	•••	4	1
Vizagapatam			5	9
Chingleput		•••	6	6
Trichinopoly		***	7	15
Tinnevelly			8	12
South Kanara	***	•••	18	2
Chittoor		•••	19	· <b>3</b>
Nilgiris	•••	•••	25	4

density relatively to the area available for cultivation. The marginal statement compares the rank held by certain districts in density proportional to total area with their rank in density proportional to cultivated area. South Kanara, Chittoor and the Nilgiris have a comparatively small area of cultivated land; consequently though their population is small and though they rank low in respect of density proportional to total

area, they rank very high when the cultivated area alone is taken into consideration.

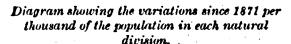
Distribution of population by taluks according to density

46. Subsidiary table 2 shows the distribution of the population by taluks according to density; 52 per cent of the population lives in taluks in which there are from 300 to 600 persons to a square mile; 20.4 per cent live in taluks where there are more than 600 persons; and 27.6 in taluks where there are less than 300 persons to the square mile. In 1911 30.2 per cent of the population lived in taluks where the density was less than 300 persons to the square mile; 41 per cent in taluks with 300 to 500 persons; and 28.8 per cent in taluks with more than 500 persons to a square mile. Thus a smaller proportion of the population now lives in the sparsely populated taluks. In the Agency, the proportion of persons living in taluks with a population per square mile of under 100 has risen from 37.1 per cent to 52.7 per cent, while the proportion of the population living in taluks with 100-150 persons to the square mile has fallen from 51.9 per cent to 31.2 per cent. In the Deccan division more than half the population lives in taluks with a density of 100-150 persons to the square mile. In the East Coast North, Central and South divisions more than half the people live in taluks where there are from 300 to 600 persons to the square mile. On the West Coast also the majority of the people live in the more densely populated taluks.

Movement of the popula-

47. The following diagrams illustrate the variation since 1871 of the population in each natural division. The statistics for the Agency and East Coast North divisions cannot be separated for the year 1871; so in the first diagram they are shown together; the second diagram gives the variation from the year 1881 for the two divisions separately. We have already seen that in the decade 1871-1881 in which the great famine occurred, the population of Madras fell by nearly half a million. The diagram makes it clear that this calamity affected the Deccan division worst and then the East Coast Central division in both which tracts there was a fall of population in 1881 as compared with 1871. In the following decade 1881-1891 a rapid recovery was effected, though the Deccan had not by 1891 reached the point at which it stood in 1871, and the population increased by nearly 5 millions or 15.7 per cent. This was undoubtedly higher than the normal rate of increase, as is shown by the fact that in the two following decades 1891-1901 and 1901-1911, in neither of which was there any serious setback, the increase of population was only 7.2 per cent and 8.3 per cent. At this census, while the rate of increase for the Presidency has fallen to 2.2 per cent, the population of the Agency and Deccan divisions has actually decreased. The

Agency has lost 63,000 persons or 4.1 per cent of its 1911 population Deccan division has lost 3.8 per cent; and has again fallen below the figure it touched in 1871; and to this loss every district and every State in the division contributes. But the Bellary district and the Sandur State have suffered the worst, Bellary having lost 11 per cent of its population and Sandur 13.8 per cent. Next comes the Banganapalle State which has lost 6.7 per cent and the Kurnool district, where the population has gone down by 2.2 per cent. In Cuddapah and Anantapur districts the decrease is less than one per cent. There has also been a decrease of population in the districts of Ganjam, South Arcot and Tanjore. In the case of Ganjam the decrease of population is due to greater emigration to Burma and Assam. In South Arcot there was a rapid increase of population in the decade of 1901-1911 which was attributed mainly to the expansion of the groundnut cultivation. The fall in population at this census, may be in some measure due to the natural recoil after a rapid increase in the previous decade. Tanjore, as has been pointed out, is the most densely populated district in the Presidency, and the fact that at the close of an unfavourable series of years the population should show an actual fall, indicates that the present population is about the limit which the district with its present resources can support. There is no doubt that both in South Arcot and Tanjore the adverse conditions of the closing years of the decade stimulated emigration to the Straits, Burma and Ceylon. The increase of population in the four divisions, East Coast North, Central, South and West Coast varies between 3 and 3.3 per cent. In districts the range of variation is slightly greater, the maximum increase being 6 % in Kistna and the minimum 1 6 in Madras. The particulars of the variation in each district and taluk are illustrated graphically on the maps at the beginning of the report and a table showing the variation in the population of each natural division since 1871 is given in Appendix II to this report.



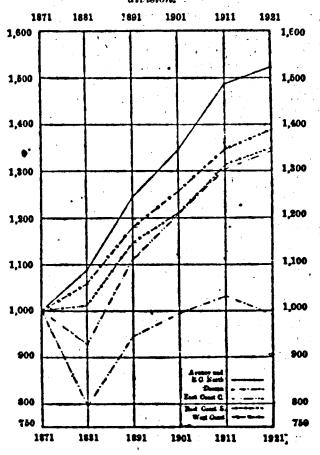
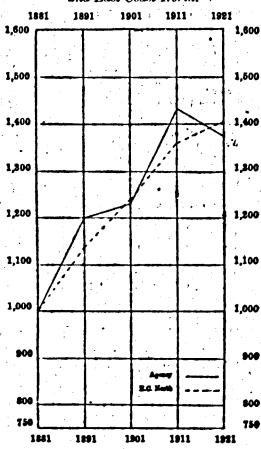


Diagram showing the variations since 1881 per thousand of the population in the Agency and East Coast North.



Variation dependent on agricultural Conditions

48. The variation in the population of districts and taluks has been considered

·	<b>-</b>	Încrease per cent.	Percentage of area cultivated under rice.
Kistna		 6.8	52.0
Nilgiris		 6-7	7.3
Guntar		 6.6	15.5
Chingleput		 6.2	68.9
Tinnevelly	•••	 6.2	21.4
Anjengo	•••	 6.2	

above in relation to their density. The dominant factors in the movement of a pre-eminently rural population like that of Madras must necessarily be connected with agricultural conditions. The important statistics bearing on this point will be found in subsidiary table 1. Of the districts which have the largest increase in population Chingleput and Kistna are districts in which rice is

extensively cultivated and the greater part of the cultivated area is irrigated; Guntur and Tinnevelly are not distinguished by the same characteristics; the Nilgiris and Anjengo are abnormal districts; the increase of population on the Nilgiris is due to the expansion of the European settlements, and Anjengo is nothing more than a small enclave in Travancore and must conform to the conditious of the surrounding country. It does not follow that extensive cultivation of rice necessarily leads to an increase of population; in Tanjore the population has gone down, yet 76.4 per cent of the cultivated area, a greater proportion than in any other district except South Kanara, is under rice.

49. The variation of the population during the decade has unquestionably been influenced (1) by the epidemic of influenza than which nothing did more to disturb the normal movement of the population; and (2) by the conditions of scarcity—in some places approaching famine—which obtained in 1919. These influences were felt most in the north—the Agency, Ganjam and Vizagapatam the Deccan and to a less extent elsewhere. Hence we find a decrease of population in the Agency and the Deccan, and also in Ganjam district, while in all other districts, with the exceptions of South Arcot and Tanjore, the population has risen moderately. In 17 districts there has been an increase of population in excess of the Presidency average of 2.2 per cent, while in the remaining 13 districts there has either been a loss or an increase of less than 2.2 per cent; and of these 13 districts ten are either in the north or the Deccan.

**Variation** by natural divisions 50. In the 50 years since 1871 the variation in the natural divisions has

			_	٧s	riation per cent since 1871.	
Presidency	•••	***	•		+ 85	
Agency	***	***		٦	+ 52	
East Coast No	rth	•••		. [	+ 52	٠.
Deccan		***			- 1	F.
East Coast Ce	ntral	***		***	+34	٠.
East Coast So		***	***		+ 35	-
West Coast	•••	•••	• •••	•••	+ 39	
				In	crease per cent since 1891	
Presidency					18.7	
Agenov			***		14.4	
East Coast No		•••	•••		23.4	
Deccan			•••	***	5.1	
East Coast Co	anteal	•••			21.1	
East Coast Sc		•••	***		17.7	
				***		
West Coast		•••	•	***	17.6	

been as shown in the margin; these figures emphasize how severely the Deccan has suffered compared with divisions. From subsidiary table 3 it is seen that since 1891 there has been an increase in each division; and again the Deccan shows up badly. The principal increases were in the districts of Kistna, Guntur and Madura which have all risen by more than 30 per cent in the thirty years, largely no doubt in consequence of improved facilities for irrigation. The smallest variations are in the Deccan and

Tanjore; Bellary has lost 2.1 per cent, and is the only district in which the population in 1921 is less than it was thirty years ago.

The Deccan liable to shortage of rain

				A	rainfall.
Madras Presidency		***	***		43.88
Agency		***		•••	55.83
East Coast North	***	•••	•••	***	37.55
Decesa		•••	•••	***	26·4 <b>3</b>
East Coast Central			•••	•••	38·58
East Coast South	•		•••		33.86
West Coast		***	***	•••	113.99

51. From subsidiary table 1 we see that the annual normal rainfall in the Deccan is markedly below the average of the rest of the Presidency. This tract of country is so situated that it gets the full benefit of neither monsoon; consequently it is often impossible to cultivate the land at the proper season, and so the cultivator at times fails to get a full return for his labour. Nor is the lack of natural rainfall made good by artificial irrigation; for subsidiary table 1 again tells us that only 7.5 per cent of the cultivated area of the Deccan is irrigated, the proportion in the East Coast divisions being 31.7, 36.2 and 43.3. The West Coast gets such abundant rain that it needs no artificial irrigation and the primitive inhabitants of the Agency have not yet acquired the wish or the knowledge to make full use of the possibilities of irrigation.

52. To this natural handicap—or is it a direct consequence of it?—is added And to the almost perpetual acourge of epidemic diseases. Plague has not been absent diseases

	•.			annual death- per mille.	from the Deccan in any year of the decade and was at its worst in 1917;
	· ·		. 19	11-1920.	cholera claimed its victims every year,
Madras Presidency East Coast North Deccan East Coast Central East Coast South West Coast		000 000 000 110 100		25-6 24-5 30-9 26-0 23-7 27-1	and was especially severe in 1912, 1918 and 1914; small-pox was particularly virulent in 1914. The effect is seen in the average death-rates for the natural divisions which are given in the margin.

53. Every remark made above about the natural division as a whole applies with still greater force to the district of Bellary; in point of view of rainfall, specially irrigation, liability to epidemics, and death-rate, Bellary is worse off than any of liable to the the other districts in the Deccan. Its position is indeed reflected in the census calamittee figures: Bellary has lost 11 per cent of its population since 1911; Kurnool has lost only 2.2 per cent.

54. Imperial Table I shows for each district the number of occupied houses, Number of and Provincial Table I gives the same information for each taluk. For the purpose of the census a "house" is defined as "the residence of one or more families having a separate entrance from the common way." The definition has been employed in Madras from 1891 onwards and village officers and municipal employees who are entrusted with the duty of preparing the list of houses are by this time familiar with the definition and know how to apply it. The definition is sufficiently comprehensive to cover alike a Raja's palace and the portable hut carried from place to place by a member of a wandering tribe. Imperial Table I shows that there are now 8,416,265 houses in the Presidency, 961,750 in towns and the rest in villages. In 1911 there were 7,916,490 houses, of which 861,061 were in towns. Thus while the population has risen only by 2.2 per cent, the number of houses has increased by 6.3 per cent; and while the urban population has increased by 7.8 per cent the number of houses in towns has increased by 11.7 per cent. Prima facie this indicates the spread of a better standard of living both. in town and country.

ecupied

55. From subsidiary table 7 we see that this feature is common to all natural Increase in

Number of persons per 100 houses. 1921. 1911. Presidency 500 529 East Coast North 490 483 510 504 579 East Coast Central 497 510 Kast Coast Sout's

divisions. The greatest improvement has been in the East Coast Central dividious sion and in this division the district of South Arcot has made the greatest progress, where there are now only 563. persons to every 100 houses against 625 in 1921; and next comes the city of Madras where the number of persons to every 100 houses has fallen

from 870 in 1911 to 815 in 1921. North Arcot and Salem also show substantial improvement in this respect.

56. The Corporation of Madras are again publishing a separate report se dealing with the census of the city of Madras. Such notes as are to be made on the question of over-crowding in the city will be found there; and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. There is a great variation in the house accommodation afforded by the other cities of the Presidency: in Tinnevelly there are only 413 persons to every 100 houses; while in Conjeeveram there are 698. These

statistics, together with certain other general information for the cities, will be found in a special statement in Appendix III at the end of this volume.

Madura

57. The cities of Madura and Trichinopoly which have each over 100,000 inhabitants deserve more detailed mention. Statements giving the same information for these cities by wards will be found in Appendix IV. In Madura, taking the city as a whole, there are 685 persons to every 100 houses; the variation in individual wards is from 537 in ward 18, which is the large tract of suburban country lying north of the river Vaigai, to 821 in ward 2 and 809 in ward 3, which are congested quarters largely inhabited by Saurāshtra weavers and dyers. In one other ward—13—there are less than 600 persons to 100 houses; and for the rest, in 9 wards there are between 600 and 700 persons, and in 5 wards between 700 and 800 persons to every 100 houses.

Trichinopoly

58. In Trichinopoly the most crowded ward appears to be ward 1 which has as many as 800 persons to every 100 houses. This is accounted for by the fact that this ward includes the Trichinopoly Cantonment; in the civil area of the ward the number is only 689, and even this includes a number of travellers enumerated at the Trichinopoly Junction Railway Station. The crowding is least (367 persons to 100 houses) in ward 8 which lies in the direction of Srirangam; in wards 15, 17 and 18 there are between 450 and 500 persons to 100 houses, in wards 9, 11 and 12 situated around the "Rock" there are between 600 and 700 persons to 100 houses; and in the rest of the city between 500 and 600.

1.—Density, water-supply and crops.

	square	Perce of tota		Perce of cult area	ivable	onitivated irrigated.		Pe		e of gr		tivato	đ
· *	ž		1 .		n:	Fr	_		F	2	i	1	<del>-</del>
District and	density in 1921.	1.	et Gultivated.	oultivated.	og.	tage of	rainfall.		çumbu İ.	2	,		
natural division.			1	Ž	do	5. i	=			P 9	قد	l	l d
	를므	2	1 5	3	5	3 2			ragi.	food	1 5	1	2
	8.2		g	. 5	\$	4				1	i i	l g	;
	Mean	Cultiveble.	40 Z	No.	Double eropped,	Percenta area w	Normal	R to e.	Cholen	Other food Grops and pulses.	Groundaut.	Cotton.	Other erops.
1	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 4		1 7	3	1 9	1 10	1 11	1 23	1 13	14
Province -	_ 297	60-1	38 1	634	8.3	28 3	43 26	28.6	276	19-5	36	5.5	15.2
				,		]				]			
Agency ·	75	37 6	15.7	41.8	0-6	26 6	55.92	401	160	116	06	01	31-6
East Coast North	345	63-4	40.8	643	13 1	433	37.55	38.4	21.2	17.6	05	29	19-4
Ganjām	. 383	62-8	47.4	75.5	14.6	50-E	44.73	58-3	4-9	15.2	1.0	0-1	20.5
	489	45.0	27 0	59-9	22.0	495	29-83	81.8	17.7	191	17	1.1	29-1
	578	72.3	50.0	69.3	22-6	69.7	39-29	580	10.5	15.8		0.0	20.8
	. 861	80-3	51.1	63.6	12.5	55.6	86.09	52-0	21-1	9.4	0.1	2.9	14.6
	316	74.5	56.9	76.4	110	16.3	31.29	15.2	27.7	25.8	0.3	7.3	23.2
Nellore	- 174	56.9	26.4	46.4	48	87.8	34.09	27.2	42.7	19-3	0.1	8.0	7.8
•	1	-1									1	1	١
Deccan	. 139	66 0	439	66.5	. 2.4	7.5	2635	4.5	37.6	31-0	4.7	10 5	117
	. 150	51.9	28 0	53.9	5.2	201	27-81	93	461	17.8	94	9-4	8.8
	121	57.8	41.6	72.0	21	4.6	34.81	8.7	38.9	81.2	8.3	. 0.7	31.0
10 11 °	. 144	86.5	75.6	87.8	0.4	1.3	25.97	0.5	48.7	16.7	0.9	28.3	4.0
G	. 151 74	79·5 62·4	64·0 46·8	80 4 75·0	1.0	2.5	22.81	1.5	28.7	81.6	1.4	21.0	5.8
A	143	75.6	42.3	56.0	2.4	103	34·10 22·63	0·I	64·2 28·8	27 4 38 8	7.5	8.0	8.0
East Coast Central.	375	55.9	36.9	66-1	11 0	317	38-58	240	36-6	18:9	8:0	34	
•						•	200	200		100	00	3.	9-1
	. 18,169			ايندا			49-16	•••					
Chingleput	1	58·0 44·0	38·9 17·7	67-1	160	67:4	45.67	68 9	18.4	5.8	28		10-1
North Arost	1	516	86.5	70.7	7.7 15.0	43·4 37·1	23·15 27·74	23.0	45-0	16.0	3.6	0.1	123
0-1-	806	56-0	37.0	66.0	94.4	14.4	32-32	34·9 9·2	25·6 46·1	17.3	19.4	01	9.7
Ostan batana	207	60.7	43.4	71.6	9.7	217	26.23	42	540	20-7	2.9	11.9	6-8
South Arout	551	67-8	50.5	75.5	11.2	86.3	45.81	83.9	20-6	13-1	220	0.3	132
<b>.</b>					ŀ	1	•	•			1	, ,	
East Coast South .	- 442	73.4	22-1	70.9	7.0	36.2	33.86	31.5	27.7	184	3.6	24	94
M - 1 1 1 - 1 -	624	72-1	85.7	77.3	5-9	73.9	43.89	76.4	4.4	6.3	5.2	0.2	7.6
Trichinopoly Pudukkottai	- 441	77.8	51.0	65.5	7.6	196	23-07	179	467	17.8	5.2	3-3	91
Madana	862 409	66.7	50.9	76.3	1.3	38.4	37-93	41.3	17.7	277	117	0.3	1.5
Damasa		83.8	44.9	68.7	7.8	80.3	80.23	19-5	32.5	201	8.0	10.8	8.1
Tinn analla	440	73.1	65·9 48·3	78·6 66·1	35	33·0	29 48 28 25	24·1 21·4	28-7	18-2	3-1	18-5	8.3
					[ ]	]					•••		15.3
West Coast	415	58-0	28.3	48.7	120		113-99	59 6	09	44			35-1
Nilgiria	. 129	40-7	11.3	277	17		77:51	7:3	2:2	20-3			69-2
Malabar	535	65.1	36.5	56.1	11.6		118-37	521	0.8	27			43.4
Anjengo	5,918 \$10	917	89·6 20·8	97·7 39·6			146.08	79-4		07	-		
South Kanara	810				149								

2.—Distribution of the population (000s omitted) according to density.

				<del></del>												
					Talul	s or di	visions t	wirh a p	opulatio	on per sq	lim eran	e of				
	Under 100. 100-		100-1	150-200		ov.	DU. 200-804.		800-450.		450-600.		600-750.		750 and ov.	
Natural division.	Aros.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Papulation.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population .
. 1	2	3	4	. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Province	19,984	1,279	23,331	2,872	19,290	3,182	18,240	4,480	32,459	11,990	19,989	10,258	5,628	3,845	4,931	4,8
Floattice	13-9	30	16 2	6.7	13:4	7:4	12.7	10-5	22.6	28.0	13.9	240	39	90	3.4	Ī
Agency {	14,331	789	4,030	467	1.519	240	•••		•	••••	<i>.</i>	***			•••	3
There's	721	52.7	20.3	31.2	76	16·1				•		•••			•••	
East Coast North.		-	3,179	386	6,155	1,039	5,918	1,530	7.247	2,558	6,017	3.171	1,759	1,183	1,251	١
			10 1	35	19-5	9.6	18 8	14:1	23 0	23.5	19-1	29 2	55	10.9	4.0	1
Decoan	3,423	364	14,890	1,884	4,981	813	3,052	669				•••			•••	
	130	8.3	56.5	51.3	189	22.2	11.6	18-2	•••		•		•••		•••	1
East Coast	1,076	95	411	50	5,596	896	5,201	1,262	9,834	3,337	8,816	4,485	647	454	1,128	1,
Central.	34	08	1.3	04	16.9	7.5	16.3	10-5	29 2	27.8	27.5	37.4	2.0	3.8	3.4	1
East Coast South.	413	23		-			2,580	682	13,270	5,042	3,636	1,913	1,662	1,120	1,734	1,
	1.8	02					11:1	6.6	57.0	49.0	15.6	176	7.1	10-9	74	1
West Coast	741	68	821	85	1,239	194	1,489	338	2,608	1,053	1,520	789	1,560	1,088	818	1
	69	15	7.6	1.9	115	43	13.8	7.5	8.1	23.5	14:1	17.6	144	243	7.6	1

3.—Variation in relation to density since 1891.

District and natural		tage of vari		Ket varia- tion 1891	, Mean density per square mile,					
division.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	to 1921.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.		
1	8		. 6	1	•	7	8 .	-		
			,					1		
Province	22	83	72	187	297	291	269	25		
Agency	- 41	165	24	164	75	78	67	. 6		
East Coast North -	32	99	88	23-4	. 345	334	304	27:		
Ganjām	- 19	107	6.3	154	383	290	254	24		
Vizagapatam	80	44	7.3	142	489	470	459	42		
Godavari	17	134	9.3	249	578	568	505	46		
Kistna	6.8	14.5	14.8	39.8	861	338	295	25		
Guntar	6.6	13-9	18.3	37.5	316	296	280	23		
Nellore	4:3	48	28	117	174	167	116	15		
Deccan	- 38	38	53	51	139	145	140	. 14		
Cuddapah	- 07	1.6	-03	0-8	150	- 151	149	. 14		
Kurnool	- 2.2	7.3	: 66	119	121	123	115	10		
Banganapalle	- 67	21.9	-91	34	144	154	127	13		
Bellary	-11-0	2.3	7.5	-21	151	170	166	15		
Sandar Ansatapur	-13·8 - 0·8	20·8 3·2	-17 -83	10.8	74 143	86 143	71 139	7 12		
East Coast Central	3.0	79	89	211	375	364	337	31		
Madras	1.6	1.8	12-6	164	18,169	17,885	17.564	16.00		
Chingleput	62	7:3	9.1	24.8	486	458	427	. <b>15,6</b> 0		
Chittoor	2.5	5-6	48	134	226	221	209	19		
North Aroot	4.8	12-0	6.5	25.0	415	396	258	83		
Saleus	8.4	8.9	128	· 211	306	296	285	25		
Coimbatore	4.9	6.9	195	23.5	207	293	274	24		
Bouth Arcot	- 1.8	12.8	7.6	18-5	551	563	501	46		
East Coast South	20	84	54	177	412	429	396	37		
Tanjore	- 15	5.2	0.8	4.9	624	624	609	EQ.		
Trichinopoly	40	7-8	5.1	178	441	424	898	37		
Padukkottai	\$ 6	8.3	20	14.6	362	819	323	31		
Madure	48	12-9	113	31.0	409	392	847	31		
Ramaid	7.3	9-1	4.5	17.8	356	345	316	30		
Tinnevelly	6.3	8.0	8-8	24.2	440	414	383	35		
West Coast	33	71	63	176	415	402	375	35		
Nilgiria	67	5-1	. 11.6	25-1	. 129	121	115	10		
Malabar :	2.8	7.8	5-6	170	535	521	483	45		
Anjengo	6.2	15.7	97	347	5.918	5,573	4.817	4.39		
South Kanara	44	5.3	7.4	18-1	210	297	262	20		

4.—Variation in natural population (actual figures 000s omitted).

	1	Population	in 1921,		1	Population	n in 1911	•	cent nata- lation (+)
	-ndod	ا ب	i	ė	à			4	per 1 in 1 popule
Listrict.	<u> </u>	ם		-adod	-ndod	at a	<b>.</b>	-udođ	
		150	ē	ral		gra	8	7 3	ion 119%
•	Actual lation.	Inmigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural lation.	Actual lation.	Immigrapte.	Emigrante.	Natural lation.	Variation 1911-1921 ral p Increase
T .	2	3	•	5	6	7	8	9	10
Province -	42,794	210	1,731	44,315	41,870	· 254	1,409	43,025	+ 30
Agency and East Coast									
North	12,370	564	809	12,615	12,087	100	202	12,189	+ 35
Agency		454	· 23	1,065					<b>L</b>
Ganjām		21	220	2,035	2,221	24	97	7,294	
Vizagapatam	2,233	86	486	2,682	3,190	23	204	8,371	} + 04
Godavari Kirtna	2,100	99 <b>63</b>	71	1,443	1,653	123	55	1,585	H
C	1,810	41	88	2,156	1,998	162	42	1,878	+ 148
Nellore	1	33	71	1,813	1,698	. 76	45	1,667	+ 88
				1,428	1,328	82	97	1,393	+ 2.2
Deccan	1	95	108	3,682	3,815	103	116	3,828	- 38
Cuddapah		. 20	42	909	894	22	51	923	- 15
Kurnool		42	56	929	935	47	40	928	+ 0.1
Banganapalle	87	*	-	34	88	9		30	+ 13.8
Bellary		119	- 58	<b>8</b> 01	969	53	58	974	- 17.8
Sandar	1	47	91	1,000	14 963	3 56	 52	959	- 9·1 + 4·3
East Coast Central	11,997	217	367	12,147	11,647	235	441	11,853	+ 25
Madras	527	177	160				,	1	
Chingleput		79	108	510	519	173	133	479	+ 6.5
Chittoor	1,269	45	58	1,523 1,282	1,406 1,238	85 67	138	1,459	+ 43
North Aroot	1 00-0	70	112	2,098	1,236	138	34 173	1,205	+ 6.4
Salem		33	82	2,161	2,044	35	169	1,996	+ 5.1
Coimbatore	2,220	45	69	2,244	2.117	47	89	2,178 2,159	- 0.8
South Arcot	1 000	68	78	2,330	2,363	90	108	2,139	+ 39
East Coast South	10,286	117	188	10,357	9,987	149	498	10,336	- 02
Tanjore	2,326	73	103	2,856	2,368	88	162	2,437	- 33
Trichinopoly		100	90	1,893	1,830	120	198	1,908	- 08
Padukkottai	427	37	13	403	412	. 36	38	414	- 08 - 2.7
Madura	2,007	62	69	2,014	1,924	72	161	2,013	
Rāmpād	1,722	44	- 26	1,734	1.667	59	29	1,637	+ 5.9
Tinnevelly	1,901	17	73	1,957	1,791	24	159	1,926	+ 1.6
West Coast	4,479	60	163	4,582	4,335	71	159	4,423	+ 36
Nilgiria	126	40	5	. 91	119	39	8	88	+ 3.4
Malabar	3,099	25	- 81	3,158	3,015	89	87	3,070	+ 2.9
Anjengo	6	1		5	6	1		5,0,0	
South Kanara	1,247	6	87	1,328	1,195	12	77	1,260	+ 5.4
Unspecified		•••	929	929			397	397	+ 134 0

5.—Comparison with vital statistics.

Die	trict (	ad ba	storal		In 1911-1 numb	921 total per of	cent of	popula- 1911.	or defi (-) of	s (+) ciency births leaths	1921 compared with 1911 (000s omitted).				
	div	ision.			Rirthe.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	(000a	omit_		tural lation.	Act popul		
		1			2	3	1 4	5	1	6		7		•	
			Total		12,261,503	10,261,057	306	25 6	+	2,000	+	1,290*	+	924	
Agency	•••	•••			46,209	48,460	21.4	22.5	-	2	+	1,065†	_	63	
Gwnjâm	•••	•••	•••	•••	486,593	410,158	26.0	21 9	+	76	_	259†	-	35	
Vizagapat		•••	•••	•••	694,325	557,106	82-0	25.7	+	187	-	689	+	*14	
Godāvari	•••	•••		•••	462,625	384,274	82.0	256	+	78	-	142†	+	. 25	
Kistna	•••	•••		•••	656,628	<b>5</b> 19,438	32.9	26.0	+.	137	+	278	+	136	
Guntar	·••		•••		627,487	457,991	37.0	27.0	+	169	+	146	+	112	
Nello <b>re</b>	•••	•••		•••	311,687	252,818	23.5	190	+	59	+	80	+	57	
Cuddapah		•••		•••	239,621	233,717	26.8	26-1	+	6	_	14	-	•	
Kurnool	•••		•••	•••	269,958	283,626	28-9	80-3	_	14	+	1	_	23	
Bellary	•••	•••	•••		)	·- •						2844		109	
Sandar	•••		•••		287,127	358,818	29.3	36.6	_	72	_	174;	_	108	
Anantapu		•••		•••	302,002	291,833	31.4	30.3	+	10	+	41	-	7	
Madras	•••	•••	•••	***	196,344	219,307	38.9	43.5	· <b>-</b>	23	+	31	+	8	
Chinglepu		•••	•••	••••	516,544	396,674	368	28:3	+	120	+	63	+	87	
Chittoor	•••	••	•••		365,948	288,934	29.5	28.3	+	77	+	77	+	31	
North Ar		•••	•••	•••	635,868	503,707	32.4	25.7	+	132	+	102	+	94	
Salem.	•••	•••	•••	•••	601,680	508,198	29.4	24.9	+	93	_	17	+	68	
Coimbato					638,203	499,919	30.2	28 6	+	138	+	85	+	103	
South Ar		•••	•••		639,498	542,664	27.1	28 0	+	97	-	48	-	42	
Tanjore	,	•••	•••		600,414	642,614	280	27 2	+	18	_	81	_	36	
Trichi <b>a</b> op		•••	***	•••	589,067	477,733	32.2	26.1	+	111	_	15	+	73	
Madura	,		•••		547,604	439,074	28.3	227	+	109	+	1	+	. 83	
Rämnäd	•••	***			385,661	215,856	23.3	190	+	70	+	97	+	- 54	
Tinnevell	•		•••	•••	584,224	454,632	32.6	25.4	+	129	+	21	+	111	
Nilgiria		•••	•••	•••	33,976	34,809	298	30.2	-	1	+	3	+	8	
Malabar		•••	***		1		İ	1	.						
Anjengo	•••	***		***	1,057,347	823,400	35.3	27.4	+	235	+	88	+	84	
South Ka	900 D. D. D. D. D.	•••	•••	•••	424,658	316,097	35.5	26.5		109	+	68	+	52	
BUELLE AL	UBIT#	***		•••	229,000	0.0,00		1	1					_	

<sup>\*</sup>Bepresents increase for the province (excluding Pudukkôttai and Banganapalle States) as a whole, including persons enumerated outside India for whom district of birth is not known.

† Persons born in the Agency division were shown in previous censuses as born in the district in which the particular portion of the Agency was then included.

‡ The figures against this district include those for Sandur State for which separate vital statistics are not available.

\* Vital statistics for Banganapalle and Padukkôttai States are not available and they do not therefore appear in this table.

## 6.—Variation by taluks or divisions classified according to density.

### (e) Actual Variation.

			Variation			rith a populations of decade		re mile at	
Natural division.	Decade.	Under 100.	100–150.	150-260.	200-300.	300-450,	450-600.	600-750.	750 and over.
1	2	3	4		6	7	8		10
ſ	1911-1921	- 12,858	- 34,613	- 86,188	+ 116,665	+ 463,471	+ 349,825	+ 130,273	- 2,580
Province	1901-1911	+194,648	+ 231,032	+ 82,654	+664,451	+1,156,340	+441,460	+262,838	+ 183,185
	1891-1901	+ 61,094	+ 209,739	+301,748	+749,584	+ 753,112	+296,027	+145,008	+ 72,838
. r	1911-1921	- 23,160	- 24,661	<i>- 15,513</i>	•••				
Agency	1901-1911	+153,967	+ 62,254	+ 4,872				'	
	1891-1901	+ 30,343	+ 519						
ſ	1911-1921		+ 13,411	+ 36,887	+ 29,447	+ 71,929	+ 88,754	+ 80,389	+ 18,405
East Coast North	1901-1911		+ 69,213	+ 26,792	+ 356,578	+ 275,630	+191,747	+ 26,668	
. [	1891-1901		+ 2,499	+131,063	+171,374	+ 200,399	+181,419	+ 83,415	
r	1911-1921	+ 10,446	<b>- 36,593</b>	110,398	- 8,718				
Deccan	1901–1911	+ 28,485	+ 73,151	+ 23,308	+ 13,197	1000			
į	1891-1901	+ 20,704	+ 98,211	+ 55,731	+ 10,892				
r	1911-1921	- 3,083	+ 339	+ 2,836	+ 54,431	+ 125,878	+ 171,364	+ 5,240	- 7,400
East Coast Central	1901-1911	- 878	+ 16,283	+ 27,682	+160,239	+ 367,485	+100,735	+ 81,006	+ 39,569
į	1891-1901	+ 8,034	+ 90,887	+105,539	+ 365,923	+ 243,548	+ 16,895	- 26,083	+ 81,301
r	1911-1921	+ 1,175			+ 29,865	+ 227,123	+ 68,112	- 9,112	- 17,558
East Coast South	1901-1911				+122,625	+ 421,585	+ 64,597	+ 70,880	+ 90,482
	1891-1901	+ 1,297			+174,972	+ 258,723	+ 36,352	+ 41,513	- 39,216
. ,	1911-1921	+ 1,764	+ 12,891		+ 11,640	+ 38,541	+ 21,595	+ 53,756	+ 3,973
West Coast	1901-1911		+ 16,131		+ 12,012	+ 91,640	+ 24,381	+ 84,284	+ 53,134
	1891-1901		1	+ 9,415	+ 26,423	+ 50,442	+ 61.861	+ 41,163	+ 30,753

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## 6.-Variation by taluks or divisions classified according to density-concluded.

## (b) Proportional Variation.

East Coast North	ed <i>ge</i> se	ution per	h a popula crade of.	sions with nent of d	ks or divi	nt in talu mile at e	ion per ce	Variati		
Province { 1911-1921	750 and over.		450-600.	800-450.	200-300.	160-200.	100-150.	Under 100.	Decade.	Facural division.
Province { 1901-1911	10	9	8	7	•	- 3	•		2	1
Agency { 1901-1911	- 01 + 67 + 82	+ 57	+ 87	+ 9.5	+ 98	+ 3.1	+ 66	+ 170	1901-1911	Province{
East Coast North { 1901-1911     + 8.8   + 8.7   + 16.4   + 12.6   + 8.8   + 1.9   + 0.3   + 11.2   + 8.0   + 12.6   + 8.4   + 9.2      Deccas   { 1911-1921   + 4.9   - 2.2   - 8.0   - 1.5   .	**** ***		***	***		+ 68	+ 9.5	+ 25 4	1901-1911	Agency {
Deccan { 1901-1911	+ 39	+ 19	+ 88	+ 12-6	+ 16.4	+ 87	+ 8.8		1901-1911	East Coast North {
East Coast South { 1901-1911	loo	<b></b> ,	<i>i</i> . '		+ 17	+ 24	+ 45	+ 10.2	1901-1911	Deocan {
East Coast South { 1901-1911	- 05 + 37 + 108	+ 11.1	+ 9.8	+ 86	+ 9.2	+ 81	+ 67	- 0%	. 1901-1911	East Coass Contral: {
	- 11 + 80 - 89	+ 57	+ 11.8	+ 93	+ 7.1			+ 11%	1901-1911	East Coast South
West Coast {   1911-1921   + 27   + 39   + 38   + 80   + 47   + 68   + 113   + 231   + 56   + 58   + 56   + 76	+ 07 + 108 + 68		,			1				West Coast {

# 7.—Persons per 1,000 houses and houses per 1,000 square miles.

Natural division.	Num	ber of per hou	ses.	1,000	Number of houses per 1,000 square miles.					
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1801.		
1		8	•	5	•			•		
Province	5,085	5,289	5,260	5,310	58,506	55,005	50,315	4 577		
Agency	4,418	4,580	4,461	4,511	17,058	17,410	15,514	14,969		
East Coast North	4,896	5,097	5,160	5,148	70,400	65,137	58,706	54,846		
Deccan	4,828	5,043	5,089	4,907	28,846	28.738	27,679	27,855		
East Coast Contral	5,444	5,790	5,872	5,751	-68,841	62,540	59,080	55,369		
East Coast South	4,969	5,098	5,185	5,166	88,864	84,086	76,701	72,671		
West Coast	5,445	5,580	5,658	5,746	76,285	71,841	66,253	68,460		

### CHAPTER II.—POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

#### Reference to statistics

IMPERIAL Table I distinguishes the urban from the rural population; Imperial Table III shows the population living in towns and villages of different sizes; Imperial Table IV gives a list of towns classified by population with variations since 1871; and Imperial Table V gives another list of towns by districts with the population classified by religion. At the end of this chapter are four subsidiary tables; (1) showing the distribution of the population between towns and villages, (2) giving the number per mille of the population and of each main religion who live in towns, (3) classifying towns by population, and (4) giving certain general statistics for the 17 towns, which, for the purposes of the census, have been treated as cities.

**Definitions** 

2. At a census the Government of India define a "city" as a town with a population of 100,000; and for all cities special statistics regarding age, literacy, birth-place, and occupations are published. The Government of Madras, however, desired that these special statistics, which in 1911 were prepared for all towns with a population of 50,000 and over, should again be worked up for all towns of this size; consequently in this report the term city is applied to all those towns for which the special statistics have been tabulated. The special statistics will be found at the end of Imperial Tables VII, VIII, XI and XVI and at the foot of each page of Imperial Table XVII. A "town" includes all municipalities, cantonments, and every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Census Superintendent may consider fit to be treated as a town. A "village" in Madras is not a residential unit but the familiar administrative unit and may contain several residential units or hamlets.

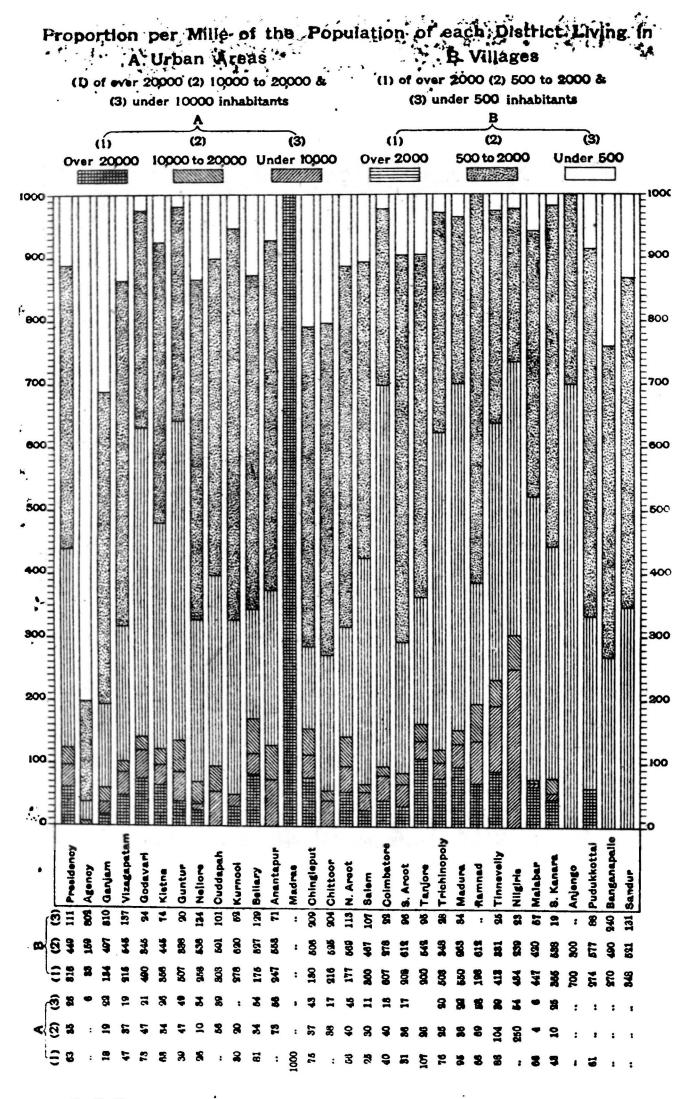
**Population** of towns and villages

3. The diagram opposite shows the proportion of the population of each district who live in towns and villages of different sizes. It will be seen that after Madras, the district with the proportionately largest urban population is the Nilgiris; then come Tinnevelly, Rāmnād, Bellary, Taujore, Chingleput and Madura in all of which the urban population is over 150 per mille of the district population. In the Agency 80 per cent of the population live in villages with a population under 500; in Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, the Nilgiris and Malabar the majority of the village population prefer large villages with a population over 2,000; but in all other districts the smaller villages are much more popular...

Urban population compared with other provinces

	Coun	try or p	rovine	ie.		amber j ho live i	
				_		1921.	1911.
England	and V	<b>V</b> ales	•••	•	***	•••	781
India		•••			***	•••	95
Bombay						, 211	193
Madras				•••		124	118
United P	myin			***		106	102
Punjab		***		•••		103	111
Burma			***			98	93
Central I						90	85
Bengal	***					69	65
Bihar and		158	•••	•••	•••	37	37

4. It is instructive to compare the proportion of the population of Madras who live in towns with similar figures for other parts of India and with the figure for England and Wales. Second only to Bombay among the greater Provinces of India in respect of the proportion of those living in towns, Madras has a good lead—which is increasing—over all other parts of the country. But not even Bombay can yet claim to approach anywhere near the proportion of urban population shown by the industrial countries of Europe.



5. The movement of the urban population of the Presidency is seen in Crewth of subsidiary tables 3, 3-A and 3-B. The population of the population subsidiary tables 3, 3-A and 3-B.

Na	tarel di	visios		•	Number per mille who live in towns.					
					1921.	1911.				
Province			- 50	•••	124	117				
Agency	***	•••	***		6	• • •				
East Coast	North		***		106	96				
Deccan					109	107				
East Coast	Central				138	134				
East Coast			/		167	159				
West Coast		***	***	***	83	81				
	~	· ·								

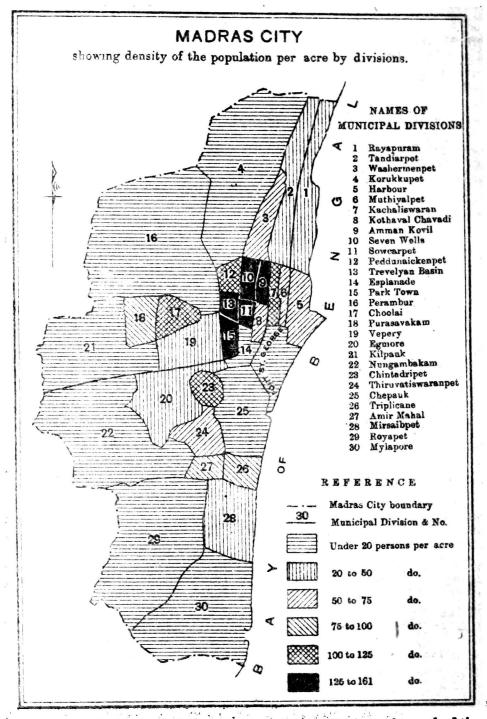
comparative growth of the urban population in each natural division is as shown in the margin. The East Coast South division still contains the largest number of dwellers in towns, but the greatest increase in the decade has been in the East Coast North division. In the decade 1901-1911 the urban popu-

lation rose from 11.1 per cent of the total population to 11.7, a rate of increase which has just been bettered in the last decade. Subsidiary table 3-A shows the increase of the urban population living in towns of different sizes. Part of this increase is due to the formation of new towns, and part to the increase of the population of old towns. We see that compared with 1911 there are now a larger number of people living in towns containing 50,000 to 100,000 persons and also, in the smaller towns containing less than 10,000. Between 1901 and 1911 the increase was in the population of the small towns and in that of those containing 20,000 to 50,000 people. The variation is explained by the facts that certain towns which are now in the class 50,000-100,000 were in 1911 in the class below, and that a number of places have newly been included in the list of towns with a population below 10,000.

- 6. Subsidiary table 3-B exhibits the rate of growth of the places which are now treated as towns, comparing the present population of these places with the population enumerated in 1911. While the population as a whole has increased by 2.2 per cent, the urban population has risen only by 1.7 per cent. The greatest growth has been in the towns of moderate size with between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants; the large towns show a very slight increase of population; and the small towns contain considerably fewer people than they did in 1911.
- 7. Subsidiary table 2 shows for each main religion the proportion who live in towns in each natural division. It shows that those who follow religions foreign to the Presidency, e.g., Buddhists, Parsis, Jews and Brahmos, are almost exclusively residents of towns. So are the Jains except in the East Coast Central and West Coast divisions, where, as we shall see in Chapter IV, they are indigenous agriculturists. Animists—as might be expected—do not favour a town life, while Muhammadans and Christians are more attracted by it than Hindus.
- 8. There are only three places in Madras which come within the Government Cities in Madras of India's definition of a city, having a population exceeding 100,000. These cities are Madras, Madura and Trichinopoly. The population of Madras has increased by only 1.6 per cent, that of Madura by 2.8 per cent, while that of Trichinopoly has fallen by 2.5 per cent. The density of the city of Madras is 18,169 persons per square mile, but any one familiar with the city will immediately understand that there is a very wide difference in this respect between the various divisions. The most densely populated division is the 10th division in the heart of Georgetown with a density of 161 persons per acre or 103.040 persons per square mile; and the most sparsely populated part of the city is Fort St. George, which accommodates only two persons per acre or 1,280 persons per square mile. This comparatively sparse population is explained by the fact that within the limits of Fort St. George are included not only the land inside the fort proper but also a considerable extent of unoccupied land all round it; and again of the buildings within the fort, some are used only as offices and are worth from the census point of view nothing more than a watchman or two left to guard them at night.

9. The annexed map shows the density of each division in the city of Madras. Madras city The thinly populated divisions with the exception of Fort St. George are those on the north, west and south boundaries. The most thickly populated parts of the city are divisions 9, 10, 11, 13 and 15, all in Georgetown. Madras has the

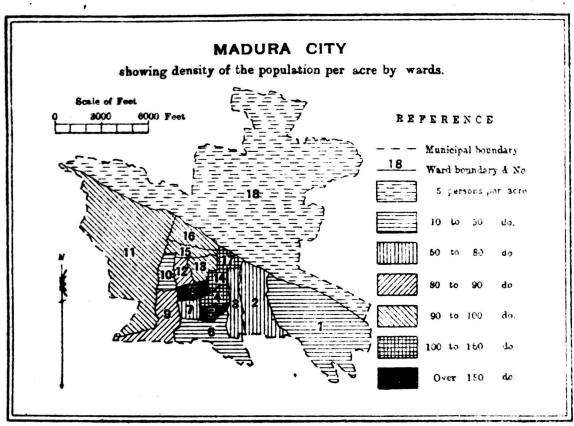
unenviable notoriety of having a higher death-rate than any district in the Presidency. During the past ten years the number of deaths in the city has exceeded the number of births by no less than 22,963 or 11.7 per cent. Thus the increase of 8,251 recorded in the decade is due entirely to immigration.

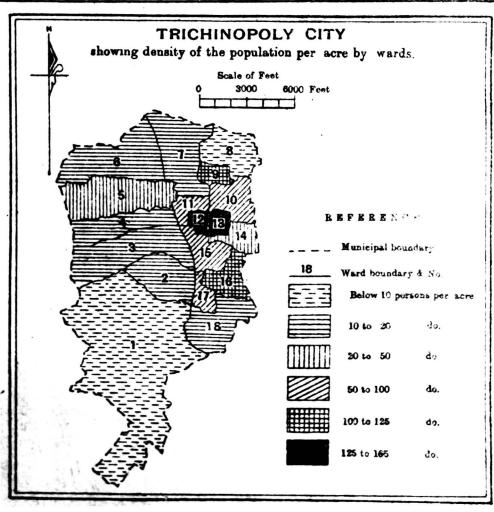


Madura and Trichinopoly

10. Appended are similar maps showing the density in each ward of the cities of Madura and Trichinopoly. In Madura the density varies from 3,200 persons per square mile in ward 18 to 111,360 persons per square mile in ward 5, while in Trichinopoly the range is from 3,840 persons in ward 8 to 105,600 persons in ward 13. Madura is the centre of a great indigenous dyeing industry and has

also two large cotton mills which employ a considerable number of labourers. Trichinopoly possesses no special industry but is a great centre of trade.





Other cities

- 11. Besides these three cities, there are fourteen other towns treated as cities under the orders of the Government of Madras. Three of these towns, Mangalore, Rajahmundry and Vellore, are newly included in the list of cities. The population of Mangalore, an important industrial, commercial and educational centre on the West Coast, has increased in the decade by 11.3 per cent. Rajahmundry, which has also grown by just over 11 per cent, is the principal trade centre for the Gödävari delta and also for part of the Agency. Vellore, the population of which has increased by less than one per cent, owes its importance partly to historic tradition and partly to the fact that it is the headquarters of the North Arcot district.
- 12. The growth of the seventeen cities within the last fifty years is set out in subsidiary table 4 at the end of this chapter and is illustrated by the diagram on page 49. The towns which have increased most in the half century are Cocanada, Rajahmundry, Madura and Tinnevelly. Of these Cocanada has apparently reached the limit of expansion, for in the last decade there has been a slight fall in its population. Rajahmundry, on the other hand, has shown a consistent growth, though the rate of expansion has somewhat slackened since 1911. The small increase in the population of Madura since 1911 is attributed to the fact that plague was present in the town at the time of the census of 1921, when as many as 15,000 to 20,000 residents are said to have left the town on this account. The increase in the case of Tinnevelly is mainly due to the absorption of outlying suburbs. The town is an important commercial and educational centre; it adjoins Palamcottah which is the headquarters of the Tinnevelly district and it contains famous temples which contribute to its attractions.

Variation in population of cities

13. It will be seen that seven of the cities return a smaller population in 1921 than in 1911. The decline in Salem is due to a visitation of plague which coincided with the census. In the case of Negapatam and Cuddalore, which have both fallen by 10 per cent; the decline is attributed to slackness of trade. To the same, reason is ascribed the slight fall in the population of Cocanada. In the case of Trichinopoly the decrease in the population is ascribed to high mortality which, in turn, is attributed partly to distress consequent on the high price of food-stuffs and partly to the epidemic of influenza. To the same causes may be attributed the decrease in the population of Kumbakonam and Tanjore. The cities which show the largest increase in the population during the decade are Bellary and Conjecteram. Twenty years ago the population of Bellary was 58,247; in 1911 on account of plague the population fell to just below 35,000; and the increase in the past decade brings the population up to nearly 40,000. This indicates that, granted favourable conditions, there is a possibility that Bellary may in course of time regain its former position. The growth of Conjeeveram cannot be ascribed to any special circumstances. It is a town of religious importance and contains temples which are the objects of the constant pilgrimage. The town is situated in the middle of a fertile stretch of country and possibly part of its expansion is due to a growing tendency amongst the larger landholders to forsake their villages for the greater convenience and comfort of life in a town.

Towns

14. Towns in Madras owe their importance to a variety of circumstances. Some, such as Tuticorin or Virudupatti, depend largely on local industries. Bezwada and Erode owe their importance to their commerce. Others like Srīvilliputtūr, Srīrangam and Chidambaram have grown up round large and famous temples. Others again like Nellore and Kurnool derive part of their importance from their past history and part from the fact that they now form the head-quarters of the local administration. Others again combine several or all of these features. These illustrations have all been taken from the towns with a population between 20,000 and 50,000 placed in class III in Imperial Table IV. But it will be found that practically every town included in the table can be classified as deriving its urban features from one or other of these main characteristics. Of the towns in class III an increase of population in the last decade is shown in Saidapet, Bezwada, Tiruvālūr, Erode, Tenāli, Ellore, Dindigul and

Guntur. Saidapet is practically a suburb of Madras. Recently it has been constituted a municipality; part of the increase is due to the growth of the suburban population and part to the inclusion in the municipality of areas which formerly lay outside the town. Bezwada, as has already been mentioned, is an important trade centre situated at the junction of five railways and at the head of the Kistna canal system. Its rapid growth from 8,000 in 1871 to 44,000 in 1921 bears an eloquent testimony to the increase in the trade of that part of the country. Of , the other towns mentioned, Tiruvalur owes its apparent increase of population to the fact that at the time of the census a large festival was in progress at which about 10,000 visitors are reported to have been present. Many of these visitors were enumerated in the town on the census night and helped to swell the population to its present limits. Erode is an important trade centre. In Tenali it is reported that the increase of population is due to immigration from the surrounding villages partly to obtain facilities for education and partly for the purpose of securing work. Ellore, Dindigul and Guntur are centres of trade and industry and all three have a considerable official population.

15. Among the towns there are 18 which do not conform to the condition Towns with which requires a population of at least 5,000 in each place before it can be termed below 5,000 a town. Eight of these places have been included in the list of towns for the first time at this census. It was confidently expected that the population would not fall short of 5,000, but owing to the adverse circumstances of the last years of the decade, the visitation of influenza and the general distress owing to the rapid rise in prices, these expectations were not fulfilled. The remarkably small population of Kaveripatnam is due to the fact that at the time of the census the greater part of the town was evacuated on account of plague; and the abnormal fall in the population of Mēlūr from 9,972 in 1911 to 4,774 in 1921 is ascribed partly to plague and partly to the exclusion of an important hamlet from the union administration.

16. In the case of towns the municipal or union chairman was, as a rule, variation in the charge superintendent for the limits of his local jurisdiction. Consequently population of the limits of the consust towns coincide accepts with the limits of the consust towns the limits of the census towns coincide exactly with the limits of the area under municipal or union administration. Areas beyond these limits, even though possibly urban in character, are not included in the statistics of the town. Generally speaking, the census returns may be said to represent the normal population of the towns; though in some cases, of which instances have been given, an abnormally small rise or an actual fall is due to a partial evacuation of the town on account of plague. A large fall in the population of some other towns, e.g., Badvēl, Vēmpalle, Kanigiri, Rāzampēta, Tanuku and Madanapalle, is due to the exclusion of outlying hamlets or villages from the union administration and hence from the town limits. The fall in the population of Tiruchendur in the Tinnevelly district is ascribed to the fact that the census of 1921 did not coincide with the annual festival as was the case in 1901 and 1911. An abnormal increase shown in the case of a town like Repalle is usually due to the inclusion of adjoining villages in the newly formed municipal administration or to improvement in railway communications.

17. In the census report for 1911 Mr. Molony drew attention to the fact Proportion of that urban life, such as it is, appeals to the Tamil more than to the other peoples arban population in of the Presidency. This feature is still characteristic of Madras as the annexed different statements show :-

arts of the Presidency

•	С	17188.		Towns (INCLUDING CITIES).						
-	_		Population.	_		Number.	Population.			
Total	•	17	1,538,134	Total		317	6,304,806			
Temil		13	1.254,943	Tamil		175	3,299,558			
Telugu		3	107,139	Toluge	•••	111	1,469,684			
Malayālam		1	82,384	Malayālam		9.	242.203			
Others		3	93,719	Others		23	294,172			

Note.-Population added by extensions of boundary is indicated by the thick type [4] portions. These portions in each case represent the population of the added area at the consus last preceding the extension of boundary. Variation in population 1871-1921 in each manicipality of which the population exceeded 50,000 in 1921.

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	Total population.	Urban population.	Percentage of urban to total population.
Total	42,794,155	5,304,806	124
Tamil country.	21,284,980	3,298,553	15· <b>5</b>
Telugu ,	13,843,329	1,469,688	10-6
Malayalam "	3,361,720	243,393	7.2
Others	4,299,126	294,172	6.8

18. But a truer comparison is to be obtained by examining the proportion in which the urban population stands to the total population of the several tracts of country. This comparison is given in the margin.

#### Villages in Madras

19. Generally speaking the census village is not a residential unit, but the administrative unit which constitutes the charge of a village headman. But in a country so extensive as the Madras Presidency, with such varieties of climate, and inhabited by such diverse races it is natural to find villages of many different types. There is the village common in the Agency division "a tiny temporary affair, containing only a couple of huts and a cattle byre," perpetually shifted according to the exigencies of the season or the requirements of cultivation. Or there is the village typical of the Deccan, fortified up to 100 years ago, and still presenting traces of the old stone walls and circular watch towers. Being compelled to live within fortifications the people were forced to crowd their square flat-roofed houses close together so that, in many villages there are only one or two streets wide enough to admit an ordinary country cart, the other thoroughfares being merely tortuous lanes. For the same reason hamlets are rare in the Deccan districts. Villages of this type are found also in those portions of the Salem district which were the scene of successive campaigns in the Mysore wars. Or again the ordinary villages of the Tamil country will contain three or four broad streets, each bordered by the houses of the better class villagers; these houses will, as a rule, be substantial buildings of solid masonry with tiled or terraced roofs. Behind or interspersed among these houses will be a shapeless cluster of thatched mud huts in which the humbler folk lead their lives. It is in these quarters that congestion and overcrowding is common; the houses are frequently huddled close together without any consideration of drainage or

#### Villages and . hamlets

20. It is in these southern districts that there is the greatest difference between the village as an administrative and as a residential unit. Examination of the conditions of a few taluks in different parts of the Presidency gives the following result:—

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	District		Taln	<b>k</b> .		Number of hamlets f (excluding villages mentioned in col. 3).	Total residential	
•	Gōdāvari	•	Amalapuram	,	120 .	170	290	
	Ananta pur	***	Anantapur		217	104	221	,
•	Chingleput	*** ***	Conjecveram		324	104	328	
	Coimpatore		Dharapuram		86	820	906	
	Tanjore	•••	Nannilam		252	376	628	
-	Rāmnād	•••	Sättür	***	249	315	564	

Natural division.	Numb villa		Average popula- tion of a village			
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.		
Agency	12,846	13,229	116	119		
East Coast North	11,724	11,792	829	808		
Decema	3,488	3,511	938	971		
East Coast Central.	12,087	12,815	855	769		
East Coast South	9,506	9,933	901	868		
West Coast	3,057	3,063	1,344	1,300		

Thus it is of little value to work out and exhibit the average population of a village. The figures, however, to some extent illustrate the differences in social customs between different parts of the Presidency and for what they are worth they are given in the margin.

These figures illustrate first the marked difference between the Agency and the rest of the Presidency to which reference has been made above. Secondly, they show that there has been an universal decrease in the number of villages; this probably is due to the introduction of economies in the administration. Thirdly, they show that everywhere except in the Agency and in the Deccan the average population of a village is greater now than it was ten years ago. And, lastly, they make clear the peculiar conditions of the West Coast.

21. For the West Coast village is entirely different from that of any other The West part of the Presidency. Except for a few bazaars, the houses are not built in regular or irregular streets. But "each house, even the humblest, stands in its own little compound or garden, which is usually thickly planted with areca and coconut palms, jack trees, plantains, betel and pepper vines and the like." The "village" here again is an administrative unit, it may cover a wide area, and it may contain a great number of isolated homesteads. It is this peculiarity -coupled with the luxurious vegetation of the West Coast-which gives the whole of Malabar the appearance of a beautiful garden, where live a race of prosperous lotus-eaters, each family nestling under its own pepper vine and jack tree. And it is due to this peculiarity that in Malabar it was impossible for the enumerators to conduct the final census by night. On the East Coast the 25 or 30 houses allotted to an enumerator were all situated close together, in one or at the most two streets; but in Malabar to visit 25 or 30 houses probably involved a prolonged tramp along dark and deserted jungle paths.

## 1.—Distribution of the population between towns and villages.

Natural division.		rage ion per	Number residi		urban	mber pe popula in town popula	tion re	siding	pop	er per ulation villages popula	residin	g in
Mavulai Mivibione	Town	Village.	Towns.	Villages.	and	10,000 to 20,000.	to	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	•	5	0	7	. 8	9	10	11	18	13
Province	16,734	े,71 <b>1</b>	124	876	510	283	192	15	55	306	512	127
Agency	9,669	116	6	994		<b>!</b>	1,000		4	29	160	807
East Coast North	14,056	829	106	894	422	312	247	19	35	823	509	133
Deccan	11,399	938	109	891	246	418	308	28	27	256	617	100
East Coast Central	20,201	855	138	862	585	253	148	14	46	285	543	126
East Coast South	17.362	901	167	833	520	290	179	11	79	360	511	50
West Coast	20,578	1,344	83	917	696	154	138	12	116	847	488	49

## 2.—Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.

			•	, <b>N</b>	umber pe	r mille wl	no live in	towns.			
Natural division.		Total popula- tion.	Hindo.	Muham- madan	Christian.	Animistio.	Jain.	Buddhist.	Parsi,	Jew.	Brahmo.
1		2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Province	<b>,</b> .	124	114	243	196	13	164	877	966	889	789
Agency		6	- 8	99	8	2					
East Coast North		106	101	265	111	50	573	944	873		880
Deccan	•••	109	. 87	279	98	31	616	1,000	839	•••	•••
East Coast Central	•••	138	122	443	341	62	158	875	980	1,000	935
East Coast South	•••	167	155	383	171		878	957	1,000	•••	778
West Coust	. 44	83	68	89	300	48	87	773	994	1,000	529

## 3.-Towns classified by population.

	each closs	al urban	per 1,000	Variation town	ns se cles				Increase per cent in urban population of each class from 1871 to 1921.			
Class of towns.	Number of towns of in 1921.	n 1921. roportion to t population. umber of femal		1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881- to 1891.	1871 to 1881.	(a) In towns as classed in 1871.	(b) In the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1871.		
ì	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Total	317	100.0	1,005	+ 1.6	+ 58	+ 18-4	+ 14 7	+ 7.6	+ 50.8	+ 2317		
I. 100,000 and over II. 50,000—100,000 III. 20,000— 50,000 IV. 10,000— 20,000 V. 5,000— 10,000 VI. Under 5,000	3 13 38 109 135	14·3 14·2 22·0 28·3 19·2 1·5	932 999 1,005 1 028 1,038 1,004	+ 13 - 26 + 64 - 28 + 38 + 159	+ 78 - 51 + 11.7 + 38 + 68 + 18	+ 12.6 + 9.7 + 12.8 + 17.9 + 75.2 + 30.2	+128 +127 +107 +110	+ 21 +123 + 49 +202 + 34 +214	+ 32·5 + 45·6 + 45·8 + 107·2 + 27·7 + 196·7	+ 97.8 + 166.2 + 76.6 + 616.6 + 2.353.6 + 905.5		

## 3-A.—Distribution of population in groups of places according to size and in rural territory, 1891-1921.

\$	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	Per cent of the total population.
Ciars of place.	Number of places.	Number of places.	Number of places.	Rember of places.	1921. 1911. 1901.
Total population of Province	53,025 42,794,155	54,623 41,870,160	53,896 38,653,55 <b>8</b>	58,066 36,064,408	10 11 18 18 100 1000 1000 1
HIL Do. 20,000 to 50,000.  IV. Do, 10,000 to 20,000.	317 5,304,806 3 786,227 13 751,907 88 1,195,491	280 4,919,476 3 776,302 8 497,274 40 1,264,259	55,663 34,358,033 245 4,295,525 3 720,051 6 485,878 23 1,004,323	57,851 32,641,418 315 3,432,990 1 452,518 8 539,210 27 825,763 57 765,072	176 888 889 905 124 117 11:1 95 18 18 19 13 16 12 13 15 27 80 26 28
IV. Do. 10,000 to 20,000. V. Do. 5,000 to 10,000. VI. Do under 5,000	10 90 900	105 1,480,071 113 861,821 11 50,849	102 1,411,478 87 662,520 8 11,276	57 765,072 108 785,242 14 55,183	35 35 36 11 34 21 17 22 02 01 00 01

## 3-B.—Population of urban classes and of rural territory as constituted in 1921 with variation.

	Number of	Popul	stics.	Variation, 1911 to 1921.			
Class of places.	places in 1921.	1921.	1911. Number		Per cent.		
1 + T	8	3	4		6		
Province	53,025	: 42,794,155	41,870,160	+ 923,995	+ 22		
Territory urban in 1921 Towns having in 1921 I. Population of 100,000 and	817	5,804,806	<b>5,215,889</b>	+ 88,917	+ 17		
over II. Population 50,000 to 100,000.	3 13	786,227 751,907	777,287 745,599	+ 8,940 + 6,808	+ 1.3		
III. Do. 20,000 to 50,000. IV. Do. 10,000 to 20,000.	38 109	1,165,491 1,501,182	1,065,408 1,448,557	+ 52,625	+ 94		
V. Do. 5,000 to 10,000. VI. Do. under 5,000 Territory rural in 1921	135 19 52,708	1,019,799 80,200 87,489,849	1,079,799 99,239	- 60,000 - 19,089	- 56 -192		
1 officery fural to 1921	Ø&,/UB	91,303,519	36,654,271	+835,078	+ 2.8		

#### 4.—Citics

	Popu-	Number of	Number of	1 . 5	Numb literat mi			Per	cen tag	of va	iatioa.	4.0
Cities.	lation in 1921.	persons square mile	females to 1,000 males.	1.9	Males.	Females.	1911 ' to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891,	1871 to 1881.	1871 to 1921.
4	1 , 2	8			•	7		9	10	111	- 15	L L
Madras	526,911	18,169	908	835	453	174	+ 1.6	+ 1.8	+126	+11.2	+ 21	+ 32 5
Madura	i 38,894	17,105	976	· 178	554	90	+ 28				+ 420	
Trichinopoly	120,423	13,623	988	176	491	13?	- 25	+179	+156		+163	
Caliont	82.834	7,645	936	39	407	156	+ 50	+ 19	+16.5	+158	+190	
Coimbatore	65,788	9,049	969	87	437	1:6	+ 93		+14.4		+104	+ 444
Conjectoram	61,376	15,697	998	175	470	81	+13.9	+167	+ 8.5	+14.2	+ 01	+ 644
Kumbakonam	60,700	13.764	1.049	. 97	536	101	- 61	+ 83	+ 99	+ 84	+127	
Tanjore	59,913	7,811	1,041	92	541	124	- 07	+ 4 1	+ 64	- 08	+ 49	+ 148
Negapatem	54,016	9.893	1.052	114	497	81	-10-2	+ 42	- 24		+110	
Mangalore	53.877	10.302	910	53	233	200	+11.3	+ 98	+ 78	+ 27.5	+ 80	
Rajahmundry	53,791	16,400	1.010	189	328	113	+11.1				+214	
Tianevelly	53,783	15,023	1.025	24	517	85	+ 48	+198	+626	+ 67	+105	+ 121-6
Coresada	58,348	6.884	1,025	286	336	109	- 14				+61.8	
Salem	53,244	11,874	978	27	297	85	-117	-16.2	+ 4.2	+ 23 6	+ 12	+ 45
Cuddalore	50.527	4.198	1.015	101	285	93	-107	,	+10-8		+ 81	+ 25 4
Vellore	50.210	12,357	1,017	93	219	93		+142	- 31	+198		+ 32 1
Bellary	90.049	7,828	887	195	396	93		- 400		+11.2	,	
	1	1	1		1		1.220	- 500		144.2	7	- 230

#### CHAPTER III.—BIRTH-PLACE.

The statistics THE statistics of birth-place are contained in Imperial Table XI which is divided into two parts, one giving the birth-places of the population of each district and State, and the other giving the same particulars for cities. features of the statistics are summarized in four subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter:-

> Table 1 shows the actual figures of immigration to each district and natural division.

> Table 2 gives the actual figures of emigration from each district and natural division.

Table 3 shows the migration between natural divisions.

Table 4 shows the migration between Madras and other parts of India.

## statistics

2. Of the 42,794,155 persons enumerated in Madras, 42,584,293 were born in the Presidency, the remaining 0.5 per cent being immigrants from outside. In 1911 the number of immigrants was 243,788 so that in the decade the number of immigrants decreased by 33,926 or 14 per cent.

#### **Immigration** to districts

3. There are only six districts in which less than 90 per cent of the persons enumerated were born in the district.

Persons born in the district per mills enumerated. From this number the Agency ought probably to be removed; to many people 696 Agency Bellary .. 862 the Agency is not yet familiar as the 685 Madras ... ... ••• \*\*\* ... ... .., name of an administrative division; and Nilgiris ... ••• 681 there is no doubt that many people who in fact were born in the Agency Aniengo ... Sandur ... 791

returned as their birth-place the district of Ganjām, Vizagapatam or Godāvari, meaning thereby nothing more than that they were born in the portion of the Agency which was formerly under the administration of the Collector of that district. It is natural to find a large percentage of immigrants in a city such as Madras; a city grows not so much by a high birth-rate as by the inducements it offers to persons to try their fortune by joining in its busy crowds. In the Nilgiris there is a large percentage of foreign labour on tea estates, and the considerable European population also helps to swell the proportion of foreign-born folk enumerated on the hills. Anjengo and Sandur are places of insignificant area—the one surrounded by the State of Travancore and the other by the district of Bellary; the fact that a considerable proportion of the population returned their birth-place as Travancore or Bellary is of no significance. The districts with the largest percentage of native-born persons are South Kanara (995 per mille), Malabar (992), and Tinnevelly (991), all of which lose a substantial proportion of their population by emigration and attract few immigrants.

#### Migration hetween natural divisions

4. Subsidiary table 3 shows how little migration there is between one natural division and another; in every division except the Agency and the East Coast North 99 per cent of the population were born in the division in which they were enumerated; and it is probable that what appears to be a large migration from the East Coast North division to the Agency is really due to the reason mentioned in the previous paragraph. It appears from column 5 of subsidiary tables 1 and 2 that, while there are 435,000 immigrants into the Agency from contiguous districts, \$9,000 persons have emigrated from Ganjam, and 401,000 from Vizagapatam, to adjoining districts. The foreigners in the Agency must form part of this 490,000, and in all probability the amount of real emigration, even temporary, which the figures represent, is something very small.

- 5. The chief districts which attract immigrants are Bellary, Gōdāvari and Trichinopoly. There was a Malayali regiment at Bellary at the time of the census which accounts for most of the immigrants from Malabar; for the rest the majority come from the other Ceded districts and from Madras. Most of the immigration to Gōdāvari is from Vizagapatam, and most of that to Trichinopoly is from the surrounding districts.
- 6. From column 5 of subsidiary table 4 to Chapter II we see for each of the cities the proportion of the population who are foreign-born. There is a remarkable degree of variation in this respect; in Madras 335 in every thousand are foreign-born, as against 334 in 1911; while in Tinnevelly only 24 persons in a thousand were born outside the Tinnevelly district. The number of foreign-born in Cocanada is exceptionally high—286 in every thousand against 247 in 1911; but most of the immigrants still come from the neighbouring districts of Vizagapatam and Kistna. The foreign-born of Madura have risen from 150 to 178 in every thousand, while those of Trichicopoly have fallen from 189 to 176. Rajahmundry draws mainly on Vizagapatam and Kistna districts, and Bellary on Anantapur and Kurnool; the immigrants from Malabar were a regiment stationed in Bellary at the time of the census. The towns which attract fewest immigrants are Tinnevelly, Salem, Calicut and Mangalore; Calicut and Mangalore have important industries, but apparently the inducement is not strong enough to attract people from outside the district. Tinnevelly and Salem have no great industries, and no special attraction to offer persons from other districts.

7. The statistics of emigration outside the Presidency are far from complete. For all except 115,000 of the 917,000 persons of Madras birth who were enumerated in other provinces of India we have particulars by districts; but in addition to these there are in countries outside India 814,000 persons born in Madras for whom we have no knowledge of the district of birth; and in addition to these people there are in South Africa, in British Guiana, in Mauritius, in the Fiji Islands and elsewhere people of Madras origin for whom no returns at all have been received. By this last number the "natural population" of the Presidency will be short; and by its share of this number as well as by the portion of 929,000 assignable to each district will the "natural population" of that district be short. For this reason it is idle to base discussion on the variation between the "natural" and "actual" population, or to work out details of the constitution of the natural population.

8. In return for 1,731,000 Madrasis enumerated in other parts of India or in Where countries beyond India, we count only immig

Where immigrants come from

Num	ler of	immi	grants	from	٠		countries beyond India, we count only 210,000 persons from other provinces
Mysore State Hyderabad State Bihar and Orissa Bombay French and Portug Central Provinces Cochin State Travancore Other Provinces an	•••	•••	sions		•••	66.855 38,916 16,832 15,957 14,257 12,377 10,124 8,293 12,998	or countries enumerated in Madras. The tables show that the majority of the immigrants come from a limited area mostly the territories adjoining Madras. Of the remaining 13,000, 6,000 come from Asiatic countries other than India (chiefly Ceylon and the Straits Settlements), and are mostly children of parents who originally
			•				

emigrated from Madras to those countries; 6,000 come from Europe (all but 600) from Great Britain and Ireland), and 1,000 from Africa, America and Australasia.

9. The immigrants from Mysore and Hyderabad are mostly localized in the districts which border on those States; those from Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces are mostly in the Agency and the districts of Ganjam and Godavari; most of those who come from Bombay are in Bellary, Madras and Malabar; the French possessions help to populate the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Madras and Chingleput; from Travancore immigrants come to Malabar and Tinnevelly, and from Cochin to Malabar and Coimbatore.

**Variation** is immigration

10. There is a great increase in the number of immigrants from Bihar and Orissa and from the Central Provinces; from all other parts of India, Madras in 1921 attracted fewer visitors than in 1911. The immigration from the Central Provinces and from Bihar and Orissa was, as we have seen, mainly to the Agency and to Ganjam or Gödavari; there is a vast preponderance of females in those who come from Bihar and Orissa and it is remarkable that exactly the same phenomenon is observed in the emigrants from Madras to that province. Much of this migration is no doubt mere ordinary movement from place to place across the frontier of the provinces, and the increase recorded at this census may be due to greater accuracy in the enumeration of the Agency villages bordering on those provinces. It is noteworthy that there is a great disparity between the sex proportion of the immigrants from Hyderabad and that of those from Mysore; the lack of female immigrants from Hyderabad occurs chiefly in the districts of Kistna, Guntur and Chittoor, and indicates the temporary nature of the immigration to those districts.

Where emigrants go to

11. Turning now to the emigration from Madras (a) to other parts of India. (b)

	~	Numbe	er of en	n ig <b>ran</b>	is to		
				•			1921.
Barma		****		•••			270,993
M yeore					•••	***	269,675
Hyderabac	1	•••					84,158
Travancor		•••					58,277
Assam	•••		•••		•••		54,536
Bombay	•••	***			•••		44,039
Bengal	100	•••	•••		•••	•••	28,595
Cochin	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	26,388
Coorg	•••		•••		•••	•••	22,509
Bibar and			•••			•••	19,238
	O1.00E	State			***		16,689
Other Prov	rin aas					•••	22,377
Other Lio	AITTCOB	and c			•••	•••	
					Total	٠	917,474

to countries beyond India, we find that the bulk of the emigration to other parts of India is as noted in the margin. Emigration to Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore, Cochin and Bihar and Orissa is in the main of the same casual type as the immigration from those provinces and States. There is of course a certain amount of coolie emigration to tea estates in Travancore and to coffee in Mysore, but nothing to compare with the flow of emigrantsto Burma or Assam. Most of the

emigrants to Coorg are coolies working on coffee estates.

12. The marginal figures show the sex proportion in which emigrants leave

Number of females to 1,000 males in emigrants to Burma 208 1,019 Ansam ... ... ••• Bengal 936 ••• 1,275 Bihar and Orissa ٠... ... 567 820 Bombay Mysore ... ••• Hyderabad 617 ••• Travaucore ... 1.018 1,125 347 Madras for other parts of India. The high proportion of female emigrants to Bihar and Orissa supports the conclusion suggested above, that the only migration there is from village to village across an artificial frontier. The high proportion of females in Assam is noteworthy especially when compared with the very low proportion of women among the

emigrants to Burma, Coorg, Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Emigration beyond India

Persons born in Madras and enumerated in 447,334 Ceylon Federated Malay States ... ... 238,948 ••• 76,732 Straits Settlements Other Malay States 50,368 Elsewhere ... 130

13. Of the 813,512 persons of Madras birth who were enumerated outside India, the majority were in Ceylon, which depends largely on South Indian labour for its tea, etc., estates and other industries. After Ceylon the most popular place is the Federated Malay States; then the Straits Settlements

and other Malay States; and finally we have returns of a few in the East African colonies and of 1 in the Gilbert Islands. We have so far no returns of the numbers of persons of Madras birth enumerated in South Africa, Mauritius, Fiji, the Seychelles, or the British Isles, etc., though in 1911 considerable numbers were reported from all these places.

Details of emigration

14. From an economic point of view the most important streams of emigration from Madras are those to (1) Ceylon, (2) Burma, (3) the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, (4) planters' estates in Mysore, Coorg and Travancore, and (5) Assam. Major Scoble Nicholson, o.B.E., of the Ceylon Labour Commission has very kindly contributed some interesting facts regarding emigration to

Ceylon, and to Major Brock, o.B.R., v.D., of the United Planters' Association of Southern India and Dr. Ford, the Emigration Agent of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, I am indebted for similar notes on emigration to the estates of Travancore, Coorg and Mysore, and to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

15. The number of emigrants registered by the Ceylon Labour Commission in Emigration to

Year.	• .		•			Number registered.	the decade was 744,621. For the years 1911 to 1914 particulars are given for
1911	***		***	•••	•••	72,549	men, women, children and infants, who
1912	•••				***	93,925	
1913	***			•••		97,564	emigrated in the proportion of 601,
1914	***	***	***	***	•••	70,654	203, 132 and 64, and although these
1915	***	***			***	. 83,742	
1916		•••		***	•••	99,643	details have not been tabulated of recent
1917		•••	***	•••	••	42,877	years there is every reason to suppose
1918	***	***				41,961	jears there is every reason to suppose
1919	•••	***	***	***	•••	103,580	that the proportion remains fairly con-
1920	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	38,126	stant; infants are children below 5 years
. 1	. :1 3			1 1	4	E 3	114 and fame) a between Fee 110 5

of age; children are males between 5 and 14 and females between 5 and 16. For the years 1917 to 1920 figures are given separately for emigrants proceeding to Ceylon for the first time and those who have been there before. It was only in 1919, the year of bad seasons and high prices, when the number of emigrants rose with a bound, that the new emigrants out-numbered the old; in the other three years those returning to Ceylon after one or more visits numbered about 78,000 and those going for the first time were only about 44,500.

16. The Ceylon Labour Commission recruits only for estates, consequently caste and practically all those who emigrate through its agency are agriculturists by occupation. The majority of them are drawn from the Paraiyan, Kallan, Vellāla and Pallan castes who together have contributed 619,000 out of the 744,500 who have emigrated during the decade. Nearly half the emigrants registered in Trichinopoly district-which implies that if they did not actually come from a village in that district they came from no great distance; the rest are recruited mostly in the Tamil districts—all of which contribute a quota; Malabar sends 10,000; and the Telugu districts of Cuddapah, Godavari and Guntur are also drawn upon.

17. The United Planters' Association of Southern India recruits about 150,000 Emigration to labourers annually for about 390 estates. Only 237 of these estates, however, lie planting districts beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency, and it is only the recruitment of labour for these which affects the population of the Presidency. These 237 estates absorb/sunually about 90,000 labourers, about 20 per cent of whom are entirely new the estate work. The labour is recruited in most of the Tamil districts, on the W. Coast, and in Vizagapatam and the Agency; the recruits are practically rubbe is no in the proportion of the second for the practically at disparity in the proportion of the second for the second fo rists. Children are employed on coffee and tea estates, but not on 59 av 1 an 1 41 women.

. It is reported that on the average a labourer stays on an estate about ten mont i during which time a man on the average saves Rs. 47-8-0 and a woman Rs. 35. In exceptional cases savings amounting to Rs. 100 and even Rs. 150 have been accumulated in this period.

19. No information has been obtained regarding the districts from which recruits are obtained for the Straits Settlements, etc. Almost all the emigrants Straits Settlements. se I either from Negapatam or Madras; and it is natural to expect the majority etc. be recruited in the districts adjacent to the ports. On the average 90,000 sail every year, of whom 11 out of every 12 are adults, and 4 out of every 5 adults are men. The chief employment is as agricultural labourers on the rubber estates; and as a rule the emigrants make a stay of about 2½ years. Many return for a second and third spell on the estates.

#### Emigration to Barms and Assam

20. Of the people born in Madras and enumerated in Burma, 100,506 did not Distribution of 1,000 emigrants to Burma by district specify the district of birth. Of the remaining 172 020 the majority remaining 172,020 the majority were Number per mille. born in the districts noted in the mar-gin. The main stream of emigration to Ganjām Visagapal Godavari 285 Burma is from the northern districts-Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gödāvari and Tanjore Bāmnād Kistna—and secondly from the extreme south. Assam gets practically the Madura 26 whole of its Madrasi element from the 26 56 three districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam

and Gōdāvari, whence go 48,119 of the 54,536 emigrants. Most of the remainder are attributed to "Madras" which may stand for the Presidency—in which case the number in all probability should be treated as coming from the same districts.

1.—Immigration (actual figures 000s smitted).

· • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			÷			•	•	•	B	ora i	• .		,		•		•	÷	
District and nature division where on uncerted.	on where		District or natural division.			etige trict	e in	Other parts of province.			Contiguous parts of other provinces, etc.					e of	Outside India		
•				Females.		-	lee.		آ. ا	les.	د ا	•	Jos.			je je			١
		Total.	Malos.	-	Total.	Malon	Females.	Totel.	Meles.	Females	Total	Males.	Femalus,	Total.	Malos.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1		1 8	1 3	1 6	5.	6	1 7	1 .		10	111	118	13	. 14	13	16.	1.7	44	. 1
Province		42,584	20,968	21,596					_	_	68	23	35	129	71	58	13		
Lgency -		1,042	508	534	435	232	203	1	,		•	2	2	15	7				 
East Coast			1	ł		1 :			l	1 -		}			1	1	1		i
North	•••	10,765	5,241	5,525	42	24	18	26	16	10	3	1	2	29	27	12			
Ganjām	-	1.814	817	997	•	5	4	2	1	1					i i	5		ŀ	1
Viragapatam .		1,196	1,062	1,134	81	15	16	•	3	•			-	1	1	i		-	į -
<u> Podávari</u>		1,873	667	705	81	43	38	11	5	6				7	3	4	-		! -
Kiston	ا ••••	2,070	1,024	1.046	22	14	3	87	22	15				1 4	3	1	-		۱ -
Reliore	•	1,769	676	677	28 15	15	13	15	11	:		-		7		2		:	۱ -
	***	l '	1			"		''	**	•	-	-		2	1	1	] <b>-</b>		-
Deccan	•••	3,575	1,823	1,752	24	12	12	21	13	•	] <i>17</i>		•	32	15	17		-	-
Cuddapah '	•••	868	443	426	16	8		3	2	1		,		1	1				١
Kurnool	***	878	443	430	29	14	15	2	1	1	*	3	1	7	3	4	-		_
Banganapalle		743	274	369	79	13	26	23	15	1		:	- 1	1:=	! -=	١	-	•••	۱
Sandar	•••	7	5	-	1	li	17					1	3	15	7		-		-
Anantapur	***	909	469	440	22	11	11	5	3	3	ii			9	5	1	_		] [
East Coast		}	1	1	<u>,                                     </u>	ļ '	1				i	l	`		1	1	l		
Central		11,780	5,890	5,890	128	67	61	26	16	IO	21	,	12	35	22	14	6	4	
Madras	•••	850	175	175	65	36	29	90	53	28		_		18	111	7			
Chingleput	•••	1,414	715	899	63	29	84	12	7.7	5				4	2	1	li	li	
Chittoor		1,228	624	599	28	13	15	8		-4	3	1	3	7	5	1	-		
North Arcot	•••	1,986	988 1.036	998	49	22	27	15	9	6	3	1	1	.8	3	3			1.
Coimbatore	***	2,079 3,175	1.061	1.094	22	10	12 15	5	3	3	. 6	3	4	l -=			-	<b></b>	١-
South Arcos		2,253	1,124	1,128	53	31	23	8		2	6		:	1	1 1	2	=	-	1:
East Coast					1	1		i							٠.		1	-	[ 7
South	•••	10,169	4,930	5,239	79	35	4	22	12	10	5	3	2	7	4	3	1		
Tanjore		2,254	1.083	1.171	44	18	26	22	13	10		١,	١.		۱.		1		1
Trichinopoly	•	1,803	890	913	86	85	51	ũ	4	10	10 -	í -	1	:	:	1	!	!	l
Paduk kottai	-	389	191	198	85	13	23	3	i	i	-	=		1.*	1.*	1	1	1 !	1 -
Madure	***	1,945	957	968	41	19	23	19	10	ē	ī	ī	_	ī	lī			1	١.
Rampid	***	1,678	797	881	35	17	18	7	4		<u></u>			l i	l i		=		1
Tinnevelly	***	1,884	917	967		•	•	7	• •		2	1	1	-		-		=	1:
West Coast	•••	4,420	2,153	2,267	177	. · •	•	B	•	.7	28	10		•	•	3	3		١.
Nilgirie		86	44	42	20	13	•			8	7					1		1	1
Malabar	***	8,074	1,493	1,578	7	6	8	8	3	ĭ	. 9	5	1	1 3	1 4	li	li	li	
Anjengo	•		3		٠	-			•	***	i	-	ī		_	I _	_		-
South Kamers		1,241	603	639	; 6	3	1	1	1	-	1 1	1	۱	1	1	1_		ı	ŧ ~

2.—Emigration (actual figures 000s omitted).

		_ <del></del>		·		Enum	erate	d in								Natura	l population figures).	(actua.
District and natural division of birth.	Dietr	ict or na division		di	ntigue strict rovinc	in		er pa		Other	r prov	inces.	Oute	ide I	ndia.			
or piren.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Fema
1	2	3	•	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Province	42,584	20,988	21,596							917	583	334	814	533	281	44,314,923	22,104,309	22,210
Agency	1,042	508	534	23	12	11.	<b></b>			***				•••		1,065,451	519,706	545,
East Coast North	10,766	5,241	5,525	465	247	218	22	14	8	298	206	92				11,551,936	5,707,505	5,844
Ganjām	1,814	817	997	89	47	42	7	4	3	124	82	42				2,034,594	950,800	1,083.
Visagapatam.	2,196	1,063	1,134	408	218	190	16	6	7 2	62 30	43	19				2,682,022	1,332,700	1,349, 727,
Godāvari	1,872 2,070	1,024	705 1,046	32 23	18 11	14 12	8	3	2	57	25 40	5 17			:::	1,442,546 2,156,481	715,515	1,077
Kistna Guntur	1,769	890	879	23	12	11	8	5	3	13	8	5				1,812,850	914,661	898,
Nellore	1,858	676	677	87	18	19	22	13	9	12	8	4				1,423,443	715,161	708,
Deccan	3,575	1,823	1,752	18	11,	7	18	11	7	73	26	37				.3,682,447	1,881,148	1,801,
Cuddapah	868	442	426	21	11	10	14	9	5	5	3	2				908,931	465,680	443,
Kurnool	873	443	430	48	28	20	4	2	2	4	2	2		ļ		928,954	475,533	453,
Banganapalle.	34	17	17			•••	٠.,	٠٠. ا	٠.					***		33,990	17,407 402,889	16, 398,
Bellary	743	374	369	16	7	9	7	4	3	36	18	18	***	***		801,159 9,646	5,082	4,
Sandur Anantapur	909	469	140	57	29	28	5	3	2	28		 15		:::		999,767	514,557	485,
East Coast Central	11,780	5,890	5,890	125	60	65	29	17	12	213	115	98	•••		 	12,146,761	6,082,069	6,064,
Madras	850	175	175	18	8	10	88	21	17	105	58	47				510,010	261,646	248,
Chingleput	1,414	715	699	97	49	48	9	3	3 5	6 23	3	3				1,521,488 1,281,984	770,046 654,372	751, 627.
Chittoor	1,223 1,986	624 988	599 998	26 44	14	12 25	27	15	12	40	12 22	18				2,097,754	1,044,389	1,053,
North Arcot.	2,079	1.036	1,043	44	20	24	16	9	7	22	11	iĭ				2,161,457	1,076,019	1,085,
Coimbatore	2,175	1,081	1,094	44	22	22	11	6	5	14	7	7				2,244,052	1,116,784	1,127,
South Arcot	2,252	1,124	1,128	59	24	35	17	10	7	3	2	. 1				2,330,016	1,158,813	1,171,
East Coast					23	~	49	27	22	88	=-	31				10,357,160	5,036,764	5,320.
South	10,169	4,930	5,239	52		29					57	ļ	•••		""	1	1	
Tanjore	2,254	1,083	1,171	56	23 29	33	29	16 6	13 5	18	13	5 2				2,356;134 1.893,306	1,134,049 929,789	1,22 <b>3</b> ,0
Trichinopoly.	1,803	890	91 <b>3</b> 198	72	29 4	43 8	11	1			5	•				402,700	196,304	206,
Pudukkottai. Madura	889 1,9 <b>4</b> 5	191 957	988	30	14	16	24	12	12	16	ïo	6				2.013,927	992,168	1,021,
Madura Rāmnād	1,678	797	881	40	19	21	岁	1	1	13	11	2				1,733,821	827,784	906,0
Tinnevelly	1,884	917	967	15	8	7	25	14	13	34	18	16			-	1,957,272	956,670	1,000,0
West Coast	4,420	2,153	2,267	10	, 7	3	23	16	7	130	85	45				4,581,860	2,260,017	2,321,
Nilgiris	86	44	42	ι	1		2	1	1	2	1	1				90,762	46,121	44,
Malabar	3,074	1,496	1,578	19	13	6	19	13	6	47	30	17			1	3,158 139	1,551,742	1,606,
Anjengo	5	802	8 639		2		3	 2	" <sub>1</sub>	 81	 54	27		***		5,192 1,827,767	2,672 659,482	668,
South Kanara,	1,241	- 50Z	000	٥	•	•		_		•			<u>"</u>	-				!
Unspecified	***					***		,		115	84	31	.8₩	533	281	929,308	617,100	312,

Note. Particulars by districts are not available for those enumerated outside India.

3.—Migration between natural divisions (actual figures 000s omitted)
(compared with 1901 and 1911).

	Total born	1	Number e	numerated i	a natural di	vision.		
Natural division in which born.	in each Natural Division.	Agency.	East Coast North.	Deccan,	East Coast Central.	East Coast South.	West Coast	
1	2	*	•		•	7.7	•	
	42,584	1,478	10,833	3,620	11,933	10,270	4,450	
Madras Presidency 1911	41,616	1,565	10,473	3,752	11,923	10,240	4,294	
. (1901	38,375	1,317	9,523	3,867	10,722	8,938	4,008	
Agency 1921	1,065	1,042	23	***		•••		
<b>[1921</b> ]	11,254	436	10,767	19	29	2	1	
East Coast North 1911	12,045	1,565	10,422	. 24	88	2	•••	
1901	10,840	1,317	9,469	24	27	3	1	
(1921	3,609		81	8,575	19	1		
Deccan 1911	8,752		23	8,712	16	1	on The Control of the	
1901	8,856		24	8,818	18			
(1921	11.935		19	22	11,780	90	24	
East Coast Central 1911	11,808		28	13	11.135	111	26	
1901	10,785		26	22	10.569	110	28	
C1921	10,269	•			91	10,169	<b>20</b>	
East Coast South ( 1911	10,220	•••		2	,			
1901	8,935	***		•	94	10,115	, <b>8</b>	
[1981]	4,453	***			102	8,822	6	
West Coast 1911				•	21	•	4,490	
	4,291	•••	1	1	15	11	4,268	
(1901	3,989		1	1	11	8	3,973	

Note.—For the years 1911 and 1901, the figures under East Coast North include also the figures of Agency.

4.—Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

(i) British Territory and States.

Province.	Imnig	grante to M	adrae.	Emigra	aute from M	Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of immigration over emigration.			
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	
1	3	3	•	5	6	7	8		
Total	182,312	216,170	- 33,858	917,468	824,723	+ 92,745	<b>- 735,156</b>	- 608,553	
British Territory	54,483	36,907	+ 17,576	453,453	385,357	+ 68,096	- 398,970	- 348,450	
Ajmer-Merwara Andamans and Nico-	445	120	+ 325	391	224	+ 167	+ 54	- 104	
bars	2	65	- 63	1,600	1,489	+ 111	- 1.598	- 1.424	
Assam	51	204	- 153	54,536	34,509	+ 20,027	- 54,485	- 34,305	
Baluchistan	147	126	+ 21	340	134	+ 206	- 193	- 8	
Bengal	3,181	6,547	<b>3,366</b>	28,595	13,171	+ 15,424	- 25,414	- 6,624	
Bibar and Orissa	16,832	426	+ 16,406	19,238	16,795	+ 2,443	- 2,406	- 16,369	
Bombay	15,957	17,304	- 1,847	44,039	33,631	+ 10,408	- 28,082	- 16,327	
Burma Central Provinces and	1,915	2,021	- 108	270,993	248,064	+ 22,929	- 269,078	- 246,043	
Berar	12,377	6,291	+ 6,086	4,903	5,358	- 455	+ 7,474	+ 933	
Coorg	345	741	- 396	22,509	28,583	- 6,074	- 22,164	- 27,843	
Delhi North-West Frontier	216	***	+ 216	553		+ 553	- 337		
Province	146	82	+ 64	1,959	63	+ 1,896	- 1.813	+ 19.	
Punjab	625	875	- 250	1,583	1,050	+ 533	- 958	- 175	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2,844	2,105	+ 139	2,214		70	(	Í	
		•			2,286	72	+ 30	- 181	
States and Agencies.	127,829	179,263	- 51,434	464,015	439,366	+ 24,649	- 336,186	- 260,103	
Assam State		•••		•••	10	- 10		_ 10	
Baluchistan State	***	***	) <u>-</u>	•••	1	- 1	} · •••	- 1	
Baroda State Bengal States	130	320	- 190	264	228	+ 36	- 134	+ 92	
Bihar and Oriesa	***	•••	***	2,675	1,070	+ 1,605	- 2,675	<b>- 1,07</b> 0	
States	47	975	- 928	16,689	18,694	- 2,005	-16,642	- 17,719	
Bombay States	1,849	1,518	+ \$31	1,553	1,853	- 300	+ 296	- 335.	
Central India Agency. Central Provinces	15	503	<b>– 488</b>	498	1,083	<b>–</b> 535	- 483	- 530	
States	152	915	- 763	1,594	4,862	- 3,268	-1,442	- 3,947	
Hyderabad State	38,915	60,692	- 21,776	84,158	67,821	+ 16,337	45,242	7,129	
Kashmir State Madras States—	33	28	+ 5	84	27	+ 7	- 1	+ 1	
Travancore	8,293	10,448	- 2,153	58,277	49,520	+ 8,757	- 49,984	- 39,074	
Cochin	10,124	9,643	+ 481	26,388	30,488	- 4,100	- 16,264	- 20,845	
Mysore State	66,855	92,732	- 25,877	269,675	263,417	+ 6,258	<b>- 202,820</b>	- 170,685	
North-West Frontier Province	***			•=•	9	_ 9		_ 9	
Punjab States		•••		•••	39	_ 39	1	_ 39	
Rajputana Agency United Provinces	1,415	1,491	- 76	203	290	- 87	+ 1,213	+ 1,201	
States Burms Administered				•••	4	- 4	·	- 4	
areas				2,007		+ 2,007	- 2,007		
	•	•••	"	2,007	•••	, a,vu	2,007		

Note.—In this subsidiary table, Travancore and Cochin States are treated as outside the Madras Presidency.

In addition to the immigrants shown in the table, 14,257 persons (against 22,174 in 1911) born in the French and Portuguese Settlements in India were enumerated in the Presidency.

They have not been included in the table as the corresponding figures of emigration have not been received.

4.-Migration between the Province and other parts of India-continued.

### (ii) British Territory.

Province.	Immig	rante to N	ladr	<b>30.</b>	Emigra	ats from l	Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of immigration ever emigration.			
	1921.	191L	Va	ristion.	1921.	191 <b>L</b>	V.	ristica.	1921.	1911.
1	2 1	3	<u>'</u>		- 6	•	<u>.</u> i	7	8	
Total	195,363	236,255	_	40,892	958,367	870,617	+	87,750	- 763,004	- 634,362
British Territory	54,252	36,493	+	17,759	453,376	384,591	+	68,785	- 399,124	- 348,096
Ajmer-Merwara Andamans and Nico-	445	120	+	825	891	- 218	+	178	+ 54	- 98
bars	2	65	_	63	1,598	1,489	+	109	- 1.596	- 1,424
Assam	51	204	-	153	54.527	84.497	+	20.030	- 54.476	
Balochistan	147	126	+	21	840	184	+	206	- 198	
Bengal	8,176	6,537	<u>-</u>	8,361	28,595	18,170	+	15,425-		- 6.638
Bihar and Orises	16,882	426	+	16,406	19,232	16,795	+	2,437	- 2,400	
Bombay	15,761	16,952	_	1,191	44,033	33,629	+	10,404	- 28,272	- 16,677
Burma Central Provinces	1,895	1,991	-	96	270,939	247,360	+	23,579	- 269,044	
and Berer	12,876	6.281	+	6,095	4,903	5,357	_	454	+ 7,473	+ 924
Coorg	845	787	i _	392	22,509	28.581	-	6,072	- 22,164	
Delhi	216	•••	+	216	568	•••	+	553	- 387	- 57,500
North-West Frontier	}		ł	• 1					1	
Province	148	79	+	67	1,959	63	+	1.896	- 1,813	+ 76
Panjab	621	874	-	253	1,483	1,044	+	532	- 962	
United Provinces of	1	•	1	٠ ,		•	1			1
Agra and Ondh	2,239	2,101	+	138	2,214	2,254	<b> -</b>	40	+ 25	- 158
States and Agencies.	141,111	<i>199,7</i> 62	-	58,651	504,991	486,026	+	18,965	- 363,880	286,264
Assam State			1			10	l_	. 10		_ 10
Baluchistan State	•••		1			ī	1_	1	•••	- 1
Baroda State	130	318	-	188	264	228	+	36	_ 134	
Bengal States		***	1		2,675	1,070	1+	1,605	- 2,674	
Bihar and Oriesa	Ī		1	1	-,		} `	•,- •		
States	47	975	-	928	16,689	18,694	1-	2,005	- 16,641	- 17,719
Rombay States	1,846	1,518	+	828	1,553	1,853	-	800	+ 293	
Central India	i		1	ļ			1			
Agency	15	508	-	488	498	1 028	-	535	- 487	- 530
Central Provinces			1				1		i	
States	150	115	-	765	1,594	4,862	1-	· 3,268	- 1,44	- 3,947
Hyderabad State	38,737	60,412	1-	21,675	84,152	67,821	+	16,231	- 45,414	- 7,409
Kashmir State	33	28	-	5	34	27	+	7	- 1	
Nadras States-	Ì		1						1	1 -
	9 9 10	10.43*	1.		80.000				1	
0. 12.	8,219	10,417	1-	2,198	58,080	49,511	+	8,569	- 49,861	
Other Madras	10,108	9,641	1	462	26,380	<b>30,485</b>	1-	4,105	- 16,277	7 - 20,844
	13,839	21.048	_	7.209	J0	42 ***	1			
Mysore State	66.577	92,508	1=	25,926	41,211 269,651	46,784 263,862	ı	5,523	- 27,27	
North-West Frontier	~~j=11	69,000	1.	4 <del>4 / 2 /</del> 2 / 3	200,001	#03400Z	1+	6,289	- 203,07	- 170,856
Province (Agencies			1		ļ '	Ĭ	Ī		1	
and Tribal areas).		•••	1			9	_	_	1	1
Punjab States			1			39	1	. 39		1
Rajputana Agency	1,415	1,484	1-	69	203	263		80		- 8
United Provinces	3,029	2,230					1	~ <b>U</b>	+ 1,21	+ 1,201
States	•••		1			. 4	۱	. 4	1	
Burms Adminis-			1		•	•		•		1-
tered areas		•			2,007		1.	2,007	2,00	<del>,</del>
	1	1	4		-,	,	1 *	*,00/	- 5,00	

Note.—This part refers to migration between Madras, British Territory, and other parts of India, including the Madras States of Pudukköttai, Banganapalle and Bandur.

4.-Migration between the Province and other parts of India-concluded.

## (iii) Madras States.

Province.	Immigrants to Madrae States.				from Madr	Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of immigration over emigration.			
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	
1	2	3	1 4	5	6	3	8	9	
Total	41,999	47,697	- 5,698	14,151	21,888	- 7,737	+ 27,848	+ 25,809	
British Territory	41,442	47,148	- 5,706	13,916	21,814	- 7,898	+ 27,526	+ 25,334	
Ajmer-Merwara					. 6	- 6		- 6	
Andamans and Nico-				2		+ 2			
bars	***	986	•••			<b>j</b>	- 2	***	
A68am	***	***	•••	9	12	- 3	- 9	- 12	
Bengal	5	10	- 5	•••	. 1	- 1	+ 5	+ 9	
Bihar and Orisea	***			6	,	+ 6	- 6	•••	
Bombay	196	352	- 156	6	2	+ 4	+ 190	+ 350	
Burma	20	30	- 10	54	704	- 650	- 34	- 674	
Central Provinces	1	10	_ 9		1	_ 1	+ 1	+ 9	
Comm	_	4	_ 4	•••	. 2	_ 2		+ 2	
Madras	41,211	46,734	- 5,523	13,839	21,048	- 7,209	+ 27,872	+ 25,686	
North-West Frontier								,	
Province	***	8	3					+ 3	
Punjab	4	1	+ 3		6	- 6	+ 4	- 5	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	5	. 4	+ 1	•••	32	- 32	+ 5	- 28	
States and Agencies.	557	549	+. 8	. 235	74.	+ 161	+ 322	+ 475	
Baroda State	<b></b> .	2	- 2	•		<b></b>		+ 2	
Bombay States	3	-44	+ 3			•••	+ 3	<b></b>	
Central Provinces States	. 2	•-•	+ 2	•••	•	•••	+ 2	•••	
Hyderabad State	179	. 260	- 101	6		.+ 6	+ 173	+ 280	
Madras States—						•			
Travancore	74	29	+ 45	197	9	+ 188	- 123	+ 20	
Cochin	21	. 2	+ 19	. 8	3	<u>+</u> 5	+ 13	- 1	
Mysore State	278	229	+ .49	24	55	31	+ 254	+ 174	
Rajputana Agency		. 7	- 7	· · ·	7	- 7	•••	-	

Note.—This part refers to migration between the Madras States of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur and other parts of India, including Madras, British Territory.

### CHAPTER IV.—RELIGION.

THE religious distribution of the people of the Madras Presidency is shown Referen in Imperial Table VI. On the title page of the table is given a summary of the statistics returns regarding the sects of Muhammadans; and the information collected regarding the sects of Christians is presented in Imperial Table XV. The salient features of the religious statistics are set out in four subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter which show (1) the general distribution of the population by religion, (2) the distribution by districts of the main religions, (3) the number and variation of the Christian population, and (4) the religion of the urban and rural population. The distribution of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians over the districts of the Presidency is illustrated graphically in the maps at the beginning of the report.

2. The enumerators were instructed to record the main religion returned by each Binduism person enumerated and also, in the case of Muhammadans and Christians only, the sect. In India information regarding the religious beliefs of the people is collected at every census because differences of religion still connote social and political differences, and for administrative purposes it is necessary to know the strength and distribution of the various religions in the country. In India, again, no one regards the question about his religion as unnecessary or inquisitorial. But in spite of this it must be admitted that the statistics collected are not satisfactory. The chief hindrance to the obtaining of accurate returns is the fact that the terms used to classify the religions are unfamiliar to the people of the country, and do not really suggest what is meant in common parlance by religion. The worst instances are the terms "Hindu" and "Animist." No Indian is familiar with the term "Hindu" as applied to his religion. If asked what his religion is, he usually replies with the name of the sect (e.g., Saivite), to which he belongs. Many attempts have been made to define the term "Hindu," but none has been successful, and only within the last few months a select committee of the Legislative Assembly has given up the attempt to find an adequate definition. For the word "Hindu" implies not only certain religious beliefs but also a certain nationality and almost necessarily a certain social organization. In 1881 it was stated in the Madras Census Report that the term "Hinduism includes all those who recognize caste and who are governed by one of the systems of Hindu Law.' In other words it includes practically every Indian who owns no allegiance to any other definite creed. A term so elastic naturally cannot imply any definite creed or system of morality; and in fact it is the custom of his caste rather than his religion which determines the moral standard of the ordinary Hindu. The question what it is which all those who are labelled "Hindu" have in common and which those who are not Hindus are without, admits of no easy or complete answer. The religion of the great majority of those who are classed as Hindus implies a recognition, more or less perfunctory, of the great orthodox deities, the incarnations of Vishnu or Siva, their wives or their offspring; but in South India, at any rate, these Gods are in the main recognized only at times of festival or on occasion of special observances. More intimate devotion is paid to the local Amman or Gramadevata in whose power it rests to bestow prosperity or the reverse on the individuals who shelter beneath their sway. There are also many malevolent powers always on the lookout for opportunities to cause harm or suffering and these it is always advisable to appease with timely propitiation. Thus the religious exercises of the "Hindu" may be described as a series of ceremonies undertaken in order to avert harm from, or to secure benefits for.

himself and his belongings. The speculations of the philosophers, Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa, no doubt afford intellectual diversion for the learned; but they are purely metaphysical exercises, and of the religion which inspires and moulds men's conduct, these metaphysics form little or no part.

Animiam

3. Within the all-embracing sphere of Hinduism are found rites and ceremonies. superstitions and beliefs, characteristic of every stage of civilization. Hinduism tends to absorb every saint or deity with whom it comes in contact; it finds a place for the God in its pantheon, and room for the worshippers in its temple courts. . It is only by these absorptions that Hinduism can expand; for Hinduism is a birth-right which cannot be acquired; just as a man cannot become a Brahman unless he be born one, so it is claimed that no person born in another religion can become a Hindu. That this process of absorption is not inactive, the census, statistics bear witness when they show an increase in the number of Hindus and a fall in the number of Animists. And this leads to comment on the difficulty of distinguishing between the Hindu and the Animist. We have seen that the term "Hindu" does not admit of definition. The term "Animist" does represent a certain form of religious belief and is capable of definition, but the ordinary enumerator is unable either to understand the distinction between the two or to apply intelligently a definition of Animist; nor can this be wondered at, for the orthodox rites of Hindu worship contain much that is definitely Animistic in origin. Accordingly after the practice of 1901 and 1911, enumerators were instructed, when taking the census of jungle tribes, if they found people who said they were not Hindus or who could not understand references to the orthodox Hindu deities, to record for such people under the head "Religion" the name of their tribe. In the tabulation offices all persons whose religion was described in this way were treated as Animists. In Appendix V there is a statement which shows the strength of each tribe and the numbers

Tribe.	•		Percentage returned as Animists in								
•			1921.	1911.	1901						
Khond			82.7	75·1	95· <b>9</b>						
Savara	•••	***	59.0	<b>7</b> 0 <b>·0</b>	86.7						
Yānādi	,	•	46.8	64.7	11.9						
Poroja			68.8	24.1	28.8						
Gadabā		•••	47.4	, 6·0	47.6						
Koyā	•••	. •••	12.0	33.6	16.8						

whose religion was entered in this way, and compares this proportion of the tribal strength with the number so returned in 1901 and 1911. It is evident from the extract from this table given in the margin that whether a man is returned as a Hindu or an Animist depends less upon his religious

beliefs and observances than upon the enumerators' whims.

Summary of the statistics

Number per 1,000 of the total population.

·. .: 1921 1911. Hindu 887 889 66 Musalman ... 67 ••• ••• ••• 82 29 13 15 ••• Animistic

4. Having thus made it clear that the line dividing the Hindu from the Animist is not capable of strict definition and that it varies from one census to another, we may now proceed to consider the actual statistics returned. The figures in the margin show that there has been very little change in the relative strength of the main religions.

What little movement can be noticed is from Hinduism and Animism to Muhammadanism and Christianity. But the movement is so small that in the distribution of a hundred persons no variation is perceptible between 1911 and 1921. It is still true as it was in 1911 that of every hundred persons in Madras 89 are Hindus, 7 are Muhammadans, 3 are Christians and 1 is an Animist. Yet during the decade, while the population as a whole has risen by 2.2 per cent, Hindus have increased by 1.9 per cent, Muhammadans by 3.7 per cent and Christians by 14.2 per cent. On the other hand, Animists have decreased by 9.4 per cent and the others by 3.7 per cent. In view, however, of the impossibility of distinguishing accurately between Hindus and Animists a better comparison may perhaps be obtained by combining the figures for these two religions. This is the less objectionable in that there is on the one hand little to distinguish the religion of the uneducated Hindu from that of an Animist, and on

the other hand there is little to distinguish the Hindu from the Animistic member of the same tribe. The figures are as follows:-

' 191L 1911-1921. 1901-1911. 1901. 1921 ... 38,520,589 37,868,500 85,078,411 Hindu and Animist 2.2 Increase in population ... \*\*\*

Thus while between 1901 and 1911 Hindus and Animists together increased at a greater rate than the population as a whole, in this decade they have lost ground.

5. In the fourteen districts noted in the margin and in the State of Pudukkottai Distribution

Ganiām. Vizagapatam. Godāvari Kistna. Anantapu

North Aroot, Salem. Coimbatore South Arcot. Trichinopoly.

90 per cent and more of the popula- by districts tion are Hindus. If Animists also be added to Hindus, the Agency division must be added to these districts. Apart from Anjengo, where Christians predominate, Malabar is the only district in

which the Hindus and Animists number less than 70 per cent of the population. Hindus have gained ground at the expense of Animists in the Agency and in the districts of Ganjam and Nellore; in the East Coast Central division (chiefly in the districts of Madras, North Arcot and Salem) they have gained at the expense of Muhammadans and they have also gained from Muhammadans in the district of Rāmnād. Elsewhere they have lost to Muhammadans and to Christians.

6. From the tolerant theology of Hinduism we pass to the uncompromising Muham creed of Islam. Yet even here the "pure doctrine of the word" has in some madanism measure caught infection from the surrounding Hindus. Witness the curious sect of Dūdēkulas whose religious exercises are derived both from Hindu and Muhammadan exemplars and the famous shrine at Nagore which attracts Hindus as well as Muhammadans to its annual festival.

The Muhammadan population of the Presidency has increased during the decade by 3.7 per cent; but in the East Coast North and West Coast divisions the increase is considerably larger, being 6.3 and 5.7 per cent. In the East Coast North division the increase occurred principally in the districts of Guntur and Nellore and chiefly in the Sheik tribe. The West Coast is the home of the Mappillas whose population has increased during the past decade by 6 per cent. It is only reasonable to conjecture that this increase, which is more than double that of the total population of the locality, is due to conversion, especially when we find that the Cheruman population, which provides most of the Mappilla recruits, has fallen during the decade by 7,000 or 2 per cent.

It is only in Malabar, South Kanara, the Deccan districts, and Madras that the Musalmans number 10 per cent of the population. They are fewest in the district of Ganjam and in the Agency where they form less than one per cent of the inhabitants.

7. At this census for the first time since 1881 sects of Muhammadans were Muhammada recorded with the following result:-

Sunni 2,681,945 93 60 1,758,376 90	
	.94
	29
Others 2,394 0.08 1,102 0	-06
Sect not returned 126,832 4.43 129,715 6	·71
2,865,285 100-00 1,933,571 100	00

Thus whereas in 1881 of every 100 Muhammadans, 91 were Sunris, 2 were Shiahs and 7 had not returned their sect, at this census we have 94 Sunnis, 2 Shiahs, and 4 who have returned no sect.

An examination of the records of a few districts in which a considerable number of Shiahs were returned shows that the majority of those who profess to be Shiahs are Sheiks by tribe, though it is remarkable that in Tanjore district the majority of Shiahs are Labbais, while in Malabar practically all persons who claim to belong to the Shiah sect are either Māppillas or Labbais.

#### Christians

8. Since 1911 the Christians of Madras have increased by 172,157 or 14.2

Divisions.			Inc	crease.
Divinons.			Actual.	Per cent
Agency			4,338	327
East Coast North		•••	85,497	86.6
Deccan			15,119	20-6
East Coast Central			15.917	7.5
Fast Coast South	,	***	36,334	7.2
West Cosst	•••	***	14,952	8.8
*				

per cent. The figures for the various natural divisions are noted in the margin. The largest increase both actually and proportionately has been in the East Coast North division. Every district except Ganjām has contributed to this increase, of which the chief details are as follows:—

District						Inc	rease.
Distance						Actual	Per cent.
Kistna	•••	•••		•••	•••	41,224	82.7
Gantār	•••	•••		•••	***	<b>29,803</b>	24.1
Nellore	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	8,198	18.5
Gōdāvari		•••	E00	•••	•••	5,997	72.8

Next in point of numbers comes the East Coast South division, where the actual increase is considerably greater than in the Agency and the Deccan which have larger proportionate increases. The only Deccan district in which there has been an increase comparable with that of the Northern Circars is Kurnool, where the number of Christians has increased by 11,588 or 27.5 per cent.

The district containing the largest Christian population is Tinnevelly, and here there has been an increase of 16,461 or 9.4 per cent. Of the other Southern districts, Trichinopoly, Madura and Rāmnād show increases ranging between 4,800 and 8,100; Coimbatore has an increase of nearly 9,000 or 44.8 per cent; and in South Kanara the numbers have risen by 10,000 or 10.8 per cent.

# Distribution of Christian population

9. From the statement in the margin, which shows the distribution among the

natural divisions of 1,000 Christians in each of the years 1901, 1911 and 1921, it will be seen that the East Coast North division which, in 1901, had 17 less Christians than the East Coast Central division, now has 66 more, and is rapidly pulling down the lead

long held by the East Coast South division.

Natural division.

Agency ... ... East Coast North

Deccan ... ... East Coast Central

East Coast South

West Coast

192L

231

64 165

393

134

1911.

11 193

61 175

419

141

#### Christian denominations

10. As mentioned already, the distribution of the principal Christian denominations is set out in Imperial Table XV. It is disappointing that such a large number have failed to return their sect; for this table is of little practical use except to missionaries and other religious workers who may wish to use its figures either to check their own returns or as a basis for constructive propaganda; and in either case incomplete figures are of little or no value. Probably the most interesting feature of the table is the fact that now for the first time the South India United Church appears as a distinct denomination. As was mentioned in the report of 1911, this body is composed of the adherents of the London Mission, the American Madura Mission, the American Arcot Mission and the United Free Church of Scotland Mission. According to the census tables its numbers are just over 63,000; but the authorities of the Church claim that their adherents in Madras number more than 100,000. The Church is organized in eight areas each under the control of a Church Council. Of these areas, Jaffna, Travancore and part of the Kanarese jurisdiction lie outside the scope of this report

The information furnished by the authorities of the Church gives the number of Christians in each Council area as shown below:-

Church Council.		Distr	ict.	·		Population according to consus.	Population according to Church statistics
	Madura		<del></del>	<del> </del>		7,767	17
Madura	Rampad	•••		•••		6,923	25,008
, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Salem					431	15
North Tamil	Coimbatore	•••	***			2,125	12,857
}	Madras	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			1,128	K
	Chingleput	***				2,382	! ;
· •	North Arcot	•••		***		8,944	<b>!                                    </b>
Madras	South Arcos					2,191	29,784
Medree	Chittoor	•••	***	•••		3,315	
	Vizagapatam					18	11
	Godavari			•••		25	i i
Kanarese	Bellary	•	•••	•••		404	1,604
ARREFEES	Kuracol	•••				4,434	1
Talam	10-22	•••	***			15,223	29,396
Telugu	Avantapur			•••	1	1,570	
Malabar	Malabar	***		***		6,938	7,085
Malabar		•••					
	İ					\$9,888	105,774

It is difficult to account for the discrepancies in the areas of the Madura and North Tamil Councils. Possibly some of these Christians have returned themselves as belonging to some other denomination. Ramnad district shows a remarkable increase under Anglicans and Lutherans and it is possible that some of these should have been returned as members of the South India United Church. If the figures given by the Church for their adherents in Coimbatore and Salem are correct, the Christians in these districts must have been returned both at this census and in 1911 under some other head. The South India United Church claims nearly 13,000 Christians in these two districts. In 1911 there were 35,000 Christians in these districts of whom 29,500 were Roman Catholics. At this census we have 43,700 Christians in the two districts of whom 36,000 are Roman Catholics. No satisfactory explanation for these discrepancies has been suggested.

Negotiations are at present in train for a further union between the South India United Church and the Anglican Church and it may be that, at the time the next census report comes to be written, still further steps may have been taken towards the union of all Protestant Christians in Southern India.

11. Passing on to the other denominations in order of numerical superiority, Roman Catholics we find that the Roman Catholic Church has increased during the decade by 71,239 persons or 10 per cent. The chief increase is in the Tinnevelly district where the numbers have gone up by 20 per cent. In Madura and South Kanara the numbers have risen by 15 per cent and 12 per cent. In South Arcot the numbers have decreased by 5 per cent and they have also gone down in Ganjam, Kurnool and Bellary. Apparently this decrease in population simply reflects the general decrease in the population of these districts.

12. Anglicans have increased by 15,313 or 9 per cent. The main increases Anglicans are in Kistna (621 per cent), Kurnool (141 per cent), and Rāmnād (291 per The great stronghold of the Anglican Communion is the district of Tinnevelly and here it is remarkable that their numbers have gone down by I per cent as compared with the returns of 1911. A closer examination of the figures, however, suggests that there is something peculiar in the female population returned in 1911, for whereas the two sexes show a steady growth from 1891 to 1901, in which years they were in approximately the same proportion as they are at the census of 1921, in 1911 there was an abrupt increase in the number of females, the numbers returned being 39,068 males to 45,822 females. At this census the sex proportions revert more or less to what they were in 1891 and

1901. It has been impossible to discover any reason for the abnormal increase in the Anglican female population in 1911. Nor has local inquiry elicited any circumstance which may have caused it.

Baptists

13. Baptists show a considerable increase in the Ceded districts and in Kurnool particularly. The main increases are in the districts of Kistna (57.2 per cent), Nellore (16.6 per cent), Guntūr (10.2 per cent) and Kurnool (26.1 per cent). The number of Baptists in Gōdāvari has increased by 2,000 or 50 per cent.

Lutherans

14. Guntūr and Kistna again are responsible for a large increase in the number of Lutherans. In Kistna their numbers have risen by more than 100 per cent to just over 20,000 and in Guntūr they have risen from 44,000 to 64,000.

Methodists

15. The number of Methodists has risen by 42 per cent; the chief increases are in the districts of the Nilgiris, Tinnevelly, Chingleput and Coimbatore.

Salvation Army 16. The number of adherents of the Salvation Army has increased by 50 per cent. The chief scenes of activity are the districts of Kistna, Guntūr and Nellore, in each of which there has been a substantial increase. The special work on which the Salvation Army concentrates is the management of criminal settlements, where predatory tribes are kept under more or less close restraint and are taught and exercised in the means of earning an honest livelihood.

Congregationalists and Presbyterians 17. The returns under Congregationalists and Presbyterians can hardly be compared with those of previous censuses, for the majority of the Christians who were formerly returned under one of these heads have at this census been returned as members of the South India United Church.

Protestants unspecified 18. The number of persons returned as Protestants without any further indication of sect shows a fall of nearly 14 per cent. Of the 9,500 people returned under this head more than half are in the district of South Kanara, where the Kanarese Evangelical Mission expressly repudiates adherence to any recognized sect.

Minor Protestant denominations 19. There is also a fall in the numbers returned under the head Minor Protestant denominations. The bodies grouped under this head are specified on the title page of Imperial Table XV. The chief of them are Adventists and various missions conducted under the auspices of Plymouth Brethren. All these bodies have returned numbers largely in excess of those returned in 1911.

Syriam Christians 20. The number of Syrian Christians is slightly in excess of the number returned in 1911. As on that occasion the great majority of them are found in Malabar with a few in South Kanara and Madras. The details of their sects are entered on the title page of the table and call for no special remarks.

Jains

21. The number of Jains has fallen by 1,512 during the past decade. Of the Jains in the Madras Presidency the majority are permanent residents engaged in cultivation, but in almost every district there is a certain number of Mārwāri merchants and business men who travel up and down the country in pursuit of their business. A rough estimate of the number of Jains who are permanent residents in Madras gives the following result:—

(1) In the Carnatic, that is to say, Chingleput, North Arcot and the dis-

Differ-1921. 1911. ence. Chingleput ... 553 182 8.271 8.826 North Arcot 555 4,947 595 South Arcot 4,558 389 532 Tanjore 63 8,153 429 745 South Kanara 8,898 \_ Malabar ... 490 61 1,019 1,156 137 Anantapur ... 240 196 436 23,711 -2,00825,719 Total

tricts south of them, there are about 14,000 Jains; (2) in the districts of South Kanara and Malabar about 8,500; and (3) in the Ceded districts, chiefly Bellary and Anantapur, about 1,200. The figures in the margin suggest that it is the Jains who belong to Madras whose numbers are declining, and not those who come on business from other provinces.

- 22. Buddhists have nearly doubled during the decade, having increased Buddhists from 697 to 1,222. Most of them are found in Madras and in the districts of North Arcot and Chingleput. The Buddhists of Madras are mostly recent converts from the depressed classes or from fishermen. There is an association in Madras which professes "to promote the knowledge of Buddhism amongst the Indians with a view to secure adherents"; but apparently this association has succeeded only in securing about 500 adherents in the last ten years, so that the movement does not promise to lead to any great result.
- 23. Parsis, who in 1911 were just under 500, have now just passed that Parsis number. They are mostly found, as is natural, in the principal trade centres, Madras, the Nilgiris, Malabar and so forth. Unlike the Jain Mārwāri, the Parsi business man migrates permanently to Madras or wherever it may be, and makes a permanent home for himself and his family. He is not continually travelling about the country, but stays, as a rule, in one place and there conducts his business.
- 24. The Brahmo Samaj seems to be losing its ground in this Presidency Brahme and unless its members have preferred, at this census, to return themselves as Arya Samaj "Hindu." We have now only 171 Brahmos against 374 in 1911. Most of these persons are in Madras. The districts which they favour most next to Madras are. South Kanara, Malabar and Ganjām.

- 25. At this census 51 people, of whom 44 are in South Kanara, have returned themselves as members of the "Arya Samaj." A branch of this society has recently been started in Madras and it is reported to be at work at various centres such as Mangalore, Madura and places in Chittoor and Anantapur districts. From the census statistics it appears that in the district of South Kanara only has the movement met with a favourable reception. Generally speaking it is evident that neither of these reformed Hindu societies has any effect on the religious life or thought of the masses of the Madras Presidency.
- 26. The number of Jews in Madras is only 45, of whom 34 are in the Jews Malabar district. They are more numerous in Travancore and Cochin, where they number 258 and 1,167. There is a curious sect in the Tinnevelly district near the great Christian centre of Nazareth which has broken away from the Anglican Church and formed a new sect styled variously Jews, Hindu Christians, or Jehovah Messianists. The sect was started in 1850 by an influential convert, who owing to some personal differences with the leading missionaries of the S.P.G. founded a new Church of his own. For some years the new sect flourished, but now it numbers only a few hundred people scattered over three or four villages. In their religious observances they differ little from the body which they left, but as they have adopted a few Jewish practices they claim a right to call themselves Jews. At the census, however, these people have all been returned as Christians.
- 27. At previous censuses it was the practice to include Freethinkers, Atheists, Others Theosophists and others who profess similar indefinite beliefs under the category of Christians. On this occasion these people are shown under the head "Others," along with Confucians, Sikhs and members of the Arya Samaj. The exact numbers who profess each of these creeds will be found on the title page of Imperial Table VI.

1.—General distribution of population by religions.

	. •		Actual		portion f popul			V:	riation per de la Decr	cent.	Net Variatio
	Religion or locality.		number in 1921.		1		- 			<del></del>	
		-	•	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911–192	l. 1901–1911	. 1891–1901.	1891-19
	1	.	3	3	1 4	, 5	6	7	8	9	10
(	PROVINCE		87,942,191	8,866	8,892	8,914	8,983	+ 1.5	+ 81	+ 6.3	+ 17
. I	Agency		1,026,939	6,862	6,772	6.216	6.575	- 27	+ 288	- 2.3	+ 22
ł	East Coast North		10,084,579	9,279	9,347	9,386	9,511	+ 2:		+ 7.3	+ 20
1	Deccan		3,163,722	8,522	8,721	8,781	8,903	- 4:		+ 39	- 1
1	East Coast Central		11,316,331	9,433	9,429	9,436	9,468	+ 8.0		+ 8.6	+ 20
ļ	East Coast South	[	9,229,361	8,972	8,983	9,011	9,028	+ 2*9		+ 5.3	+ 17
(	West Coast		3,121,259	6,969	7,043	7,180	7,301	+ 2.2	+ 50	+ 45	+ 12
ſ	PROVIECE		2,865,285	670	660	644	630	+ 3.7	+ 11·1	+ 9.6	+ 26
	Agency		4,421	- 30	29	27	25	- 3-4	+ 27.4	+ 15.6	+ 42
١	East Coast North		342,797	315	306	298	2×7	+ 6		+ 12.7	+ 35
1	Deccan		411,158	1,121	1,060	1,022	980	+ 11	+ 7.6	+ 9.8	+ 20
İ	<b>East Coast Central</b>		430,110	859	365	359	354	+ 11	+ 9-5	+ 10.5	+ 22
ı	East Coast South	***	513,733	499	510	449	499	+ 0:		+ 57	+ 18
Į	West Coast		1,163,066	2,597	2,538	2,4 1	2,327	+ 5	7 + 12.7	+ 10-1	+ 31
(	PROVINCE		1,380,672	323	289	269	244	+ 14:	+ 163	+ 18-1	+ 57
١	Agency		17,603	118	85	36	8	+ 32.	+ 1760	+ 336-2	+ 1,49%
j	East Coast North	أ	318,955	295	222	186	147	+ 36		+ 37.3	+ 14
1	Deccan		88,56×	241	192	165	112	+ 20-		+ 54.8	+ 126
}	East Coast Central		227,939	190	182	180	163	+ 7		+ 20.2	+ 4
į	East Coast South		542,508	528	507	489	477	+ 7		+ 8.0	+ 30
;	West Coast	,	185,099	413	393	372	343	+ 84	3 + 13-1	+ 15.3	+ 4
ſ	PROVINCE		578,398	135	153	166	131	- 9	- 0.5	+ 35-7	+ 1
	Agency		447,395	2,990	3,114	3,721	8,392	- 79	- 10	+ 118	+ 1
١	East Coast North		119,784	111	125	130	55	- 8.3	7 + 48	+ 163.0	+ 15
1	Deccan	•••	4,714	13	23	27		- 44	3 - 14.3	·	
İ	East Coast Central	***	6,225	5	10	11		- 47.	i  + 3·9		
ŧ	East Coast South	•••	•••					***	•••		
Į	West Coast	•••	330	1	3	13		- 76-	704	•	
(	PROVINCE		25,493	6	6	7	8	- 50	- 1.6		- '
I	Agency	]	•••								
i	East Coast North		541					+ 358	- 21.6	+ 120.5	+ 1,12
4	Deccan		1,262	3	4	5	5	- 25		+ 28	- 8
I	East Coast Central		14,545	12	13	14	14	- 40			+
Į	East Coast South		549	- 1	1	1	1	- 16			- 1
Į	West Coast		8,596	19	22	25	28	8	- 66	- 53	- 1
1	PROVINCE		2,116				4	+ 26	+ 119-6	+ 50.6	+ 30
١	Agency		***							144	
j	East Coast North	•••	134					- 10			- 3
1	Decoma		39	<b></b>		i		- 29			+ 5
1	East Coast Central		1,537	. 1	1		1	+ 62			+ 9
ı	East Coast South		80	•••			,	- 35: - 18:			- 2
ı	West Coast		326	1	1		, 1	- 10.	4 101.0	, , — 41.2	, 3

2.—Distribution by districts of the main religions.

	1				Nu	mber p	er 10,0	00 of th	e boba	lation v	rbo are					
istrict and natural division.		Hind	1.			Muss	lman.			Chri	stian.			Otl	2018.	
di visioni.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	189
<u> </u>	2	8	•	5	1 6	7		•	10	11	12	18	14	15	16	17
rency	6,862	6,772	6,216	6,575	30	29	27	25	118	85	36	. 8	2,990	3,114	3,721	3,39
st Coast North	9,279	9,347	9,386	9,511	315	306	298	287	295	222	186	147	111	125	130	5
Ganjām	9.690	9.675	9.589	9.851	28	29	85	84	11	13	. 14	15	271	288	362	30
WT:	9.872	9,869	9.630	9.876	88	100	108	108	25	23	. 20	16	15	8	242	}
o	9,742	9.771	9.787	9.793	158	169	175	182	97	57	27	24	8	3	1	ł
151 4	9,208	9.389	9,468	9.547	850	354	358	347	427	250	167	106	15	7	13	
	8,378	₽.526	8.618	8.843	722	691	654	620	848	729	679	536	52	54	49	Ì
Nellore	8,585	8,55 <b>5</b>	9,098	9,153	644	616	587	568	379	334	284	281	392	495	81	
eccan	8,622	8,721	8,781	8,903	1,121	1,060	1,022	960	241	192	165	112	16	27	32	
Cuddapah	8,491	8,602	8,756	8,912	1,199	1,109	1,037	€85	290	251	207	108	20	88		
Kurnool	8.062	8.236	8.857	8.530	1,339	1,291	1,234	1,191	586	450	391	278	13	23	18	)
n 11	7.729	7.752	7.947	7.985	2.082	2.047	1,932	1.999	189	200	92	16		1	29	١
• 10 -	8,931	8.972	8.920	8.972	1.018	966	1.008	453	41	46	53	59	15	16	19	1
a 14 <sup>-</sup>	8,138	8.047	8.162	8,326	1.841	1,893	1.805	1,640	21	68	33	84		7		١
Bandur Anantapur	9,042	9,099	9,098	9,237	889	831	783	738	52	38	30	21	17	82	89	
st Coast Central	9,433	9,429	9,436	9,468	359	365	359	354	190	182	180	163	18	24	25	,
Madras	8,117	8.019	8.062	7,936	1,009	1.141	1,126	1,176	838	808	804	879	. 36	84	8	l
Chinglepus	9.543	9.547	9,566	9.612	224	225	229	227	218	216	202	158	15	13	8	
	9.396	9,417	9,468	9.548	511	478	452	429	54	87	83	23	89	68	47	•••
North Aroot	9,207	9.186	9,194	9.243	576	601	591	580	175	l 167	163	124	42	48	52	1 5
N 1	9,703	9.696	9.673	9,673	223	228	236	230	73	76	80	95	1		1	1
0	9.665	9.694	9,677	9,725	207	204	202	192	128	92	90	81	l	10	81	1
Bouth Arcot	9,412	9,410	9,419	9,453	289	284	273	268	279	285	283	258	20	21	25	2
st Coast South	8,972	8,962	9,011	9,023	499	510	499	499	528	507	489	477	1	1	1	
Canjore	9.051	9,082	9,062	9,076	562	-655	548	538	385	380	387	383	2	1	8	1
Crichinopoly	9.182	9.183	9,223	₩,260	236	342	320	299	482	475	457	441				ļ
Pudukkottai	9,215	9.276	9,298	9.827	352	326	322	203	433	398	380	370				
Madora	9.282	P.291	9,308	9,830	393	396	400	396	325	813	292	278			***	
Rāmnād	8,831	8.815	8,840	8.828	675	723	698	723	494	462	462	449		1		
Finnevelly	8,414	8,429	8,514	8,506	574	589	577	587	1,012	982	909	907			***	***
est Coast	6,969	7,043	7,180	7,301	2,597	2,538	2,411	2,327	413	393	372	343	` 21	26	<b>37</b>	2
Nilgiris	7,833	7,917	7,802	8,387	535	496	521	457	1,595	1,462	1,318	1,152	37	125	859	}
Malubar	6,582	6,660	6,807	6,922	3,241	3,162	3,015	2,907	176	176	173	168	1	3	5	1
Anjengo	3.011	2,855	2,888	2,670	370	297	405	332	6,619	6,748	6,707	6,998	-		•	<b></b>
South Kanara	7.864	7.944	8.056	8.168	1,217	1177	1,118	1.060	852	803	741	875	66	76	85	y

3.—Christians—Number and variations.

District and natural	Act	nal number	of Christian	sip	l 		Variation	per cent.	
division.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911	<b>–1921</b> .	1901-1911	1891-1901.	1891-19
	2	1 3	4 1	5	<u> </u>	6	7	1 8	<u> </u>
									•
Province	1,380,672	1,208,515	1,038,854	879,437	+	14.2	+ 163	+ 18:1	+ 57
genc <b>y</b>	17,603	13,265	4,807	1,102	+	327	+ 176.0	+ 336-2	+ 1,497
ast Coast North.	318,955	233,458	178,045	129,629	+	<i>36</i> 6	+ 31·1	+ 37.3	+ 146
Ganjām	1.969	2,367	2,426	2,292	_	168	- 24	+ 58	_ 14
•	5,656	4.983	4,191	3,014	+	13.5	+ 189	+ 39.0	+ 87
	14,237	8,240	4,768	2,871	1	72.8	+ 72.8	+ 661	+ 395
<u> </u>	91,087	49.863	23.186	16,107	1 7	82 7	+ 70.8		+ 465
Kistna	158,510	123,707	101,225	70,470	+	24.1	+ 22.2		
Guntar	52,496	44,293	36,249			18.5		+ 43.6	
Nellore	}			34,875	+		}	+ 3.9	+ 50
eccan	88,568	73,449	60,480	39,069	+	20 6	+ 21.4	+ 548	+ 126
Cuddapah	25,739	22,498	18,196	9,103	1 +	14.9	+ 23.1	+ 99.9	+ 182
	53,656	42,068	34,052	22,735	1	27.5	+ 23.5	+ 49.7	+ 136
	694	785	297	57		11.6	+ 164 3	+ 421.1	+1,117
Banganapalle!	3,532	4,481	5.066	5,282	_	21.2	- 115	- 41	- 33
Bellary	24	71	37	39	1	66.2			
Sandur					-			- 51	- 38
Anantapur	4,923	3,636	2,832	1,853	+	35· <b>4</b>	+ 28.4	+ 52.9	+ 165
ast Coast Central.	227,939	212,022	194,997	162,248	+	7.5	+ 88	+ 202	+ 40
Madras	44,136	41,314	40,958	39,742	+	5.6	+ 21	+ 3.1	+ 11
	32,581	30,377	26,466	18,982	1	7.4	+ 14.8	+ 394	+ 71
	6,916	4,558	3,864	2,535	+	5ì.7	+ 17.9	+ 52.3	+ 172
	36,019	32,822	28,569	20,403	+	9.7	+ 149	+ 400	+ 76
North Arcot	15,375	15,465	17,719	16.597	1 .	0.6	- 12.7	1	1 '
Salem		19,550	17,758	14,504	-		+ 10.1		
Coimbatore	28,308				+	44.8		+ 22.4	
South Arcot	64,654	67,436	59,663	49,485	-	41	+ 18.1	+ 20.6	+ 30
ast Coast South.	542,508	506,174	450,054	416,850	+	7.2	+ 125	+ 80	+ 30
Tanjore	89,558	89,914	86,979	85,371	_	0.3	+ 3.3	+ 19	+ 4
	91,727	86.891	77,576	71,273	+	5.6	+ 120	+ 23	+ 5
	18,470	16,393	14,449	13,813	+	12.7	+ 18.5	+ 46	+ 38
	65,301	60,192	49,745	41,914	-	8.5	+ 21.0	+ 187	+ 55
Madura	85,102	76,995	70,569	65,700	+	10 5	+ 9.1	+ 74	+ 29
Rāmnād		175,889	150,736	138,779	+	9.4	+ 167	+ 86	+ 38
Tinnevelly	192,350	179,508	150,750	130,779	*	24		+ 00	'
Test Coast	185,099	170,147	150,471	130,539	+	8.8	+ 13 1	+ 15.3	+ 41
Nilgiris	20,178	17,343	14,875	11,649	+	16.3	+ 16.6	+ 48.9	+ 78
7 .	54,650	53,615	49,262	44,557	1	3.1	+ 98	+ 190	+ 22
	3,917	3,760	3,231	8,074	+	4.2	+ 16.4	+ 22.8	+ 27
Anjengo	106,354	96,029	84,103	71,259	1	10.8	+ 14.2	+ 34.8	+ 49
South Kanara	TOO'OOF	00,020	1 02,100	, 1,400	1	-44	1 7 27 4	1	' <b>*</b>

4.—Religion of urban and rural population.

•				Number per 10,000 of urban population who are							Number per 10,000 of rural population who are					
Natu	ral divi	sion.	•	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Animistic.	Jain.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalman,	Christian.	Animistic.	Jain.	Others.	
. •	1.			2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		Total	***	8,153	1,313	509	14	8	3	8,967	579	296	152	6	•••	
Agency East Coast Deccan East Coast East Coast West Coast	Central	100 680 500 200 001	### ### ### ### ###	8,501 8,846 6,886 8,357 8,313 5,699	451 791 2,878 1,150 1,144 2,787	51 307 217 469 540 1,498	997 52 4 2	3 20 14 3	<sub>1</sub> <sub>8</sub> <sub>7</sub>	6,852 9,332 8,834 9,605 9,104 7,084	27 259 907 232 370 2,580	118 292 244 145 525 315	3,003 117 14 6 	 1 12 1 20		

### CHAPTER V.-AGE.

THE statistics regarding the age distribution of the population of each district value of the and state are exhibited in Imperial Table VII; the age distribution of certain castes is shown in Imperial Table XIV; and at the end of this chapter are ten subsidiary tables which bring out, by comparative and proportional figures, the salient features of the statistics. The enumerators were instructed to record on the enumeration schedule the number of years which each person had completed, and in the case of children less than a year old, they were instructed to write the word "infant." The instructions sound simple, but in practice they give rise to a great deal of difficulty. In no country in the world does the census bring in accurate returns of the age of the population. There are always influences at work which induce some persons to understate and others to overstate their age. India is not free from these influences. But the principal cause of the inaccuracy of the age returns is pure and simple ignorance. The great majority of the population does not know when it was born or what its age is. Hence come the characteristics which have been noticed in the age returns of every Indian census, namely, a tendency to return the age as a round number, especially as a multiple of 10 or 5. The ages of a limited number of the population were tabulated by annual periods. The result of this tabulation is given in subsidiary table 1 and is also illustrated by the diagrams below which show most graphically how erratic the returns of age are. Besides ignorance there are various other factors which tend to vitiate the returns of age. There is a tendency to return unmarried girls as younger than they really are; there is a tendency amongst the middle-aged to understate their age; and there is a tendency in the case of very old people to exaggerate it. To eliminate the effects of these various influences is no easy task and requires an expert in the manipulation of the figures. The Government of India have, as usual, engaged the services of an actuary to examine and report upon the age statistics and in anticipation of his report it would be idle for a layman to attempt to go over his ground.

Diagram showing the actual ages returned by 100,000 males.

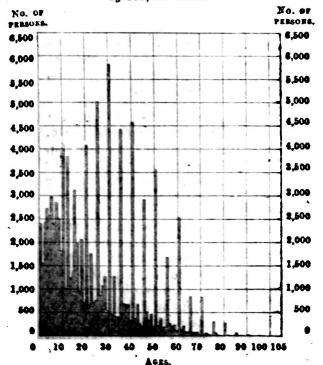
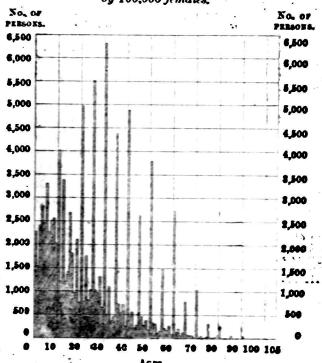


Diagram showing the actual ages returned by 100,000 females.



Comparison with previous census

2. Unsatisfactory and unreliable as the age returns are, it is claimed that they

			er per 10 at age-p		
<del></del>	-	Mal	e <b>4.</b>	Fem	ales.
		1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
Agency		1,090	1,321	1,077	1,402
East Coast North Deccan	•••	1,167 1,055	1,300 1,140	1,178	1,295 1,209
East Coast Central		1,253	1,140	1,329	1.417
East Coast South		1,256	1.393	1,221	1.345
West Coast	ا •.	1,365	1,388	1,306	1,337

are as good as those of previous censuses and that consequently a comparison of these age statistics with those obtained at previous censuses may be useful in indicating any important tendency in the distribution of the population. Subsidiary table 2 shows the age distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex in the Presidency and in each natural division. It will be observed that throughout the Presidency the proportion of children aged 0-5 has decreased. The decrease is most marked

in the Agency division, but the actual proportion of male children is lowest in the Deccan. There is no doubt that in this we find one of the effects of the influenza epidemic which, as has been shown in Chapter I, carried off a large number of persons at the reproductive ages, and so reduced the birth-rate and diminished the number of children in the last years of the decade. Except in the Agency and the West Coast divisions it appears from subsidiary table 3 that there has since 1891 been a steady decline of population at age-period 0-5. It was pointed out in the 1901 Report that the proportion of children in 1891 was abnormally high, owing to recovery in the previous decade from the famine of 1877-78. In 1901 the proportion went back to its natural level from which it fell very slightly in 1911. The marked fall in 1921 is, as has already been mentioned, one of the effects of influenza.

Loss of children among Animists

3. Subsidiary table 3 gives the age distribution by religion; and from this

Number per 10,000 of each sex at age-period 0-5. Females. 1921. 1911. 1921. 1911. 1,319 1,461 1,228 1,328 1,208 1,356 1,330 Hindu 1,428 Musalman Christian 1,320 1,353 1,417 1.243 Animist 1,117 1,403 1,483

we see that the loss in the age-period 0-5, though common to all religions, has been much more serious in the case of Animists than among those who follow other religions; this coupled with the fact noticed in the previous paragraph that the loss at age-period 0-5 was most severe in the Agency is a further indication that the Agency suffered most severely in the influenza epidemic. An examination of the taluk age statistics shows that in the six taluks of

Bissamcuttak, Padwa, Udayagiri, Balligudā, Yellavaram, Rāyagāda and Gunupūr, the proportion of children at age 0-5 is very much below the normal.

4. The same feature appears in subsidiary tables 5 and 5-A which give the proportion of children under 10 to those of the reproductive ages 15 to 40. The proportion of children has fallen from 70 to 60 per cent in the Agency and from 72 to 63 per cent among Animists generally. The greatest fall in other divisions is 4 per cent in the East Coast North division, and in other religions the greatest fall is from 68 to 65 per cent among Hindus.

Age distribution in Agency and Deccan divisions 5. If this change in age distribution is really due to the influenza epidemic, it may be objected that it ought to be even more marked in the Deccan division than in the Agency, since the vital statistics show that influenza hit the Deccan worse than the Agency. To this the answer is that we have no vital statistics for the greater part of the Agency and can only judge of the degree of severity of the epidemic there by the results; if the results indicate that the Agency suffered as severely as the Deccan we are bound to accept that conclusion. Again it is only because the proportion of children in the Deccan was very low in 1911, that the fall in the proportion during the past decade is less noticeable than in the

Agency. The marginal table shows clearly that in 1911 the proportion of

<del>-</del> ,	<b>-</b>			Proportion to perso 15-40 of below	ms aged children
•				1921.	1911.
Presidency			_	65	68
Agency		***		60	70
East Coast Nort	h		•••	67	71
Deccar	•			61	63
Rast Coast Cent	rel	••		68	69
East Coast Sout	h • •			64	69
West Coast				fié	63

children in the Deccan was lower than it is now in any division except the Agency and the Deccan; while in 1921 the Agency is only 1 per cent lower than the Deccan. Another serious feature in these divisions is the fall in the proportion of married women aged 15-40 to the total number of women of all ages. In the Agency the proportion has fallen from 35 to 33 and in the Deccan it has gone down from 31 to 30.

6. From the following statement it is possible to follow through succeeding consuses the fortunes of persons placed in various age groups in 1891. The figures relate only to persons enumerated in British territory.

			0-5.		10-	15,	20-	25.	80-85.		
	Y	est.		Malos.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Temales.
1921 1911	***	***		2,547,664 2,716,603		2,605,202 2,488,789	2,438,224 2,295,029	1,685,959		1,704,787 1,519,466	1,860,621
1901 1891 .	•••	***	•••	2,521,995 3,591,549	2,651,248	2,449,697 1,895,566	2,209,587 1,651,28 <b>6</b>	1,340,769 1,434,541	1,678,204	1,538,452 1,448,253	1,728,985 1,582,980

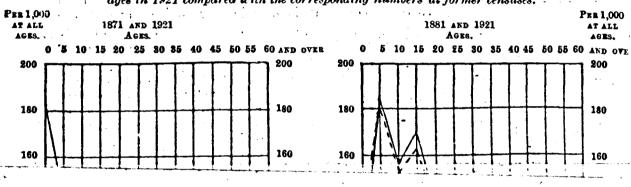
Persons aged 0-5 in 1891 had by 1901, when they appeared in group 10-15, lost about 141,000 males and 517,000 females; this greater loss of females at this age-period occurs at each successive census—though not in such a marked degree: between 1901 and 1911 the loss was 33,256 males and 356,219 females, and between 1911 and 1921 it was 111,403 males and 382,148 femzles. The reason for the greater mortality of females at these ages is no doubt premature marriage and maternity. Now following up age group 10-15 of 1901 we find that between 1901 and 1911 when they were aged 20-25 they had lost 783,526 males and 216,265 females; similar variations occur in the population at these age-periods between 1911 and 1921; this greater loss of males in early manhood is due to emigration; the gain of females at these age-periods between 1891 and 1901 must have been due to misstatements of age. Following the first group on to 1921 when they were 30-35 we find that they have gained 38,616 males since 1911 and lost 132,701 females; and these figures again are typical of what is observed at each census. The return of males from the countries to which they had emigrated and the natural loss of women accounts for these variations.

Number per mills of total population enumerated at each age-period. Age-period. 1921. 1911. 1901. 1891. 1881. 1871. 182 132 143 122 132 143 136 99 80 89 84 85 56 96 10-15 119 62 87 82 16-20 66 68 82 78 58 64 29 31 61 79 79 79 65 66 67 85 86 85 86 96 49 72 84 57 64 86 47 20 32 88 52 63 30 43 16 30 51 44 18 82

7. The statement in the margin and the five diagrams on the next page com- variations in pare the present age distribution with age distribution since that in 1871 and at each subsequent 1871 census. Between the returns of 1871 and 1921 there is a most remarkable contrast-not only was the number of children in 1871 greatly in excess of the number now, or indeed of the number returned at any subsequent census; but even more remarkable are the fluctuations at subsequent age-periods; for at each age-period from 10-15 upwards if there is a rise in the 1871 curve there is a fall in that of 1921 and vice versa. In the loss of children in 1881 we see 3 consequence of the great famine of 1877-78; and it is remarkable how

closely the curve of 1921 corresponds with that of 1881 especially in the earlier

Population of Madras Presidency, Persons of both sexes. Proportional numbers enumerated at various ages in 1921 compared with the corresponding numbers at former censuses.



age-periods below 20. It cannot merely be a coincidence that the curves of 1831 and 1921 show an almost identical age distribution in the earlier periods, and that in each year the population was just beginning to recover from a severe shock. In 1891 we see the proportion of children rise again—while at other age-periods the distribution is not far different from that of 1921. Between 1901 and 1921 there is again a general resemblance, shortage in 1921 at age-periods 0-10 being balanced by an excess at ages 15-30. Between 1911 and 1921 there is more difference: the proportion of children at ages 0-5 has fallen and there is a slight excess at ages 5-15; there is a loss again at ages 15-25 balanced by an excess at ages 25-40. In the later age-periods the correspondence is almost exact.

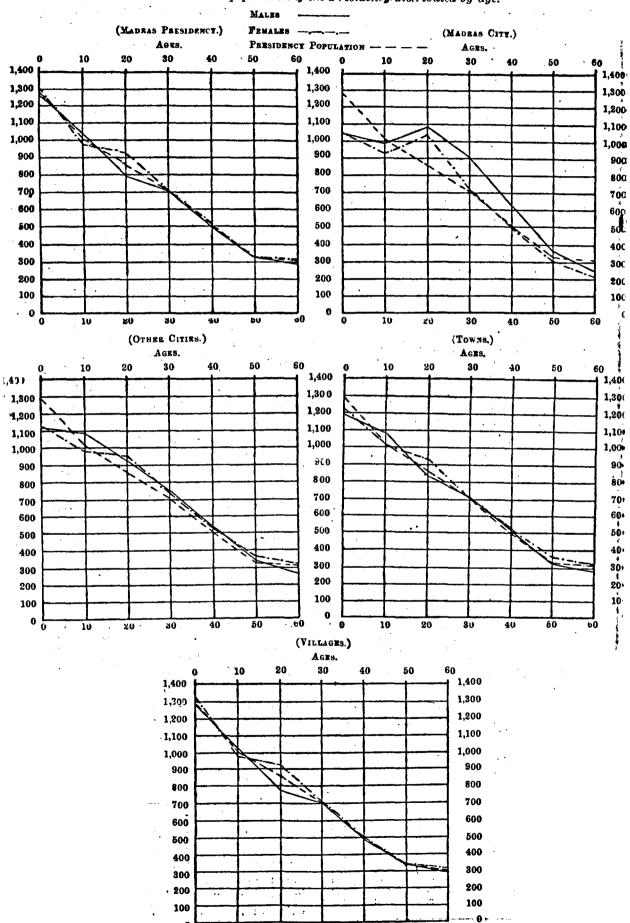
8. In the industrial countries of Europe there is a marked difference in the age Contrast in and sex constitution of the population of urban and rural districts. The following age distributed and the diagrams on the next page were drawn up to illustrate such differences latter of ten table and the diagrams on the next page were drawn up to illustrate such differences late as are to be found in the constitution of the population of the towns and villages of this Presidency. 5,000 persons in the Presidency population of both sexes are distributed by 10-year age-periods; we thus get a standard age distribution for the Presidency; and with this is compared the distribution by sex and age of 10,000 persons living (1) in the whole Presidency; (2) in Madras City; (3) in other cities; (4) in towns; and (5) in villages. The first point to notice is the difference in the age distribution of males and females in the Presidency population; the excess of females at ages 0-10 and 20-30 and the excess of males at 10-20. Then we see the great divergence of the Madras City population from the standard; the excess of males at all ages from 20 to 50; the great deficiency in children of both sexes; and the excess of females at ages 20-30. All this shows clearly that there is a great amount of immigration to the city of Madras by persons of both sexes at ages 20-30; and the same attraction is exercised by other towns and cities but to a smaller degree. The lower proportion of children in the cities and towns is partly due to the immigration of adults and partly to the greater incidence of infantile mortality in the urban population. The overwhelming proportion which the rural population of the Presidency bears to the total population is clearly marked by the almost exact resemblance between the age distribution of the population of the whole Presidency and that of the rural population.

of both			10, <b>0</b> 00 pe	reons of	different l	ocalities o	listribute	d accordi	ng to sex	and age.	
Age-period.	distributed	Mad Presid		Madra	City.	Other	citics.	Tou	TRA.	Yül	-g oo.
-8-1-1-1-1	5,000 pers seres dis	Malon.	Females.	Moles	Females.	Malos.	Females.	Kales.	Femalie.	Males.	Formales.
0-10 10-20 20-30 80-40 40-50 50-60 60 and over.	1,290 1,010 855 706 500 235 305	1,270 1,039 788 705 499 836 298	1,319 977 925 707 501 336 811	1,039 994 1,060 903 618 857 249	1,050 934 1,035 724 498 303 217	1,116 1,090 931 751 535 236 266	1,118 978 950 726 530 856 817	1,196 1,085 838 712 508 330 278	1,219 1,007 932 706 515 352	1,283 1,084 777 701 496 337 295	1,328 975 923 706 449 335

Number of person 50 and 0-15. 15-50. OTOT. 493 525 383 393 393 370 381 366 125 63 134 135 135 138 494 40 L 501

9. In the India Census Report of 1911 it was shown that the population of Proportion India conforms to the rule observed in Variety agrees as Europe that about half the population periods are between the ages of 15-50. The distribution of the population of Madras by this method remains practically the same as in 1911, as will be seen from the table in the margin. The proportional lack of old people in the Agency division is natural; primitive man is not long-lived. But the comparative lack of old people in the West Coast division is strange. The figures, however, show that in each of the natural

10,000 persons of different localities distributed by sex and age, compared with 5,000 persons of both sexes in the population of the Presidency distributed by age.



divisions the population is of the type classified by statisticians as progressive, with a much larger proportion of children than of old people.

10. As was noticed in 1911, the proportion of persons aged 15-50 tends to vary not only locally, but by religion: it is 530 among Animists, 495 among Hindus and 487 among Musalmans and Christians.

11. In the Madras Census Report for 1911 Mr. Molony published some inter-

Mca.										
Ye	Mr.	0-5,	5–15.	15-20.	20-45.	45 and over.				
1921		1,220	2,604	856	8,656	1,664				
1911		1,333	2,554	878	3,537	1,650				
1901		1,839	2,784	825	3,551	1,551				
1891		1,482	2,475	828	8,731	1,484				

•	Women.										
Yes	r.	.0-6.	<b>5-10</b> .	10-15.	15-35.	35 and over.					
1921		1,239	1.350	1,186	3,483	2,792					
1911		1,341	1,812	1,091	8,444	2,812					
1901		1,868	1,406	1,140	3,335	2,751					
1891	•••	1,524	1,846	923	3,506	2,701					
						ì					

esting figures showing the proportion of males and females at certain ageperiods which differ slightly from those adopted in the subsidiary tables. For males he chose the periods 0-5 (childhood), 5-15 (school), 15-20 (student or apprentice), 20-45 (householder), 45 and upwards (old age); and for females 0-5 (childhood), 5-10 (school) 10-15 (adolescent), 15-35 (married life), 35 and over (old age). These age-periods he chose as more suitable to conditions in South India than those in the subsidiary tables. The marginal figures. show the distribution of 10,000 of each sex at each of these periods at the last four censuses.

12. The figures repeat the tale, told elsewhere, of the decline of the proportion

Males.

Pariod.	Infente.	∆dole	scenta.	House- bolders.	Old people
r wriod.	0-6.	5-15.	15-20.	20-45.	45 and over.
1891-1901 1901-1911 1911-1921	- 6	+259 -180 + 50	- 8 +51 -20	-180 + 86 + 69	+ 67 + 99 + 14
1921 compared with 1891	-262	+129	+ 28	75	+ 180

F	emales

Period.	0-5.	<b>5</b> –10.	10-15.	15–85.	35 and over.	
1891-1901 1901-1911 1911-1921	-156 - 27 -102	+60 -94 +88	+217 - 49 + 45	-171 +109 + 39	+50 +61 -20	
1921 compared with 1891	- 285	+ 6	+218	- 23	+91	

of children of each sex; males have fallen by 113 and females by 102, as against a fall of only 6 and 27 in the decade 1901-1911. The variations in the proportion at each age-period from decade to decade are given in the margin. These figures show clearly how disastrous the past decade has been for the children of each sex. "Decade 1891-1901 showed then a bad position among householders and infants but great possibilities in its adolescent strength for a speedy repair of this state of things. The ensuing decade did in a large measure actualize these possibilities. It is possible that the characteristics of the first decade will reappear in the decade 1911-1921 inasmuch as the decade 1901-1911 shows a weakening in adolescents, which may more than counteract the improvement in the infant index that the improved adult position is likely to

effect." This forecast made in the census report of 1911 has in part come true; the position so far as concerns infants is bad; but householders have managed to hold their own; while the partial recovery of adolescent strength points hopefully to the future.

13. Subsidiary table 6 shows the variation in the population at each age. Variation in period at the last three censuses. It shows that taking the province as a whole different agethe main increase is at ages 10-15; this is certainly a more healthy position than periods was disclosed by the census of 1911 when the principal increase was at ages 60 and over.

The figures for the natural divisions in this table disclose some remarkable

	Variation per cent in population for period 1911-1921 at age-period.							
	All ages.	0–10.	10-15.	15–40,	<b>4</b> 0–60.	60 and over.		
Presidency Agency East Coast North Deccan East Coast Central East Coast South West Coast	+ 2·2 - 5·1 + 3·4 - 3·8 + 5·5 + 0·2 + 3·3	- 0.8 - 17.2 - 1.6 - 3.3 + 5.2 - 4.4 + 2.9	+ 55 + 193 + 70 - 15 + 53 + 53 + 40	+ 3·5 - 3·4 + 4·7 - 1·0 + 7·0 + 2·7·6 + 1·3	+ 0.8 - 4.1 + 4.3 - 12.6 + 2.0 - 0.5 + 7.2	+ 4·6 - 1·6 + 7·4 - 2·8 + 8·2 - 0·4 + 9·9		

variations. In the divisions which suffered worst from influenza we find a marked decrease at ages 0-10, and 40 and over. On the West Coast we find the main increase at age-period 60 and over, having seen in paragraph 9 above that the proportion of old persons is lower in this division than elsewhere,

Age distribution of certain castes

14. Subsidiary tables 4 and 4-A show the age distribution of certain castes. They display several curious inconsistencies. As a rule the proportion of children is greater in what are generally considered the castes lowest in the social scale. Yet we find the second largest proportion of children aged 0-5 among Kanarese Brāhmans. It is only in the case of a few West Coast castes—Kanarese and Pattar Brāhmans, Tīyans and Holeyas—that the proportion of children is greater than in 1911. But it is difficult to understand why the proportion of male children should be so low among Nambūdri and Embrāndri Brāhmans as compared with females. Again the highest proportion of persons over 40 is as

•	•					:•			n
,					Ма	les.	Fem	ales.	$\mathbf{E}$
					0-5	5-12	0-5	5-12	fi
Nambūdri				***	92	128	111	147	E
Embrāndri 💮	•••	•••	•••	•••	59	86	120	146	t

might be expected in the Brāhman castes; and yet we find that Tamil and Telugu Brāhmans have a comparatively small proportion. It must of course be remem-

bered that these tables are based on Imperial Table XIV which shows the figures of the castes only for certain selected areas and not for the whole caste population of the Presidency.

15. The remaining subsidiary tables exhibit the birth and death rates and the number of deaths from certain diseases. These statistics have already been the subject of discussion in Chapter I which there is no occasion to repeat here.

1-A .- Age distribution of about 200,000 Hindus of each sex by annual periods.

/Age.	Males.	Females	Age.		Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
<del></del> 1	2		1		2	3	1	<u>'</u>	1 3
Tozal	200,210	201,807	:						l
o	<b>4</b> ,689	4,415	36	٠	1,437	1,362	72	£8	- 81
1	2,956	2,872	<b>3</b> 7	•••	870	687	73 ्	43	26.
2	4,711	4,614	<b>38</b>	•••	1,362	1,840	74	42	44
<b>3</b>	5,714	5,580	89	•••	467	890	75	497	470
4	5,368	5,133	40	•••	10,391	11,183	76	131	52
5	6,151	6.116	41	•••	450	884	77	23	45
6	5,678	5,810	42		1,105	932	78	35	54
7	5,091	4,599	43	•••	436	370	79	12	86
8	6,256	6,118	44		514	461	80	800	807
9	3,659	3,732	45	•••	5,352	4,522	81	14	10
10	9,263	8,761	<b>4</b> 6	<u></u> .	957	947	82	12	31
11	1,878	2,867	47		57 <b>0</b>	360	88	7	7
12	8,170	6,715	48	••.	919	7+8	84	16	11
13	2,419	2,426	49		895	279	85	116	98
14	3,202	2,985	50	•••	7,912	8,483	86	23	11
15	5,355	4,612	51	•••	277	620	87	8	
16	4,263	4,015	52	•••	719	524	88	. 8	12
17 ·••	1,646	1,395	53		261	189	89	. 5	
18	4,292	4,585	54		404	324	90	94	132
19	1,886	1,270	55		2,755	2,318	91	8	2
20	8,579	11,239	56	٠•٠	569	501	92	3	
21	1,077	1,196	57		277	216	93	2	8
22	8,053	8,151	58	•••	117	425	94	3	
23	1,156	1,298	59		183	136	95	9	11
-24	1,746	2,177	60	•••	5,836	6,158	96	. 6	4
-25	9,291	10,420	6l	•••	182	386	97	2	2
26	1,946	2,010	64	***	322	317	98	1	
97	1,595	1,366	63	• • •	184	103	99 '	4	1
<b>28</b>	.2,709	2,541	64	•••	213	218	100	9	7
29	927	1,016	65		1,366	1,240	101	1	
30	12,294	14,265	66	·••	147	183	102	1	"
<b>3</b> 1	659	741	67	•••	103	91	103		
32	2,058	1,785	68		167	149	104		i
38	672	574	69	•••	44	43	105		,
34	892	873	70	•••	2,020	2,298	·	<b></b>	
35	7,728	7,5#6	71	•••	60	70	,	,	
	1								1

1-B.—Age distribution of about 50,000 Musalmans of each sex by annual periods.

	1	<u>,                                     </u>	1	1	1		· perious	1
Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males,	Females.	Ago.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	ž	3	1	3	3
TOTAL	50,032	50,034						
0	1,222	1,152	34	290	310	68	61	58-
1	780	814	35	1,764	1,550	<b>6</b> 9	97	24
2	1,380	. 1,234	36	432	335	70	378	472:
8	1,538	1,487	37	198	168	71	29	9
4	1,513	1,345	38	383	326	72 '	32	18:
5	1,568	1,477	39 🚗	196	137	73	12	8-
6	1,698	1,511	40	2,333	2,470	74	22	31
7	1,335	1,205	41	171	141	75	109	153:
8	1,739	1,757	43	278	212	76	21	8
9	1,129	949	43	118	. 150	77	14	4.
. 10	2,179	2,165	44	182	143	78	21	26
· 11	656	531	∠45	1,080	926	79	3	13:
12	2,266	1,808	46	211	159	80	164	228
13	67 <b>6</b>	507	47,	104	- 86	81	13	6.
14	1,030	850	<del>1</del> 8	253	- 183	82	5	22:
15	95 <b>5</b>	967	49	139	83	83	ì	4.
16	1,223	1,172	50 ,	1,698	1,928	84	8	14
17	337	320	51	94	101	85	20	39-
18	1,222	1,404	52	154	165	86	3	14-
19	314	253	53	76	93	. 87	1	
20	2,016	2,860	54	170	90	88	2	9
21	285	267	55	510	425	89	2	4
22	723	929	56	149	94	90	15	27
23	335	334	57,	57	51	91	1	1.
24	507	707	58	121	81	92	• •••	1:
25	1,972	2,466	59	41	54	98	7	
26	548	587	60	1,212	1,315	94	•••	
27	289	401	61	77	59	95	4	1:
28	654	739	62	73	62	96	•••	
29	169	25 <b>3</b>	63	87	41	97	1	1.
<b>30</b>	2,781	. 3,173	64	72	51	-98	•••	1
31	213	155	65	290	237	99	•••	· ·
32	540	515	66	35	19	100		*
83	220	235	67,	27	17	110	2	
		l			1	<u> </u>		<u>.                                    </u>

2.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the province and each natural division.

			19	21.	19	11.	19	01.	18	301.
<del></del>	-		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
			Ź	3	4-	•	•	1	8	•
Province— 0-1	•••		260	259	285	284	294	297	<b>\$</b> 30	338
1-2	•••		152	153	178	177	158	161	171	178
2-8	•••		246	254	283	285	280	288	315	827
3-4			287	298	309	315	310	322	352	365
4-5	•••	}	275	275	283	280	297	300	814	316
0-5	•••		1,220	1,239	1,333	1,341	1,839	1,368	1,482	1,524
5-10	•••		1,356	1,350	1,334	1,312	1,484	1,406	1,391	1,846
10-15	•••	•••	1,248	1,136	1,220	1,091	1,300	1,140	1,084	923
15-20			85 <b>6</b>	791	876	845	825	757	823	788
20-25	•••		783	937	817	947	711	863	820	978
25-80	•••	•••	816	887	792	836	755	824	821	865
80-85	•••		817	868	745	816	816	891	828	885
85-40			618	527	590	533	59 <b>9</b>	520	592	505
40-45	••••		624	646	643	656	670	675	670	661
45-50	•••		389	342	410	853	376	320	365	805
50-5÷	•••		465	482	454	468	- 465	480	427	460
55-60	•••		217	182	218	189	190	162	177	157
60-65	•		308	325	295	320 )				
65-70	•••		96	86	94	90	520	594	515	613
70 and ove			190	202	179	201	,	ŀ		
Mes Agency—	n ske		25.5	25·5	25.1	25.3	24.2	24.8	24.6	22.0
0-5	• • • •		1,090	1,077	1,821	1,402	1,197	1,846	1,023	1,158
5-10	***		1,497	1,455	1,584	1,560	1,539	1,532	1,264	1,254
10-15	•••	•••	1,300	1,443	1,158	1,023	. 1,249	1,074	1,023	806
15-20	•••	•••	802	824	798	850	814	892	711	768
20-40	•••		8,429	3,464	3,278	3,469	8,298	3,514	2,613	2,759
40-60	•••		1,532	1,381	1,546	1,834	1,584	1,289	1,251	1,028
60 and ove	r		851	<b>3</b> 56	320	362	324	353	291	323
Not stated					•••	•••	***		1,824	1,814
East Coast	North	1	51.3	23.2	***	•••	***		•	••• ,
0-5	•••		1,167	1,178	1,300	1,295	1,318	1,356	1,391	1,456
5–10	•••		1,401	1,376	1,414	1,371	1,415	1,893	1,459	1,896
10-15	•••		1,339	1,180	1,803	1,131	1,357	1,154	1,246	1,037
15-20	•••		861	795	841	806	817	754	820	771
20-40	•••		2,887	3,124	2,650	3,017	2,829	8,057	2,892	3,063
-4060		!	1,695	1,644	1,679	1 <b>,6</b> 31	1,682	1,624	1,612	1,542
60 and over	F	•••	650	703	613	689	553	662	578	705
Not stated	•••		•••			· <b></b>	•••		2	ai 🐞
Хee	age		25.3	24.3				_	***	<b>.</b> '

2.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the province and each natural division—concluded.

	19	21.	19	11.	19	01.	18	91.
·	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Deccan-	2	3	•	5	6	7	8	9
0-5	1,055	1,163	1,140	1,209	1,148	1,254	1,380	1,508
5-10	1,312	1,394	1,243	1,302	1,412	1,483	1,343	1,364
10-15	1,284	1,201	1,241	1,186	1,371	1,261	826	720
15-20	768	679	824	784	705	604	720	663
20-40	3,256	3,803	<b>3,</b> 03 <b>6</b>	3,135	2,932	3,080	3,455	3,517
40-60	1,658	1,607	1,862	1,731	1,883	1,698	1,763	1,614
60 and over	667	65 <b>3</b>	654	653	549	620	506	616
Not stated							3	4
Mean age	26.1	25.4	•••		· . <u></u>		***	
East Coast Central-	]				ļ			
0-5	1,253	1,329	1,357	1,417	1,381	1,446	1,576	1,644 -
5-10	1,353	1,391	1,271	1,500	1,442	1,461	1,354	1,344
10-15	1,197	1,096	1,200	1,029	1,288	1,155	994	859 -
15-20	839	764	899	852	817	713	-809	752
20-40	3,050	8,211	2,914	3,085	2,815	3,051	3,107	3,281
40-60	1,704	1,639	1,782	1,678	1,728	1,621	1,656	. 1,558 -
60 and over	604	570	577	569	52 <b>9</b>	553	.503	561
Not stated			•		•••		1	1.
Mean age	25.6	25-1						
East Coast South-					i I	<i>u</i>		
0-5	1,256	1,221	1,393	1,345	),415	1,863	1,519	1,471
5-10	1,316	1,294	1,326	1,269	1,417	1,344	1,373	1,299 -
10-15	1,175	1,056	1,135	989	1,168	1,020	1,044	865 -
15-20	877	789	858	818	537	764	847	775
20-40	2,998	8,233	2,909	3,141	2,860	8,105	2,968	3,191
40-60	1,781	1,777	1,789	1,793	1,735	1,769	1,702	1,750 -
60 and over	597	630	590	645	548	635	5 <b>45</b>	647
Not stated	:			•••			2	2
Mean age	25.9	. 26.3					4#3	***
West Coast-							7 500	1.504
0-5	1,365	1,306	1,388	1,337	1,348	1,322	1,528	1,524
5-10	1,339	1,238	1,319	1,227	1,412	1,320	1,371	1,092
10-15	1,284	1,166	1,277	1,156	1,381 964	1,243	1,228 952	978
15-20	940	934	1,018	1,036	ŀ	965 3,178	3,080	3,186
40-60	<b>3,</b> 082	3,292 1,538	3,120 1,478	<b>8,24</b> 0 1,500	3,040 1,461	1,469	1,438	1,432
60 and ever	1,554 436	1,538 526	400	504	394	503	401	523
V			300			i i	3	3
•	24·1	26.2		•••		-	_	ĺ
Mean age		20.4	•••	***		•••	***	

3.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each ses in each main religion.

		,		1	921.	. 1	911.	1	901.	1	891.
	lge.			Males.	Females.	Maios	Females.	Malos		Malos.	
· .						A	,		Females.	• . •	Fomale
	1			2	8	<b>V.</b> •		•	12.5	•	. 9
INDO-										*	
0-5	***	•••		1,208	1,228	1,319	1,830	1,330	1,362	1,470	1,51
5-10	• • • • •	• • • •		1.846	1,342	1,323	1,302	1,425	1,399	1,379	1,83
10-15		***	* ***	1,242	1,130	1,216	1,085	1,293	1 132	1,072	91
15-20	***	+89		857	779	874	835	822	748	824	77
20-40 40-60	***	-00		3,035	3,217	2,944	3,133	2,884	3,097	3,062	8,23
60 sed over		***		1,711 601	1,676 628	1,748	1,694 622	1,720	1,659	1,658 519	1,69
Not stated	***	. ***	***		020	576	023	₹ <b>526</b>	605	21	69 9
Mean age				25.6	25-7	25.3	25.5	94.6	24-9	34%	24
					20	20 •	200	, 200	~95		•
BALMAN				1	1 21	` ` .			5 ·		11.5
(4-5				1,356	1,328	1.461	1,428	1,463	1.428	1,593	1.57
5-10	***	***	***	1,442	1,400	1,419	1,879	1,510	1,414	1,453	1,38
10-15 '	***		***	1,823	1,192	1,292	1,157	1,380	1,207	1,151	97
15-20	***		***	877	892	915	940	857	843	854	85
20-40		***	••	2,964	\$,208	2,900	3,087	2,809	3,059	. 2,972	8,16
10-60 ?	***	***	***	1,518	1,449	1,502	1,458	1,493	1,473	1,479	1,46
SO and over	500	***		525	536	511	551	. 489	546	497	58
Not stated	***	444	***	* 1		, . <u></u>			***	3	
Mean age	•••		***	24 1	24.2	23.7	24.0	28-3	23.7	23.8	33
ristiau	*				•			4			
0-5				1.320	1.353	1.442	1,417	1.429	1,434	1.581	1.59
5-10	400	***		1,376	1.400	1,361	1.858	1,517	1,446	1,470	1,48
0-15	***	948		1,257	1,191	1,244	1,159	1,856	1,230	1,189	1.01
5-20			-	862	875	880	916	848	828	852	85
20-40			•••	2,952	8,145	2,892	8,079	2,756	2,998	2,983	8.09
10-60		***	***	1,638	1,520	1,623	1,541	1,603	1,518	1,541	3,46
50 and over	***	***	•••	. 595	516	559	530	496	511	483	58
Not stated	***	-	•••	844	•••		***			- i/s - <b>3</b>	
Mesn age	. ***	***	•••	25.1	24.8	24.5	243	28-7	23.7	23 5	. 23
IMISTIO-		٠.,									3.3.9
0-5	***		***	1,117	1.248	1.403	1.458	1.219	1.359	803	91
5-10	•••	•••		1.524	1,524	1,567	1,535	1,642	1,526	1.074	1.00
10-15	***	***	•	1,249	1,124	1,126	1,001	1,271	1,125	801	78
5-20		•••	141	789	857	784	925	824	925	482	56
20-40	***	•	•••	8,309	3,567	8,186	8,279	3,190	8,445	1,986	3,02
10-60	•••	***	•••	1,629	1,368	1,561	1,814	1,634	1,289	953	77
SO and over	•••	***	•••	283	817	878	863	820	831	224	21
Not stated	* ton		***			***		٠	•••	8,677	8,71
Kean age	***		***	24.5	23.3	23.6	22:9	23.6	237	83-1	22
I N			į								*
0-5	***			- 908	1,037	880	1.022	1.007	1,115	1.032	111
5-10	••••	***		858	979	893	1,046	1.014	1.076	969	1,06
0-15	•••	***	***	1,035	953	1,084	1,050	1.041	1.003	1.046	96
5-20		1 900	•••	978	888	956	837	887	764	899	83
10-40	***	•••	•••	3,492	8,246	8,421	8,122	3,278	3,085	8,878	78,19
10-60	***			2,008	1,999	2,039	1,988	2,029	2,054	1,997	1,95
80 and over Not stated	-	•••	***	726	898	727	925	. 746	908	, 683	87
Moan age		.===	***	28.7	29.0			•••		2	
	***	***		25.1	ZA.O	28.8	29-0	28-0	28.4	27-8	28

4.—Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

					Male	-Num	ber per	mille :	aged.	Fema	les—N	amber p	er mill	e age
	C	aste.		• • •	0-5.	6-12.	12-16.	16-40.	to and over.	0-5.	6. 12,	12-15.	15–40.	60 and over.
		1			2	8	4	5	8	7	8	9	10	11
Balija, l	Kavarai	***		: : *** ***	110	176	75	392	247	113	181	63	395	248
ſ	Tamil	••-	•• (		98	150	74	425	253	107	158	<b>,6</b> 0	398	277
	Telugu	***	·		115	155	74	415	241	116	157	76	390	261
a i	Embrāndri	***	•••	*** . ***	59	86	32	477	346	120	146	61	435	238
Brāhman. Malayalam	Nambūdri	•••			92	128	62	<b>4</b> 33	285	111	147	63	386	293
E E	Pattar	• • • •			112	143	66	404	275	129	202	61	388	220
İ	Kanarese	•••	***		147	138	104	<b>8</b> 51	260	143	157	51	401	248
	Oriya		***	***	126	44	87	432	311	106	183	57	406	248
Cherum	an	***	•••	***	140	. 193	81	393	193	130	158	74	437	201
Chetti	*** . ***	•••	•••	*** ***	111	153	104	380	252	93	137	74	432	264
Deväng	g& , .em		• • •	*** ***	114	176	74	396	240	104	175.	56	413	252
Holeya			•••		161	207	89	<b>3</b> 50	193	147	159	71	407	216
<b>Kai</b> kola	n, Sengundar	Sengt	ınd <b>a</b> Kı	shatriya	129	173	103	396	199	142	174	91	376	217
Kālingi	•••	184		•••	118	196	70	385	231	119	193	55	394	239
Kālinji	A14 001	***	***	207 000	128	265	102	321	184	93	209	76	400	222
Kammā mau,	ilan, Kamsala Visya Karma	Pāncl (Tami	nāla, V l)	isva Brāh-	125	170	84	394	227	123	173	81	402	221
	ilan, Kamsala Visya Karma			isva Brāh-	105	189	74	403	229	106	188	53	408	24
Kāpa		•••	•••	•••	108	193	73	887	240	111	190	57	<b>393</b>	24
, -	, Arya Vaisya		- 40	•••	108	167	78	400	247	109	167	69	396	259
Mäla	***		900	P 19 192	122	207	80	358	233	129	189	65	894	228
Nāḍār	***		***	•••	122	162	83	894	239	127	165	85	897	226
P <b>a</b> rai <b>y</b> a	n, Panchama		•••	*** ***	136	199	.77	372	216	135	184	64	411	206
Sāle .		***	•••	•••	114	196	77	381	232	119	184	59	408	235
Tiyan		•••	e 14		139	175	78	399	209	122	183	78	.417	200
Vellāla	•••				114	165	76	413	232	109	165	79	394	252

4-A.—Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15-40 in certain castes; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

		•			ildren i	tion of both sexen 100,	persons e	rtion of ver 40 per d 15–40.	married of 15-40 all
•		Castes.			rsons ged -40.	Married females aged 15-40.	Malos.	Females.	Fumber of 1 females aged per 100 female
		1	-	<del></del>	1	8	4	5	6 4
Balija		: ۲۰۰۰ م	400		74	192	63	63	30
Brāhman,			<b>100</b> , 100 °	***	62	158	60	. 70	88
Do.	Telugu		*** ***	}	68	182	58	67	30
Do.		, Embrandri		•	ું 4.€	141	72	· 5 <b>5</b>	83
Do.	do.	Nambadri		•••	58	194	66	76	26
100									
Do.	do.	Patter	700		72	. 228	68	57	80
Do.	Kanarese	·	** tee **** .	***	78	179	74	63	33 .
Do.	Oriyā	***		300	56	134	78	, 61	82
heruman	1		*** ***		75	191	49	46	81
hetti	·		***		60	181	67	61	82
		. J		•					; . · ·
Devanga	***				70	162	61	61	34
Holeya					87	204	55	: 58	29
	Sengundar.	Sengunda Ks			80	216	50	58	29
Kälingi	20 1 40				80·	184	60	61	83
<b>Zālinji</b>	***				99	171	57	. 55	84
•									
Lammā la	n, Kamsala.	Pänchāla, Viav	a Brāhman, Vi	474					
Karma	(Tamil)			1	74	207	<b>.</b> 58	55	29
ammāla	n. Kameala	Panchala Vist	a Brāhman, Vi	57A	77			, 55	·
Karma	(Telugu)				78	197	57	60	80
lipa	*= 20-0 -N -00		200 000		77	191	62	63	31
	Lrye Valoye				58	181	44	66	
هاهًا				•••	70	191	44	57	81
	P90 440	* *** ***	. 1 ***	•••		101	77	07	83
lādār		*,	\$ 14. F 2 2 2 5		83	248	61	10 Kgp	-
	Panchama	• ••• •••	***	•••	83	187		57	28
āle	•	•••	*** ***		79		58	50	/ 84
lyan	***	***				184	61	60	38
oliāla	*** ***		***		72	218	' 58	43	28
4m#19	***				- 69	189	56	24	80

5.—Proportion of shildren under 10 and of porsons over 60 to those aged 15-40; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

	Pı	opor	tion (	f ohi	ldree 100.	(bot)	h sex	<b>06</b> )	P	горо	rtion 10	of pe 0 age	15-	40.	F 60 j	Per ,	Nun	aber	of m	wried
Natural division.	F		as ag -40.	e <b>d</b>			fea: 5-40		19	21.	19	1).	10	01.	. 18	91,	1 1	5-40	per l	eges od
	1821.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	Malos.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Malos.	Formalon,	Malos.	Femalos.	1981.	1911.	1901	1891.
ì	. 8	•	1	•	•	7	•	•	16	11	1.8	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	30	1 21
Province	65	68	73	73	160	165	179	175	15	15	15.	15	14	15	13	15	32	33	31	32
Agency East Coast	60	70	66	69	153	170	161	164	8	8	8	. 8	8	8	9		23	35	36	29
North Deccan Kast Coast	67 61	71 68	7± 72	75 67	166	161	189	179 176	17	18 16	17 17	18 17	15 15	17 17	16 13	18 14	32 30	33 31	81 29	22 32
Central East Coast	68	69	77	74	166	166	187	177	16	14	15	14	15	15	13	14	23	33	30	22
South	64 64	63	73 66	78 69	155 166	162 166	173 177	170 177	15 11	16 13	16 10	16 13	15 10	16 12	14 10	16 18	32 31	23 31	31 20	23 23

5-A.—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

		Pr	oport	ion (	of chi per	ldren 100.	(bot	h sex	ea)				ion o r 100						rried		les
Religion as		F	ersoi 15	ne ag -40.	ed :			fema 15–4(		19	21.	19	11.	19	0 <b>1</b> .	18	91.	10	ged 10 00 fer all s	nales Sges.	per of
22022,200				1							ai l				, i		<u>.</u>		[ -	1	1
				١.						ė	8	ng.	1 2	نو ا	Je.	<u></u>	١٩		ŀ		'
		1921.	1911.	1901	1891	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fernales	Males.	Females.	Msles.	Females	1921.	1911.	1901	1891.
		3	3	1 4		<u>.</u>				٠.		ŧ		,	, -						
1		. 3	•	•	5	6	7	8	. 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Province-				1.						7.5		1		ł			1				
Binda .	***	65	68	78	71	159					16	15	16	14	16	13	15	32	32	31	32
Musalman		70	72	77	76	170		187	181	14	13	13	14	13	14	13	14	32	82	31	33
Christian Animist	***	70 63	72 72	79 68	74 76	176		196			13	15	13	14	13	12	12	31	31	29	82
Jain		44	46	52	50	161 126		168 141		9 16	22	17	8 23	18	24	9 16	8 22	34 30	34 82	34	21 32
																-		١٠٠	-	01	"
Agency—	. 1		70	o=			* 400			_		٦	1 _	1	· .	_					
Hindu Musalman	***	60 53	70 61	67 52	67 52	152 140	168 150		159 145	9	9	8	11	8 7	8	9	10	33	35	36	34
Christian	***	74	54	63	78	172	134			9	6	8	5	6	13 7	8	16 5	35 35	36 35	35 36	32
Animist		59	70	68	75	155					6	8	8	7	7	9	8	34	34	35	30
	ast			• •																	
North—	- 1	60	P-1	P- 4			100		7 80					1=	٠,						١
Hindu Musalman		66 71	71 73	74 78	75 76	155 170		175 165	179 181	17 19	18 17	14	15 18	15 17	18	16 17	18 19	32 32	32 32	31 S5	32 82
Christian		69	71	82	81	163	166	194	186		13	18	14	17	14	15	15	33	33	31	84
Animist		79	82	78	86	180					10	16	12	10	10	12	ii	34	34	82	3
Deccan-	.					7	,										1			ļ	
Hindu		60	61	71	66	165	159	188	175	17	17	17	17	15	17	12	15	30	31	28	32
Musalman		68	73	81	74	173	175	197	181		16	18	17	17	17	13	15	32	32	30	34
Christian		68	68	79	70	172	169	199			14	20	15	15	14	12	18	32	31	29	34
East Co Central—	ast																				
Hindu	•••	68	69	77	73	163	166	187	173	16	14	15	15	15	15	13	14	33	32	30	33
Mosalman		70	76	81	66	171	178	187	177	15	13	16	14	16	15	16	16	33	33	82	38
Christian	***	70	72	82	77	219				13	11	13	11	13	13	12	12	26	29	27	80
Jain	***	43	52	54	51	109	126	134	131	24	26	26	30	28	.27	20	26	82	31	31	31
	ast			,											. 1						
South—		ایما	ا		-		201				7.0			`						. '	١.,
Hindu Musalman	***	64 72	68 78	72 82	72 80	154 156			170 168		16 15	16 16	16 17	15 17	17 17	14	16 18	32 33	32 33	81 32	35 82
Christian	***	69	74	79	80	175	178		188		14	15	14	14	14	14	14	30	31	80	31
West Coast	_ :				ĺ		. ;														
Hindu	. •••	61	52	64	67	160	139	171	172	11	13	10	12	10	13	10	13	31	81	30	82
Musalman	***	68	70	73	76	176		192	179		11	9	10	9	10	9	11	31	82	30	35
Christian	444	71	68	55	77	193			199		13	11	12	11	11	10	12	28	29	29	80
Jain	***	54	45	56	52	156	130	153	145	14	19	13	17	15	20	14	17	30	31	81	32

6.—Variation in population at certain age-periods.

Natural division.	Period.	Variatio	on per cent	in population	on (Increase	+ Decrea	oo —).
Tringle (in the line)	reriou.	All ages.	0-10.	10-15.	15-40.	40-60,	50 and over.
1	2	3 1	6	5	•	1	•
Province {	1911-1921	+ 22	- 08	+ 5.5	+ 35	+ 08	+ 46
	1901-1911	+ 84	+ 39	+ 2.7	+ 118	+ 10-2	+ 147
	1891-1901	+ 72	+ 43	(c) + 31.3	+ 33	+ 11-7	+ 63
Agency (a) {	1911-1921	- 51	- 17·2	+ 19 8	- 84	- 4·1	- 16
	1901-1911	+ 184	+ 23·8	+ 11 1	+ 168	+ 18·5	+ 198
	1891-1901	+ 29	+ 23·0	(c) + 24 5	+ 279	+ 29·6	+ 134
East Coast North {	1911-1921	+ 34	- 16	+ 70	+ 47	+ 48	+ 7·4
	1 <b>9</b> 01-1911	+ 99	+ 73	+ 65	+ 116	+ 100	+ 17·8
	1891-1901	+ 87	+ 50	(c) + 194	+ 71	+ 139	+ 2·8
Deccan (b) {	1911-1921	- 88	- 32	- 15	- 10	- 12·6	- 28
	1901-1911	- 32	- 106	- 108	+ 28	- 2·9	+ 82
	1891-1901	+ 58	- 02	(c) + 791	- 78	+ 11·6	+ 98
East Coast Central {	1911-1921	+ 5.5	+ 52	+ 5:3	+ 70	+ 20	+ 83
	1901-1911	+ 5.4	- 17	- 0:7	+ 105	+ 90	+ 116
	1891-1901	+ 8.9	+ 55	(c)+43:7	+ 14	+ 135	+ 108
East Coast South	1911-1921	+ 02	- 44	+ 5 3	+ 27 6	- 05	- 04
	1901-1911	+ 15	+ 108	+ 10 3	+ 17 0	+ 170	+ 193
	1891-1901	+ 54	+ 31	(c) + 22 1	+ 25	+ 70	+ 46
West Const	1911-1921	+ 8·8	+ 2.9	+ 40	+ 13	+ 7·2	+ 99
	1901-1911	+ 7·I	+ 4.5	- 07	+ 106	+ 8·9	+ 80
	1891-1901	+ 6·8	+ 0.8	(c) + 203	+ 57	+ 8·5	+ 81

Note.—The percentages are based on variations in unadjusted figures for previous censuses. For 1891, persons who have not stated their ages have been emitted in working out percentages for columns 4 to 8, but have been included for column 8.

(a) High increase in all age-periods between 1901-1911 is partly due to inclusion of Nugur in 1911. The high increase between 1891-1901 may be due to exclusion of "not stated" from 1891 figures.

(b) Figures for 1901 include Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks now transferred to Chittoor.

(c) Probably due to small number of births during 1877-78 families.

7.—Reported birth-rate by sex and natural divisions.

		,							N :	ami	er of	birt	h <b>s p</b> e	r 1,0	00 u£	total	<b>p</b> op	nlatic	<b>a</b> (C	0280	of 1	911).			,	:
7	Year.	-	1	Pr	ovi	30	0.		Δį	genc	<b>y</b> .		e Co Nort			Decoa	D		et Co			st Co Sout		w.	est Co	401.
	•		Persons.		Males.		Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Malos.	Fomales.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1		3	1	8	Ī	4	•		6	1	•		1 10	14	1.3	LIS	14	15	16	17	16	19	20	R)	22
911	***	•••	80	4	15	5   1	14.9	26	8	137	13 1	28 7	147	140	27 6	140	136	81-7	162	15 5	29 4	15 1	14:2	86-1	18 6	17
913	***	•••	80	•	15:1	3, 1	15.1	26	8	13.7	181	30.4	15 6	14-8	30 0	15.2	148	32.9	16.8	16 1	24 6	14.5	141	88.7	17.8	16
913	- • •	***	33	2	16	, 	157	34	0	124	11-6	33-0	16-8	16 1	32.0	162	158	33 9	16.8	16.1	29 9	153	146	34 3	17.6	18
914	•••		33	B,	17:1	ų l	164	33	3	16 9	16.1	35 4	18-1	17:3	33 4	16.3	16-1	<b>33</b> 1	159	16.2	29 5	15.1	144	39.7	20-8	19
915	•••			-1		1						1		1	1	164		1 1					•		1	ı
916	•••			-1		1			I				i	1	ı	16.2	1		1 1							
917	•••					1			- 1		1	,	1	1	1	146	, ,			1	1 1					
918	•••			1					- 1			1 1			•	12:1							1 1			
)19			•						•			•		i	1	117					1 1		1			1
							- 1							1	ı				- 1							
920	-		28	,	160	1	3.2	33	<b>=</b> ;	117	11.2	29 1	14.9	14.2	Z9 0	147	148	28 4	146	13.8	26 6	13.7	12.9	30 8	15 8	15

8.—Reported death-rate by sex and natural divisions.

									er or	de#£U≡	per L	,000 0	f total	bobar	ation (	Censu	8 OI 18	11).				
	Year,	ļ	P	rovinc	œ.	A	gency			st Coa North.	e <sup>5</sup>	I	eccan.			t Coat entral.	18		st Coa South.	a <b>t</b>	Wei	et Co
		-	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	fersons.	Males.	Гета вен.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.
	1		2	1 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
911		•••	23.1	240	22.3	28·1	14.6	13.5	19-7	10.2	<b>9</b> ·5	27.4	14.2	13-2	22 8	11.5	11·3	24·8	126	122	24 9	12
912	•••	•••	24.3	25.2	23.5	28-1	14.6	13 <sup>-</sup> 5	22.1	11.3	10.8	30-5	15.8	14.7	23 6	12·0	11.6	23.0	11.6	11.4	29 4	15
913		•••	21.4	22.2	20-7	14-8	79	69	18-8	9.7	9·1	21.5	11.1	10-4	21.6	10.9	107	22.4	11.3	11.1	25.5	13
914	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	24 9	25.7	242	23.8	12.3	11.2	24.2	124	11.8	31.1	15.8	15.3	24 6	12.4	12.2	23.3	11.7	11.6	26 0	18
915	•••	•••	22.0	22.6	21 4	26.9	14.1	12.8	22.7	11.6	11.1	21.6	11.1	10.5	22.3	11.2	11-1	21-6	10.8	10.8	20.8	10
916	•••	•••	21.9	22.6	21.2	23.5	12.0	11.2	21.7	11.1	10.6	23.3	12.0	11.3	23.2	11.7	11.2	ŀ	1	10.1		11
917	•••		26.2	27 1	25.4	34 2	17.6	i	İ			36.8	1	17.9			İ		ŕ	11.3		i
918			43.1	43.2	42.9	44.0				i		75-9			44.4			ŀ				1 _
		•••	27.2	28.0	26.5	36.8		17.4					11-1		26.1							
19 20	•••	•••	21.8	22.4	21.3			. 9.9	1	11.0			10.2		100	11-0			11.3		23.3	-

9.—Reported death-rate by sex and age during the decade per mills living at same age according to the Census of 19.

		Avera deca		19	17.	. 19	12.	19	13,	19	14.	19	15.	19	16.	19	17.	19	18,	19	19.	1
Age.		Mules.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Femules.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fe males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Мајев.	Females.	Males.
1		2 .	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All ages	:	26.3	24.9	240	22.3	25.2	23.5	22,2	207	25.7	24 <sup>.</sup> 2	22.6	21.4	22.6	21.2	27·1	25.4	43 2	429	28.0	<b>26</b> ·5	22.4
Inder	. 1	218· <b>6</b>	1860	211.9	179 4	2 <b>24</b> ·3	188:3	2196	18 <b>4</b> ·1	248 4	209.8	218-6	186.9	225.5	188.4	235· <b>7</b>	201 <b>3</b>	246.7	216 <sup>.</sup> 2	18 <b>3</b> ·1	159·5	172·6
year 1–5	•••	348	33.4	31.4	29.7	34.6	32.9	29.5	28.2	37.2	36.0	29.4	28.3	30-2	29.0	37.0	35 <sup>.</sup> 7	53 <sup>.</sup> 0	51·1	87.1	85 2	28 7
<b>5–</b> 10	•••	11.0	10.6	9-8	9.3	10.6	8⋅8	8.1	7.8	10-7	10.0	8.3	7.9	8.0	7.6	11.2	10.8	21.3	21.7	13.0	12.5	9.1
0-15		7.7	8.0	6.9	6.9	7.3	7·1	5.2	5.6	7.0	7.0	5-7	5.8	5.3	5.4	78	7.9	16.7	18.7	8.0	9.3	6∙2
5-20	•••	11.2	14.0	9.6	11.7	10-2	12.7	7.8	10 <sup>.</sup> 3	,9.7	12.4	8·1	10-8	7.4	98	10.2	12.6	27.6	84.7	12'6	14.8	8.2
0-30	•••	13.1	14.6	10-9	11.6	11.5	12.4	9.2	10.5	10.9	12.2	9.4	10.5	88	10.1	11.5	12.9	33.3	37.5	15.1	16 2	10-4
0_ <b>4</b> 0	•••	15.9	14.8	13.9	12 4	14-7	13 4	11.7	11.0	13.4	12.6	11.8	10.8	11.3	10.5	14.4	13.3	35.6	33 8	18.7	17:6	13.4
0-50′		20.1	16.3	18 9	14.6	19-5	15·3	15-9	12-4	17.6	14.2	16 <sup>-</sup> 1	128	160	12 5	19.9	160	370	31-1	23.1	18.9	17-4
0-60	•••	31.3	26.3	29.8	24.6	30.4	25.3	25.7	21.2	28.3	23.8	26·6	22-2	26.2	21.9	32.6	27.1	49.2	43.5	35.6	299	28.8
60 and o	ver.	75.3	73.0	70-2	68.6	70.9	69.0	64:2	62.0	70-1	68.7	70.0	67*8	70.7	€8-2	82 8	79-1	97.7	94.9	85.6	81.0	71.0

10.-Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sea.

-		Whole province.  Ratio p  Actual number of deaths.								Actual	a am ber	of death	in		•	, -	
⊾₹.	Actual s	umber of	deaths.		e of	Age	всу.	East (		Dec	caa.		Coast iral,	East Sou		West	Coset
•	Total.	Malos.	Femalee.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Malos.	Females.	Malos.	Femalos.	Malos.	Females.	Malue.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	8		4	1	•	7	8 .	9	10	11	18	13	14	- 15	- 14	1.17	18
911 913 913	58,174 92,497 87,730 68,449	80,996 48,424 19,854 85,938	27.178 44.078 17,879 32,516	16 25 10 18	1·3 2·2 0·9 1·6	144 144  180	132 132 3 159	8,097 11,728 874 7,602	7,150 11,229 726 7,020	496 11,812 3,880 7,442	518 9,801 8,285 6,652	6,424 12,498 5,440 10,858	5,805 11,882 4,729 9,501	15,272 11.168 7,402 9,767	12,969 9,596 6,639 8,598	563 1,579 2,208 589	\$64 1,635 2,496 586
915 916 917	30,098 16,735 48,939 123,263	16,232 8,813 80,785 64,139	13,866 7,922 28,154 58,124	08 04 16	07 04 14	703 96	6 6 695 79	1,497 2,882 9,181 16,295	1,166 2,740 8,635 14,652	971 846 4,886 9,843	880 780 4,283 8,389	6,450 2,585 7,613 18,926	4,784 2,302 6,767 17,893	7.976 2,468 7,973 16,382	8,726 2,054 7,815 14,556	832 23 429 2,597	854 . 40
918 919 920	93,262 31,139	47,491 16,587	45,771 14,552	2.4 0.8	3·3 0·7	111	87 24	12,068 8,791	11,0F6 8,557	2,814 201	2,509 150	14,338 5,827	12,723 4,858	7,626 6,325	6,443 5,468	10,534 403	
911 912 918 914	23,817 16,094 14,802 27,889	11,992 8,864 7 479 14,350	11,825 7,730 7 223 13,539	0.6 0.4 0.4 0.7	0.6 0.4 0.4 0.7	89 89 11 89	73 73 -11 -38	1,764 1,375 1,292 3,000	1,747 1,818 1,254 2,690	590 691 862 5,072	608 602 839 , <b>5,</b> 101	8,518 8,596 3,474 3,436	8,404 3,326 8,438 8,149	4,363 2,131 1,499 2,302	4,295 1,924 1,467 2,184	1,668 492 841 501	444
91 <b>5</b> 91 <b>6</b> 91 <b>7</b>	24,038 21,908 34,958 58,753	12,328 11,146 17,871 80,015	11,715 10,757 17,087 28,787	0.6 0.6 0.9 1.5	0.5 0.8 1.4	308 16 23 61	238 20 13 88	2,966 2,640 8,225	5.748 2,928 3,348 7,569	1,192 667 874 1,428	1,112 573 818 1,391	2,632 4,908 7,740 8,844	2,543 4,670 7,597 8,296	1,857 2,055 4,124 8,609	1,809 2,036 8,842 8,449	275 584 1,471 2,848	530 1,466 2,994
1919 1920	18,697	21,518 7,197	20,219 6,500	1·1 0·4 7·6	1.0	115	141	5,493 1,703	5,318 1,551	2,178 1,056	2,033 1,051	5,920 2,292	5,287 1,904	4,063 1,419	3,967 1,241	8,701 620	667
1911 1912 1913 1914	298,688 806,471 268,024 817,620 290,228	151,592 155,493 135,858 154,574 146,502	147.296 150,978 132,166 153,046 148,726	7·8 6·9 7·9 7·4	7·4 6·5 7·5 7·1	1,980 1,980 1,132 1,563 1,758	1,890 1,890 973 1,500 1,648	61,827 66.118 59,054 71,582 70,536	59,124 64,579 56,226 70,249 68,760	18,713 17,409 11,770 15,232 14,302	16,964 16,392 11,119 14,855 13,638	26,838 24,298 23,669 25,197 23,409	27,135 24,090 23,983 25,463 23,441	23 393 23,053 23,162 22,729 21,315	23,709 23,305 23,492 22,895 21,643	22,635 18,071 18,372	20,72 17,88 18,07
916	292,491 321,903 896,388 403,499	148,079 162,843 433,056 201,699	144 413 159,559 468,882 201,800	7·5 8·2	7.1	1 605 1,922 3.584 2,965	1,598 1,830 3,428 2,757	67,174 66,944	65,254	17,244 24,960 91,347 15,823	16,475 23,929	23,763 29,043	23,644 29,813 119,907 85,552	21,691 21,897 60,906 30,111	21,488 22,310 66,894 81,436	16,54 <b>3</b> 17,57 <b>7</b> 23,280	15,96 17,13 85.41
	324,998	163,423	162,575	8.3	8.0	1,468	1,380	69,036	69,376	16,765	16,375	21,263	30,890	24,179	24,741		
1911 1912 1913	64,399 71,918 66,711	33,166 87,169 83,860	81,223 84,744 81,451	17	1.5 1.7 1.6	107 107 49	91 91 38	4,635 4,912 4,253	4,051 4,325 4,014	2,305 2,454 1,799	2,121 3,2×2 1,627	12,702 13,432 13,079	12,623 13,172 12,739	7,059 6,858 6,314	6,571 6,502 6,086	6,358 9,408 8,366	8,37 7,34
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918	75,990 61,057 58,444 73,384 79,841	38,953 31,114 29,818 37,700 40,306	87,038 29,943 28,626 85,694 89,588	2.0 1.6 1.5 1.9 2.0	1.4 1.8	76 105 67 137	57 78 78 125 156	6,141 4,374 5,436 7,477 7,255	4,95 <b>3</b> 6,714	2,802 2,071 2,115 2,714	1,927 2,495	13,396 12,095 15,084	11,797 14,563	7,106 6,157 4,830 5,978	6,909 6,055 4,791 5,806	5,275 6,310	5,08 5,98
1830	74,074 56,402	37,679 28,796	36,895 27,606	1.5	18	165	120 85	4,854 4,016	6,830 4,280 3,653	2,762 1,584 1,287	2,442 1,416 1,180	17,576 14,136 11,937	17,568 13,446 11,625	6 328 5,683 5,688	6,821 5,364 <b>5,4</b> 88	11,267	11,76
911 912 913 914	15,185 6,651 5,130 5,102	8,060 3,868 2,640 2,426	7,125 3,283 2,490 2,676	0-4 0-2 0-1 0-1	0.8 0.2 0.1 0.1			9 13 3	6	5,274 1,345 443 -830	4,515 1,265 233 778	2,421 1,780 1,978 1,425	2,216 1,784 1,948 1,735	153 8 21 88	119 	203 228 196 73	17 22 18 7
915 916 1917 1918	8,889 11,496 24,708 12,859	1,903 5,663 12,920 6,765	1,986 5,835 11,788 6,094	0.3	0·3 0·6 0·3		=	2 8 34 424	41 492	671 770 8,860 4,287	714 731 7,505 3,434	1.043 4.559 3,772 1,859	1,106 4,787 4,025 1,996	73 208 51	78 222 58 13	115 122 203 189	8 9 16 15
919 920	8,658 14,652	2,782 7,001	2,876 7,651	01	0·1 0·4		=	247 8	239	940 1,215	933 1,373	1,206 2,900	1,245 2,006	311 2,840	410 8,335	78 28	4

### CHAPTER VI.—SEX.

#### Reference to statistics

The distribution of the population by sex is maintained in all the census tables. In Imperial Table I is exhibited the sex distribution of the population by districts and states; and the figures for taluks are contained in Provincial Table I. Attached to this chapter are six subsidiary tables containing comparative and proportionate figures drawn from the census tables and from the records of vital statistics; subsidiary table 1 gives the general proportion of the sexes by natural divisions and districts at each of the last four censuses. Table 2 compares the sex proportions at different age-periods by religion for the last four censuses. Table 3 shows the sex proportion at different age-periods by religions and natural divisions. Tables 4 and 4-A show the sex distribution in certain selected castes. Table 5 gives the actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the last twenty years, and table 6 shows the number of deaths of each sex at different ages.

Sex proportion at successive censuses

1871

1881

1891

1901

1911

2. Of the 42,794,155 persons enumerated in the Madras Presidency in 1921.

21,100,158 were males and 21,693,997 were females. There was thus an excess of 593,839 females over males. The number of females to 1,000 males at each successive census was as shown in the margin. From 1881 to 1911 there was a steady rise in the proportion of

females; but during the last decade there has been a slight set-back, the proportion having fallen from 1,032 to 1,028.

990

1,021 1,023

1,029 1,032

1,028

		Number of	females :	to 1,000	males.	
	,				1921.	1911.
India	***		450		945	954
Bengal		•••		,	933	945
Bombay		***	***	***	901	933
Burma	•••	***	***	***	<b>955</b>	959
Central	Pre	ovinces			1,001	1,008
Bibar a	nd (	Oriesa	***		1,023	1,043
Punjab	•••	•••	***	***	830	817
United		vinces	***	+40	912	917

Number of females to 1,000 males.

...

3. In respect of the preponderance of females the population of Madras differs from that of India as a whole and from that of most of the bigger provinces of India, where males predominate. But in every province, except the Punjab, there has, during the past decade, been a marked fall in the proportion of females in the population.

Sex proportion in districts

4. The map shows the sex proportion of the population in each district of the Presidency, which is also illustrated by the accompanying diagram. The proportion of females to 1,000 males varies from 888 in the Nilgiris to 1,220 in Ganjām. Females generally predominate in the north and in the south (both East and West Coasts), while males are in excess in the Deccan division and in the adjoining districts of the East Coast North and East Coast Central divisions.

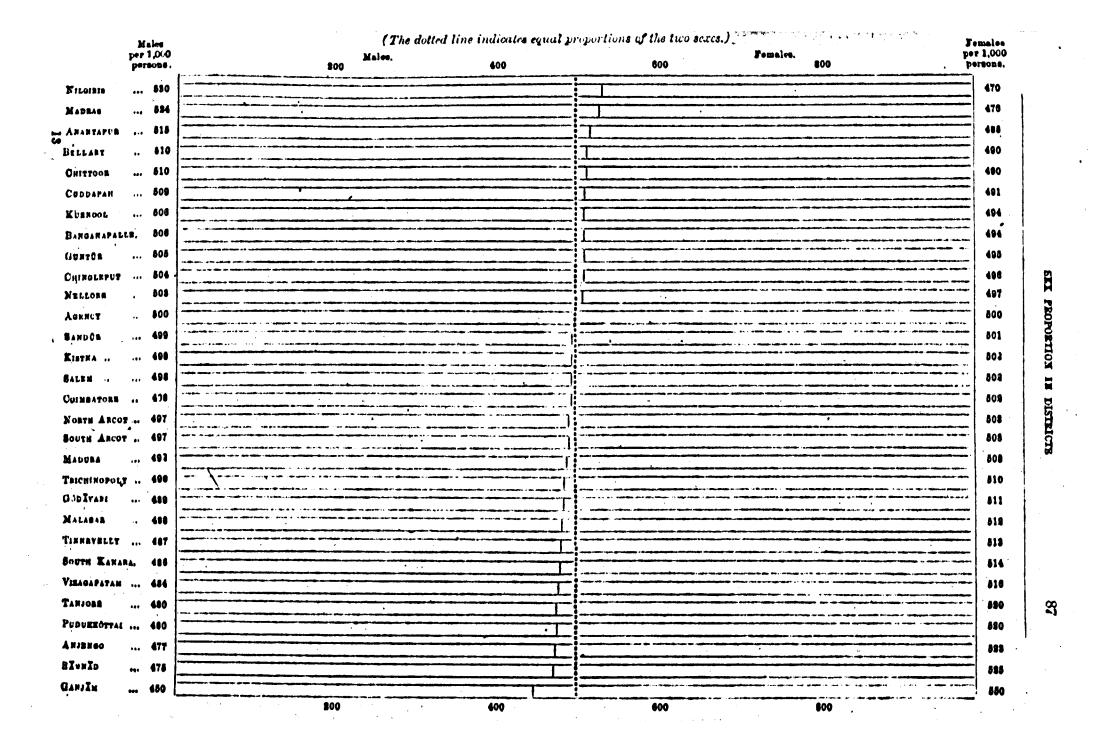
Actual and natural population

5. The diagram and the map are based on the population actually enumerated in each district. To ascertain the true sex proportion it is necessary to eliminate the effect of migration. The sex proportions of the natural population of each natural division and district (i.e., the number of persons born in each district, irrespective of where they were enumerated) is given in columns 6 to 9 of subsidiary table 1. There are only four districts in which the elimination of the

Number of females to 1,600 males.

			Actual population.	Natural population
			998	1,050
	,		1 007	999
***	***	•••		
•••	***	•••		89 <b>8</b>
•••	***	***	1,096	943
	•••	*** **** *** ***	91. 000 000 001 110 004	population 998 1,007 1,005

effects of migration converts an excess of females into a defect or vice versa. We have, however, already seen in Chapter III that the figures shown under the natural population are far from complete so far as districts are concerned; for returns have not been



received completely for persons enumerated in countries beyond India; and for the 814,000 persons for whom reports have come, information regarding the district of birth has not been furnished in any case. Accordingly it is only possible to claim these persons as part of the natural population of the Presidency; they cannot be assigned to the district to which they belong. It is useless to base conclusions on figures so incomplete as this; and in the discussions in this chapter the figures used will always be those of the actual population.

### Variation in proportion of females

6. Subsidiary table 1 shows that only in the seven districts mentioned is there

N	umber	of fem	ales to	1,000 *	nales.	
			4,		1921.	1911.
Agecoy	•••	•••	***		998	993
Ganjām				•••	1,220	1,126
Vizagapatam	•••			***	1,066	1,065
Godavari		•••	•••		1,046	1,043
Nilgiris				144	888	868
Malabar			•••		1,051	1,034
Anjengo	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,096	1,071

an increase in the proportion of females to 1,000 males. In the case of the first four districts this variation is undoubtedly due to emigration to Assam and to Burma, which was greatly stimulated at the close of the decade by the bad season of 1918-19. In Malabar the increase is merely a continuation of a tendency for the proportion of females

to increase which has been in existence since 1891. The case is the same in the Nilgiris, where the low proportion of females is due to the presence of a considerable number of imported labourers on tea estates, and the rise in the proportion of females may be attributed to an increase in the number of European settlers, among whom females greatly predominate. The fall in the proportion of females elsewhere can only be attributed to the fall in the proportion of female to male births and the rise in the proportion of female to male deaths which are brought out by columns 11 and 12 of subsidiary table 5. The proportion of female

deaths was greatest (1,024.2) in 1918, the worst year of the influenza outbreak, and the proportion of female births was lowest (951) in 1919 and 1920 following

the epidemic.

1911-1920, 1901-1910, Female births to 1,000 male births. 955.9 958.3 Female deaths to 1,000 male deaths. 979 0 961.2

Sex proportion at different ages

7. In Madras as in India generally and in all countries of the world more males are born than females. In the first year of life, however, the number of male deaths greatly exceeds the number of female deaths, so that at all ages up to 10 females are in excess in the population. Subsidiary table 3 shows that to this general rule (deduced from column 1 of subsidiary table 2) the Agency and the West Coast are exceptions. The Agency figures look as if they were due to bad enumeration; it is not likely that there can be an excess of females at ages 0-1, 2-3, 3-4, and a very great deficiency at ages 1-2, 4-5 and 5-10. The West Coast figures are due to the deficiency of females at all ages 0-15 among There is a tendency among Muhammadans in all natural Muhammadans. divisions except the East Coast North to show a deficiency of females at one or more age-periods below 10; but on the West Coast Muhammadan males are in excess at all ages up to 15. It rather looks as if this were due to faulty enumeration—failure to enter female children on the census record. The deficiency of females at ages 10-15 and 15-20 is probably due partly to misstatements of age and partly to the high death-rate at the beginning of the reproductive period. The excess of females in the later age-periods is due mainly to the emigration of the males; for example, among Muhammadans, who do not emigrate in large numbers except from the districts of the East Coast South division, it is only in that division that females are in excess at the later age-periods.

Proportion of sexės in different religions and castes

8. Coming now to the differences in the sex proportion in the different religions we find that it is only 1,029 Hindu . ••• ••• ... 1,029 among Animists and Jains that females Musalman ••• are short. The position has been the ... 1,020 Christian Animistic ••• \*\*\* ... ••• ... same at each of the last four censuses. 877 In the case of Jains the explanation is

that many of them are immigrants from other provinces who merely come on

business visits, and do not bring their women with them. In the case of Animists it is noteworthy that in the Central Provinces and in Bihar and Orissa where are found Animistic tribes akin to those of Madras the proportion of females to males among Animists is 1,051 and 1,033 as against 996 in Madras. It is not clear why the Animistic tribes of Madras should differ thus from their brothers in the adjoining Coming to the castes for which the sex distribution is given in subsidiary table 4-A it is impossible to find any consistent principle regulating the proportion of females to males. Among Brahmans, three linguistic divisions show males in excess, and the rest show females. Of the depressed classes, all except Mādigas show females in excess, while Mādigas have more males.

In other parts of India, it has been remarked that racial or quasi-racial factors influence the sex distribution. Thus in 1911 in the Central Provinces it was seen that the lower and Dravidian castes had an excess of females. No such tendency is noticeable in Madras where as a rule the aboriginal tribes show an excess of males (probably due in the main to defective enumeration), and other castes for no apparent reason disclose great variations.

9. If the factor of migration be eliminated, the proportion of the sexes is of Comparison with vital

<u></u>	Females per 1,000 males.	Female births per 1,000 male births.	Female deaths per 1,000 male deaths,
Madras Presidency	1,028	956	979
Agency	908	961	921
East Coast North	1,051	953	964
Deccan	960	970	969
East Coast Central	997	958	985
East Coast South	1,063	951	997
West Coast	1,048	956	974
			1

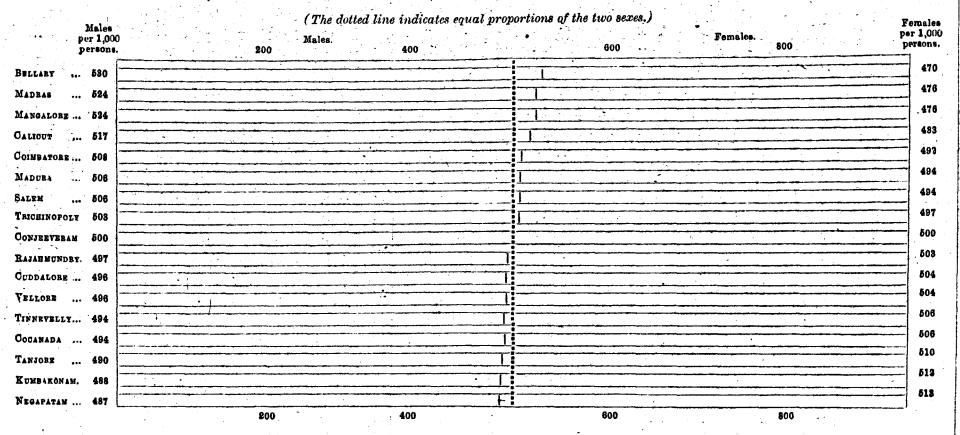
course regulated by the birth and death- statistics rates. In the decade 1901-1910 the number of females born per 1,000 males was 958; in 1911-1920 it was 956. The corresponding proportion of female deaths were 961 and 979. The figures for each natural division are given in the margin, and present several unexpected features. It would be natural to find in the division where there are fewest females, a comparatively low female birth-rate and a high death-rate. Here, however, we find the exact opposite. In the Deccan where the proportion of women is lowest, the proportion of female to male births is highest, and the proportion of female

deaths is well below the Presidency average. And in the East Coast South division where the proportion of women is greatest, the comparative birth-rate is the lowest and the death-rate the highest of all. These figures make it quite clear that to a cause outside the vital statistics we should look for an explanation of the distribution of the sexes.

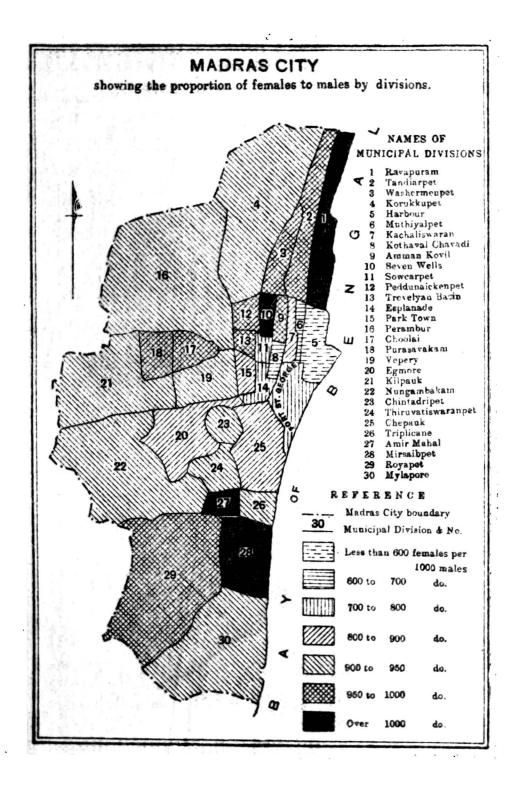
10. The accompanying diagram shows the sex proportion in the 17 cities of Sex proportion Madras. In the population of these cities together there are 962 females to 1,000 males, while in the total urban population of the Presidency the proportion is 1,005. The proportion of males is highest in Bellary, where the male population is swollen by the military element. In Madras and Mangalore the sex proportions are identical—a fact which emphasizes the attraction which the industries and other avocations of a city life exercise on the population of the surrounding country. Of the 17 cities 8 show an excess of males; in Conjeeveram the sexes are exactly equal; and in 8 females are in excess. The preponderance of females is greatest in the three cities of the Tanjore district in which (with the exception of railway workshops 'at Negapatam) there are no large industries and the population is mainly middle class.

11. For the city of Madras the sex distribution by divisions is shown on the Madras map attached; the proportion varies from 418 in the Harbour division-where all the shipping, etc., naturally gives a great preponderance of males—to 1,014 in the Seven Wells division in the north part of Georgetown.

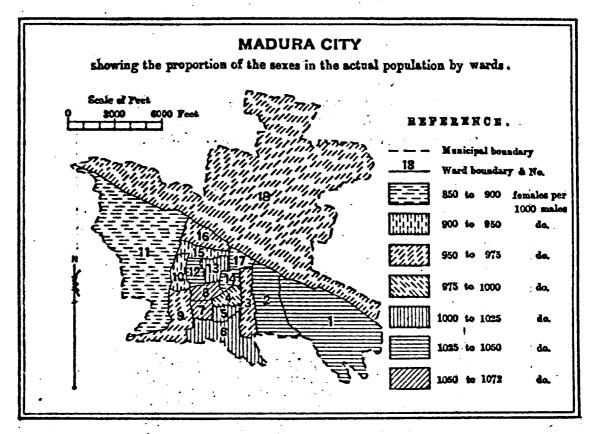
# SEX PROPORTION IN CITIES PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1921.



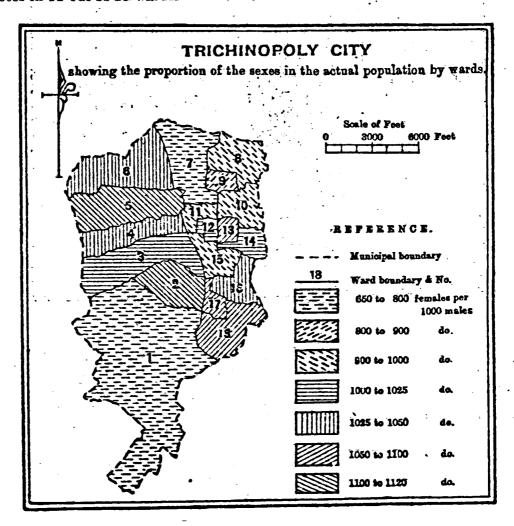
The four divisions in which females are in excess are all mainly residential and not industrial or business centres. In the business part of Georgetown the proportion of females is very low.



12. The next map shows the sex distribution in the various wards of Madura Madura city. Here the proportion of females to 1,000 males varies from 850 in ward 14 to 1,072 in ward 7. Females are in excess in 8 out of the 18 wards, including wards 7, 8, 12 and 13 in the heart of the city.



13. The distribution of the sexes in the city of Trichinopoly is illustrated by the next map; the proportion for the whole city is 988 females to 1,000 males; in the wards it ranges from 686 in ward 7 to 1,120 in ward 5; females are in excess in 11 out of 18 wards.



14. A problem which has exercised Madras Census Superintendents since Excess of 1891 is the preponderance of the male sex in the eight districts in the centre of Deccamete. the Presidency. As has been pointed out above, these (with the addition of the districts

n:	istrict	_	F	emales per 1,000 male actual population.							
			_	1911.	1921.						
Guntar	•••	•••	***	982	982						
Nellore		•••		987	896						
Cuddapah	•••	•••	•••	964	969						
. Kurnool		•••	•••	975	984						
Bellary	•••	•••	•••	961	975						
Anantapur	•••	•••	•••	942	949						
Chingleput	•••	***	***	984	993						
Chittoor	•••	•••	•••	960	968						

Agency, Madras and the Nilgiris where the conditions are exceptional) are the only districts where males are in excess; and at each census attempts have been made to find something in the circumstances of this tract of country to account for the difference it presents in this respect to the rest of the Presidency. In 1891 the only conclusion reached was that the deficiency of females was not due to an exceptional deficiency of female births. In 1901 the main con-

clusion was that the deficiency was due to deaths among young girls occasioned by the forcing upon them while still immature of the burden of maternity. The Superintendent of 1911, however, found the explanation of this shortage of females in the fact that these districts "very largely coincide with the famine zone" of the Presidency. The results of the Census of 1921 throw no fresh light on the subject. The relative male and female birth-rates of these districts disprove any contention that comparatively fewer females are born in this tract than elsewhere; and the statistics show that premature marriage is less common here than in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. As regards famine, the Deccan districts are liable to suffer from scarcity; but during the past decade the district which suffered worst from famine was Ganjam. There the result was to drive the adult males to emigrate to Burma or Assam with the result that in Ganjam at the census the proportion of females was higher than in any other district. It is in fact noteworthy that of the districts with the largest proportion of females, those of the East Coast are districts from which emigration is commonest. The Ceded districts being inland, apparently it does not occur to the inhabitants to escape the discomfort of a famine by emigration.

# 1.—General proportion of the sexes by natural divisions and districts.

100				Number (	of female	to 1,000	males in	· • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			Actual po	pulation.		. 1	Fatural p	opulation.	
		1921	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
		2	3	. 4	3	6	7	8	9
	Province	1,028	1,032	1,029	1,023	1,005	1,017	1,029	1,025
Agency	P70 886 ···	998	993	968	937	1,050			. 42.
East Coast North		1,051	1,043	1,031	1,018	1,024	1,027	1,023	1,011
Ganjām	Outy beds are	1,220	1.126	1.113	1.079	1,140	1,104	1,089	1,053
Vizagapatam	***	1,066	1,065	1,047	1,023	1.012	1,032	1,024	1,010
Godavari	800 1 1am 1 gr	1,046	1,043	1,041	1,028	1,015	1,016	1,036	1,026
Kistna		1,007	1,008	1,005	1,002	999	1,012	980	983
Genter		982	982	980	982	982	993	•	
Nellore		987	996	688	985	990	983	981	982
						,		001	•
Deccan	*** : ***	960	969	. 969	966	958	967	966	965
Cuddapah		964	. 969	976	974	952	965	972	966-
Kurnool	*** *** **	975	984	979	975	954	985	976	974
Banganapalle	***	977	989	98*	969	953	858	982	969
Bellary		961	975	970	962	989	976	977	971
Sandor	***	1,005	1,015	979	991	898	912	868	889
Anantapur	***	943	949	951	952	943	949	946	943
								420	
East Coast Central		997	1,008	1,011	1,011	989	1,004	1,014	1,014
Madras		908	946	984	1.004	807	967	1,035	1,050
Chingleput	*** *** **,	984	993	984	983	976	990	980	981
Chittoor		960	968	974	967	959	965	200	901
North Arcot		1.019	1,021	1,023	1,014	1.009	1.004	999	990
Salem		1.009	1.020	1,029	1,033	1,009	1,012	1,029	
Coimbatore		1,007	1,027	1,030	1,040	1,009	1,02:	1,032	1,037
South Arcot	•••	1,013	1,014	1,014	1,006	1,011	1,017	1,018	1,039 1,007
Total Count County			1 070	• •	1.070	1.050			
East Coast South	•••	1,063	1,078	1,081	1,076	1,056	1,061	1,081	1,076
Tanjore		1,083	1,104	1,105	1,090	1,078	1,090	1,105	1,093
Trichinopoly	***	1,042	1,061	1,065	1,069	1,036	1,047	1,063	1.068
Pudukkottai		1,082	1,095	1,104	1,097	1,051	1,060	1,076	1,063
Madora		1,033	1,042	1.046	1,047	. 1,030	1,025	1,092	1,088
Rāmnād	***	1,103	1,109	1,117	1,111	1,095	1,111		
Tinnevelly	*** *** ***	1,052	1,069	1,063	1,057	1,046	1,036	1,056	1,050
	• • •	- 12							
West Coast		1,048	1,038	1,030	1,024	1,029	1,019	1,038	1,034
Nilgiris		888	868	840	778	968	925	<b>96</b> 6	965
Malabar	*** *** ***	1,951	1.034	1,024	1,018	1,035	1,020	1,025	1,020
Anjengo		1,098	1,071	1,102	1.113	943	1,048		_,
South Kanara		1 057	1,068	1,069	1.067	1,013	1,022	1,076	1,075
	,			,			-,		_,

2.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions at each of the last four	
	- A41 04/ D# 8
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				· ·	∆li re	ligions.			Bio	đu.			Musu	ma <b>n</b> .		,	Chris	tian.	,		Apim	istic.			Jai	ia,	
•	Åg∙			1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921,	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891
<del></del>	1			3	3	•	•	6	1 7	8	Đ	10	111	12	1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	81	22	83	26	25
	all age		ual	1,028	1,032	1,029	1,023	1,029	1,033	1,029	1,024	1,023	1,029	1,032	1,026	1,020	1,030	1,033	1,027	996	989	969	932	877	906	940	941
	Total	0-30	***	1,038	1,032	1,027	1,021	1,037	1,031	1,027	1,021	1,037	1,029	1,028	1,020	1,059	1,050	1,043	1,035	1,056	1,035	1,023	968	866	904	925	944
0-1	***	•••	•••	1,024	1,027	1,041	1,049	1,026	1,029	1,048	1,049	991	1,002	1,018	1,036	1,084	1,010	1,086	1,038	1,071	1,046	1,064	1,059	1,025	1,070	1,010	946
1-2	•••	•••	•••	1,036	1,055	1,051	1,065	1,029	1,000	1,054	1,069	994	1,026	1,009	1,080	1,058	1,011	1,059	1,050	1,069	1,037	1,062	948	972	1,112	969	1,090
2-3	•••	***	••	1,060	1,039	1,058		1,065	1	1,063		1,011	1,003					1,018	1		-	1,088	1,000	968	1,040	1,104	808
3-4	•••	•••	107	1,088	1	1	] `	i	1,057				1,014	1,024	1,011	1,053	1,044	1,050	1,084	1,075	1,062	1,098	1,123	1,046	971	1,032	1,148
4-4	•••	***	***	1,030	1,022	1,040	1,029	1,029	1,026	1,043	1,082	1,004	987	986	995	1,054	980	1,027	1,009	1,186	1,028	1,084	1,042	996	1,146	1,077	1,01
	Tota	1 0-5	•••	1,044	1,038	1,051	1,052	1,047	1,042	1,055	1,055	1,002	1,005	1,007	1,016	1,045	1,012	1,036	1,033	1,107	1,046	1,082	1,062	1,008	1,063	1,040	1,02
<b>5</b> -10	•••	•••	<b>"</b>	820,1	1,015	1,008	990	1,026	1,017	1,011	. 991	994	1,000	988	. 974	1,087	1,029	1,012	1,004	996	969	959	926	1,001	1,062	997	1,08
10-15	•••	•••		936	922	902	871	936	922	902	870	921	921	902	870	967	960	987	918	895	879	857	852	808	875	905	86
15-20.	•••	•••		950	996	944	907	988	986	. 984	960	1,041	1,057	1,014	1,024	1,086	1,072	1,017	1,035	1,082	1,167	1,089	992	727	794	810	86
20-25	***	***	**	1,230	2,197	1,248	1,214	1,227	1,198	1,245	1,214	1,252	1,188	1,272	1,282	1,236	1,218	1,262	1,199	1,862	1,298	1,284	1,158	840	851	905	941
25-30	•••	***	100	1,119	1,068	1,120	1,077	1,119	1,089	1,120	1,077	1,142	1,101	1,156	2,104	3,122	1,105	1,189	1,098	1,044	926	1,005	908	776	795	867	920
Total	30 and	1670		1.011	1,032	1,030	1.027	1.016	1.036	1.033	1.031	998	1,028	1.040	1.038	951	993	1,014	1.009	893	902	872	848	<b>692</b>	909	961	93
80-40	•••	***		1,000		1,025				1,027		888			1,001	988	1.017	1,042	1,005	968	989	956	928	825	829	688	88
40-50	•••	•••		1,004	991	978	956	1,009	994	981	955	987		1,014	997	978	987	978	949	846	R14	744	759	836	811	898	020
<b>80-60</b>	•••	***		1,000	1,009	1,009	1,045	1,008	1,012	1,012	1,049	970	999	1,027	1,042	902	968	972	1,028	816	872	811	756	980	989	1,081	92
60 and c	TOP	•••		1,068	1,109	1.176	1,218	1 073	1.118	1 182	1 993	1 048	1,110	1.152	1 900	885	978	1,066	1 012	823	961	1.002	692	1.085	1,152	1 141	1.20

3.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions and natural divisions (Census of 1921).

				• • •	Agen	cy.		E	st Coa	t North	1.		Dece	an.	•	E	ast Coa	st Centi	ral.	E	ast Coa	st Soul	h	• •	West	Coast.	
	Age.		1	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman	Ohristien.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	All religions.	Bindu.	Muesiman.	Christian.	All religions.	Hindu.	Mueslman.	Christian.
	1			2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	19	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	28	24	25
rotal : popu	all ages lation)	(ac	tual	998	996	1,010	1,015	1,051	1,056	978	979	960	963	942	97 4	997	999	944	1,001	1,063	1,055	1,218	1,058	1,048	1,060	1,019	1,030
	Total	<b>0-</b> 30		1,059	1,062	1,059	1,107	1,047	1,046	1,018	1,093	992	893	979	1,023	1,024	1,026	985	1,032	1,057	1,050	1,176	1,062	1,043	1,050	1,026	1,046
0-1 ′	•••	•••	•••	1,038	1,015	965	1,131	1,021	1,016	1,025	1	ł	1,039	1,044	1,077	1,085	1,038	991	1,001	1,020	1,024	691	985	996	1,008	964	1 .
1-8	•••	•••	***	668	618	1,000	1,181	1,075	1,066	1,086	1,839	1,059	1,055	]	l '	1,048	1,050	1,005	1,082	1,087	1,046	962	691	1,005	1,019	969	1,007
2-8	•••	•••	***	1,112	1,115	1,843	1,146	1,090	1,088	1,047	1	1		1,090	"	1,069	1,074		1,001	1,042	1,047	1,021	998	1,012	↓ ′	982	950
8-4	***	10.	•••	1,100	1,116	1,208	1,148	1,071	1,070	1,046	1,098	1,083	1,085	1,072	1,062		1,090	1,089		1.050		990		1,013	1,084	972	960
4-5	•••	•••	• •	877	718	902	1,266	1,061	1,054	1,164	1,180	1,061	1,068		1,094	1,043	1,047	970		1,015		1,018	1,026	991	1,010	958	92
٠.	Tota	1 0-5	·	987	928	1,070	1,175	1,061	1,057	1,074	1,174	1,059	1,058	1,063	1,064	1,058	1,061	1,000	1,020	1,033	1,037	999	1,012	1,003	1,020	969	960
5-10	441	•••	•••	670	951	978	1,076	1,032	1,038	1,018	1,063	1,020	1,028	998	1,022	1,025	1,026	ABO	1,048	1,046	1,045	1,071	1,086	969	974	958	99
0-15	•••	•••	•••	1,108	1,197	1,129	932	926	926	878	997	898	905	850	889	918	915	877	924	955	949	1,040	888	952	950	981	
15-20	•••	•••	•••	1	Į.	1,025	1,024	971	968	964	1,041	849	844	868	954	908	904	946	1,021	956		1,864	1 '		1,048	1	1
90-25	•••	***	•••	1 '	1,836	1,268	1,449	1,283	1,282	1,201	1,308	1,162	1,158	1,185	1,211	1,188	1,163	1,101	1,165	1,237	, -	1,554	- 1	1,179	1	1,199	1,208
25-80	•••	***	•••	1,084	1,040	961	1,153	1,108	1,118	1,042	1,019	947	949	911	1,029	1,097	1,100					•					'
Total	30 and	OVe:	r	891	862	930	836	1,057	1,074	907	796	909	914	878	889	952	956	870	943	1,072	1		1,052	1	,		1,000
30 <b>–4</b> 0	•••	••••	••	860	814	725	863	1,067	1,079	944	907	871	874	841	884	949	952	884	932				1,068	·	1,025	997	1,003
40-60	•••	***	•••	1	921	1,200	688	7,018	1,033	897	808	982	985	903	951	971	974	889	999	1,064	1,051			•	1,026	968 996	998
50-60 60 and	***	***	•••	1,011	1,065	1,019	1,120	1,019	1,089	928	698	929	934 950	899 901	872	948	948	825 855	907			1	- 1				1,049

4.—Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.

		: X	umber of fe	males per l	,000 males.	•	
Caste.	All ages.	0-5.	5-12,	12-15.	15-20,	90-40.	40 and
4 .	3		4	•	•	7	•
Balija, Kavarsi	993	1,018	1,020	835	859	1,045	695
Brābmau, Tamil 🚣 🔐 🔐	1,009	1,109	1,061	818	834	947	1,105
" Telugu	978	980	984	1,005	950	901	1,055
. Malayālam Embrāndri.	759	1,587	1,289	1,444	1,230	588	<b>523</b>
. Nambūdri.	915	1,100	1,048	929	902	790	943
Patter	781	812	1,034	676	981	658	584
Kanareee	1,019	990	1,160	500	1,171	1,160	971
, Oriyā	1,213	1,020	4,994	784	1,125	1,148	969
heruman	1,097	1,018	902	1.004	1,204	1.222	1.142
hetti	1,350	1,124	1,310	963	1,519	1,543	1,411
evāngs	1.045	952	1,040	787	1,049	1,101	1,090
Ioleya	1.259	1,147	970	1.005	1,859	1,493	
Kaikolan, Sengundar, Sengunda	, 2,000	4,290		2,000	1,000	4,000	1,411
Kehatriya	985	1,066	988	, 873	822	983	1,071
Kâlingi ••• •••	. 1,043	1,051	1,024	823	907	1,119	1,077
Kälinji	1,426	1,087	1,121	1,071	1,289	1,972	1,723
Kammalan, Kammia, Pänohūla,							, ,
Visva Brähman, Visva Karma (Tamil)	994	976	1,015	952	917	1,049	966
ammälan, Kamsala, Päuchäla,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						
(Telugu)	980	987	974	701	898	1,021	1,051
Kāpu	1,015	1,046	P99	808	872	1,075	1,050
Komati, Arya Vaisya	990	996	991	880	920	999	1,086
(i)a	1,051	1,116	962	844	1.008	1,210	1,000
rādār	945	981	960	969	934	963	896
araiyan, Panchama	1,058	1,055	978	885	978	1,284	1.000
	1,011	1,056	948	771	991	1.003	1,024
lyan	1,055	923	1,106	1.049	1,066	1.115	1,007
relitie	970	922	970	1,008	791	969	1,066

4-A.—Number of females to 1,000 males for certain castes (Imperial Table XIII).

							(= po. tat 2 a o o o 222	).	
		Num	ber of	1	Nnm	ber of		N	
			les to		4 -	les to		Numb fema	
Caste.		1,000	males.	Caste.		males.	Caste.	1,000	
		<del> </del> -	Γ.				32.10.		
		1921.	1911.	<b>!</b>	<b>1</b> 921.	1911.		1921.	1911.
1		1 3	, 3		1 2	1 8	1 1	1 2	3
		1			ļ		,	Į - į	•
Agamudaiyan		1,050	1.084	Jogi	999	984	Pallan	1,062	1,087
Ambalakārau Ambalavāsi		1,030	1,050	Kabhēra	1,048	1,074	Palli, Vanniya, Vanniya		'
Ambattan		1,036	1,025	Kaduppattan Kaikolan, Sengundar,	977	1,058	Kshatriya, Vanni-		
Andi	•••	1,001	1,063	Sengunda Kahatriya	994	1.052	kula Kshatriya, Agni- kula Kshatriya	1.036	1,038
				Kālingi		1,087	Pandāram	1,013	1,027
Badaga	***	1,007	1,020		l		Panisavan	956	1,028
Bagata Balija, Kavarsi	•••	1,015	1,050	77.33	1,325 1,058	1,260	Paniyan 5	931	976
Bant		1.077	1,054	Kallan Kamma	974	995	Pāno	1,095	1,001
Bāvuri	•••	1,380	1,289	Kammālan, Kamsala,	1	1	Paraiyan, Panchama	1,044	1,049
n-3				Pānchāla, Vieva Brāb.			Parivāram	932	1,060
Bedaru Bestha	100	1,000	1,013	man, Visva Karma	1 000	1 000	Pattanavan	1,017	982
Beetna Bhatrāzu	•••	987	1.083	(Tamil) Kanisan	1,002 1,123	1,036	Perike	983	988
Bbondāri		1,324	1,068	PROBBIT	-,	1,000	Porojā	957	940
Bhūmia	•••	999	974	Kannadiyan	1,056	949	Rājput	974	978
Dale		1 000		Kāppiliyan	1,094	1,013	Rāzu	1,030	1,003
Billava Bogam	***	1,043	1,093	Kāpu Karnam, Oriyā	1,047	1,015	Relli	1,089	1,183
Bogam Bottada	•••	978	1,006	" Tamil	959	980 1,003	Rona	1,002	981
Bôya	••	942	965			-,000	Sālē	1,009	1,010
Brahman, Tamil	***	971	1,012	Kevuto	1,272	1,291	Sātāni, Sāttāda Sri Vai-	-,000	-,020
,, Telugu	••	987	1,010	Khond	997	1,011	shnava	1,057	1,036
" Malayālam Kanarese		812 1,062	835 1,045	Kolayān Komati, Arya Vaisya	1,127 974	1,089 993	Savara Segidi	993	1,016
oriyā		1,149	1,058		1,062	998	Samba Jarran	1,210	1,215
. Others		1,018	1,007		,	""	1		1,010
A				Kottiya	1,156	973	Senaikkudaiyān	881	1,025
Chakkān Chakkiliyan	**	1,111	1,038 1,014		1,033	1,020 972	Sondi		992
Chāliyan	40.	1,003	1,003	Kshatriya Kudumo	1,193	1.015	Sudarmān	968	1,033
Cheruman		1,092	1,101	Kumbara	1,037	1,071	Telli	1,030	1,029
Chetti	•••	1,045	1,048	•				-,	-,
Dandāsi		1 205	1 100	Kummara	961	962	Togata	946	955
Daeeri	***	1,395 989	1,182 1,087	Kuravan Kuruba	938 971	1,045 947	I 60 - 7 f - 1	1,049	1,032
Dēvadīga		996	1,168	Kurumban	1,055	995	Uppara	1,008	1,016
Dēvānga	•••	1,001	1,008	Kusavan	1,002	1,036		1,022	1,055
Dhōbi		1,313	1,071					1	,
Dombo		1,045	1,008	Lambādi Lingāyat	1,007	958 1,028	V7 - J	1,048	1,050
Gadabā	***	956	961	Lingāyat Mādiga	984	990	Vohlaling	1 000	1,052
Gamalla		1,007	1,008	Māla	1,024	1,021	Valsiyan	1,060	1,080
Gändla	•••	1,089	1,021	Malaimän	1,067	1,076	1	1,195	1,111
Ganda	***	955	972	Malayāli	1,013	1 000	Valluvan	1.041	1.003
Gaudo		1.187	1.107	Malayāli Mangala	987	1,022	Vāniyan, Vaniga,		
Gavara	***	1,091	1,081	Mannan	1,038	1,018	Vaisva	997	1,050
Golla		997	1,028	Marātha	925	1,028	Vannān	982	1,007
Gond	•••	982	845	Maravan	1,002	1,052	Velama	984	1,031 1,020
Haddi	***	1,078	1,031				Vellala		1 ,
MT-1				Mēdara	975	993	Vellāla Vēttuvan, Tamil	1,024	1,032 1,093
Holeya Vādava	***	1,242	1,225	Moger	1,107	1,154	Malavālam.	1,045	1,027
Idsiyan, Yādava Idiga, Arya Hihi	ida.	1,023	1,040	Mukkuvan Mutrācha	973	983	Yanadi	971	958
Setti Balija	100,	1,043	1,061	Muttiriyan	982	1,005	Yata	1,586	1,343
Iluvan	•••	1,124	1,107		]	1	Yerukala ·	936	973
Indra, Arya Hibi	•			Nādār	1,022	1,040	Musalman-		
Setti Balija	***	1,066	1,147	Nāgavāsulu	1,118	1,035	Dudekula Labbai	949	985
<b>.</b>		]		Nattaman	1,084	1,053		1,180 1,022	1,172
īrola Jālāri	***	950	1,009		1,090	1,079	Pathan	905	961
Janappan	***	1,279	1,109 1,152	Odde Odiya	1,010 1,352	983 1,166	Saiyad ,	952	984
Jangam		1,000	1,037	Odiya	1 -,002	1,200	Sheik	1,001	1,016
Jātāpu		1,091	1,058	Paidi	1,014	1,033	Indian Christian	1,021	1,036
·		ļ	1		1	1	Ĭ	1	ļ .

5.—Actual number of births and deaths reported for each see during the decades 1901-1910 and 1911-1920.

		N.	mber of bir	the.	Nu	mber of des	sthe.	tween.	and &. latter ser + ,	Lwenn	and 6. latter er +	between	and 7. former tor + ,	female 1,000	female 1,000
Yea	<b>F.</b> ,	Males.	Femalos.	Total.	Males	Fomales.	Total,	م ا	Excess of over forme deficit -	مُ	columns 5 m Excess of over former deficit	Difference be		Number of fabriche per male birthe.	Kumber of forther male deaths
1		3	3	•		•	7	Ī	8		9	T	10	111	18
al )10.	1901-	5,777,672	5,536,480	11,314,152	4,342,651	4,174,304	8,516,955	-	241,192	-	168,347	+	2,797,197	958-3	961
•••		477,490	458,259	935,749	407,975	388,165	796,140	-	19,231	-	19,810	+	139,609	959-8	951
	***	521,745	501,401	1,023,146	373,855	<b>3</b> 59,082	732,437	-	21,344	-	14,273	+	290,709	961-0	961
•••	•••	593,713	571,367	1,165,080	419,275	407,385	826,663	-	22,346	<u> </u>	11,867	+	838,417	962-4	9711
•	•••	573,819	651,932	1,125,751	419,825	404 453	824,278	-	21,887	-	15,372	+	301,473	961-9	963-
•••	•••	599, <b>469</b>	576,787	1,176,256	401,408	884,717	786,123	-	22,682	-	16,689	+	890,133	962-2	9584
***	***	575,074	550,904	1 125,978	507,823	490,568	998,391	-	24,170	-	17,255	+	127,587	958.0	966-
***	•••	573,041	546,129	1,119,170	449,290	433,726	883,016		26,912	-	15,564	+	236,154	953-0	965
•••	•••	610,268	581,868	1,192,136	491,062	469,857	960,919	-	28,400	-	21,206	+	231,217	958-5	9561
700	•••	621,369	594,848	1,215,717	<b>4</b> 10, <b>5</b> 89	390,977	801,566	-	27,021	-	19,612	+	414,151	956-5	952
, •••	***	631,684	603,485	1,235,169	462,051	445,371	907,422	-	28,199	-	16,680	+	827,747	955.4	968-1
20.	1911-	6,269,011	5,992,492	12,261,503	5,185,077	5,075,980	10,261,057	-	276,519	-	109,097	+ 2	2,000,446	955 9	979
•••	•••	627,274	599,214	1,226,488	476,440	457,081	933,510	_	28,060		19,388	+	292,978	955-2	959-4
•••		637,308	608,157	1,245,465	501,194	481,114	982,308	_	29,151	-	20,080	+	263,157	9548	959-8
•••	•••	658,416	630,202	1,288,618	435,991	420,660	856,651	-	28,214	-	15,331	+	431,967	957-1	964-6
•••	***	683,449	656,719	1,340,168	505,794	492,473	998,267	-	26,730		13,321	+	841,901	960-9	978-7
•••	•••	638,440	610,994	1,249,434	445,466	434,484	879,950	-	27,446	7	10,982	+	369,484	957 0	975-8
•••	***	664,827	636,770	1,301,597	444,629	430,384	875,013	-	28,057	-	14,245	+	426,584	957 8	7-8 <b>8</b> 9
•••	•••	661,581	633,497	1,295,078	532,51 <b>3</b>	517,033	1,049,545	-	28,084	-;	15,479	+	245,533	957 <b>-6</b>	970 9
•••	•••	591,209	564,995	1,156,204	850,72 <b>3</b>	871,280	1,722,008	<b>-</b> ;	28,214	+	20,557	-	565,799	955-7	1,024-8
•••	•••	523,544	497,669	1,021,213	<b>5</b> 50,60 <b>5</b>	539,224	1,089,829	_	25,875	-	11,881	-	68,616	950-6	979-8
•••	•	<b>582,963</b>	554,275	1,137,238	441,714	432,267	873,981	-	28,688	-	9,447	+	243,257	950-8	978-6

6.—Number of deaths of each sem at different ages (evolutive of Europeans and Anglo-Indians).

,	19	15.	191	6.	191	17.	191	8.	191	ıp,	Tot	al.	2 4 4 2 4 4 3 4 4	10	<b>2</b> 0.	se por
Ages.	Males.	Females	Kalon	[ensier	Males.	Females.	Kalet	Femalos.	Malos.	For alor.	Malos.	Formalds.	Average number forale deaths 1,000 male des	Malon.	Females.	Average number female deaths 1,000 male deat
. 1	3	8	4	6	U	7	•	9	10	11	13	18	14	15	16	17
0-1	124,118	100,001	128,088	109,855	183,885	117,859	140,048	126,077	108,937	93,025	629,070	555,917	181.5	98,015	85,808	871.0
1-5	61,211	61,431	68,006	69,988	77,026	77,462	110,461	110,886	77,878	- 76,488	849,082	889,150	1,000 1	59,721	60,280	1,009-4
<b>8-10</b>	21,761	21,248	21,176	20,506	80,814	29,047	56,245	58,296	84,269	88,682	163,765	162,624	903.0	24,047	23,910	994'8
10-15	13,868	12,988	12,787	12,074	18,979	17,616	40,606	42,047	21,558	20,610	108,098	105,280	973.9	16,130	14,254	942 1
18-80	14,122	18,818	12,867	16,944	17,820	21,085	46,821	60,871	21,963	, 25,780	115,092	143,843	1,249.8	14,086	18,420	1,283.8
20-80	80,062	88,486	27,989	87,018	86,708	46,957	100,295	186,948	48,140	5P,267	249,189	818,676	1,278 8	83,181	43,277	1,806 8
80-40	81,058	80,021	29,493	28,971	88,086	86,755	98,887	98,159	40,824	48,460	241,097	<b>2</b> 87,36 <del>6</del>	982·1	85,291	84,981	091-2
40-50	88,682	26,623	88,816	26,043	41,482	88,195	77,804	64,518	48,324	89,160	284,108	189,539	800-0	86,844	29,234	804.4
<b>60</b> –60	85,711	30,189	35,288	29,737	48,827	86,697	66,154	59,014	47,888	40,511	228,818	196,118	857-1	88,682	82,805	836.8
60 and over	79,879	85,774	80,720	86,248	94,440	100,010	111,452	120,014	97,635	102,446	464,126	494,492	. 1,005-4	81,067	90,288	1,113-1

### CHAPTER VII.—CIVIL CONDITION.

The number of married, unmarried and widowed persons of each sex is given Reference to for the Presidency, and for each district and state by age and by religion in statistics Imperial Table VII. At the end of the table statistics are given for cities by age but not by religion. In Imperial Table XIV are statistics of civil condition for certain selected castes. At the end of this chapter are five subsidiary

- (1) showing the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age-period at each of the last four censuses;
- (2) showing the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division;
- (3) showing the distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion;
- (4) showing the proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions; and
- (5) showing the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

2. Enumerators were instructed to record each person as unmarried, Definition of married or widowed exactly as the person described himself or herself. The custom of infant marriage which obtains in India necessitates the application of a different connotation to the term "marriage" from that which it bears in western countries. There marriage implies a contract between two parties each of whom is of age to fulfil his or her part; here the term is often applied to a ceremony by which two children are pledged to live with one other as husband and wife in years to come; persons who are thus betrothed are described as married, even though the marriage has not been consummated; and should one of the parties die before the consummation of the marriage the survivor is technically "widowed." Moreover between the various classes of society and between one tribe and another marriage customs differ. For some a marriage is an elabo. rate ceremony extending over several days; for others it involves nothing but a new cloth for the bride and a round of toddy to her relatives. What to one brought up to certain traditions and customs seems an irregular union, to another brought up among different influences is a valid marriage. For these reasons enumerators were instructed not to import into the inquiry their own views of what was or was not a reputable marriage; but to write down for each person the exact description which such person gave of himself or herself. This naturally involves a certain element of inaccuracy in the statistics, for a certain number of persons, e.g., temple dancing girls who have undergone a ceremony of marriage with a god, as well as unmarried prostitutes or kept women prefer to describe themselves as married. It is also difficult to make enumerators carry out the instruction to describe divorced persons as widowed; the term "widowed" especially among women is a term of such opprobrium that it is inconceivable that except by way of insult any one who has not actually lost husband or wife by death should be called by that name.

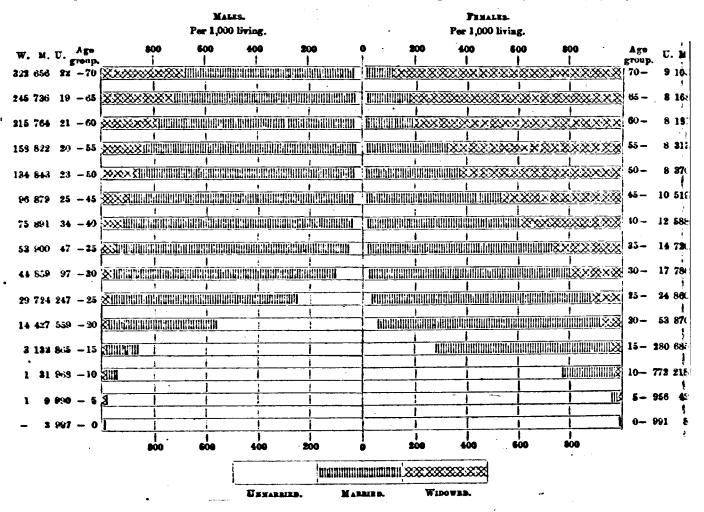
### Summary of the statistics

3. The following diagram shows for each age-period the number per mille of each sex who are unmarried, married or widowed. The total figures compare with those of previous censuses and with those of England and Wales in 1911 as follows:—

						Mal	Males per 1,000.			Females per 1,000.				
		-		•		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried.	Married,	Widowed			
1921			•••	 ·	•••	531	425	44	373	439	199			
1911			***	 •••	-	53 <b>3</b>	128	39	373	441	186			
190l				 		552	400	39	390	419	191			
1891				 		539	427	34	372	435	192			
Engle	ad and	Wales	, 1911	 •		593	372	35	571	356	73			

The variation between the returns for 1911 and those for 1921 is very slight. The difference between European and Indian customs is illustrated by the difference between the Madras return and those for England and Wales. The greatest difference is in the high proportion of widows found in Madras, due of course to the custom which in certain castes forbids the remarriage of widows. Besides this, both among men and women fewer marry in England than in India.

Proportion of unmarried, married and widowed males and females per 1,000 living in each age group, 15



Variation, 1911-1921

4. Of the 42,794,155 persons enumerated in Madras 19,305,770 were returned as unmarried, 18,465,667 as married and 5,022,718 as widowed. Among the unmarried there were 722 females for every 1,000 males; the number of wives

exceeded the number of husbands by 548,769 and were in the proportion of 1,061 wives to 1,000 husbands, and the number of widows was 4,093,962 as compared with 928,756 widowers. In 1911, the numbers were very similar; there were 18,910,237 unmarried, 18,215,865 married and 4,744,058 widowed; then also there were 722 unmarried females for every 1,000 unmarried males; there were 1,064 wives for every 1,000 husbands; and among the widowed there were 795,363 males and 3,948,695 females. The conditions generally have varied hardly at all during the decade.

5. But it is of greater importance to learn how the figures compare at Civil condition by agedifferent age-periods, as may be seen in subsidiary table 1. It is generally periods accepted that a man should not marry below the age of 20, nor a girl below the age of 15. The appended figures divide the population of each religion by this criterion of age into those who are fit and those who are not fit for marriage.

### Distribution per 1,000 of each nex.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	All religious.		Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		Animiet.	
•	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Malon.	Females.
Not of marriageable age.	468 532	372 625	465 535	870 630	500 500	39 <b>2</b> 608	48 <b>3</b> 518	894 606	468 532	889 611

We may now compare the proportion of each sex in each religion who are of marriageable age with the proportion actually returned as having been married:-

### Distribution per 1,000 of each sea.

	All religions.		Hindu.		Mosulman,		Chr	istian.	Animist.		
•	Males.	Females.	Malea	Females.	Males,	Females	Malos.	Females.	Malos.	Fomales.	
Of marriageable age.	532	628	53 <b>5</b>	630	500	608	518	606	533	611	
Married and widowed.	469	627	473	. 684	421	. 583	448	549	474	567	

Among Hindu females alone we find the proportion of married and widowed exceeds the proportion of those of marriageable age. This is explained by the custom mentioned above of child marriage which, though practised by all communities, is most common among Hindus of the better classes.

Number per 1,000 females at age-periods 0-15.

								-												
	•		٠.			ΔIJ	religi	ona,	1	liede		М	ı-lm	AQ,	Ci	risti	M.	A	nimi	et.
						1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1881	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1981.	1911	1001
Married	Jea	•••			•••	84	54	88	91	101	62	40	46	44	25	28	25	83	13	32
Widowed	•••	-4-	•••	` <b></b>	•••	•	3	3	4	2	2	3	, 2	2	2	1	: 1	•	1	8

A decrease of 1 per cent among the Hindus who are chiefly responsible for the premature marriage of their daughters is all to the good, especially when compared with the retrograde tendency of the decade 1901-1911, but the pace of the improvement does not indicate that the social reformer is as yet really a power in the land.

#### Child marriage

. 6. From subsidiary table 2 we are able to locate the prevalence of premature marriage especially among the Hindus of the East Coast North

Number per 1,000 Hindu females of each ageperiod who are married.

Age-period.	٠.	Presidency.	East Coast North.	Deccan.
0-5		8	21	7
5-10		46	124	33
10-15		- 234	446	278

division, for whom the statistics are compared in the margin, with those for the Presidency and for the Deccan, where the number is next greatest after the East Coast North. In this division Hindu males also are more

addicted to premature marriage than those of other parts, the proportion of males aged 10-15 who are married being 81 per 1,000 as against 33, which is the proportion for the Presidency. The case was exactly the same in 1911 when the proportion of married males and females at ages 10-15 was 96 and 488 while the proportions for the Presidency were only 41 and 268. A closer examination shows that the districts specially addicted to this unfortunate habit are Ganjām

Number per 1,000 females of each age-period who are married.

				0-5.	5-10.	10-15.
Ganjām	•	•••		43	205	568
Visagapat	am ,			<b>30</b>	265	618
Godavari	***	•••		6	63	444
Kistná	•••	•••		3	· 41 .	360
Guntür		•••	***	2	34	328
Neliore		•••	•••	5	24	223

and Vizagapatam. Subsidiary table 5 corroborates this conclusion; it shows that of the castes selected for Imperial Table XIV those most addicted to early marriage are the Kālingis and Kālingis enumerated in Ganjām. Among Kālingis of every 1,000 girls aged 5-12 no less than 641 are married, and among Kālinjis 411. In 1911 these figures were

632 for Kālingis and 478 for Kālinjis. The castes with the next largest proportion married are the Telugu artisans (341), Kāpus (324), and Dēvāngas (501); in 1911 these castes had 356, 288 and 301 girls aged 5-12 married. It must be remembered that subsidiary table 5 is based on the figures in Imperial Table XIV which gives results only for a few castes in special areas, and not for the whole caste population. Telugu Brāhmans show an improvement from 274 to 193 girls married per mille aged 5-12; but Kālinjis and Kāpus seem to marry more of their girls young now than they did ten years ago.

### Child widows

Number pe	r 1,00	U Je <b>ma</b> l	les who a	re widowed	u ages
-		• .	0-5.	5-10.	10-15.
Presidency			`1	3	10
Ganjām	•••	•••	2	6	22
Vizagapatam		***	2	9 '	32

7. A natural corollary of this prevalence of child marriage in these districts is an excess over the Presidency average in the number of child widows.

8. It is customary to ascribe the prevalence of child marriage and widow-

Number per 1,000 females of each age-period.

		Kāl	ingi.		Kālinji.						
	Married.		Widov	red.	Marr	ied.	Widov	red.			
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.			
0-5	160	84	3	1	. 19	44	1				
5-12	<b>241</b>	632	24	18	411	<u>4</u> 78	8	9			
12-20	918	914	56	59	862	870	44	33			

and this fact, together with the fact that it affects a Telugu caste worse than an Oriyā caste in Ganjām, indicates that it is a particular failing of the Telugu.

, 13 mmoci	-		1000 3000		
			1921.	1911.	1901.
	***	•••	132	129	106
Vizagapatam	***	***	165	153	134

hood to the greater orthodoxy of the Telugu; but the analysis just made suggests that the Oriva may have a share of the blame. considerable Kālingis mostly speak Telugu and Kālinfis Oriyā. The marginal statement shows that the Kalingi is in a distinctly worse position than the Kalinji, and the comparative figures for 1921 and 1911 suggest that while the Kalinji is improving, the Kalingi is getting worse. The conclusion must be that Ganjam and Vizagapatam are the districts in which this evil is chiefly prevalent; it is worse in Vizagapatam than in Ganjām; Oriyā caste in Ganjām, indicates that it is a particular failing of the Telugu. And, as the appended figures show, both districts are going steadily from bad to worse.

9. We may now pass on from the prevalence of premature marriage to con- Caiversality sider the second of the characteristic

Sumber marrie	- featu			
•		Males.	Pemalea.	univ
England and Wales	1911	589	615 947	betw
Madras'	{1911	750 754	845	cens
	1901	745	946	hold

ures of Indian census returns—the versality of marriage. A comparison ween the figures of the English ous and those of this census of Madras will illustrate the difference between the social conditions of the two countries. In Madras 75 males and 95

females out of every 100 over the age of 15 are or have been married. In England the married and widowed number only 59 males and 62 females out of every 100 over the age of 15. The proportion for the different religions is as shown in the margin for females only. The variation between the religions is not great; Animists

Number per 1,000 females aged 15 and over married and widowed.

Hindus

Muselmant Christians

have fewest married, probably because their women marry later than those who are fettered by the trammels of caste observances; the proportion of . Christians is influenced by the presence of a certain number of European women

some of whom are not married; and there are fewer exceptions to the rule of universal marriage among Musalmans than among Hindus.

892

10. We do see however from Imperial Table VII that there were in 1921 Unmarried 2 617 pages residence of whom 726 233 are over the females 8,092,817 unmarried females in the Presidency, of whom 726,233 are over the age of 15. Of these 599,000 are Hindus, 60,000 are Musalmans, 47,000 are Christians, 19,625 are Animists. Special sortings were made of the slips for these women in order to ascertain their caste, literacy, and occupation, and so to gain some clue as to what kept them from marriage. The result of this sorting is almost entirely negative. Adult women who remain unmarried are of all castes, they follow all occupations, and the proportion of literacy among them is no greater than it is in the female population as a whole. Take, for instance, Brahman women in Trichinopoly district, of whom there are 184 over 15 years of age unmarried. Only 20 of them are literate; all but 26 are supported by agriculture; of the 26 who depend on occupations other than agriculture only 3 are actual workers; and of these 3, one is a beggar and two are merchants. As a rule the occupation is agriculture, or the traditional occupation of the caste, or general labour. It is only among Kaikolars that any considerable number of these

unmarried women return their occupation as that of a "dancing girl." 11. The statement in the margin shows the proportion of wives to husbands in each natural division in 1911 and bushends Number of married females per 1,000 married males.

1921. 1,081 979 1,064 1,077 1,088 902 st Coast Contral 1.044 1.091 1,070

in 1921. In the decade the proportion of wives has risen in the East Coast North division and on the West Coast. On the East Coast this variation is undoubtedly due to greater casual emigration to Burms and other places to which men go for a comparatively short

time unaccompanied by their women-folk. The decrease in the Agency, the Deccan and the East Coast Central is due to influenza which, as we have seen in Chapter I, was especially fatal to women in the prime of life. Subsidiary table 4 sets out the figures for each religion; the only remarkable feature is that Muhammadans in the East Coast South division still show a very large excess of wives, the proportion per mills being 1,299, while in no other case does it exceed 1,100.

> The figures for the several districts in the division are shown in the margin. A number of Muhammadans round the coast of Ramnad and Tinnevelly are sailors and merchants who voyage to and from Ceylon. As a rule they leave their wives at home. Hence it is natural to

Number			1,000 hu	rionds amor	•
District.			1921.	1911.	1901.
Tanjore	•••		1,356	1.367	1.400
Trichinopoly	•	-	1,104	1,130	1,074
Madera		-	1,039	1.062]	•
Rimaid	-		1,617	1,528	1,372
Timeovelly	•	•••	1,301	1,257	1,276

Unmarried

find a very large preponderance of women in those districts. Similarly from Tanjore the men emigrate in numbers to the Straits leaving their wives behind.

Civil condition in urban populations

12. If 1,000 persons of each sex are taken from the population, the distribu-Females. tion by civil condition will be as shown Males. in the margin. The population of 873 438 Unmarried 425 the Presidency is so overwhelmingly 44 189 rural, that the proportion for the rural

population differs from that for the total population by one only in unmarried and married. The distribution of the population of Madras City, and of the city population generally, varies considerably; the appended figures show that in

Madras City.

348

173

Males, Females.

491

Cities.	Madras City to a marked degree and to a less extent in other cities the
Males. Females.	proportion of unmarried and widowed is
508 350	lower and that of the married is higher
453 458	than in the population as a whole.
39 192	Marriage is so universal that this is

simply a repetition in another form of the remark in Chapter V that the cities attract mainly persons in the prime of life. Another characteristic of city life is that whereas in the population as a whole there are 1,061 wives for every 1,000 husbands, in Madras City there are only 920 and in the 17 cities together 972. This means that in the cities there is a larger proportion of males in the prime of life, a conclusion which in Chapter V we have seen borne out by the statistics of age, and a condition which is generally recognized as characteristic of urban life.

1.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion, and main age-period at each of the last four censuses.

Religion.	Sex and age.		Unma	rried.			Mar	ried.	:	1	Wido	wed.	
rengion.	Sex and age.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1821.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	* 1	4	5	•			9	10	111	13	13	14
	Males	531	533	552	539	425	428	409	427	44	39	39	34
ŀ	0-5	997	998	998	888	. 8	2	2	4				
, '	5-10 10-15	990 968	991 962	993 967	991 961	10 21	37	7 32	38	·-,	1		1
į	15-20	865	849	867	842	133	148	130	155	3	, 8	3.	3
- :	20-40 40-60	246 27	237	25 <b>5</b> 30	244	720 866	736 176	715 872	734 885	107	27 94	30 98	22 88
All religions.	60 and over .	· 51	20	18	17	725	732	738	736	254	248	249	247
Tengions.	Females	.373	373	390	372	438	441	419	436	189	186	191	192
,	0-5	991	994	994	990	8	. 6	8	9	1	^		. 1
: : }	5-10 10-15	955 772	946 740	9 <b>65</b> 759	937 698	42 218	52 252	44 233	61 294	3 10	8	· 1	\ 2
4	15-20	280	271	286	225	685	697	681	745	85	83	33	10 <b>3</b> 0
	20-40 40-60	29 10	81 10	·25	31 17	820 480	828 479	820 451	821 434	151 510	141 511	152 537	148
i i	60 and over	8	7	9	12	154	137	113	107	888	856	878	881
ſ	Males	527	528	548	<i>5</i> 35	428	432	412	430	45	40	40	35
	0-5	997	998	, 998	996	3	2	3	4 6	, 404	•••	•	••
	5-10 10-15	966	990 958	992 965	991 958	10 83	10 41	8	41	1	1	<sub>1</sub>	1
` ]	15-20 20-40	857 244	842 235	859 253	836	140	155	138	161	3	3	. 8	2
	40-60	27	81	80	242 28	72 <b>3</b> 864	739 87 <b>2</b>	717 870	73 <b>5</b> 883	34 109	26 26	. 30 .100	28 89
Hindu	60 and over	21	81	18	17	722	728	780	732	257	251	252	251
	Females	366	366	383	367	441	445	422	438	193	189	195	195
	0-5	991	994 941	994	990	8	6	6	10	1	•••	••	
	5-10 10-15	952 756	728	950 743	932 679	234	57 268	. 48 248	810	10	9	2	111
[	15-20 20-40	265 26	262 29	276 . 26	219	689	705	. 690	750	36	. 83	84	81
j	40-60	9	10	11	80 16	820 476	827 476	819 448	819 431	154 515	144 514	155 541	151 553
· ·	60 and over	8	7	8	12	150	135	112	108	842	. 858	880	882
ſ	Males	579	592	598	582	387	388	373	394	34	30	29	24
. 1	0-5 5-10	999 997	999 997	999 997	997 997	1	1 3	1 2	3		•••	***	,
	10-15	990	989 918	989	990	10	11	11	10	***	***	***	***
` <b>i</b>	20-40	933 280	271	934 286	918 373	64 687	78 · 700	64 686	81 711	33	29	28	17
	40-60 60 and over	23 19	22 16	25 22	26 21	898	905	901	914	79	72	74	60
Muselman.						768	776	. 777	786	213	208	201	193
ì	Females	417	412	428	412	613	413	395	416	170	175	174	178
· · ·	0-5 5-10	997 990	998 987	998 987	995 981	8	2 12	12	5 18	1	<sub>1</sub>	1	1
1	10-15	877 317	855 268	861 286	818 233	119	140	135	178	•	5	4	4
	20-40	25	26	36	4.3	650 833	693 830	681 821	748 831	33 143	39 144	83 143	31 126
{	60-60	11	8	20 19	32 26	470 141	458 125	440 107	433 103	519 850	534 870	540	535
	Wales	552	561	584	564		407		٠ .			874	871
f	0-5	998	998	998	298	405	207	385	407	43	32	31	29
1	5-10	994	997	997	995	6	3	3	4	***	•••		***
1	13-15   15-20	984 930	989 923	991 938	990	16 68	11 76	61	10 <b>90</b>	•••	<sub>1</sub>	1	***
· i	20-40	251 27	245 28	261	227	717	735	716	754	32	20	23	19
	60 and over	21	19	34 17	21 14	869 713	890 746	752	907 753	104 266	82 235	83 231	73 233
Aristian.	Females	451	446	462	440	414	411	390	408	135	1		)
*	0-5	997	997	997	993	2	8	350	8	احدد	143	148	152
أ	5-10	989	991 915	991	983	10	9	8	16	1		1	1 1
ł	15-20	₩30 474	439	928 488	897 374	67 512	83 549	71 518	613	14	13	3 34	3
1	30-40	66 26	62 23	. 53 19	47	821	836	837	845	103	101	110	14 108
	60 and over	20	16	16	17 18	562 240	541 170	514 143	490 128	740	437	467	403

. 1.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion, and main age-period at each of the last four censuses—concluded.

Religion.	Sex and age.		Unma	rried.			Mar	ried		· Widowed.					
		1921.	1911.	1 901,	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	189		
1	3	. 3	4	5	6	7		•	10	111	13	13	14		
, ,	Males	. <b>526</b>	540	545	524	432	424	415	436	. 42	36	40	•		
	0-5	993	997	996	991	7	3		. 9				ļ		
i	5-10	989	991	992	984	. 10	. 9	8	1 16	1		***			
· t	10-15	971	970	975	952	27	29	- 24	47	2	1	1	_		
į	15-20	851	826	865	668	141	168	129	310	8	6	6	2		
1	20-40	214	206	221	195	738	758	737	761	48	86	42	1		
. 1	40-60	27	29	23	. 22	874	874	868	862	99	97	109	11		
nimistic. {	60 and over	26	23	23	13	750	751	723	706	224	226	254	28		
. j	Females	436	453	455	450	438	444	432	457	126	103	113	S		
	0-5	984	995	993	988	7	5	7	12	29	· '		1		
1	5-10	960	685	983	979	14	14	16	20	28	-1	1	-		
	10-15	904	894	912	847	86	103	84	148	10	3	1			
. i	15-20	489	446	503	405	486	537	479	568	25	17	18	١,		
	20-40	64	60	54	50	829	860	842	885	107	80	84	1 6		
	40-60	18	18	15	13	575	604	\$50	634	407	373	435	36		
· [	60 and over	21	13	, 17	12	313	288	193	246	666	699	790	74		
. [	Males	517	515	527	526	414	420	413	416	89	65	60			
]	0-5	995	997	999	998	5	3	1	1				,		
. 1	5-10	992	995	994	992	7	5	5	4	1		1			
	10-15	979	984	985	982	20	15	14	15	1	1	1	÷		
	15-20	919	920	934	916	77	- 80	66	83	4					
	20-40	374	. 369	381	374	577	588	579	591	49	43	40			
	40-60	82	75	63	62	765	783	808	802	. 153	142	131	13		
	60 and over	49	32	44	94	660	677	691	687	291	291	265	26		
ain	Females	<b>298</b>	307	307	301	437	431	424	425	265	262	269	27		
, i	0-5	.988	994	994	992	8	6	8	7	8		.,			
; , <u>]</u>	5-10	969	976	971	957	18	22	27	39	13	. 2	2			
	10-15	750	774	733	704	234	222	262	291	16	4.	5	}		
i	15-20	296	175	165	150	748	796	805	812	46	29	30	1 8		
	20-40	23	15	13	16	781	798	801	774	196	187	186	2		
1	40-60	13	5	7	- 11	410	414	393	366	577	581	600	82		
·i	60 and over	17	2	1	7	113	77	57	72	870	921	942	9:		
	-, · · · · ·		•			1			1	1		1			

***						_		1	M A t	æs.									İ								Fema	LES.		•	:		•		•	
NATURAL DIVISION	A	.11 ag	08,		0-5.	•		5-10.		1	0-15			15-4	0.	40	and o	ver.	A	il ag	08,		0-5.	-		<b>5</b> 10			10-1	5.		15-4	0,	40	and o	ver.
AND BELIGION,	Unmerried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Vamarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmerried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried	Married	Widowed.
1	2	3	6	1	1 6	7	8	·		11		13		14	16	17	18	19	¥0	21	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	79	30	81	3 2	83	81	88	36	87
Province— All religions Hindu Musalman Christian	527 579	425 428 887 405	45 84	997 997 999 998	8 1 2		990 990 997 994	8	::	968 966 990 984	10	1	879 429	545	27 26	26 26 22 26	827 864	145 147 114 147	366 417	441 418	198 170	991	8 8 3	1	992 952 990 989	5 46 9 10	8 2 1	756 877	218 234 119 67	0 10 4 8	78 96	794 796 784 762	181 120	9 10	848 848	599 603 608 495
Agency— All religions Hindu Animistic Christian	509	445 448 436 446	43	991 991 993 994	8 8 7 6	1 1 1	985 989 987 986	14 10 12 18	1	960 956 968 990	42 80	2	285 837	659 674 623 713	41 40	27 24 29 21	838 843	120 138 128 101	424 440	436 435	140 125	975 986 991 992		18 2 1 2	961 968 981 977	27 84 14 21	12 8 5			7 12	108 157	798 745	101	15 20	448 516	672 542 464 485
East Coast North- All religions Hindu Musalman Christian	495 555	462 466 409 429	89 86	995 995 998 997	5 5 2 3		980 978 996 990	4	1	921 917 988 977	81 16	2	805 422	667 674 559 603	21	21 21 25 20	847 853	133 182 122 180	812 410	481 435	207 155	980 979 996 996	21	1	880 872 982 985	124	4 1 1	535 845	428 446 150 120	19	41 87 74	820 819 823	139 144 103	7 7 9	355 878 483	638 620 558 171
			78 49	996 997 997 997	4 8 8 8		994 994 995 996	5 5 4	1	980 980 984 990	18 19 15 10	1	<b>424</b> <b>4</b> 07	<b>5</b> 35 580 564 5 <b>69</b>	43 46 29 83	82 85 45	725 715 795	928 280 160	857 854 896	409 408 420	284 238 184	993 992	6 7	1 1	967 964 984 986	30 83 14 13	\$ 3 2 1	704	262 278 175 94	18	61 91 52 83	549	188 800 182 125	18 11	880 870	661 607 619 596
East Coast Central— All religions Hindu Musalman Christian	564	418 419 408 869	43 33	997 997 997	3 3 3 8	•••	994 994 994 994	6 6	$ \cdot $	986 986 985 988	18 14	1	899 439	574 576 545 573	25 16	27 26 21 23	831 714	141 148 265 117	894 413	435 433	171 154	995	5 5 4 8	1	982 981 987 987	17 18 12 12	1 1 1 1 1	825	125	8	71 75	811 832	118 98	9	412	577 579 581 510
Hindu Muselman	536 638 578 551	422 897	45 80	909 909 999	1 1 1 1		995 995 996 996	5 4 8		987 988 987 981	12 12 12 19	i	895	950	25 49 21 20	21 18	837 876	142 142 106 141	384 391	430 424	186 185	999 998 998 999			988 988 988 988	11 11 11 10	1 1 1 1	904 902 882 954	96 115	8 8	102 61	790 728 798	108 111 108	7 9 8 16	414 801 864	579 690 625 488
namlasr	576 563 605 598	865	43 80	929 929 1,000 929	1		998 998 999 997	2 2 1 2	•	991 993 994 994	5 7 6 6		484 425 448 474	519	85 87 83 17	18 33 15 89	722 889	122 245 96 120	397 442	400 391	203 167				903 990 997 993	7 9 8 6	1 1	868	126 128 181 81	6	130 123 124 215	730 743	147 138	15 12	854 151 869	633 881 619 509

3.—Distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion

D-1;					Males		-	. Temales.	
Religiou	ena e	ge.		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed
. ' 1	١, .			/ -	8	•	5	6	7
ALL BRIDGIONS				5,314	4,246	440	3.730	4,383	1,887
0-10			***	9.935	62	3	9,727	256	17
10-15	···· ,		***	9.684	#05	11	7.784	7.160	96
15-40	_		***	3,826	5,900	274	781	7,986	1,283
40 and over				256	8,296	1,448	95	8,913	<b>5</b> ,992
30 and 0161	***		• • • •	200	5,200	1,790	~	6,510	0,572
lindu				5,271	4,290	449	3,660	4,410	1,930
0-10	~-		•••	9,931	66	8	9,705	281	14
10-15	***	***		9,660	329	11	7,560	2.837	- 103
15-40		<b>P94</b> 3		8,790	5,936	274	728	7,960	1,319
40 and over		- 04	400	258	8,271	, 1,471	88	3,876	6,036
· ·					0.054	. •			
ACSALMAN		-	•••	5,794	3,874	332	4,169	4,128	1,703
0-10	***	***	-40	9,975	. 21	2	9,934	60	6
10-15	***		_ ***	9,898	97	5	8,771	1,187	42
15-40	***	***		4,289	5,451	260	960	7,846	1,194
40 and over	***			218	8,645	1,137	104	3,813	6,083
CHRISTIAN		•		5,522	4.052	426	4,513	4.140	130
A 10			***	9,958	40	2	9,922	73	5
10 15	***	***		9,837	155	ន	9.308	666	1 26
15 40		•••	. 202	4,047	5,703	250	1.551	7,616	833
1>-40 40 and over	• ••	•••	•••	254	8,272	1,474	245	4,805	4,950
NO BRU OVER	. •••	***	***	207	0,212	1,517	-	2,000	3,500
ANIMIRTIC	_		٠	5,262	4.323	415	4.357	4,386	1.257
0-10			***	9,906	88	6	9,618	108	274
10-15	•••			9,712	. 269	19	9.043	855	102
15 40	•••	***		3,365	6,234	401	1,466	7.026	908
40 and over	***	100	***	267	8,504	1,229	188	5,259	4,558
	44,	•••	***		0,002	1		-,	1
JAIR				5,167	4.135	698	2,984	4,369	2,647
0-10			•••	9,937	59	4	9,775	121	104
10-15			****	9.786	200	14	7,498	9,344	158
15-40	•••		***	4.934	4.671	395	62	7.740	1,635
40 and over	•••	***	***	727	7,374	1,899	139	3,181	6.680

# 4.—Proportion of sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions.

						•	Numb	er of fe	males per	1,000 ma	les.				•	•
Yatural division			LII ages			0-10.			10-15.			15-40,		40	and or	er.
and religion.	<u> </u>	ried.		ij	ried.	اندا	ģ.	riod.		•	·	. 45	-4	ried.		4
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Unmerried	Married.	Wldowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmerried	Marrind,	Widowed.	Unmerried	Married.	Widowed.	Vamerried.	Married.	Widowed
	Ì	3		•	•	•	7	•	9	10	11	1.8	13	14	15	16
rovince—											. •					
Hinda Masalman		722 715 737 834	1,061 1,061 1,091 1,042	4,408 4,424 5,241 8,226	1,012 1,012 994 1,038	4,258 4,424 2,637 1,886	5,873 4,723 3,625 2,633	746 783 817 915	6,678 6,660 11,832 4,145	8,341 8,565 8,395 3,087	217 203 244 412	1,496 1,418 1,571 1,436	4,958 5,067 5,016 3,577	877 851 474 898	480 480 440 540	4,211 4,207 5,231 3,120
goncy—		,						- 1	,							
All religions Hindu Animistic		830 831 844 923	969 1,000 295	3,202 3,224 2,936 2,780	955 927 1,051 1,109	1,796 2,006 1,195 1,840	18,319 3,371 2,727 6,000	1,018 1,094 840 877	2,184 2,285 2,471 2,462	4,418 4,163 4,841	404 358 495 465	1,198 1,168 1,270 842	2,494 2,459 2,599 1,508	593 595 598 516	508 500 529 463	3,561 8,737 3,136 3,871
ast Coast			,				•									
TI ( 4		67 <b>5</b> 666	1,088	5,823 5.555	981 975	5,677 5.772	5.874 5.463	560 540	6,153 5,119	6,967 7,133	142	1,340	7,119	. 386	471	4,83
Muselman		714 833	1,043	4,366 1,939	1,034 1,111	8,796 1,630	3,500 2,214	. 738 893	9,101 5,943	4,708 2,087	133 179 280	1,841 1,512 1,428	7,600 5,531 2,156	881 820 580	450 483	5,021 4,071 1,861
occan—		:	7.						•						<b>\</b> :	
Hindu		625 629 677	962 1,019 992	2,960 3,161 8,526	1,020 1,019 1,021	4,973 5,368 2,564	3,799 8.884 2,792	661 651 707	12,874 13,274 9,929	11,351 11,978 5,808	115 112 119	1,359 1,349 1,360	4,152 4,152 4,328	258 252 286	897 898 419	2,88 2,79 3,27
Christian .	-	743	999	8,124	1,085	2,875	1,200	811	8,698	4,200	209	1,399	8,708	455	440	2,93
ast Coast Central -				·			•			•					1	
17 t - 4		72 <b>2</b> 72 <b>2</b>	1,086	4,181 4,104	1,033	2,652 2,703	3,912 3,878	768 765	11,850 11,609	11,441	187 182	1,437	4.892	850 833	478	3,896 3.86
Muselme a	•••	690 821	1,008	5,234 4,225	991 1,025	1,758 2,248	8,000 8,000	776 877	7,667 5,275	7,864 5,667	168 439	1,489 1,885	5,707 4,683	373 1,203	401 500	5,091 4,066
ast Coast South			•	•								5				
Hindu	- 1	770 762	1,084	4,437 4,365	1,036	2,053 2,021	4,791	874	7,209	10,070	277	1,537	4,620	858	533	4,370
Massim		832 850	1,299	7,513 8,779	1,034 1,029 1,022	3,021 3,153 1,813	4,761 6,286 3,857	867 929 940	7,561 9,677 2,250	10,830 9,222 5,125	264 232 471	1,524 1,905 1,458	4,526 7,206 4,518	827 898 791	528 534 618	4,810 7,614 8,601
est Coast -											1 3					
Hindu	•	751 749	1,077	5,225 5,148	983	3,308 3,576	5,239 6,303	845 834	19,478 19,375	25,407 20,588	323 319	1,518	3,811	783 720	447 453	5,640 5,51
Musalman		743 840	1,094	5,672 4,378	960 973	2,769	8,364	850 987	23,926	18,212	304	1,509	4,511	776	419	6,507
		J-20	-,001	E,310	7/3	1,697	a,000	201	5,362	4,750	496	1,515	4,871	1,324	521	4,24

# 5.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each see at certain ages for selected castes.

				Distrib	ution	of 1,000	mal	<b>85</b> 0	f eac	h ag	e by	civil				. ,					istribu							oh an				2141-			<u>.</u>
	A	ll age	e.	0-	5.	5-	12.		1:	<b>2</b> –20.		8	0-40		40 s	nd o	ver.	A	ll ag	1	-	- <b>5</b> .			-12,			<b>2-2</b> 0.			20-40		ī	and o	ver.
Casto,	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married. Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Usmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried	Married.	Widnwed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmerried.	Karried	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Comarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
ì	8	8	•	8	6 7	8		'-	11	18	18	16			17	18	10	30	81	53	2:1	144					88 L	80	81	89	88	84		36	
Balija Brāhman, Tamil Do. Telugu Do. Kmbrāndri, Do. Nambūdri	451 451 882 477	898 498 485 568 466	64 55 57	1,000	8 14 4 1	981 1,000 1,000	15 24 18 	1		80 168 825 57 70	19	164	792 695	40 39 47 88 62	51 80 55 74 40	799 753 805	171 192 121	285 261 876	416 480 471 420 800	285 268 264	991 985 998 1,000 1,000	8 15 6	1	989 929 800 942 697	52 69 193 8	2 1 7	183 182 98 121 318	772 814 547	85 46 98 82 16	81 12 7 90 105	774 824 744 759	195	16 8 6 20	843 867 807 848	642 640 687
Do. Pattar Do. Kanarese Do. Oriyā Cheruman Chetti	529 898 551 467	188	47 78 47 50	1,000 998 997 1,000 996	4	996 840 1,000 982	24 4 157 	8	559 697 98 <b>2</b>	74 418 298 64 198	10	86 181	760 749 665 757 798	49 62	27 276 227 12 15	508 844	129 175 144	279 412	427 447 482 886 469	214 289	1,000 998 992 1,000 994	9 8 		981 867 819 994 979	19 129 175 5 18	4 6 1	126 88	808	27	84 23 11 56 65	748 776 786	128 232 218 186 182	162 4 15	847 818	880 649
Dêvânga Holeya Kaikōlan, Sengundar,	1	501 848		982 988	7 11	960	81 7		718 956	270 89	12	128 288	885 675	42 84	28 40	804 810	168 144	242 436	529 874	229 190	978 905	25 4	2	မှာဝ 981	801 17		88	867 202	44 20	16 65		176 145			652 647
Sengunda Kehatriya. Kālingi Kālinji	851	415 607 501	42		20 E	801	21 194 62	5	408	161 575 495	22	176 87 18		50 29 16	40 7 5	809 865 920	128	170	439 618 571	217	994 837 950	6 160 19	8	960 885 581	88 641 411	2 24	26	462 018		62 7	802 828	136 170 159	27	561 867	412
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pānchāla Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Tamil) Kammālan, Kamsala, Pānchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva	524	408	68	999	1	986	18	1	954	88	18	207	784	59	88	760	207	448	412	145	998	2		989				290						521	
Karma (Telugu) Kāpu Konati, Arya Vaisya.	468	486 486 471 438	61	998 992 999 997	#	978	23	2		265 280	10	198 179	882 785 778 784	27 48.	20 80 84 20	827 779	148	263 277	487 498 452 488	239 241	908 980 995 995	35 48 5	2	66 <b>2</b>   828	324 172	14 2	00   7 40   7	888 1 746 797 700	54 68	1 × 21	716 786 756 837	201 223	5 6 8	294 888 865 445	701 661 629 547
Paraiyan, Panchama Sāle Nādār Tiyan Veliāla	461 516 558	422 489 898 380 423	60 80 67	1,000	8	997	7 45 8 1 12	2	879 915	93 245 1(8 70 150	9 18 15	211 259	792 847 717 668 684	72 78	21 24 14	817 716 797	162 261 189	976 457 454	462 510 404 808 484	214 139 178	992 974 999 1,000 992	7 25 1	1 2	960	38 251 4	2 4 10 1 7	48	885 821 280 288	17 58 8 80	29 18 68 88	865 806 817 729 821	106 181 115 188	10 8 14 19 16	456 866 529 420 460	584 626 457 561

## CHAPTER VIII.—LITERACY.

SINCE 1871 the census schedule has contained a column in which the literacy Nature of the of the population is recorded. Until 1901 the population was classified into three categories—Learning, Literate and Illiterate. It was found, however, that the return of those learning was far from complete—some being returned as illiterate, and some as literate. So from 1901 onwards the return has been simplified; the column is filled up only for those who are literate, and the population is classified into literate and illiterate. Another column is provided for an entry against all who are literate in English. A standard of literacy was first prescribed in Madras in 1901, when instructions were issued that a person was only to be described as literate if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it. This standard was adopted for the whole of India in 1911 and has been retained at the present census. The instructions were clear and there is no doubt that the enumerators understood them; so it is reasonable to conclude that the statistics are approximately accurate.

2. The results are tabulated in Imperial Table VIII, Part I of which starts Details of the with a provincial summary and then gives particulars for districts and States by religion and by age; Part II gives particulars for cities by age but not by religion. Imperial Table IX gives the number of literate males and females of each caste, tribe, or race. ' At the end of this chapter are ten subsidiary tables in which the main features of the statistics are exhibited as follows:-

(1) giving the proportional figures of literacy by age, sex and religion;

(2) giving similar figures by age, sex and districts;

3) giving similar figures by religion, sex and districts; (4) giving proportional figures of English literacy by age, sex and districts:

(5) showing the progress of literacy since 1881; (6) giving proportional figures of literacy by caste;

(7) giving the number of educational institutions according to the returns of the Educational Department:

(8) giving the main results of University examinations;

9) showing the number and circulation of newspapers; and (10) giving the number of books published in each language.

3. For most of the provinces of India statistics have been obtained of the

Number literate Number literate in English per Province. per mille aged mille aged 5 and over. 5 and over. 314 Barme 10 144 122 Delbi 38 19 98 83 68 51 Madrag 13 ---45 48 48 Punish United Provinces Cochia de. Rerode N vance

extent of literacy, and these figures are shown in the margin. Burma, whose people and customs differ so widely . from those of the rest of India, far surpasses all other provinces in literacy. Next of the bigger provinces comes Bengal, with Madras third. Of the Indian States, Travancore and Cochin come first and second with Baroda third and Mysore fourth. There is a considerable difference in the order in which the provinces rank for literacy in English. Of the bigger provinces Bengal is first with Bombay second, Madras third and Burma fourth.

4. The main fact to be learnt from these statistics is that of 42,794,155 semmary persons in Madras 3,667,737 are literate. There are now 537,487 more literate

persons than there were in 1911. This represents an increase of 13 per mille relatively to the total population. The general population has, during the decade, increased by 22 per mille; literates have multiplied by 172 per mille, and illiterates by no more than 10 per mille. Yet even now only 86 in every thousand of the people, 152 men and 21 women in every thousand of each sex, can read and write.

#### Literacy by natural divisions

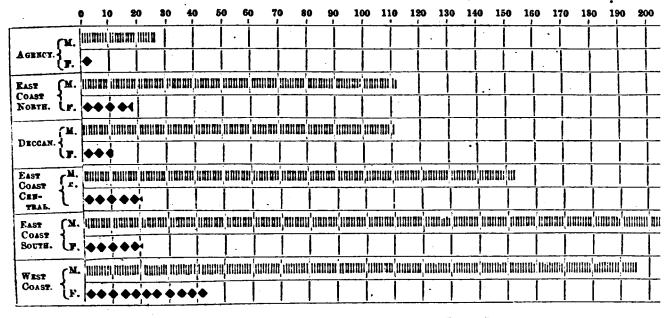
5. The maps at the beginning of the report illustrate the distribution of the

		Numb	er per 10, are literat	060 who
		Persons.	Males.	Temales.
Agency	100	144	256	32
East Coast North		634	1,116	176
Deccan	•	617	1,110	104
East Coast Central		870	1,532	206
East Coast South		1,120	2,090	212
West Coast		1.186	1,964	444

report illustrate the distribution of the literate population of each sex, and the diagram illustrates the relative position of the natural divisions in this respect. In respect of both sexes the Agency, as might be expected, is the most illiterate part of the Presidency. The East Coast North division is slightly more literate than the Deccan, the difference being more strongly marked in the case of females than of males. The East Coast South division is decidedly more literate than the East Coast Central,

and the West Coast division, while it has slightly fewer literate males than the East Coast South division, is so far ahead in female literacy, that it easily takes the first place in literacy of the population generally.

# Number of literate persons per mille by sex in each natural division.



MALES ...

FEMALES ... ...

# Literacy by districts

6. Leaving out of account the city of Madras and the districts of Anjengo and the Nilgiris the conditions of which are peculiar, the districts with the highest proportion of literates are Tinnevelly, Tanjore, Malabar and Rāmnād. Taking male literacy alone, the leading districts are Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Rāmnād and Malabar; while taking female literacy by itself, the following districts come first:—Malabar, Tinnevelly, South Kanara, Kistna, Gōdāvari, Tanjore and Chingleput. In respect of male literacy the most backward districts are Vizagapatam, Salem and Nellore, while female literacy is lowest in Ganjām, Salem and Cuddapah.

7. The next diagram illustrates the relative position of the main religions Literacy by

			r per 1, bo are			
	. 19	21.	19	11.	190	01.
	Males.	Females.	Мвю	Femelce.	Malos.	Females.
All religions.	152	21	138	13	119	9
Hindu	150	18	135	11	116	7
Musalman	174	15	166	11	141	9
Christian	235	124	226	108	198	91
Animistic	4	***	4		5	•••

in respect of literacy. The figures in the margin compare the proportion of literates at all ages in each religion for the last three censuses; the diagram shows the proportion of those aged 5 and over who are literate. The proportion of literates has increased in all religions. In the case of males the rate of increase is lower than in 1901-1911; but it must be remembered that the rate of increase of the population has been lower too. In the case of female literacy, however, there has been a quickening up of the rate of progress in all religions especially among Hindus. The Musalman male literates are still proportionately more numerous than Hindus;

but the Musalmans have, during the last decade, lost some of their lead.

Number per mille aged 5 years and over of each main religion who are literate.

		0	5	0	10	0 1	50	200	250	300	350	400	4	50	500	550	60
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7	LF.	.	****	***	1						.	Ì				T	
				3	d a L	E9					Fre	ALES	***	***			

8. With only 21 in 1,000 literate it is evident that female literacy has a lot Literacy of of ground to cover before it overtakes male literacy. Still it is a matter for congratulation that the rate of progress has just doubled in the decade 1911-1921 compared with 1901-1911. In 1901-1911 the proportion rose from 9 to 13 in 1,000; in 1921 the proportion is 21 in 1,000. The actual increase

	i	Rate o	f incre	see per	mille.
	i	Liter	ates.	Illiter	ates.
		1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
•••	•	604 700	578 681	12	81 79
•••	••••	484 326	400 855	29 114	112
	•••	•••	Liter	Literates.  120 116 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 11	604 578 12 700 681 10

in the decade is 172,041 compared with an actual increase in 1901-1911 of 104,366; and of these 172,041 women 52,854 are at ages 10-20 and will be the mothers of the coming generation. In relation to the total population literate women have increased by 8 per mille, Hindus by 7 per mille, Musalmans by 4 per mille, and Christians by 18 per mille. The figures in the margin show clearly the improvement which has been made in the last decade. Literates have

in all religions except the Christian increased more rapidly than in 1901-1911 and illiterates in all religions show a very much smaller increase.

#### Literacy by age

	L	iterate	(both	80zes) ]	per mil	le.
Religion.	10-	15.	15-	-20 ,	20 and	l over.
•	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
All religions.	83	72	126	107	115	103
Hindu	80	69	122	102	111	99
Musalman	79	66	119	111	141	184
Christian	220	202	289	271	222	211
·		Increas		ille of sexes).	literate	8
	10	-15.	15	-20.	20 and	l over.
Religion.	1911-1921	1931-1911.	1911-1421.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
All religions.	214	290	155	316	157	277
Hindu	214	298	161	307	158	267
Musalman	137	297	63	361	108	318
Christian	269	254	177	377	218	378

2. A consideration of the literate population by age-periods suggests various lines of inquiry. It leads first to the question at what age-period the increase of literacy is taking place. Does the proportionate increase at the earlier ageperiods exceed that at the later periods? The figures in the margin show a position even more favourable to the younger generation than that of 1911; the proportion of the younger generation to grow up literate is steadily increasing. The figures showing the increase per mille of literates repeat the same story. The increase is of course considerably less than in 1901-1911; but the increase is much greater among the young than among adults.

10. In view of the development of literacy among women figures of female literacy alone similar to those above may be of interest:-

			ļ		Literate	es (fem	ales) p	er mille	.	Iper	ease in	female	literat	es per 1	nille.
				10-	15.	15-	-20.	20 and	over.	10-	15.	15-	20.	20 and	over.
Re	ligion.	•		1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1911-1931.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1901–1911.
All religions Hindu Musalman Christian	***	***		33 29 21 177	22 18 16 160	44 38 26 226	29 24 19 211	22 19 18 139	14 11 13 118	577 674 409 296	514 626 408 250	449 548 837 162	609 690 445 427	620 716 493 850	616 712 393 418

The increase in female literates is still greatest at the older age-period; but the younger generation is rapidly catching up. Muhammadans, however, are an exception to this general statement; in their case the increase at ages 20 and over is greatly in excess of that at the younger ages.

### Progress in literacy

. Number	liter	ile per	10,000.		
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
•	M	ales.			
Madras	•••	1,986	1,833	1,601	1,646
Agency		830	311	244	254
East Coast North		1,444	1,305	1.112	1,118
Deccan		1.417	1.235	1.077	1,220
East Coast Central	•••	2,008	1,872	1.673	1.734
East Coast South	•••	2,728	2,579	2,250	2,306
West Coast	•••	2,620	2,392	2,093	2,120
, •		•	•		•
	Fem	ales.		•	
Madras	·	262	171	120	92
Agency		40	20	18	8
East Coast North	•••	216	127	74	49
Deccan		127	71	51	35
East Coast Central		258	174	125	97
East Coast South	•••	261	174	110	78
West Coa0t	-	562	394	319	295

11. From subsidiary table 5 may be learnt the progress in literacy made by each sex in each district since 1891. For the purpose of this table account is taken only of literates aged 10 and. over and hence the proportional figures. are naturally higher than those in subsidiary table I which gives the proportion of literates at all ages. The proportion of male literacy in 1891 appears higher than in 1901 because the 1891 figures include those returned as "learning" as well as the "literate." In male literacy the greatest progress has been made on the West Coast especially in the Nilgiris and Malabar, in both of which districts there has been steady progress since 1901. The Deccan is the least literate part of the Presidency except the Agency; but it has made more progress in the past decade than any other part except the West Coast; and it is the only natural division in which the progress in 1911-1921 has been more rapid than in 1901-1911. The main contribution to this advance has been made in Bellary district, with Anantapur a close second; and this suggests that the progress reflects the stimulus given to education in the Ceded districts by the opening of a new college during the decade at Anantapur. In respect of male literacy the East Coast South division stands first, with Tanjore and Tinnevelly districts where a greater proportion of the population is literate than in any other part of the Presidency except Madras and Anjengo. Here the progress in the past decade has been slightly below the Presidency average owing to the fact that the districts of Ramnad and Tinnevelly have remained practically stationary, and that progress in Madura has been very slow. In the East Coast North division, Godavari, Ganjam and Vizagapatam have made most rapid progress, Ganjam and Godavari being the districts with most, and Vizagapatam the district with least, literate males in the division. Progress in Guntur has been far below the average, and in Nellore and Kistna it has been wery slow indeed. The East Coast Central division has made least progress in male literacy of any division, except the Agency, in spite of the fact that it contains Madras where more than half the male population over 10 years of age is literate; in this division the greatest progress has been made in Madras, Chittoor, and Coimbatore, and least in Salem which has a smaller proportion of male literates than any district in the Presidency except Vizagapatam.

12. In every district of the East Coast North and Deccan divisions except Age distribu-Ganjām and Bellary, the proportion of male literates at ages 15-20 exceeds the proportion at ages 20 and over; in the case of females the same is the case throughout the Presidency; but in the Tamil divisions and on the West Coast it is only in Madras and Chittoor, Anjengo and South Kanara that there is a larger proportion of male literates at ages 15-20 than at 20 and over. The inference is that in the northern part of the Presidency, which is more backward in literacy than the south, it is only of recent years that much progress has been made, so that literacy has not yet had time to penetrate among males of adult age to the same extent as among those of an age to be at school or college. In the southern districts, although they are more advanced and it is natural to find a larger proportion of literates among adults than in more backward districts, we should still have expected to find the proportion of literates aged 15-20 higher than that at 20 and A certain number of people do learn to read and write after they are grown up—more particularly business men—but it is not altogether hopeful for the future of education in the country to find that in the most progressive part of the Presidency the proportion of youthful literates is less than that of adult literates.

13. The proportion of literate females on the West Coast is more than twice proportion as great as it is anywhere else; yet even there it is less than 25 per cent of the proportion of males who are literate. The greatest advance in female literacy has been on the West Coast, and chiefly in the Nilgiris and South Kanara. Outside the West Coast and Madras City, there has been a substantial advance in Tinnevelly, Kistna and Godavari which contain the next largest proportion of literate females. The Deccan, after the Agency, is the most backward division in respect of female education; yet here there has been a 79 per cent increase during the decade as compared with a 39 per cent increase in 1901-1911.

14. In a city it is usual to find more literacy than in rural districts; there are Literacy in

City.	•		Ę			li Pe	terate of 1,00 malos
Madura	•••	•	) 100	***	***		554
Tanjore	•••	•••	***	***	***	•••	541
Kumbakona	m	***	••	***	-	•••	536
Tinnevelly	***	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	517
Negapatam	***	***	•••	•••	***	***	407
Trichinopoly	7,		***	***	•	***	491
Conjectorus	13.	***	***		***		470
Madrae	•••	***	***	•••	•••	•••	453

more facilities for education; and in cities the strenuous life of a city the illiterates are more apt to feel the lack of the power which education gives them. We have already seen that in the Presidency as a whole 152 men and 21 women in every thousand are literate. Columns 6 and 7 of subsidiary table 4 attached to Chapter II give the

corresponding figures for each of the 17 cities. It is remarkable that there are no less than seven cities which contain a larger proportion of literate males than Madras; in four of these cities more than half the male population is literate; and it is noteworthy that all these cities are in the Tamil country. cities with fewest literate males are Mangalore (233 per mille) and Salem (297 per mille).

15. In respect of female literacy the cities are ranged in quite a different

City.	•	•			pe	iterate r 1,000 emales,	
Mangalore	•		•••			200	
Madras					•-•	174	
Calicut	***	***	***		•••	156	
Trichinopoly	***					132	
Coimbatore				-	***	126	
Tanjore		•••		-		123	
Rajahmuadry	***		***		•••	112	
Cocanada		•••		-		109	,
Kumbakônam		***	•••	• •••		101	
		-					

order. Mangalore, which in point of male literacy comes last, is the first in respect of female literacy. In nine of the cities more than 100 females in every thousand are literate. It is noteworthy that in female literacy the Tamil country has not nearly so marked a preponderance as in male literacy; so far as females are concerned the West Coast comes first, and among the first nine cities are two West Coast cities and two Telugu cities. In male literacy Salem

was last but one; in female literacy it is last, only 35 females in 1,000 claiming ability to read and write.

English literacy by religion

16. Particulars of English literacy are given in subsidiary table 4 for each district and natural division. In every 10,000 of the population 94 are literate in English, the proportion in the main religions being 80 Hindus, 64 Musalmans, and 585 Christians. The great majority of these are of course males, the number of females returned as literate in English being 13,254 out of 191 million Hindus, 673 out of 11 million Musalmans, and 30,217 out of 700,000 Christians; and of the Christians 13,439 are Europeans or Anglo-Indians to whom English is the ordinary means of communication.

#### Increase in English literacy

17. There has been in the decade a great increase of those who profess lite-

Chris-Masal-Nature of Hinda relimans. 5,684 15,361 104.422 125.764 447 528

racy in English. In the case of Hindus this increase is greater than that in the previous decade; in the case of Musalmans it is considerably less. The increase of English literacy occurs throughout the Presidency, ranging in the case of males from 35 per cent in the East Coast Central division which

contains the largest number of persons who know English to 82 per cent in the Agency where of course the actual numbers are very small, and in the case of females from 53 per cent in the East Coast Central division to 85 per cent in the East Coast North.

	- 1	Increase	per mille.
<u> </u>		Literates.	Literates in English.
All religions		172	453
Hinda		172	528
Xumlman		113	447
Christian	_	236	235

18. The increase of English literacy during the decade is much greater than that of literacy generally—in all religions except among Christians. To so many Christians English is the language of daily use that there is not the same opportunity among Christians as among those of other religions for the knowledge of English to spread. The figures in the margin suggest that secondary or higher education is spreading out of all proportion to the expansion of primary education; it is doubtful how far this is a matter for congratulation.

19. To illustrate the frequency of literacy in the principal castes of the Literacy by

			Num	ber pe	r 1,00	0 who	are li	erate.
				Males.	•	F	enale	€.
	· ,		1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
_	<b>Tamil</b>	•••	715	719	736	210	120	58
	Telogu		597	682	673	150	99	46
e e	Malayālam	•••	632	634	643	219	182	212
Brithman.	Kanurese	•••	525	573	516	87	51	18
Д,	Oriyā		440	466	309	10	12	4
	Others	•••	331	560	498	104	77	45

Presidency and to compare the returns of the present census in this respect with those of 1901 and 1911, proportional figures are tabulated in sub-sidiary table 6. Literacy is of course most frequent among Brahmans; but as the marginal figures will show, between 1911 and 1921 male literacy has declined among all Brahmans, but to a very marked degree amongst Telugu, Kanarese and above all "other" Brahmans, who are chiefly speakers of Marathi and Tulu. On the other hand, except among Oriya Brahmans, female literacy has increased, especially amongst Tamil and Telugu Brahmans. The only cause of the apparent decline

of male literacy which suggests itself is that a number of persons of other less educated castes may, for various reasons, have returned themselves as Brāhmans; and hence the number of Brāhmans has been unduly swollen and the number of illiterates has increased out of all proportion to the literates. In Chapter XI we shall see that there has been an abnormal increase in Telugu

	N	umbe	r liter	ate pe	r 1,000	).
Caste.		Males		F	'emale	6.
• .	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Komati	521	521	493	54	25	9
Nayar	429	419	395	143	114	103
Chetti	895	891	320	22	12	4
Vāniyan	298	317	148	20 .	16	2
Kamma-   Tamil	266	262	207	13	8	3
lan [ Telugu,	276	251	165	25	13	5
Kaikolan	262	228	129	19	14	15
Vellāla	243	246	69	25	18	2
Dēvānga	248	197	68	. 16	6	3
Balija	223	209	143	33	20	8
Tiyan	210	176	147	40	23	16
Agemudaiyan	208	208	149	8	5	8
Nādār	200	181	154	15	7	6

Caste				•	Actual :	
		,		•	1921.	1911.
Chakkiliyan	•••	***	•••	***	7,550	2,643
Cheraman	Ti.	•••	•••	***	897	467
Holeya	•••	***	•••	•••	519	231
Odde	***	•••	***	•••	6,862	3.458
Tottiyan	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,207	6,178

and in "other" Brahmans. The marginal table shows the incidence of literacy among the Hindu castes in which it is commonest after Brahmans. It is only in very few castes—Telugu artisans, Kaikolans, Dēvangas, Tīyans, and Nādārs, most of whom are generally regarded as backward, that the increase in male literacy exceeds 10 per cent, and among Vellalas it appears that fewer are literate now than in 1911; the explanation being probably the same as that suggested above in the discussion about Brahmans. It is, however, among the "Depressed classes" and others in which the actual number of literates is very small that the increase has been greatest. There has also been a very large increase in literacy among Velamas who now have 70 males and 15 females per mille literate against 36 males and 5 females in 1911.

In addition to Brahmans, Khonds and Kuravans return fewer male literates now than in 1911. Female literacy has increased in every caste, except among Kālingis, where it has fallen from 5 to 2 per mille.

20. The literacy of Labbais and Mappillas improves steadily and so does that of Indian Christians; subsidiary table 1-A brings out the remarkable fact that, while among Roman Catholics there is now more literacy than there was in 1911, other Indian Christian males have lost ground and their females have only just held their own.

21. The progress in the general spread of education can be roughly gauged Comparison by comparing the number of literate persons of each sex at ages 15-20 returned of previous at successive censuses. The proportion of literate persons in the group furnishes censuses

a useful guide to the number of children who have been under effective instructions during the previous five years; and so will show what proportion of children of school-going age have attended school long enough to attain the census standard of literacy. These proportional figures for the last three censuses are given in the

Number	literate per 1,000 of each sez ag	re <b>d</b>
-	15 <b>–9</b> 0.	

Nua	nber lit	erate.	рет 1,000 с 15— <b>3</b> 0.	of ea	ch set	<b>e</b> ge <b>d</b>	
		•		M	alos.	Fem	ales.
1921				_ 5	204	. 4	14
1911				. 1	84	5	29
1901	•••	•••		. 1		2	2
		,	•	•			
•					1921.	1911.	1901.
		1	Males Females Males Females	•••	· 35	32	24
Agency	•••	1	Females		6	3	2
East Coast	Vardh		Males	•••	162	344	126
Last Coast	V OLPH	· ,	Pemales		39	24	14
Decem			Males Pemales		157	129	135
		•••	Females		22	12	10
East Coast	Contr	. î	∫ ¥alee	••-	198	181	167
East Coast	Сепа		] Females		43	29	24
East Coast	South		Males		270	256	219
			[ Females		44	31	21
West Coas	E .		Males	***	258	218	198
			Males   Females   Males   Males   Females	***	. 78	53	45
-					1921.	1911.	1901.
Hindu			Males Females		200	180	163
minag		•••	Females		¥8	24	17
Musalman			Males .	-04	216	208	183
T CHRY LOT OF THE			Males Females	٠	26	19	17
Christian		-	Males Females	•	354	. 336	303
Curpuin	•=•		{ Females		226	211	190

margin—among males, the increase was eighteen per mille between 1901 and 1911 and twenty per mille between 1911 and 1921: among fémales it was seven per mille between 1901 and 1911 and fifteen per mille between 1911 and 1921. These results of an effort to push female education during the past decade manifest themselves at every stage of the study of the literacy tables. The figures for the different natural divisions show that in male literacy at this age-period the Deccan and the West Coast have made progress above the average, while in female literacy it is the West Coast alone that is above the Presidency average. Progress is, as might be expected, much slower in the Agency than elsewhere; but there is progress to be noted in every division. If we examine these figures by religions we find the main increase among Hindus; both Musalmans and Christians show less progress in male literacy in 1911-1921 than in 1901-1911; and Christians show less progress in female literacy as well.

#### Retention of literacy

22. The question often arises how far literacy once acquired is retained, what proportion of those who go to school in their youth remember through life what they have learnt at school and continue to practise the arts there acquired, and whether the census returns throw any light on the subject. All that it is possible to do with the census figures is to compare the number of literates in age groups, say, 10 to 20 at one census with those in age groups 20 to 30 at the next census and so on. If it is found that the number falls rapidly at each succeeding census it may be a fair assumption that the literacy acquired at school does not last through life. In the following statement are shown for a few selected districts and for the main religions the literates at ages 10-20 in 1901 compared with those at ages 30-40 in 1921 and those at ages 10-20 in 1911 compared with those at ages 20-30 in 1921:-

		Hir	de.			•	Musa	man.	•			Chris	tian.
Dist <b>rict.</b>	1901.	1921.	1911.	1921.	District.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1921.	District.	1901.	1921.	1911.
	10-20	30-40	10-20	20-30		10-20	30-40	10-20	20-30		10-20	30-40	10-20
Malabar $\left\{ egin{array}{l} M, \\ P, \end{array} \right.$	43,475 11,574	51,524 11,305	48,896 14,310	58,119 17,448	Malaber $\left\{ egin{array}{c} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{array} \right.$	6,558 668	13,959 567	9,044 914	14,750 932	Tinnevelly. $\left\{ egin{array}{l} M \\ F \end{array} \right.$	5,593 3,551	5,728 2,984	7,417 5,124
Tinnevelly. $\left\{ egin{aligned} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{aligned} \right.$	28,442 1,961	36,528 2,783	35,411 3,670	40,006 3,876	Tanjore $\left\{ egin{array}{c} \mathbf{M} \end{array}  ight.$	2,293 105	4,214 103	3,484 125	4,577 165	Malabar $\left\{ egin{aligned} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{aligned} \right.$	2,568 1,853	2,516 1,312	2,704 2,181
Tanjore $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{array} \right.$	40,548 3,036	51,639 <b>4,</b> 211	45,300 5,718	56,248 6,490	North M. Arcot, F.	2,141 325	3,109 396	2,894 389	<b>3,7</b> 61 617	South M. Kanara. F.	1,674 880	2,013 895	2,606 1,404
Kistas { M	19,403 2,403	20,699 2,875	27,221 5,913	<b>2</b> 9,056 <b>6,125</b>	Cuddapah. $\left\{ egin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{F}. \end{array} \right.$	1,758 104	1,286 103	1,188 114	1,339 179	Tanjore $\begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{X} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{Bmatrix}$	1.945 954	1,939 570	2,053 1,083

Among Hindus it is only in one group of women in Malabar that the numbers have fallen; in every other case there are more literates in 1921 at ages 20 to 30, and 30 to 40 than there were in 1911 or 1901 at ages 10-20. This means either that a good many children at ages 10 to 15 do not return themselves as literate though they are actually at school, or that a considerable number of people only acquire literacy after the age of 20. The second alternative must be the main cause of the very great increase in literacy of Musalman males in Malabar, where the number of literates aged 30 to 40 in 1921 was more than double the number at ages 10 to 20 in 1901; evidently the Mappilla takes to his books late in life. The same feature is noticeable, though to a less degree, in each of the four districts except Cuddapah where about 25 per cent of the males who were literate at ages 10 to 20 in 1901 had either disappeared or had lost their learning by 1921. The Christian figures are interesting: in each of the four selected districts except South Kanara there are in 1921 fewer female literates at ages 20 to 30 and 30 to 40 than there were at ages 10 to 20 in 1911 or 1901, and the increase in South Kanara is very slight. The male figures present more variety; 1921 shows an increase over 1901 in Tinnevelly and South Kanara, but a loss in Malabar and Tanjore; as compared with 1911 it shows a loss in Tinnevelly and South Kanara but a gain in Malabar and Tanjore. It is impossible to base any conclusion on such contradictory returns as these.

23. The last four subsidiary tables are intended to throw side-lights on the Number in educational literacy statistics compiled from the census returns. Table 7 shows that during institutions the last decade there has been an increase of 30 per cent in educational institutions of all kinds and of 48 per cent in the number of persons receiving education. The number of private institutions has decreased; and among the public insti-

		Increase per	r cent in
•		Institutions.	Scholars.
All institutions	•••	41	55
Colleges	***	64	108
Secondary schools		31	60
Primary schools	***	41	54

tutions the increase is as shown in the margin. These figures certainly support the conclusion indicated in paragraph 17 above that higher education is spreading very much faster than elementary education. The number of pupils shown

in the returns of the Education Department are 353 of every 1,000 persons aged 10-15. Many pupils are of course over 15 or under 10; but the age-period 10-15 does correspond fairly closely to the (primary) school-going age. From the fact that only 126 out of every thousand persons aged 15-20 are literate, the conclusion must be drawn that many of the so-called pupils leave school before they have learnt enough to satisfy the very modest standard of literacy required at the census.

24. The Education Department has very kindly supplied the figures sepa- number of rately for girls' schools and colleges. Ninety-eight per cent more girls were at school or college in 1921 than in 1911; the number of institutions was 97 per cent higher; and a fall in the number of private institutions is seen here too. Taking public institutions alone, the number of institutions rose in the decade by 114 per cent, and the number of scholars by 104 per cent. In 1911 there were forty-three scholars in colleges, and in 1921 there were 267; the numbers in secondary schools had risen by 91 per cent and the number at elementary schools by 105 per cent. The proportion of girls aged 10-15 who are shown as pupils is 75 of every 1,000 and the proportion aged 15-20 who are shown as literate is 44 per thousand. The relation between these figures is very much closer than in the case quoted above, and indicates that of those girls who do go to school a larger proportion than among boys remain long enough to acquire sufficient knowledge to qualify them for the category of literate.

25. Subsidiary table 8 is compiled from the registers of the University university and shows for the four years 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 the numbers who appeared examinations for the various University examinations and the numbers who passed. The numbers who passed the F.A. or Intermediate examination completely rose from 592 in 1911 to 1,373 in 1921, those who took the B.A. degree in English or Science from 1,436 to 1,916, and those who took the B.L. from 81 to 299; and there are

similar increases in the numbers who took degrees in teaching, medicine and engineering. Here is further evidence of the rapid progress in secondary and higher education upon which comment has already been made.

#### Newspapers and books

26. Subsidiary tables 9 and 10 show the material in the shape of newspapers and books which have been provided in the decade for the exercise of those arts in the acquiring of which there has been such great progress., The number of newspapers and periodicals in circulation has risen from 316 in 1911 to 463 in 1921 and the estimated number of readers from 263,448 to 412,514. The number of books published in the decade 1911-1920 is just double the number of those published between 1901 and 1910; and this in spite of the fact that the war caused a great set-back to literary activity which was still in existence in 1920. Of the 34,684 books published in the decade, 30,630 are said to be new books, and the rest reprints or translations. About 4,500 of the books were designed for educational purposes. The most popular subject for literary activity is religion to which as many as 13,260 of the books are devoted; it is said, however, that a considerable portion of these books are "lighter literature presented under a religious garb." It is interesting to note that books are being published in the Badaga, Kui (Khond), Savara, Toda and Tulu languagesnone of which was till recently a written language. Kui (Khond) books are printed either in Roman or in Telugu characters; Tulu as a rule is written in Kanarese characters; and a similar practice is followed with the other languages. Two of the languages mentioned in the table—Lushai and Garo—claim no speakers in this Presidency: apparently they are tribal languages of Assam; and the publication of the books in Madras was more or less an accident.

# 1.—Literacy by age, sex and religion.

	•		Number per 1	0,000 who are lit	orate.			nber per 10 o are illite		who	ber per 10 are litera English,	te in
Religion.	Ail ages.		0-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20 and over						
•	Total. Malce.	Females.	Males. Females.	Males.	Males.	Males	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2 3	4	5 6	7 8	9 10	11 12	13	14	őı	16	17	16
All religions	857 1,522	211	185 64	1,295 82	2,048 4	37 2,189 2	23 9,143	8,478	9,789	94	170	. 20
Hinda	828 1,495	180	180 54	1,274 28	2,003 8	84 2,098 1	89 9,172	8,505	9,820	80	155	7
Musalman	938 1,740	154	144 44	1,155 20	2,163 2	63 2,718 1	81 9,062	8,260	9,846	61	125	5
Christian	1,785 2,347	1,285	464 378	2,620 1,77	8,536 2,2	58 3,062 1,8	94 8,215	7,653	- 8,765	585	740	483
Animistic	28 42	8	16 1	55	70	4 48	8 9,977	9,958	9,007	1	1	<b></b> .
Jain	8,089 5,153	736	757 829	4,662 1,41	6,559 1,3	28 6,257	79 6,911	4,847	9,264	157	264	85

# 1-A.-Literacy of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians.

•		Number p	er 10,000	).
	Ma	les.	Feu	ules.
	Literates	Literates in English,	Literates	Literates in English.
European and allied races	8,992	8,929	8,678	8,578
Anglo-Indians	7,879	7,746	7,768	7,630
Roman Catholice	2,835	483	938	179
Indian Syrians	4,234	679	2,145	231
Others	1,927	624	1,198	<b>8</b> 38

2.—Literacy by age, see and locality.

				<u> </u>					d loca	•				
				1			Nami	er per	10,000	who are	literate	•		
		•			All age	8.	0-1	l <b>o.</b> .	10	-15.	15-	20.	20 and	i over.
District and n	atora	l divisio	D <sub>e</sub>		· ·		<b></b>	·	<u> </u>			<del></del>		
-				Total.	Malus.	Femalos.	Males.	Femeles.	Malos.	Femalos.	ialos.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<del></del> 1				3	<u>-</u> -	1 4	5	6	1 7	En	<b>A</b>	10		
,					1 .					•	•	10	11	13
	M.A	DRAS	•••	857	1,522	211	185	64	1,295	328	2,043	437	2,139	223
Agency -		-	-	144	256	32	45	. 8	177	32	349	56	- 364	40
East Coast No	orth		•••	634	1,116	176	165	58	1,050	309	1,617	392	1,520	171
Ganjām			•	638	1,330	70	193	30	1,080	98	1,631	110	2,038	76
Visagapatam		•••	***	474	841	129	146	47	813	211	1,192	268	1,134	133
Godavari		• •	•••	755	1,272	260	189	83	1,232	467	2,054	595	1,713	252
Kistna Guntur		***		720 693	1,177	266 194	191	87	1,179	473	1,637	597	1,559	252
Nellore			•••	554	1,183 947	155	156 103	56 50	1,167 806	365	1,883	426	1,537	179
201010 12			•			1	103		305	274	1,450	370	1,273	152
Deccan		-		617	1,110	104	120	38	969	159	1,573	218	1,494	109
Cuddapah		***		597	1,079	98	125	33	958	159	1.619	213	1,418	100
Kurnool				610	1,1C3	104	1(7	34	973	157	1,590	235	1,499	108
Banganapalle	•••	* 004	•••	585	1,056	.103	69	30	844	168	1,570	273	1,445	97
Bellary		***	***	672	1,209	113	114	46	995	149	1,548	214	1,683	122
Sandur	-	₩.	***	646	1,174	120	81	33	1,005	203	1,614	821	1,611	115
Anatapur	***		. •	595	1,059	103	135	41	1,036	168	1,539	205	1,894	108
Bast Coast Cor	atral	•••		870	1,532	206	184	66	1,267	308	1,975	432	2,179	224
Medras			200	3,201	4,533	1,737	879	608	4,275	2,708	5,724	2,894	5,583	1.805
Chingleput	-			973	1,714	221	177	67	1,360	325	2,177	449	2,503	251
Chittoor	••• _	······································		649	1,160	118	147	38	1,093	206	1,689	258	1,563	124
North Arcet	•••		***	776	1,428	132	115	33	1,074	202	1,836	277	2,158	152
Salem	-90	***		484	891	81	112	32	776	199	1,102	172	1,278	84
Coimbatore South Arcot	***			762 935	1,361	167 132	214	68	1,258	252 211	1,799	364	1,870	170
POORTH VICOR		, <b></b>		333	1,743	102	186	48	1,325	211	2,125	240	2,523	140
East Coast Soi	nth			1,120	2,090	212	247	<b>a</b>	2,143	338	2,702	435	2,940	222
Tanjore	· .	-	•••	1,313	2,476	239	252	76	1,930	389	3,067	462	3,510	245
Trichinopoly	dou			936	1,710	193	210	58	1,488	329	2,268	405	2,363	199
Padukkottai	***		***	1,006	1,957	126	211	40	1,559	201	2,406	287	2,801	129
Madura				940	1,768	141	204	46	1,544	218	2,354	312	2,482	149
Ramnad	***			1,063	2,120	143	260		1,883	228	2,825	268	8,013	151
Tinnevelly				1,331	2,357	357	318	108	2,075	524	2,993	698	3,296	383
West Coast		***	•••	1,186	1,964	444	194	98	1,625	662	2,575	782	2,881	502
Hilgiria			•••	1,618	2,329	817	36 <b>3</b>	301	2,061	1,143	2,870	1,272	3,089	9:27
Malabar	/ **	***	•-•	1,268	2,065	491	185	95	1.628	709	2,642	826	8,118	568
Anjengo	***		***	2,949	<b>2,489</b>	2,456	635	625	4,423	3,341	5,462	4,074	4,614	2,894
South Kanara	•••		, <b>**</b>	931	1,615	284	197		1,560	488	2,348	588	2,265	289
Cities				2,894	4,431	1,296	822	469	4,219	2,116	5,731	2,321	5,592	1,304

3.-Literacy by religion, sex and locality.

	•								Number	r per 10,0	00 who are	literate.	
	Dist	ric <b>t a</b> r	ıd natu	ıral div	ision.			Hi	ndu.	Mus	alman,	Chri	etian.
								Males.	Females.	Males.	Females,	Males.	Females.
			1					2	8	6	5	4	7
		•		•	MAI	DRAS	•••	1,495	180	1,740	154	2,347	1,235
Agency	•••	***	•••	-	•••		•••	346	43	2,101	194	350	74
East Coast	t Nor	th	•••	***	•••		•••	1,124	161	1,201	224	1,144	675
								1 254		3.470	#2E		4 2 2 0
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	-00	1,354	64	3,470	735	5,411	4,338
Vizagapat		•••	***	•••	***	***	•••	823	118	1,836	270	4,772	4,041
Godavari		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	1,229 1,163	239	2,634	509	8,051	2,090
	•••	•••	•••	***		•••	•••		240	1,426	383	1,294 775	704
	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,269 983	18 <b>7</b> 138	737 1,065	96 162	907	354 665
Deccan	•••	141	•••	•••	•••	•••		1,104	89	. 1,078	101	1,411	651
Cuddapab	ı		•••	•••	•••	***	•••	1,092	78	933	127	1,363	547
	•	. ***	***		•••	•••	•••	1.138	90	950	82	985	853
Banganap		•••		•••	***	•••	•••	1,106	71	885	204	878	283
		•••	•••	•••			•••	1,193	98	1,151	79	4.365	3.568
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,281	120	683	65	2,727	4.615
Anantapu		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,007	89	1,394	111	4,131	2,483
East Coast	Cen	tral	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,453	. 163	2,688	379	3,294	1,991
Madras	•••		•••		•••	•••		4,391	1,394	4,063	1,031	6,467	5,532
Chinglepu	ıt	•••	***	***	•••	•••	•••	1,649	183	3,078	386	3,043	1,735
Chittoor	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	***		1,139	102	1.461	188	2,446	2,209
North Arc	ot	***	•••			***		1,333	102	2,599	367	1,801	876
Salema	•••	•••	***	•••	***	•••		858	71	2,197	369	1.142	550
Coimbator		•••	•••	•••				1.277	140	8,499	267	8,860	2.151
South Arc	ot	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	1,723	118	2,472	183	1,544	550
East Coast	Sou	th	•	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,999	· <i>15</i> 6	3,152	127	2,696	1,140
Tanjore		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		2,431	¥25	3,383	80	3,29C	803
Trichinop		•••	•••	***	***	•••	•••	1,597	160	3,835	164	2,360	838
Paduk köti		•••	•••	100	***	***	•••	1,850	122	4,087	164	2,509	191
	•••	•••	***	***	•••	•••		1,671	108	3,180	168	2,674	1,142
	•••		***	•••	***	•••	***	2,097	121	2,441	117	2,142	568
Tiunevelly	7	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	2,203	195	2,955	188	3,314	1,786
West Coas	t	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		2,166	487	1,212	84	3,240	1,920
Nilgiris Malabas	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		1,672	215	3,619	720	5,240	8,556
Malabar		•••	***	***	•••	***	•••	2,470	631	1,184	70	4,538	2,912
Anjengo		***	***	•••	***	•••	***	4,452	1,280	2,613	1,111	8,083	8,087
South Kan	nara	•••	•••	***	•••	***	•••	1,585	211	1,264	153	3,175	1,076
Cities .	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		4,478	1,097	3,428	5 <b>49</b>	- 5,462	4,430

4.—English literacy by age, see and locality.

1.4.4	ر مَا لِمُ مُنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ					L	iterate	in Engl	lish per	10,000	٠.				
		سة .		, ,	•	. 19	921.		.:			19	11.	19	01.
District and nat division.	ural	All	sges.	0-	10.	10	-15.	15-	-20.	20 and	l over.	All	eges.	All (	ages
1						-	•				•				 I -
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Malea.	Females,	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
1	:	2	3	14	5	6	7	8	9	19	11	12	18	16	1
MADRAS	•	170	20	12	6	144	31	334	48	225	21	121	13	90	1
* * *							•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							;
gency	•	24	1	19	0.2	10	0.6	. 25	3	. 30	1	13	0.6	7	0
ast Coast Nort	. :	160	**			125		2.0					_		, .
	Д		; 10	7	3		14	316	22	175	10	92	5	62	
Ganjām Visagapatam	• •••	123	2 12	5	0.5	127 111	1 19	274	29	165 189	3 14	71 87	2 7	45	
Godavari		201	14	12	5	169	21	500	30	260	14	137	9	65 94	
Kistna	• `	151	10	8	8	139	15	310	23	192	.10	114	6	69	1
Genter	••••	111	9	5	3	117	16	320	20	126	9	71	3	47	
Nellore	* ***	98	12	5	,3	79	18	237	36	124	12	72	7	53	-
eccan		92	. 7	5	3	74	8	175	19	123	7	<b>59</b>	4	44	
Cuddapah		75	5	3	1	52	3	130	26	102	4	47	1	31	
Kurnool		86	4	3	l ī	69	4	193	9	112	5	58	9	86	
Banganapalle		76	1	10	0.0	30		178		101	2	69	0.2	16	1
Bellary	. , .	110	- 12	7	6	. 91	15	185	26	148	12	78	9	lii	ļ
Sandor	• ••••	117	15	1 12	13	53		210	25	168	19	89	9	49	
Anantapur	•	99	. 8	7	. 8	85	9	170	14	130	9	54	5	36	
ast Coast Cent	ral	211	. 32	18	8	166	47	.357	75	Σ92	34	165	22	131	
Madras	• •	2,131	498	260	171	1,914	885	3,205	911	2,615	487	1,803	843	1,404	30
Chingleput		219	27	21	13	197	28	382	62	293	29	165	21	118	1
Chittoor	•	107	8	7	2	106	16	243	23	135	8	72	4	50	1
North Arcot	•	109	10	5	2	77	11	195	23	160	12	79	7	67	1
Balem	-	130	6 16	13	2	108	20	118 225	9 37	. 102	7	54	4	46	
Coimbatore		98	7	16	6 2	75	11	167	15	177	17	86	7	62 56	
ast Coast Sout		193	15	111	4	183	24	389	36	250	15	134	9	-	
	п									1		1		98	
Tanjore		293	14	16	3	267	20	558	29	379	14	193	7	160	
Trichinopoly	• •••	194 152	16 5	12	6	180 166	84	391 314	40	249 190	14	142	10	101	ł
Pudukköttai Madura		153	18	9	4	140	29	314	43	201	17	87 106	9	82 70	1
Rāmaād		111	8,	3	8	97	6	231	13	151	-	66	4	42	i
Tinnevelly		194	25	11	4	203	34	395	60	246	27	150	16	97	נ
			40		]					500			مما		
est Coast	• •••	199	46	13	12	167	78	407	94	268	46	142	28	102	
Nilgiris	•	835	432	150	152	691	642 57	1,087	534 68	1,104 238	510 29	719 125	349	635	27
Malabar Anjengo		175 1,144	30	8 156	7 283	141 1,376	57 1,138	357 2,462	1,821	1,437	1.351	892	718	86	1
South Kanara	•	183	43	10	10	178	76	454	112	230	40	121	22	83	1

5.-Progress of literacy since 1891.

									F:	=ter	liters	e per	10,000	· 							
				All ag	ree (10	e baa	ver).					` 18-	-20.				20	) and (	DT <b>OT</b> .		
histrict and natura division.	1		Me	los.			Fem	a log			Males	-	1	omale	۹.	-	Males.		7.	wale	<b>.</b>
•		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	19 <b>21</b>	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	19 <b>2</b> 1.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1501.	1921.	1911.	1:
1		2	8	•		•	7	•	9	1 10	111	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	200	1
WADRAS	•••	1,986	1,833	1,601		. 1	171	120	92	2,043	1,644	1,656	437	288	217	2,139	1,964	1,753	223	142	1
ncy	•••	330	311	244	254	40	20	13	8	· 349	319	237	56	34	· 17	364	139	267	40	15	1
t Coast North		1,444	1,305	1,112	1,118	216	127	74	49	1,617	1,439	1,255	392	235	136	1,520	1,379	1,207	171	96	1
mj <b>ām</b>	•••	1		1,218							1,568					2.038					
iagapatam	•••			820 1,137						1,192		908				1,186 1,713		867			
dāvari stna	***			1,232				10:			1,640 1,700					1,559					
ept <b>ür</b>	•••			1,243							1.624					1,537					
ilore	•••	1,215	1,171	1,105	1,178	189	114	70	42	1,450	1,282	1,306	370	235	157	1,278	1.233	1,180	152	90	1
280	•••	1,417	1,235	1,077	1,220	127	71	51	<b>3</b> 5	1,573	1,294	1,346	218	124	102	1,494	1,315	1,141	109	60	
ddapah		1 264	1 280	1,124	   1.165	119	78	· 57			1,358			<b>13</b> 6	118	1,418	1.308	1 152	100	61	Į
raool	***			1,045		1 - 1		52			1,403					1,499					
nganapalle	-	1,346	1,132	1,042	1,271	126	72	43			957					1,445				61	ų
llary	***			1,157							1.274					1,658				_	
ndur		1,850		1,436 980				57 52			1,241 1,175					1,611 1,894					1
t Coast Central		2,008	1,872	1,673	1,734	258	174	125	97	1,975	1,812	1,574	432	291	247	2,179	2,045	1,851	224	147	1
dras	•••	5,436	5,194	4,510	4,850	2,056	1,566	1,105	844	5,724	5,515	4,925	2,894	2,316	1,945	5,583	5,383	4,690	1,805	1,394	4
ingieput	•••			2,082				132			1,882					2,503				170	
ittoor orth Aroot	•••	1,504		1,731				58 84			1,316					1,663 2,158				64 85	
alema	•••		1.078		1,070		58			1,102		917				1,278					
oimbatore		1		1,312			109				1,502					1,870					
outh Aroot	•••	2,278	2,139	1,903	1,939	162	103	69	<b>4</b> 5	2,125	1,974	1,799	240	165	113	2,523	2,848	2,115	140	84	
t Coast South	•••	2,728	2,579	2,250	2,306	261	174	110	78	2,702	2,561	2,192	435	306	206	2,940	2,764	2,415	222	142	
ajore	•.•			2,738					<b>6</b> 6		2,887			340	201	3,510	3,156	2,968			
richinopoly	•			1,698					71		1,953			:		2,368				117	
adukkottai		2,555		2,125 1,769				,	<b>4</b> 0 <b>5</b> 5		363 2,217			165 182	1	2,801 2,442	• .		129 149	65 96	
šmašd	•			2.305							2,538					3,013			151	89	
nnevelly						440			169	2,998	3,122	2,527	698		890	8,296	3,244	2,838			1.
t Coast	•••	2,620	2,392	2,093	2,120	562	394	319	<b>29</b> 5	2,575	2,175	1,975	782	527	452	2,881	2,703	2,390	<b>50</b> 2	360	
lgiris						1,003		633	222	2,870	2,308	2,065	1,272	1,099	878	3,089	2,755	2,332		728	
alabar	•••	2,789	2,560	2,812	2,391	524	447	389	379	2,642	2,251	2,098	826	567	516	3,118	2,924		5GB	431	
ajengo		4,686	4,192	1		3,146	2,407		986	5,462			4,074			4,614			2,894		١.
outh Kagera	•••	2,154	17,528	y 1,524	ų 1,673	355	219	123	97	3,348	1,962	1.631	588	35 <b>5</b>	Z42i	2,265	E.133	1.706	289	180	1

A the special decision of the special section		A. 44 444 444	Num	ber per 1	,00 <b>0 w</b> ba	are liter	sto.				N	amber pe	10,000 v	who are li	terate in	English.		
•	• 1 -	1921.		. •	1911.			1901.			1921.			1911.			1901.	
Caste.	Persons.	Valce	Femalos.	Persons.	Malee.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Malos	Fomelon
Hindu and Animistic—	8	8	•	5	ઇ	7		ý	10	n	12	18	14	15	10	. 17	18	10
1. Agamudaiyan 3. Ambalakāran 8. Ambattan 4 Balija, Kavarai 5. Biliava 6. Boya	103 89 78 128 87	208 75 150 223 - 70 25	8 5 8 8 5 8	103 95 71 114 29	208 49 141 209 43 19	5 2 4 20 8 2	73 27 55 75 14 4	149 55 110 143 26 8	8 07 2 8 05	36 5 19 176 26 8	72 9 23 843 49 16	1 ***2 12 4 04	16 0 \$ 6 131 13	83 1 13 200 20 6	0.3 0.8 0.3 5	7 8 9 49 11 0 5	15 5 4 98 21 1	0.8 0.8 1 1
Brdhmun—all languages	369	590 715	142 210	<i>371</i> 418	654 719	93 120	308 891	<i>578</i> 786	44 58	987 1.510	1,872 2.821	<b>79</b> 183	782 1.121	1,553 2,227	22 28	488 887	975 1,788	11 - 15
7. Brāhman, Tamil 8. Do. Telugu 9. Do. Malayālam 10. Do. Kansrese 11. Do. Oriyā 12. Do. Others 13. Chakklilyau 14. Cheruman 15. Chotti	400 875 447 899 810 838 15 4	547 632 525 440 831 28 8	150 219 87 10 104 2 06 29	369 428 807 233 817 5	682 634 578 466 560 9 8	99 182 51 12 77 07 04	855 447 869 151 878 0 6 1	678 648 510 809 498 1 2 820 63	46 212 18 4 45 02 02 4	901 531 781 144 1,088 8 0 5	1,787 982 1,461 804 1,715 5 2	53 87 41 5 129 0.2	744 218 601 125 580 07 01 49	1,478 886 1,217 256 1,122 1 0.2 98	21 7 11 2 41 01 	538 118 954 16 457	1,084 198 501 81 885	7 17 5 1 26 
18. Davänga 17. Gamalla 18. Golla 19. Holeya 20. Idaiyan, Yādava 21. Idiga, Arya Hihida,	139 26 16 59	248 41 29 18 112	16 4 3 0.2	101 19 14 2 55	197 85 28 3 108	6 2 1 0.7 8	82 10 5 01 81	19 10 01 63	07 08 "1	11 14 07 48	108 22 26 1 89	0.4 1 <sub>8</sub>	7 8 01 29	15 17 0·2 58	01	8 5  8	10  7	02
Setti Bulija	85/ 74	67 146	10	18 58	80 107	. 5	41	82	8	18	86	8	13 19	27	 0.7	7	18 18	0.4
8engunda Kahatriya 24. Kālingi 25. Kalka 26. Katuma 27. Kammālan, Kansula,	141 47 89 76	262 99 168 186	19 2 5 15	119 86 78 65	228 74 157 122	14 5 4 .7	70 25 53 25	129 50 109 48	15 06 2 2	8 19 84	78 17 88 45	9 08 9	8 13 10	10 27 20	0 5 0 5	8 8	13 8	
Pānchāla, Vieva Brāh- man, Visvakarma (Tamil)	189	266	13	183	262	8	104	207	8	84	65	8	22	48	1	5	11	. <b></b>
man, Visvakarma (Telugu) 80. Kapu	150 54 4 291	276 102 8 521	25 8 04	181 47 5 262	251 90 9 521	13 4 0.2 25	83 19 2 252	105 88 8 495	5 0 6 0 0	51 91 0·3 150	100 41 1 288	1 1 9	97 11 0 9 75	54 22 0·5	0.8 0.8	19 9 0 1	24 6 0 1 48	0·0 0·0

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CHAPTER VIII.-LITERACY

	em de servicion de de la constante de la const	1/2		N	umber per	1,000 who	are lite:	rate.			•	N	umber pe	r 10,000 v	vho are li	terate in	English.		
<b>,</b>	Queto,		1921			1911.			1901.			1921.			1911.			1901.	
55	ORSTO.	Persona	Yeles	Tomalon.	Persons.	Kalos.	Femalon	Perross.	Kolon	Fomales.	Persons.	Naber	Females.	Persons.	Kalen	Tenalca.	P. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	Kelek	Tensler.
Hin	i du and Animistic -conf.	9	•	•		8	7	8	9	10	li	13	13	14	15	16	17	16	Tu
82 83 84 86 86 87 88 40 41 42	Kuravan	\$0 \$2 61 5 9 46 70 \$3 108 \$80 14 88	55 45 118 9 16 80 137 59 200 429 20 46	3 3 4 1 1 6 3 4 15 143 2	39 16 31 4 7 85 69 80 92 861 6	64 82 101 8 14 68 188 188 189 181 419	2 0.6 2 0.7 0.8 3 8 2 7 114 (7.5 0.8	3 8 86 1 8 16 84 10 79 844 3	6 18 73 2 3 6 85 100 19 184 895 4	0·1 0·4 0·7 0·1 0·4 1 3 0·4 6 103 0·8	11 7 13 8 18 19 10 89 840 7	21 16 25 6 7 21 28 19 76 467	 0.8 9 0.8 9 0.8 8 40 0.8	9 0·8 9 7 7 6 18 148 0·7	5 6 18 09 8 14 13 80 80 80 80	0.8  0.1 0.1 0.2 1 0.8 10 0.0 0.0	0·3 0·6 0·1 0·8 4 8 8 8 76 0·4	1 1 1 1 8 4 6 5 154 (P8	0°1
40 47 48 40 50 81 62 68 64	Kaliatriya, Agnikula Kahatriya	67 18 97 4 67 193 68 10 14 96 109 41 40	111 85 159 8 119 210 128 16 20 81 20 81 20 81 20 81 20 81	6 23 0·3 17 40 4 8 8 1 20 5 10 95	48 14 68 1 -58 99 83 6 10 81 168 88 89	97 98 118 9 109 176 68 11 20 48 817 63 86	2 1 6 0.3 10 28 6 1 1 16 28	83 0 95 1 86 81 83 8 18 74 18 13	66 10 49 8 72 147 46 6 8 80 148 27 85	0.9 0.8 10.1 8 18 1.0 0.8 0.4 0.8 0.6 0.8	18 9 48  93 87 16 5 8 1 10 8 11 8 12 8	189 147 147 83 15 15 119 119 119	1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2  6 1 1	10 8 16  68 81 9 8 0.8 86 81	181 99 4 6 006 119 10 41 218	0.5 0.5 1 1 13 0.8 0.1 	1 0-8 6  44 88 1 9 0-8 0-9 8 8	9 0-6 19  MS 61 9 4 1 0-6 6 0 8	0.0
Mui	alman—		!																
88 48	. Labbai . Mappilla	145 69	800 117	16 8	132	978 108		· 99	211 87	*	44 10	99 19	<b>å</b> 0• <b>å</b>	16 8	88	0-6	:	7 8	***
Chri	stian—				,													·	
00	. Indian Christian	162	219	107	148	804	85	109	162	59	. 895	547	947	293	441	181	178	279	77

# 7.—Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department.

	*				•			
	19	21.	19	11.	19	01.	18	91.
	Numb	er of	Numb	er of	Numb	er of	Numb	er of
	9		:	7.5	ė		<u> </u>	
	Institutions	, F.	Institutions	7.	Institutions.	ž	Institutions	Ė
_	tit	Scholars,	etit	Scholure	titı	Scholars.	stite	Scholers
		202	. I			* <b>19</b>	Ã	<b>10</b>
1	. 2	8	•	. 5	65	7	8	9
All kinds	39,731	1,799,850	30,635	1,215,725	26,926	850,224	22,028	644,164
Public institutions	35,804	1,688,673	25,344	1,087,562	21,215	731,207	18,839	583,137
Arts colleges	50	7,840	31	3,741	41	3,279	35	3,205
Professional colleges.	Ð	1,784	5	590	6	636	, 5	518
Secondary schools	585	169,634	446	105,945	732	100,128	815	70,515
Primary schools	34,906	1,494,121	24,686	969,379	20,305	621,627	17,885	505,280
Training schools	160	9,500	83	2,989	74	1,612	70	1,427
Other special schools.	94	5,794	93	4,618	57	3,927	29	2,192
Private institutions.	3,927	111,177	5,291	128,163	5,711	119,017	3,189	61,027
Advanced	368	11,261	368	10,141	241	5,415	130	4,060
Elementary	2,002	47,718	2,820	60,875	4,460	84,467	2,843	52,109
Teaching the Koran	842	36,228	984	35,161	1,005	29,073	197	4,464
Other schoole not conforming to the					,	<u>}</u> :		
departmental standard	715	15,970	1,119	21,986	5	62	19	. 894

				:				
		i i i e e e e				To a second control of		
				•		e		14
	Main res	ults of U	niversity	examin	ations.		·	
	- 192	: <b>1.</b>	191	L	190	1.	189	1.
Examinations.	Candi-	Passed.	Candi	Passed.	Candi-	Passed	Candi	Passed
	dates.		dates.		datos	,	dates.	
	2		6 7		•			•
	38	7	822	164	7,798	2,427	8,029	2.38
Matriculation (Entrance) Secondary School Leaving			DES			,		• ,
Certificate Examination	(a) 11,429 4,878	2,721 1,373	7,290 1,453	502	1,924	730	2.048	74
F.A. or Intermediate	3,294	(8)1,055			****	`	,	
Part I only	1,175	134	••• ,		3	•••		-
Part II only	409	154	400	***	7 446		•••	•
Degree in Arts—		, ,		į				
H.A. English Language divi-	2,532	982	1,523	626	964	4881		1
Second Language divi-	-,			i '			458	2
Science division	2173	934	1,044	881 810	656 83 <b>9</b>	516 J	540	2.1
M.A	89	20	- 61	27	41	19	18	
Degree in Teaching-					Written			
LT	242	150	116	80	108	70)		1
	;	1,			Practical 147	51		
Degree in Medicine					1-4	•••	•	
(Whole examin-								
L.M. & S Part I only	26	25	23	13	2	L	96	
Part II only	14	41						
Whole examin-	•		ragina Erro					
M.B. & C.M. ation	•	-			Ì		1.5	
M.B. & B.S. Part I only	27 51	(c) 22 14	(d) 28	. 8	. 6		2	
M.D.	1		Z	1			***	
Dogree in Law-		1 ` . !						
B.L.	429	299	354	81	853	141	187	1.
M.L	45	12	14	1		1	. 3	1 6
Degree in Civil Engineering-		i	ð.,					
B.C.E. or B.R								1
Oivil	24 18	16 L3	10 10	5		•	11	
		1 -		1	T .			1

<sup>(</sup>a) The Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination was instituted in 1911. Up to 1916, so list of candidates eligible for a University source was issued. A register of marks obtained in the class and in the public examination was given to each candidate and those who were admitted into a college for the University source were registered by the University as matriculates. From the year 1916, a list of candidates eligible for a University source is published annually and the number sutered in column 3 for 1921 is based on this list.

(b) In addition to these 223 passed in Part I only, and 633 in Part II only.

(c) In addition, 25 candidates qualified for the L.M. & S. only, 4 in Part I and 21 in Part II.

(d) Of these, 6 candidates qualified for the L.M. & S. only.

9.—Number and circulation of newspapers, etc.

• • .		r	Paily.		weekly or weekly.	w	eekly.	pi-1	nonthly, nonthly r fort- ghtly.	M	onthly.	t	t to ten imes a year.	Qu	arterly.		t other tervals
Language.	Year.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Cirenlation.	Number.	Circalution.	Namber.	Circulation,	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Ciroulation,	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	y	10	11	18	13	14	15	16	17	18
All languages {	1921 1911 1901 1921 1911 1901	16 9 5 7 5	82,893 19,849 12,893 15,300 16,189 10,493	11 14 17 4 5	18,207 10,225 7,120 3,850 2,910 2,840	113 69 92 26 17 20	99,281 50,463 46,784 18,375 8,889	38 22 22 13 4	8,693 8,025 3,268	243 184 98 59 36	208,998 158,492 67,196 54,863 30,462	1 6 2 1 2	300 4,200 1,075 (a) 300 (b) 1,575	28 12 3 17	23,420 6,350 900 15,660 3,250	13  10 	4,74  (d)3,5
inglish, Tamil and			10,500		2,040	20	9,114	•	500	31	24,980	. 1	(b) 825	3	900	***	
Telugu Inglish, Tamil end Malayālam Inglish and Latin	1921 1921 1921	•••			•••		***	1	500	1  2	1,000		•		***	***	
inglish, Latin and Malayālam	1921		***						,				1		•••		"
anglo-Tamil	1921 1911 1901 , 1921	1	2,500	*** *** ***	. 200 000 	3 1 2 7	1,355 400 2,280 8,200	1 2 2 1	500 1,500 900 1,200	2 4 3	700 2,050 950	***		1  	400  500	2	(e) 10 (f)1,10 
nglo-Telugu	1911 1901		***		***	ï	100	1	1,500	1 2	500 550				***	•••	
nglo-Telugu and { Tamil.	1911	***				•••	•••			1	125 500						
inglo-Malayalam	1921 1911 1901		***	3 2 1	8,300 3,540 1,600	20  1	19,500 1,135	1	300 	4	2,600	ï	(c) 300	••• •••		***	
nglo-Kanarese {	1921   1911	1	600	100		2	2,550		***	1	4,350 1,000						:::
nglo-Urdu	1921 1921		***	1	757 	·	•••		•••	 1	 50 <b>0</b>						
nglo-Sanskrit {	1911 1921	4	9,500	2	4,000	17	13,376	3	1,028 2,750	1 50	1,000 63,595					***	
'amil {	1911 1901	1 2	2,660 1,400	3	1,350 700	15 28	8,955 14,210	3 4 5	2,150 1,904	37 16	55,896 13,630	***	***	1	200	***	,
Samil and Anglo-	1921		,		•••		•••	***	••	1	1,800				•••		
anil and Telugu amil and Malayālam.	1901 1921		•••		•••	•••	•••	***	•••	2	550 1,500						
amil and Sanskrit.	1921 1911	144	***	***	•••		***	***	140	1	550 500	:::			***	•••	
amil and French	1901	•••	•••		•••		500	1	400 150		.5.2				••	•••	
ſ	1921 1911	ï	1,229		1.000	11 6	6,775 4.525	8	4,845 3,900	35 34	19,722 25.975			3	2,510		
'elug <b>u</b>	1901	ï	200	3	1,305	8	3,025	3	950	17	9,545	•••		: :		•••	
falayālam	1921 1911	·	***	1	1,300 750	12	6,350 10.950	3	1,250 1,223	40 32	32,898 24,146	3	(6)2,325	2	2,92 <b>5</b> 500	•••	•••
}	1901 1921		***			6 11	3,870 18,600	2	1.570 2,200	13 24	7,595 14,120	1	(b) 250	 2	825	•••	
Kanarese	1911 1901			•••	•••	5 5	10,762 7,300		1,919	16	8,583 5,366	***		1	200		
Conkani	1921 1921			,	***	"ì	1,000	1	850	3	1,000 1,470	***				***	,
riyā {	1911		***	***	***	1	1,800		100	1	1,000	•••		***	***	•••	
Oriyā and English	1901 1921	4	3,764		•••	3	2,050	1	100 400	10	4,990		***		***	•••	
Jrdu {	1911 1901	1	1,000 800	1	100 50	7 15	2,882 4,930	2	300 250	10	5,450 2,300	•••		1	400	•••	•••
Jrdu and Anglo-	1911			î 1	575 575				• •			••	*84		***	•••	•••
Tamil. Irdu and Kanarese	1901	l .	<b></b> .		• • • •	2	150 570	•••	***			840	•••		-	•••	•••
Jrdu and Marathi	1901 1921		***		•••	1	350		***		***		***	•••	•••	•••	•••
rench, Italian, ( Portuguese and (	1911		•••	•	a.	3	1,000	•••	4=4	2	390	~.	•••	1	800	***	***
German.	1901 1921			1	50	3 1	100 300	~;;	700	1	130	•	•••	•••	***		
Sanskrit {	1911		101		•••	2	300	 1	500	3	700	•••			•••	•	
Sanskrit and Telugu.	1921	,	•••	***	***	•••	•••	1	500	•••					•••	•••	***
anskrit and Mala- yālam.	1911 1901		a)		•••		***	1	200	1	540			***	***	•••	•••
anskrit and Kana-	1921						ī		•••	2 5	690 1,575				•••	•••	***
rese estina.	1911		***	***	•••		***		***	ĭ	900				100	•••	

<sup>(</sup>a) Tes times a year.
(b) Once in two months.
(c) Eight times a year.
(d) Made up of 1 once in four months (circulation 600); 2 three times a year (circulation 900); 4 half-yearly (circulation 1,475); 2 year (circulation 570).
(e) At irregular intervals.
(f) Made up of 1 three times a year (circulation 350); 1 half-yearly (circulation 750).

10.—Number of books published in each language during the last four decades.

	I	angu	age.				1911–1920.	1901-1910.	1891-1900.	1861-1890
		1			<del></del>		*	<u>;</u>	•	5
•					Total		34,684	17,412	9,766	9,590
A	-Vern	acula	rs of l	ndia					•	
(i) Ver	nacul	ars o	f the P	resid	lency		22,139	9,697	5,437	6,449
1. Badaga					•••		1	1		2
2. Hindostüni		•••	•••	٠	. ***		399	223	56	275
3. Kanarese	•••		•		***	[	873	420	337	530
4. Kônkanî			•••	••		[	120	22	6	19
6. Kui (Khond		•••	•••		•••		2		•••	,
6. Malayālam	, •••	+	•••	100	•••		1,278	719	371	790
7. Marāthi	•••	•••	•••		***		- 14	5	5	5
8. Oriya	***	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	298	196	18	6
9. Patnuli, Kal		r Sau	rachtri	• • •	***	·•·	6	9	1	
0. Bavara	•••	•••	***	+ 44	•••	•••	8		***	J
l. Tamil	***	•••	•••		***	•••	11,663	4,820	2,297	3,232
2. Telugu	**	•••	***	***	•••		7,465	3,255	2,847	1,575
8. Toda	***	***	•••	***	*		1	8		
4. Tula	•••	***	***	****	***		16	24	•	15
ii) Vernacula	ers for	reign	to the	Pres	idenc <b>y</b>	[	2,400	1,773	1,071	966
5. Gāro	***	•••	***	•••	•••		2			1
6. Gajarāti	•••	***	•••	***	***		20			
7. Hindi	***	•••	•••	•••	•••		. 11			
8. Kodagu or (	Coorgi	•••	***		***		1	2	•••	2
9. Lusbai			***	•••	•••	]	10	19		J
0. Pāli (in Eng	lish)	•••	***	***	***		- 1			•••
1. Prakrit	***	•••	•••	•••	•••		1			·
2. Szuskrit	***	***		•••	***		2,364	1,752	1,071	964
B.—Verna	culars	of N	on-Ind	lian A	Asiatic			}		3 1.
	C	ounti	ries				441	254	17	119
3. Arabic	***	·····	•••		•••		430	240	13	80
4. Persian	***	•••	• • •	•••		•••	11 .	14	4	39
	Euro	pean :	Langu	ages			9,657	5,663	3,131	2,045
5. Dutob		•••	***	•••	•••		, 6	10		
6. English	***	***	***	***	•••		9,569	5,613	3,124	2,026
7. French	•••	••	•••	- • •			. 32	12	•••	1
8. German	•••	***	***	***	•••		1		2	1
9. Italian	•••	•••	•••	•••	••		14	20		
0. Latin	***		***	•••	•••		23	8	6 -	18
I. Portuguese	•••	•••	***	•••	••		13			
מ	.—0 th	er Le	anguag	<b>2</b> 83	•••		37	25	110	11
_										

## CHAPTER IX.—LANGUAGE.

#### Reference to statistics

On the enumeration schedule a column is provided for the language habitually used by each person. The enumerators were instructed to record in this column the language which each person ordinarily speaks in his house. The instructions were simple and easy to grasp and it is probable that the statistics of language are about the most accurate of any collected at the census. The result is presented in Imperial Table X; and at the end of this chapter are three subsidiary tables of which (1) shows the languages arranged according to the Linguistic Survey and the number of persons speaking each language, (2) gives the distribution by language of 10,000 of the population of each district and natural division, and (3) compares for some of the aboriginal and jungle tribes the strength of the tribe with the number returned as speaking the tribal languages.

Bravidian languages mainly spoken

2. Madras is pre-eminently the Presidency of the Dravidian languages. Of every 1,000 inhabitants of Madras, 924 speak a Dravidian language, 70 speak an Aryan language, 5 a Munda language and 1 an European language. Again of 62,718,961 persons in India who in 1911 spoke Dravidian languages, 42,824,049 or 68 per cent were enumerated in Madras and in the States attached to the Madras Government.

# Distribution of population by language

ras Government.

3. So far as the main languages go, the statistics of this census disclose little

					1921.	1911.
Tamil			•••	.44	410	407
Telugu	***	445			377	377
Malayalam			***	•••	75	74
Oriyā					37	38
Kanarese		445			35	37
Hindostant	•••	***	***		23	23
,						
			Total	•••	957	956
•				:		
					1921.	1911.
Tulu					13	12
Khond					8 .	9
Savara	•••			***	4	4
Konkani	•••			***	4	•
Marāthi .		•••		,	3	3
Saurashtra	•••	***	•••		2	2
English		404	•••	***	ī	. <u>ī</u>
Others	***	***		,•••	8	9
Отдеге	••	•••	***	***	_	
*		٠,	Total		43	44
					_	_

variation from those of 1911. proportion of those who speak Tamil has increased by 3, and that of those whospeak Malayalam by 1, and this increase is made up by a decrease of 1 under Oriya and 2 under Kanarese. As for the remaining 43 per mille of the population, the figures in the margin show the principal languages which they speak. Many of these languages are, however, spoken only in one or two districts; Tulu and Konkani are confined to the West Coast, Khond and Savara to the Agency and the adjoining parts of Ganjām and Vizagapatam. And even of the more important languages Malayalam is current only on the West Coast, and Oriyā only in Ganjām, Vizagapatam and the Agency.

Variation in languages returned 4. Of the smaller languages, Bellara and Koraga which were returned in 1911 do not now appear; both are now treated as dialects of Tulu, following the Linguistic Survey. Similarly of the Indian vernaculars foreign to the Presidency we now miss Chitrālī, Goanese, and Korku; Chitrālī and Korku or Kurukh have not been returned at this census, and Goanese is now included with Kōnkanī. Of the vernaculars of non-Indian Asiatic countries we lose Syriac and gain Malay; and among European languages we gain Russian, and lose Flemish, Hungarian, and (despite the presence of the Leinster Regiment) Irish.

5. Subsidiary table 2 shows that there are 9 districts in which 90 per cent Distribution

Distri	¢ <b>t.</b>					Language.
Vizagapatem	1		•••	•••	•••	Telagu.
Godavari	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	11
Kistna		•••	•••		• • •	**
Guntur		•••	•••	•••	•••	17
Nellore			•••		•••	** .
Tanjore			•••	***	•••	Tamil.
Tinnevelly			***	**		**
Malabar	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	Malayālam.
Padukkottai	State	•••	•••	•••	•••	Tamil.

of the population speaks one language; of languages and it is remarkable that there is far less mixture of languages in the Telugu · districts of the East Coast North division than in any other part of the Presidency except Malabar. There are a considerable number of Teluguspeakers in every Tamil district and even on the West Coast; but the

number of Tamil-speakers in the Telugu districts is insignificant. A few districts are notoriously bi-lingual or multi-lingual and it is interesting to watch in these districts for any tendency of one language to obliterate another. The principal districts to which these remarks apply are Ganjam with a long-standing feud between Telugu and Oriya, Bellary divided in allegiance between Kanarese and Telugu with a strong element of Hindostani, Chittoor on the borderland between Telugu and Tamil, Coimbatore with Telugu and Kanarese competing with Tamil, the Nilgiris where practically all the main languages meet and where the tribal dialects of Badaga and Kurumba claim a wide acceptance, and South Kanara where Kanarese—the official language of the district—is spoken by only 18 per cent of the population, both Tulu and Malayalam being spoken by larger numbers. Above all there is of course the Agency—a linguistic "No man's land"—where Munda, Dravidian and Aryan languages meet, and where primitive tribal tongues are found side by side with the more cultured languages of the country.

# Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

	_	-		-		-	
						1921.	1911.
Oriya.		•••	••		•••	5,076	5,124
Telugu			***	•••	***	4,548	4,487
Savara	•••	•••	••	•••	•••	232	234
Khond	•••	•••	•••		•••	105	107
Other la	uguages	•••	•••	•••		39	48

The figures for Ganjam compare as Ganjam shown in the margin. There are 48 fewer people in 10,000 speaking Oriyā, and 61 more who speak Telugu. The tendency of Telugu to replace Oriyā was remarked in 1911.

In Bellary we find rather more variation; but it must be remembered that Bellary

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

						1921.	1911
Eanarese			•••			5,598	5,513
Telugu	••	•••	•••		•••	8,151	3,308
Hindostäni	l	•••	•••	•••	•••	904	820
Marāthi	٠		•••		•••	142	119
Lambadi				***	•••	71	110
Tamil	••	•••	•••		•••	68	71
Other lang	unges	•••		•••	•	66	59
						,	

the population of Bellary has received a very great shock during the decade and that variations in its composition are only to be expected. Telugu-speakers have decreased by 157 in 10,000, the increase being shared between Kanarese, Hindöstäni and Marathi. There are also 39 fewer Lambadi-speakers in 10,000 of the population than in 1911.

### Number per 10,000 of the copulation who execut

						1921.	1911.
Telugu	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,224	7,188
Tamil	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,132	2,165
Hindostan!	i	•••	•••			455	423
Kadurese	•••	•••	•••		•••	110	137
Marathi.	•••		•••	•••		31	<b>3</b> 3
Other lang	ongee	•••	•••	•••	•••	48	56

Chittoor displays very little change Chitteor in the decade; the proportion of Telugu and Hindostānī speakers is a little higher now, while Tamil, Kanarese and Marāthī have lost a little ground.

## Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

					1921.	1911.
Tamil	• - •		•••	•••	 6,426	6,439
Telugu	•••	•••	•••	••	 2,227	2,302
Kanarese	***		•••		 1,180	1,218
Hindostān					 113	100
Other lang	Bages	٠	•••		 54	41

In Coimbatore again the proportion Coimbatore remains much as it was in 1911, a very slight gain in Telugu and Hindostani, being balanced by a slight decline in Tamil and Kanarese.

•		
Wil	diri	•

Number per l population			Humber per 10.000 of the population who speak.				
	1921.	1911.		1921.	191L		
Badaga	3,139	3.261	Hindóetani	311	323		
	3.065		Karamba	233	246		
Kanaress	1.164	1.093	Irola	92	199		
Malayālam	917	709	Kôta	94	107		
Inglish	391	385	Tôda	52	61		
Telugu ·	355	381	Marathi	73	84		
	•		Other language	e. 94	61		

In the Nilgiris there has been more change; all tribal languages show a decline, and there is a corresponding increase in the proportion of persons who speak Kanarese and Malayalamthe increase in the last being particularly

# Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

#### South Kanara

					19 <del>2</del> 1.	1911.
Tele	•••		***	•••	4,312	4,281
Malavälam	•••		•	•••	2,038	1,953
Kanarese		-	•••	***	1,778	1,871
Konkaci		•••		***	1,407	1,367
Marathi					298	303
Hindostani		***	•••		139	154
Other languages			• • • • •	***	28	41

In South Kanara, Kanarese has lost ground to Tulu, Konkani and Malayālam.

#### Agency

The figures for the Agency show that a large number of languages are

### Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

						1921.	<b>1</b> 91
Oriyā	•••				***	4,026	3,84
Khond	***	•-•			***	2,094	2,13
Telugu	•••	***	••••		•••	1,987	2,16
Bavara	•••				~	827	77
Poroja.		•••	. *			346	37
Koya			-			298	30
Gadabā	•••	***				131	16
Konda		•••		***		102	٤
Gôndi			***	••-	•••	73	5
Others			440		•••	116	9

spoken each by considerable numbers of people. The proportion of Telugu and Khond speakers has gone down, and to balance this fall, there is an increase under Savara and Oriya. So far as the Agency is concerned there is very little evidence of the aboriginal languages being ousted by the more civilized tongues; if there is a fall in the proportion of those who speak Khond,

Gadabā, Kōyā and Porojā, there is an increase in the proportion of those who speak Savara, Konda and Göndī.

#### Poroja and Cadaba

 The terms Porojā and Gadabā no more represent a language than they represent a race; just as there are several tribes grouped under the comprehensive term Porojā or Gadabā, so each of these tribes—amongst other characteristics which distinguish it from its neighbours—has a language of its own. An attempt

Persons. 22,857 Gadabā Parenga Gadabā Olaru Gadabā 4,163 3,151 Bodo Gadabā (Gutob) 2,725 Total 32,896 ••• 24,502 22,921 Bonda Porois 3,584 929 Darava Poroia Total 51,938

to get enumerators to distinguish between the various tribes and languages was only partially successful, as is shown by the figures in the margin which show the languages actually returned with the number of persons speaking each.

Without an intimate knowledge of these shy people and their languages it is presumptuous to dogmatize. The following conclusions, however, reached from information kindly supplied by Messrs. C. A. Henderson, LC.S.,

A. C. Duff, I.C.S., and others who have made a study of the question, may serve as a starting point for the scholar who is to investigate the primitive languages of the Agency. The Bodo Gadabā or Gutob and Parenga Gadabā languages are Munda; Olaru Gadabā is Dravidian; and each language is unintelligible to persons of another tribe. And of the Porojā tongues Bonda Porojā is Munda, while Daruva and Pengu Porojā are Dravidian. The figures shown against each language do not of course represent the full strength of the tribe or the full number of those who speak the particular language; those returned simply as Gadabā or Porojā should be distributed among the several tribes and languages; and a considerable number of persons whose tribe is returned either as Gadabā or Porojā have returned their language as Oriyā, Telugu or Khond.

# Tribal languages

7. Subsidiary table 3 shows that in the Presidency as a whole the tribal languages languages are not holding their own; they are spoken only by 792,321 persons as compared with 1,410,483 persons in 1911 and it is only in the case of Konda Doras and Todas that a larger proportion of the tribe than in 1911 are now

returned as speaking the tribal language. We have just seen that in the Agency there has been an increase in the number of persons who speak Savara; but from subsidiary table 3 we learn that if the whole Savara tribe is taken into consideration the number per mille who speak Savara has fallen from 891 to 793. In the case of Khonds and Todas the language is spoken by more persons than are shown against the tribal strength; in the case of Todas this is due to the fact that some Todas have become Christians and so are shown as Indian Christians. though they continue to speak their own language; and similarly in the case of Khonds there are several tribes of which some members have been returned as speaking Khond, e.g., Jātāpu, Gond, etc. The figures in column 3 of subsidiary table 3 are taken from Imperial Table X and represent the total number of persons returned as speaking the particular language. But in Part I of Imperial Table XIII are shown the exact number of persons in each caste or tribe who have been returned as speaking a particular language. Thus in Table XIII we find that of 329,569 Khonds only 307,670 speak Khond; of the 341,726 persons who are recorded in Table X as speakers of Khond, we see from Table XIII that nearly 20,000 are Jatapus, a few are Gonds, while the rest are small bodies of various tribes—so scanty in numbers that they find no mention in Table XIII. Similarly we find that of 65,466 Konda Doras only 11,768 speak Konda; the other 14,000 Konda-speakers being mostly Khonds and Jatapus. Subsidiary table 3 is kept in its present form in order to present a true comparison with the figures of previous censuses when castes were not tabulated by language; but a truer view of the proportion of the members of a tribe who speak the tribal language is to be obtained from Table XIII.

8. A record has for the first time been made at this census of the languages returned by the Muhammadans of the returned by Presidency. The figures in the mar-

Ŋ	umbe	r of M	u <b>ham</b> m	adans who spe	ak .
• •				Actual.	Per 1,000
Malayālam				1,108,865	387
Hindostant				959,870	335
Tamil	•••		•••	598,845	209
Teluga	•••	•••		169.052	59
Kanarese	***	•••	•••	11,461	4
Hindi	•••	•••	•••	3,835	ī
Mahl	•••			3,148	ĩ
Konkani	•••	•••	•••	2.928	ī
Merāthi			•••	2,025	ī
Other langu		***	•••	5,256	. 2

gin give the results. The Malayalamspeakers are of course almost all Mappillas of Malabar and South Kanara districts. Hindostani is returned by Musalmans of every district in the Presidency; but it is in most common use in the Deccan districts, Guntur, Kistna, Nellore and North Arcot. Tamil is of

course spoken in all districts south and west of Madras, and Telugu to the north; but there are a considerable number of Telugu-speaking Musalmans returned in the districts of South Arcot and Trichinopoly. Hindi has been returned all over the Presidency, Kanarese is spoken almost entirely in Bellary, Mahl is the language of the Maldive Islands which are attached to the Ceylon Government and of Minicoy which is treated as one of the Laccadive group attached to the Malabar district, Konkani is peculiar to South Kanara, and Marathi to Bellary and South Kanara.

9. An examination of the languages returned by certain Musalman tribes in certain districts of the Presidency gives the following results:-

					Percentage of population in column 2 who speak								
	Tribe.			Population dealt with.	Malayālam.	Hindostāni.	Tamil.	Teluga.	Kanarcae.	Konkanı.			
		Total		2,452,144	448	£8·7	174	86	0-4	01			
Māppilla	•••			1,092,975	99-5	0.4	01						
Bheik	***	***		798,998		65.5	17.1	16.4	07				
س تعاطم	•••	•••		283,695	3.5	8.1	91-0	21	0.8				
iaiyad	•••	••		134,829	C-7	59-2	21.1	18.5	02	0.1			
Pathan	•••	•-•	•••	71,316	1.3	84.7	22	116	0.8				
Daděkula	•••	***		70,331	1	39-5	0.3	57.0	3.3				

Māppillas speak practically no language except Malayālam, and over 90 per cent of the Labbais speak Tamil. More than half the Pathāns, Sheiks and Saiyads return Hindōstānī as their language, and a majority of the Dūdēkulas speak Telugu. A considerable proportion of the Sheiks and Saiyads speak Tamil and Telugu, while those Pathāns who do not speak Hindōstānī as a rule return Telugu. A few Dūdēkulas in Bellary district speak Kanarese; but elsewhere neither Kanarese nor Kōnkanī is returned by any appreciable number of any tribe.

# 1.—Distribution of total population by language according to Linguistic Survey.

(Languages spoken by less than 500 persons have been emitted.)

Family, sub- family branch and sub-branch.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	spec	l numbe skers (( omitted	)-	Mamber per 10,000 of population of province in 1921.	Where chiefly spoken (district or natural division).
		·		1921.	1911.	1901.	2 2 2	. `
1	2	8	6	5		7	*	•
			I-LANGUAGES	OF IND	Ι <b>Δ.</b>		•	
Austric Panily.								1
AUSTRO-ASIATIO SUB-FAMILY.			•••			•••	**	
Munda Branch	<b></b> .		Total	200	209	198	47	Agency and Ganjām.
		Savara		167 88	166 43	157 36	<b>8</b> 9	Agency and Visagapa-
٠,		•	Total	89,529		<b>35,282</b>	9,236	
	ر ا	Temil		17,557	(4) 17,038	(b) 15,544	4,103	East Coast Contral and
İ			Korava or Yerukala	35	43	41	8	South divisions, Deccan, East Coas North and Centra
		Malayālam	Irula	1 8,226	2,099	1 2,861	754	divisions. Nilgiris. West Coast.
	Dravida group.	Kanarese	-	1,504	1,562	1,581	851	Deccan, West Coast East Coast Centra
DRAVIDIAN FAMILY.			Badagā Kurumba	40 8	39 8	84 5	9 1	and South divisions. Nilgiris. Nilgiris.
		Tulu Tode Kota		541 1 1	518 1 1	496 1	126	South Kanara. Nilgiris. Nilgiris.
İ	Ì	Kui, Kandhi, or Khond. Göndi	***	842 11	371 8	857		Agency, Ganjam and Vizagapatam.
	Inter- mediate	Gonat	Kôi or Kôyā Konda Parjī or	46 25 52	49 • 19 59	47 15 26	( 11 6 12	Agency.
	Group.	Andhra Lan-	Porojā.					
, (	ί	Telugu		16,144	,		8,772	East Coast North and all over the Presi dency.
indo-Europran Familt.	Southern	Marāthi	Total	3,025 125	3,027 127	8,118 (c) 121	708	All over the Presidence
Aryan Sur- Family,	Group.		Konkani	179	170	- 157	42	South Kanara and
BRANCE, OUTER SUB-	Eastern Group.	Singhales Oriyā	Mahl	3 1,574	1,604	1,809	868	Minicoy. Ganjām and Visagapa tam.
Brance. ( Erdiate Bub- Brance.	Mediate Group.	Bengali Eastern Hindl.	Chhattisgarbi	3	1	1 2	<b></b> 1	Agency.
		Western Hindi.	Hindî	1,000	975	£89	234	Whole province.
hner Sub- Brance.	Central Group.	Gujarāti	Patuuli, Khairi or Saurash-		93	7 89	20	Madras and Malabar. East Coast South and Control divisions.
		Rājastbānī	tri. Märwäri Lambädi or Labhäni.	- <b>3</b> 6	2 40	1 86	1	
•		II.—La	NGUAGES PORMIC	n 20 II	IDEA,	· .		•
FAMILY.	***	•••	Total	38	41	40		
	Romanos, Tentonio,	Portuguess English		1 37	2 39	2 28	g	Malabar, Madras, Wilgiris, Male bar and Chingleput.

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes Korage (2).

<sup>(</sup>b) Includes Koraga (3).

<sup>(</sup>c) Includes Sanskrit (1), Parai (1).

2.—Distribution by languages of 10,000 of the population of each district.

	<del></del>									-	
District and natural division.	Temil.	Telagu.	Malayalam.	Orfyn.	Kanarese.	Hindoetans	Marathis.	Patnoll, Khatri ov Baurdahtri.	English.	Other languages.	Remarks. (Chief languages included in column 11.)
<u> </u>	1 2	1 3	1	1 5	6	. 7	. 3	) H4	10	1 11	1:
		٠ ا							1	· -	12
MADRAS	4,103	3,772	754	362	351	234	29	20	9	366	
Agency	2	1,987		4,026	<b>-</b> -	25	54			3,906	Gadabā (131), Gondi. (73), Khond (3,094), Konda (102), Koyā (398), Porojā (348),
East Coast North	33	8,695	-	892	2	251	3		3	121	Savara (827).
Ganjām	2	4,548	1	5,076	1	26	1		1	344	Khond (105), Savara-
Vissgapatam	8	9,634		147	. 1	43	2	-	6	159	(232). Gadabā (60), Konda (46), Khond (41),
Godkvari Kietna	10 14	9,846		16 10	2 1	111 281	5	-	5	5 45	Korava (7).
Guntur Nellore	17 189	9,263 9,250	1	2	3 4	608 523	6		1 5	102	•
Deccan	38	7,255	2	3	1,609	916	72		3	102	
Cuddapah Kurnool Bangamapalle	23 20 9	8,940 8,668 7,923	-	3	20 78 10	938 1,086 1,821	26 60 81		. 1	50 84 157	Lambādī (64), Korava
Bellary	68	3,151	7	5	5,598	ĺ	142	ene .	5	120	(90). Lambādī (71), Korava.
Sandar Anantapur	19 45	1,236 8,086	8	,	6,366 965	1,613 700	190 58		5 5	263 146	(28). Lambādi (147). Lambādi (114), Korava. (26).
East Coast Central	7,027	2,259	- 11		382	251	25	13	18	14	-
Madras Chingleput Chittoor Salem South Aroot South Aroot	2,133 7,955	1,976 2,168 7,224 1,520 1,727 2,227 834	78 3 1 2 2 31	2	62. 34 110 118 674 1,180 166	883 152 455 340 191 113	127 15 31 40 22 10	63 17 8 13 31	270 23 . 2 4 1 7	148 4 35 9 4 6	
			_	<b>"</b> "				_	-	"	
East Coast South	8,677	975	6		198	, <i>5</i> 8	15	66	3	2	•
Tanjore	9,519 8,460	279 1,147	7		23 231	48 109	44 13	73 26	4	3	
Padukkôttai Madura Rāmsād	9,463 7,409 8,644	271 1,753 1,128	7 5	 	145 578 145	45 12 27	16 5 3	175 47	5	1 1	
Tinasvelly	9,046	853	5		43	38	2	11	1	1	
West Coast	337	52	7,159	1	558	58	94		19	1,722	•
Ni giri	3,085	355	917	- 21	1,166	811	73	1	391	3,681	Badagā (3,138), Ku- ramba (233).
Malabar Anjongo South Kanara	358 197 9	58 5 6	9,47x 8,890 2,038		44 1,778	15 139	12 298		8 911 3	33 3 5,729	Tulu (4,312), Könkant
					1					",,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(1,407).

# 3.—Comparison of casts and language tables.

		Tribe.	•	•	Strongth of tribe	speaking tribal		per 1,000 of the the tribal langu	tribe speaking lage.
					(Table XIII).	language (Table X).	1921.	1911.	1901.
		1			1			•	•
Badaga		•••	•	•••	40,329	89,751	986	1,018	1,001
Bellers	***	•	***		29			984	<b>828</b>
Gađabā	•••	•••		٠	53,770	23,008	- 614	953	901
-Gond .	•••	•••			40,823	10,886	266	316	206
Irula	•••	•••		•••	99,874	1,284	.13	23	14 includes Kasuva or
Khond	•••	•••	***	•	329,569	\$41,726	1,087	1,044	Kamba 1,128
Konda Do	rs	•			65,466	25,505	890	213	178
Koraga		***	•••	-	5,287	-	•	372	615
Karavan		•••		•••	132,265	h			
Yerukala	•••	***			88,631	34,598	157	217	245
Kota	***	***	•••	•••	1,204	1,192	990	1,093	1,026
Koyi		***	•••	***	74,084	45,942	620	691	.748
Kurumba	æ	٠		•••	150,827	2,946	20	21	14
Lamijādi		•••		****	53,980	36,236	671	816	775
Poroji			•••		87,019	51,727	594	626	284
Bavara	494	•••	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•••	210,511	166,883	798	891	858
Toda		***			640	663	1,026	976	998

# CHAPTER X.—INFIRMITIES.

The instructions given to enumerators were to record in the last column of the schedule whether any person were either insane, blind, deaf and dumb, or a leper. In one respect the instructions varied from those of 1911. In 1911 only those who were deaf and dumb from birth were brought on to the census record. On this occasion enumerators were required to make the record for all sufferers from deaf-mutism whether congenital or acquired. The statistics are tabulated in Imperial Tables XII, Parts I and II, and XII-A, and in three subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter; and at the beginning of the report are four maps illustrating the distribution of the infirm by districts.

Value of the results

- 2. At the outset it must be admitted that the unskilled inquiries made by census officers in order to ascertain the number of people afflicted with certain infirmities can only give unsatisfactory results. It is difficult, if not impossible, so to frame the instructions as to define the degree of infirmity which it is intended to include in the tabulation; and the enumerators, for whose guidance the instructions are drawn up, are for the most part entirely devoid of any technical knowledge; in all probability they fail to understand the instructions properly, and interpret them in a variety of different ways. Apart altogether from intentional errors of commission or omission, the very nature of the questions and of the agency employed to make the inquiries precludes any hope of complete or reliable statistics. It has long been recognized in European countries that "the census is not an agency suitable for the ascertainment and classification of facts, the accuracy of which in very many instances can only be learnt by the personal observation of men and women whose judgment has been trained and well practised in a special branch of medical work." To a man who has not been through any special course of training it is impossible to define the stage at which the feeble minded come into the category of the insane, or to distinguish leprosy from the diseases which have a superficial resemblance to it.
- 3. Then there is the possibility of intentional mistakes. It has been suggested that an enumerator sometimes uses this column of the schedule as a lever to work upon the fears of the unsophisticated inhabitants of the more remote villages, threatening to enter one or more of the infirmities against persons who for any reason may have incurred his displeasure. And it is always possible that the enumerators will be intentionally misled; a man is naturally unwilling to admit that he has a child who is deaf and dumb until all hopes of cure are finally abandoned. Similarly it is only natural for a man to hesitate before admitting to the presence in his house of a leper or a lunatic. In spite of all this, it is claimed that there is no reason to suspect the figures now compiled of greater inaccuracy than those of previous censuses and that some useful results may accrue from a comparison.

Comparison with previous censuses

4. The table in the margin shows the number of persons suffering from each

	Nu	Number of afflicted in							
Infirmity.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.					
Insane	8,689	8,407	7,276	7,757					
Desf-mutes	21,687	32,490	24,881	27,398					
Blind	37,162	33,982	34,409	36,753					
Lepers	15,753	16,858	13,563	12,738					

infirmity at each of the last four censuses. The chief point which stands out is the great fall in the number of deafmutes at this census. The instructions having been altered so as to bring on to the record not only congenital deafmutes but all persons suffering from this infirmity, it was expected that there would be an increase in the number of such persons. The fact that

ber of such persons. The fact that there is a very large decrease is difficult of explanation. From subsidiary table 1 it is clear that the decrease pervades the whole Presidency, though it is most marked in the Agency division, the Deccan and the East Coast North. In the

twelve districts noted in the margin the decrease exceeds 50 per cent. Of these

District.		Percen- tage decrease.	District.	Percen- tage decresse.	
Cuddapah		83	Agency		72
Kurnool		79	South Kanara	•••	. 72
Anantapur		77	Ganjām		69
Visagapatam		78	Dallaam		67
Godavari	4.	73	Tanjore	٠.	5 <b>5</b>
Chittoor		78	Wardh Amad		54

districts we have seen in Chapter I that all except Godavari, Chittoor and Ganjam were amongst those where the influenza epidemic was most severely felt. In other districts, however, where influenza took a very heavy toll of the population, e.g., North Arcot, Madura, Chingleput, and the Nilgiris, there has been no marked fall in the number of deaf-mutes. indeed in North Arcot

they have actually increased in numbers. The Director of Public Health and his District officers have not been able to suggest any explanation for the large fall. It may, however, be worth mention that the figures of 1911 show an abnormal increase over those of 1901, and that between the 1901 and 1921 figures there is a difference of only 3,194 which may be attributed to the havoc which the fatal epidemic of 1918 would naturally play among deaf-mutes, who have less power of resistance than persons in normal health.

5. The prevalence of blindness, deaf-mutism, and insanity in England at the

	Infi	m per mi	llion
•	Blind.	Deaf- mute.	Insune.
England and Wales Madras Presidency	 780 868	419 507	4,491 203

census of 1911 compares as shown in the margin with the returns for Madras in 1921. The enormous preponderance of insanity in England is no doubt in part due to more careful diagnosis, but it must also to some extent represent the greater stress of life in the countries of the West.

6. The map shows the proportion of the insane enumerated in each district lessalty and State. It will be seen that the proportion is greatest in the City of Madras; owing of course to the existence in Madras of a Lunatic Asylum. After Madras come Malabar and Anjengo. In Malabar also there is an asylum and the comparatively high proportion of the insane in that district is probably due to this cause. Next comes the district of Godavari which contains a slightly larger proportion of insane persons than the neighbouring district of Vizagapatam. The number of insane persons in Ganjām has increased by over 50 per cent during the decade. Other districts in which there has been a large increase are Chingleput (30 per cent), Vizagapatam (26 per cent) and Malabar (22 per cent). On the other hand there has been a fall in Tinnevelly (26 per cent), Kistna (24 per cent) and the Nilgiris (20 per cent). The increase in Vizagapatam and Malabar man be done to the contract of the contract o increase in Vizagapatam and Malabar may be due to a greater number of

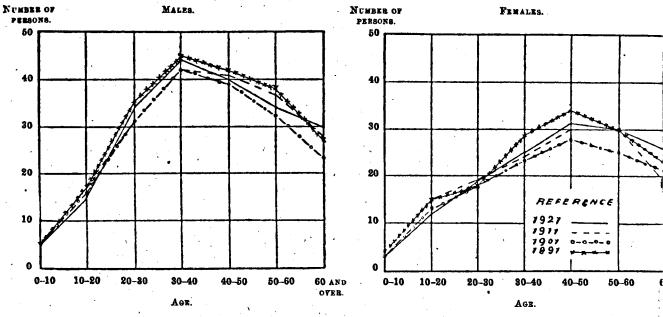
Number of invane in asylume.								
M. 3			•	1	[ 1911	•••	5	
Madres	•••	•••	•••	•••	[ 1911 [ 1920 ·		6	
W:					Î 1911	•••	- (	
Visagapatam		•••	•••		[ 1911   1920	•••	1	
0-12						•••	11	
Calicut .	•••	•••	•••	***	191 <b>1</b> 1920	•••	10	

admissions to the asylums in those districts. The Public Health Department suggest that the increase in Ganjām is due to increased consumption of drugs such as opium and cannabis indica. No particular reason suggests itself for the increase or decrease in other districts.

7. The following diagram shows the distribution at this census and at seeme by ageprevious censuses of the insane by age-periods. It is difficult to feel much con- periods fidence in deductions drawn from these diagrams and from subsidiary table 2 which gives the distribution of the insane by age-periods considering how very uncertain are the statistics both of infirmity and of age. Still it may be useful just to call attention to the principal features of the statistics for what they are worth. We find that the slight increase in the number of the insane noted at this census occurs mainly at age-periods 25-30 in the case of males and 30-35 in the case of females. There is also a marked increase amongst the extremely old of both sexes. It is suggested that this is due to the fact that

latent (inherited) insanity tends to manifest itself at the critical periods of life, e.g., puberty and old age in the case of males, and at child-birth and the climacteric in the case of females.

Diagram showing the number of INSANE per 100,000 persons of each age-period.



Deaf-mutes

8. The remarkable decrease in the number of deaf-mutes has been discussed at the beginning of this chapter. The diagram below gives the distribution by age-periods of the deaf-mutes enumerated at this and at the four previous censuses. It shows that both for males and females the number at all age-periods except those over 40 is much smaller now than at previous censuses.

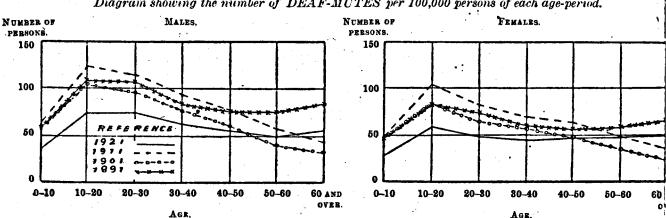


Diagram showing the number of DEAF-MUTES per 100,000 persons of each age-period.

9. The map shows that the largest number of deaf-mutes are returned from North Arcot district, where 4,060 persons or 112 in every 100,000 of the population are shown as suffering from this affliction. The neighbouring districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Trichinopoly and Chingleput with Pudukkottai State are next most seriously affected. The number is fewest in the Agency, and remains below 20 per 100,000 in the districts of Godavari, South Kanara and all the Ceded districts with the one exception of Bellary.

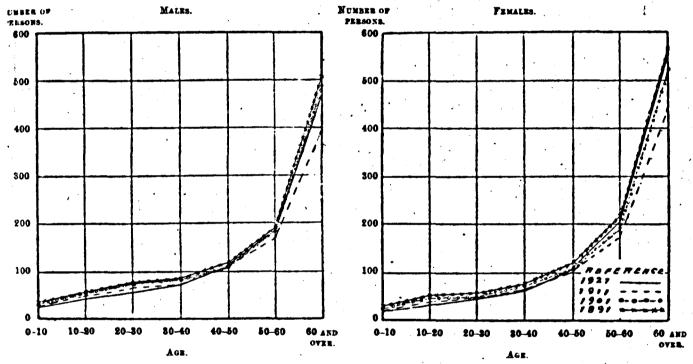
**Blindness** 

10. The next map shows the distribution of the blind. It will be seen that there are seven districts and one State in which more than one per mille of the population is blind. Blindness appears to be most prevalent in Ganjam and next come North Arcot, Malabar and Tinnevelly, where it is probable that the numbers are unduly swollen by the inmates of the Blind School at Palamcottah.

Of these districts, however, it is only in North Arcot that there has been any considerable increase in the number of blind in the last decade. The biggest increase has been in Madras (39 per cent); next come Chingleput and the Nilgiris with 35 per cent each; and then North Arcot and Salem with 33 per cent each; Kurnool has an increase of 31 per cent. The only district which shows any considerable loss is Bellary where there has been a fall of 15 per cent.

11. The following diagram shows the distribution of the blind by age and compares it with the returns of former censuses. The chief feature of this diagram is the gratifying decrease in the number of blind children. In fact it is only among males over 55 years of age and among females over 45 that there has been any increase in blindness. The Superintendent of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital in Madras says that the decrease in the number of children is not horne out by his experience at the hospital. It may be, however, that, while the actual number of blind children has decreased, a larger proportion of them and even greater actual numbers may be brought to the hospital. The statistics may not be accurate, but they are not necessarily inconsistent with Major Wright's experience.

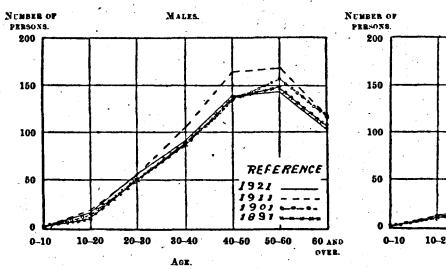


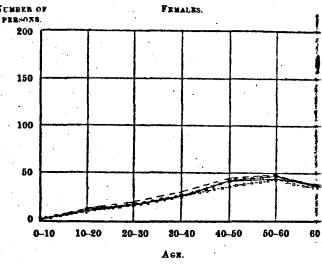


12. The distribution of the lepers is shown on the map which indicates that Ganjām, North Arcot and South Arcot are the places where leprosy is most prevalent. There are two groups of districts which supply the majority of the lepers returned; the first group consists of the Agency division and the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari; and the second consists of Madras and Chingleput with North and South Arcot. In all these districts the number of lepers exceeds 40 per 100,000—a proportion which is not reached in any other district in the Presidency. The Deccan division has fewer lepers than any other part of the Presidency. There are only three districts in which the number of lepers returned at this census is considerably in excess of those returned in 1911—these are Vizagapatam, Salem and Madura. On the other hand there is a considerable decrease in the number returned from Nellore, Bellary, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and South Kanara. But it is generally accepted that the returns of leprosy are less accurate even than those of the other infirmities; so detailed

comment on these statistics is not likely to lead to any useful result. The accompanying diagram, which gives the distribution of lepers by age-periods, illustrates first the very marked disproportion of the sexes. The obvious conclusion is that a very large number of female lepers escape the census returns. In the case of females the age distribution hardly varies from one census to another; but in the case of males there was a marked increase in 1911 at ages 30 and upwards; at this census at ages 30 to 50 there is still a slight increase over the returns of 1891 and 1901, but a considerable decrease as compared with 1911; while at ages 50 and over the returns of 1921 are lower than at any previous census.

Diagram showing the number of LEPERS per 100,000 persons of each age-period.





Literacy of the infirm

13. The proportion per mille of the infirm of each sex returned as literate or

	Number per mille who are					
	Ma	les.	Females.			
	Literate.	Literate in English.	Literate.	Literate in English.		
Population Insane Deaf-mute Blind Leper	152 140 32 35 128	17 40 2 2 7	21 35 11 6 5	19 4 1 2		

literate in English is given in the margin. In each infirmity the proportion of literate males is below the proportion in the population as a whole; but there is a great difference in this respect between the insane and lepers on the one hand, and the deaf-mute and the blind on the other; while the insane and lepers contain nearly as large a proportion of literates as does the population (and the proportion of literate women who are insane actually exceeds by 66 per cent the proportion in the total population), deaf-mutes and the blind contain only

about one-fifth the number. The probable reason is that the returns of insanity and leprosy are more complete among the educated classes than among those who do not put forward claims to literacy. Similarly the large proportion of literates in English, both male and female, among the insane suggests either that the return of insanity by the illiterate is incomplete or that the strain and stress of modern life among those who have acquired literacy in English leads to a greater frequency of insanity. The second alternative is to some degree supported by the contrast in the prevalence of insanity between England, where 4,491 persons in every million are insane, and India where the proportion is only 203 in every million. The only other point worth notice in these figures is that among deafmutes the proportion of females literate in English exceeds that of males. Most of the literates are in the Tinnevelly district where there is a famous Deaf and

Dumb School—whose students in all probability swell the number of female literates.

14. The number of the infirm who returned themselves as born outside the Migration district in which they were enumerated or an adjoining district is very small.

Number of infirm who were returned as born outside the district in which enumerated or an adjoining district.

		Actual number.	Number per mille.	
Insane	•••	564	65	
Deaf-mute		280	13	
Blind	***	398	11	
Lepers	•••	293	19	

The number is greatest in the case of the insane; but as many as 68 per cent of them are in Madras mostly, no doubt, attracted by the hope of treatment in the Asylum. In the case of deaf-mutes again more than one-third of the immigrants are found in Madras or Tinnevelly in both which places there are institu-

tions for the care and treatment of the deaf and dumb.

15. Of those who are returned as workers the great majority in every case Occupations return an agricultural occupation; the next most popular occupation among all classes of the infirm, except the blind, is begging. Among the insane there are nearly 50 tailors, washermen and barbers; 21 live by preparing foodstuffs; 25 are in domestic service; and 25 follow a priestly or religious calling. There is only one insane lawyer; but 9 doctors, 17 schoolmasters, 13 policemen, and 7 Post office employees admit insanity. The deaf and dumb find employment in all sorts of industrial and commercial careers and so do the blind. No less than 245 lepers are returned as living by trade in foodstuffs; and another 179 are sundry shopkeepers who must handle a quantity of grain and other articles used for food; 223 are tailors, washermen and barbers; while there are 44 priests and temple servants, 29 domestic servants, 16 medical

men, and 11 policemen—all returned as lepers.

Number per mille of each sex of the Population. Civil condition. Desf.mute. Unmarried... | Males ... 531 520 601 431 322 ... 373 366 473 ... 425 359 296 ... 438 368 300 Females 261 Males Females H)5 632 Married 878 44 130 100 189 266 227 Widowed ... Males 164 146

16. The marginal figures distribute 1,000 persons of each sex afflicted with civil each of the above four infirmities according to their civil condition of the ing to their civil condition and compares infirm this distribution with that of the population as a whole. In the case of all infirmities we find that the proportion of widowed greatly exceeds the proportion of widowed in the general population. In the case of the insane the proportion of the unmarried is almost the same as in the total population; and the excess of widowed is almost entirely made up of a deficiency of married. In the case of deaf-mutes

the proportion of unmarried is abnormally large, probably due to the fact that deaf-mutism is in the main a congenital disease, and that parents will naturally hesitate to marry a son or a daughter to a deaf-mute. The number of widowed deaf-mutes is also large, and consequently the proportion of married is far below the proportion in the community as a whole. Blindness is an affliction which is apt to manifest itself in old age. It is not therefore surprising to find such a large proportion of the blind, both male and female, returned as widowed, and a corresponding reduction in the proportion of those who are unmarried and widowed. Among lepers the proportion returned as unmarried is considerably below the proportion of unmarried in the total population; this indicates that leprosy is a disease which does not manifest itself or which is not contracted in childhood. The proportion of the married reveals a curious difference between the sexes, the proportion of married males being considerably greater, while the proportion of married females is considerably less than the proportion in the total population; this lends further strength to the opinion that there is a considerable concealment of leprosy among women, and indicates that it is married women especially who tend to conceal the disease.

### Infirmities by caste

17. In table XII-A which gives particulars of the infirm by caste, the first

. Al 10/19	LOST S	Only .	Brenn	an an	crea.	
				1921.	1911.	1901.
Insane			•••	90	5	32
Deaf-mute	***	1	***	13	29	60 118
Blind	***	•••	***	188 .	26	106
Leper		•••		123	30	

noticeable feature is the great increase in the infirm (except deaf-mutes) among Oriyā Brāhmans. A comparison of the figures of the last three censuses suggests that there must have been something radically wrong with the returns of 1911.

18. In the case of Musalmans the 1911 figures represent the infirm in the community as a whole. At this

	TA MANY DE	7 U) ARI	PAGE 177891	ы седин	caeca.	
• •			•	+ .	1921.	1961
Insane		•••	***	100	654	729
Deal-mut	e	***	•••		1,325	1,499
Blind		••	•••	••-	1,581	2,053
Leper		·	•••	•••	66∂	803

Number of Ideiyans afficted.

	Census.		Insane.	Desf- mute.	Blind.	Leper.
1921	•••	•••	129	586	835	433
1911	•••		225	993	934	507
1901	•••	•••	81	509	656	308
1891	•••	•••	108	663	812	307

in the community as a whole. At this census the statistics of four tribes only have been tabulated, and these figures are considerably below the infirm found in those tribes in 1901.

19. Attention was drawn in the Report of 1911 to the great increase in the number of infirm Idaiyans at that census. In 1921 there is a fall in this caste under each infirmity. This confirms the conclusion drawn in 1911 that the figures of that year include also the infirm Gollas.

20. Other castes in which the proportion of the infirm has increased are Chettis and Kammālans. Of the "Depressed classes," insanity is more prevalent now than in 1911 among Cherumans, Mālas, and Paraiyans, and less common among Mādigas and Pallans. Deaf-mutism is more prevalent among Cherumans, and less common among the others; there is less blindness among Cherumans and more in the other castes. Leprosy on the other hand is more prevalent among Pallans and Paraiyans, and less so among Cherumans, Mādigas and Mālas.

21. Among Anglo-Indians there is less leprosy and blindness, more insanity and deaf-mutism than in 1911; while among Indian Christians all four infirmities are now less prevalent than formerly.

#### Double infirmities

22. The number suffering from double infirmities has fallen from 379 to 155. The order of frequency of the different combinations is the same as in 1911. Insane and deaf-mute is still the commonest combination, then deaf-mute and blind, blind and leper, and insane and blind; the least common are deaf-mute and leper and insane and leper. There are now no persons returned as afflicted with more than two infirmities.

### 1.—Number afficied per 100,000 of the population at each of the last four censuses.

	Ì				In	sane.							Dosf	-m 11 i.e.			
Natural division.		Males.					Feni	alco.	,		Мa	les.			Fem	aloi.	
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1001.	1801.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	— <del>†</del>	2	8	•	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	18	14	15	16	1
Province		24	24	23	25	17	17	15	18	<i>- 5</i> 8	87	74	87	44	68	55	6
lgency		15	16	19	17	10	10	- 11	11	15	51	50	53	13	42	89	3
Cast Count North	•	24	24	26	29	17	17	19	22	41	89	76	100	30	66	58	7
)ecoss		23	22	24	23	15	14	15	17	20	88	80	94	17	69	60	6
ast Coast Central	109	24	23	21	23	16	16	13	15	77	93	80	93	60	73	59	6
Cast Coast South		20	22	18	20	18	15	13	14	74	96	72	93	56	74	58	7
Vest Coset	•	39	85	28	40	29	25	20	29	84	65	61	33	40	53	45	2
					В	lind.							Lep	ers.			
Natural division		Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			

				L	nna.							reb	OI 2.			
Natural division.		M	slee.			Fem	ales.			Ма	les.			Fem	ales.	
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
	18	114	20	21	773	2.5	26 ,	25	296	27	26	250	30	31	32	38
Province	87	83	91	101	86	79	88	104	56	62	54	53	19	20	17	18
Agency	59	63	95	75	<b>6</b> 6	65	94	71	53	57	79	71	29	25	34	29
East Coast North	78	71	88	103	78	67	91	102	64	€9	60	62	22	22	20	20
Decean	90	88	107	117	83	69	96	118	18	19	29	29	7	8	8	9
East Coast Central	87	75	78	88	89	75	75	96	66	72	60	56	21	22	17	16
East Coast South	98	93	88	97	86	88	88	108	51	59	43	87	14	17,	13	13
West Coast	109	117	121	133	109	118	108	123	4,9	61	63	83	18	23	25	81

				Insane.							Deaf-mute.								
	Age.	-		 Ma	les.			Fem	nales.		·	Ma	les.			Fem	ules.	<del></del>	
	Ago.								ا د ا				ند ا		<del></del>		 		
			1921.	1911.	1901	1801	1921	1911	1901.	1881	1921	1911.	1931.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891	
	1		2	3	. *		. •	7		y	10	11	13	13	14	15	16	17	
<b>ፈ</b> ፈ :	Total	***	i '	1	1			1	10,000	!	ĺ	į	l	Ì	10,000	İ		10,000	
0-5		•••	92	79	95	109	100	103	91	175	300	407	494	447	363	426	521	492	
5–10	•••	***	393	428	501	427	, <b>4</b> 20	476	461	457	1,243	1,461	1,740	1,562	1,226	1,398	1,725	1,596	
10-15	***	, <b>9=+</b>	600	721	772	602	690	846	802	663	1,502	1,632	1,776	1,335	1,423	1,613	1,652	1,150	
15-20	***	***	704	769	707	751	718	883	846	832	1,159	1,309	1,222	1,151	1,106	1,279	1,182	1,162	
20-25	•••	***	917	1,031	940	1,083	1,022	1,048	983	961	1	1,174	987	1,186	1,109	1,219	1,011	1,272	
25-30	•••		1,309	1,074	1,091	1,211	949	989	1,026	930	1,052	940	919	910	919	922	929	897	
30-35		•••	1,433	1,832	1,462	1,518	1,227	1,057	1,347	1,344	943	838	926	885	838	877	986	881	
35-40	***		1,175	1,051	1,161	1,967	877	880	745	908	634	564	526	515	599	515	461	433	
40-45	200	•••	1,019	1,070	1,171	1,131	1,161	1,200	1,208	1,225	607	614	588	630	638	664	603	589	
45-50	. ***	***	677	725	630	5 <b>5</b> 8	687	624	606	602	386	339	261	281	385	293	274	263	
50-55		***	610	706	700	636	891	823	766	795	375	318	263	367	510	327	310	439	
55–60	•••	•••	339	342	240	260	306	362	303	236	212	126	84	162	203	145	86	129	
60 and	OVOF	•••	732	672	530	647	952	709	816	872	576	278	219	569	681	822	260	697	
	•					Bli	n <b>d.</b>							Lepe	ers, '				
	Age.			Ма	les.			Fem	ales.	•		Ma	les.		`	Fem	ales.	•	
-			21.	=		1891.	1921.	1811	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	
:			1921.	19	£ 1901.	51 00	22	233	6 24	25	26	27	28	29	61 38	31	1 23	33	
	m - A - 1								1			10 000	10 000	10 000	10,000	10,000		10 000	
0.5	Total		216	<i>10,000</i> 301	307	407	198	251	239	1	34	19	13	49	77	21	57	97	
0-5	. ***	•••	541	551	611	641	870	407	440	i '	67	79	40	89	159	119	83	153	
5-10	•••	•••	587	668	729	582	377	465	517	;	201	207	226	232	434	382	431	390	
10-15	•••	••	458	596	531	561	357	497	431	447	418	393	392	420	615	746	642	564	
15-20	•••	***	493	619	596	666	463	602	521	532	720	580	583	646	865	950	788	810	
20-25	***	•••	579	640	599	567	460	514	498	461	860	807	781	885	882	822	869	888	
25-30	•••		675	638	721	678	591	640	681	635	1,188	1,147	ļ	1,140	1,147		1,282	1,165	
30-35		•••	0/0	000	1 '2'	i ~~~	""	520	1.		_,	-,	-,	,	l •	1	1 .	1	
35-40	•••		544	551	551	508	406	465	474	438	1,127	1,105	1,088	1,078	786	926	907	835	

. 513

464 573

.. 3,170 2,662 2,776 3,019 3,958 8,403 3,554 8,822 1,106 1,082 1,114 1,139 1,278 1,150 1,196 1,349

45-50

£**5**-60

60 and over

. 50-55

725 | 1,499 | 1,625 | 1,617 | 1,629 | 1,371 | 1,807 | 1,436 | 1,374

966 876 1,179 1,214 1,326 1,192 1,115 1,126 1,199 1,169

600 561 498 416

438 1,028 1,142 1,042 1,009

855 867 738 707

372 499

3.—Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age-period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 mules.

							Number	e filict	od per	100,000	•		Namb	a- al fa	males s	Minte.
•					Ins	lbę.	Deaf-	mute.	Bi	i <b>nd.</b>	Lep	ers,			00 male	
•=					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Incano.	Deaf. mute.	Bilad.	Lepers.
		1			2		4	5	•	1 7	•	•	10	11	12	13
			Total		24	17	. 58	44	87	86	56	19	705	785	1,013	344
0-5	•••	· :	•••		2	1	14	. 13	.15	14	2	1	760	948	939	775
5-10		•••	•		7	5	53	40	35	24	8	3	755	774	694	821
10–15		•••	,,,		12	10	69	55	41	29	9	7	810	744	651	745
15-20	•••	•••	•••		20	15	78	61	47	39	27	14	719	749	788	508
20-25		<b></b>	•••		28	18	74	52	<b>5</b> 5	43	51	, 17	783	· £60	952	414
<b>25</b> -30	***	***	***		39	18	74	- 46	62	. 45	59	18	511	886	805	868
<b>8</b> 0–35	***	2			42	23	67	43	. 72	59	81	25	604	696	888	888
85-40	400	•	•••		46	28	59	50	77	66	102	28	526	. 742	750	240
40-45			***	•••	39	30	66	43	102	. 96	188	89	803	825	1,004	815
45-50	•••	•••			42	33	57	49	130	132	147	48	716	783	924	288
50-55				•••	32	81	. <b>4</b> 6	46	159	177	141	43	1,029	1,066	1,182	326
<b>55-60</b>	•••	•••	•••		88	28	56	49	237	277	146	48	686	752	1,009	250
60 and	over	•••	•••		30	26	56	49	467	\$56	104	39	917	P27	1,265	<b>8</b> 98

### CHAPTER XI.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

### Reference to statistics

The statistics of caste, tribe and race are contained in Imperial Table XIII of which Part I gives the numbers of each caste and Part II the distribution of the principal castes by districts. Imperial Table XVI shows the distribution of Europeans and Anglo-Indians by age in each district, State and city. The subsidiary table at the end of the chapter shows the variation in the strength of each caste since 1891.

### Value of the

2. It has been seriously suggested that the question regarding caste should be omitted from the enumeration schedule, that in the census returns the classification of the population into castes, etc., should be suppressed, and that all discussion of the subject in the report should be omitted. The arguments used to support the suggestion are (1) that it is an anomaly that a Christian government should indirectly help to prolong the existence of the caste system; (2) that the statistics serve no reasonable purpose as they are inaccurate; and (3) that the perpetuation of caste distinctions which a census record implies encourages feuds between rival caste groups. In former census reports it has been the practice to deal with the subject of caste from the ethnographic point of view, to discuss the origin of the institution, and to treat its present state rather from the scientific than from the practical point of view. On this occasion it has been decided to treat the subject "from the sociological and demographical aspect and not from the point of view of ethnography or origins."

# Caste the foundation of Hindu society

3. In answer to the first argument of those who would abolish the return of caste from the census records, it may be observed that the existence of caste is an undoubted fact; "caste is still the foundation of the Indian social fabric" and the record of caste is still "the best guide to the changes in the various social strata of Hindu society." Questions of marriage customs, education and occupations are inseparably connected with caste; and any census record of the population would be most imperfect without a record of caste. The mere record of the strength of each caste made at each successive census does nothing to assist to perpetuate the caste system; it is a statement of the conditions existing at the time, and it is possible by comparing the record of one census with another to see how far the conditions are changing. In the Presidency of Madras the caste column is the one part of the census schedule which arouses general interest; the Hindu public which cares not at all whether its age or occupation be correctly returned, makes a great point of having its caste recorded exactly as it wishes; so much so that throughout the period of the preliminary enumeration the Superintendent is bombarded with telegrams from various quarters complaining that enumerators are not making the record of caste properly. The record of caste is useful as a reflection of the social organization of the people; and that caste is still a living force is proved by the interest taken by members of many castes to have their names correctly recorded. /

## Accuracy of the returns

4. The next charge to meet is that of inaccuracy. It is not claimed for a moment that the census record is free from all imperfections. There are many chances of error; an unintelligent enumerator may make a mistake in writing a name which is strange to him; a slip-writer may make a mistake in copying the enumerator's entry; sorters may make a mistake in throwing together the slips of castes with similar names; they have even been detected arrogating to themselves the duty of classifying caste names, and putting in one heap slips with various names which they regarded as identical. Every possible check was exercised;

and at this census the language distinction was maintained throughout the sorting by castes; this provided an additional and most valuable check which brought to light many mistakes. Special attention was paid to the final classification, and there is every ground for confidence that the final record contains a minimum of errors due to mistakes in tabulation. There is, however, bound to be a certain amount of error due to intentional misrepresentation by members of certain castes, who cherish claims repeated at every census, when they come forward with petitions asking that they should be described in a certain way in the census tables. All petitioners were informed that enumerators had orders to record the caste name exactly as it was given to them, but they were warned that if they returned themselves merely as Kshatriyas or Vaisyas they ran the risk of finding the numbers of their caste shown in the census tables lower than they ought to be. The Saurashtras who want to be shown as Brahmans, the Nadars \* and Vanniyas or Pallis who want to be shown as Kshatriyas, the Kōmatis who want to be shown as Vaisyas, and the Kamsalas who wish to be recorded as Visva Brahmans, have on this occasion been joined by Sātānis who prefer the name Sāttāda Srīvaishnavas, and by Idigas and Indras who wish to be called Arya Hihida or Setti Balijas. Then there are Lingayats who wish to be returned as Vira Saivas, and Badagas who claim to be Lingayats; and finally the Paraiyans or Panchamas who wish to be shown as Adi-Dravidas. An attempt was made to tabulate the statistics for these castes strictly according to the names returned, but this was for various reasons abandoned and for most of these castes one figure is given for the caste strength, while the more important of the names returned are entered against it. Nādārs returned as Kshatriyas and Komatis returned as Vaisyas are, however, lost—the Kshatriya and Vaisya figures being swollen by their numbers. Errors of this nature cannot be avoided, and to this extent the statistics are misleading. But after all this affects only a few castes; in the great majority of cases there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the figures.

- 5. It is impossible to publish every name recorded on the enumeration schedules. With the caste title "Andi," for example, have been clubbed 26 caste of caste titles names, some descriptive, some occupational, and others merely particularizing the special branch of the Andi caste to which the person belongs. Under Chetti again, no less than 70 different varieties have been clubbed. An attempt was made to isolate the more important groups such as Bēri Chetti, Nattukköttai Chetti, etc., but the attempt was frustrated by the imperfection of the returns, the enumerators having entered a large number of persons merely as Chetti without any further indication to which branch they belonged. It must be admitted that in this respect the table is unsatisfactory; many of these groups of Chettis have absolutely nothing to do with one another, and constitute entirely distinct castes. These two instances, however, suffice to show what a mass of work the classification of caste names involves, and why it is utterly impossible, from considerations of space alone, to publish the returns exactly as they are made.
- 6. The third argument against the caste record is that it has encouraged feuds between rival castes. Of recent years the only important rivalry between castes has been that between Maravas and Nādārs in the district of Rāmnād. But it has never been suggested nor is there any evidence that these unhappy strifes are in any way affected by the census caste tables.
- 7. Before proceeding further we must define what is meant by the word Definition "caste" as used in Table XIII and in this report. In the India Census Report of 1911 caste was defined as an "endogamous group or collection of groups bearing a common name and having a common traditional occupation, who are so linked together by these and other ties, such as the tradition of a common origin and the possession of the same tutelary deity, and the same social status.

One change may perhaps be noted between this Table XIII and that of 1911: the Shaar of 1911 now appears as a Nadar; this is done under the orders of the Government of Madras, that the word Shaar should coase to be used in efficial records.

ceremonial observances and family priests, that they regard themselves, and are regarded by others, as forming a single homogeneous community." As a rule a caste contains several endogamous groups or sub-castes, and it is held by some authorities that each of these groups ought to be regarded as a caste, and that the larger body commonly called a caste is merely a collection of true castes who follow the same profession. Be that as it may, the "man in the street" applies the term caste to the larger group, and this report adopts the same practice. The characteristics of a caste will then be endogamy, commensality, and a common name and common traditions; though intermarriage and commensality seldom extend to the whole caste and are generally restricted to sub-castes or endogamous groups within the caste. The common name is not always a safe guide; nor is the common traditional occupation. In deference to the wishes of the representatives of the Nadar community the Madras Government have decided on this occasion not to show traditional occupations in the census tables; the traditional occupation of the Nadars has hitherto been shown as toddy-drawing; but they now claim that they are by tradition and inheritance lords of the soil and that toddy-drawing was the occupation only of comparatively few degenerate members of the caste.

#### Caste feeling still vigorous

8. From what has already been said it will be clear that caste feeling shows no sign of weakening. The political victory of the non-Brahman party in 1920 led to their dominance alike in the executive and in the legislature, and this roused jealousy in Brahman quarters, which serves to keep alive a steady flame The attempts which have been made to improve the lot of caste consciousness. of the "depressed classes" have aroused feelings of resentment in some who would prefer to keep them depressed, and this resentment finds expression in an intensified caste hatred. The multiplication of caste "sangams" or associations to further the interests of the community has developed a feeling for the caste as a corporate body and what may almost be called a caste patriotism. On the other hand there is little evidence of any weakening of caste feeling in the face of modern economic or intellectual influences, while religious reformers such as the Buddhists, who would do away with caste, command little attention except from the fisherman and the "untouchable." The coolie who works in the mills thinks just as much or as little of his caste as the village weaver.

#### Castes tabulated by language

9. Before passing on to consider the figures contained in Table XIII we note a new feature in the table, which now gives under each caste the language spoken by its members or if in one caste there are a considerable number of people speaking more than one language, the number which favours each language. There is little practical intercourse between persons who speak different languages even though they do belong to the same caste; and for administrative purposes it is desirable to know what numbers in a certain caste speak a given language. For all practical purposes the linguistic barrier is unsurmountable; of the two forces—identity of caste urging unity, and difference of language making for division—the latter is certainly the stronger; with the result that difference of language has virtually the effect of splitting a caste into as many separate castes as there are languages spoken. The matter is of special importance in the district of Ganjam where members of what were originally Oriya castes have adopted Telugu, and many who were originally Telugu have adopted Oriya; so that many Oriya castes return a substantial proportion speaking Telugu, e.g., Bāvuri, Dombō, Paidi, Telli, etc. The same circumstances obtain in South Kanara where, of the castes described as Kanarese in the census report of 1911, Bants, Billavas, Gaudas and Holeyas actually return a majority speaking Tulu.

Record of locality where small castes are found

10. In Part I of Table XIII there is also a column which contains information as to the locality in which the smaller castes are to be found. It is these smaller and less familiar castes which attract most attention from the ethnologist, and it should be of assistance to him or to any one interested in the subject to know the locality in which the caste is found.

11. There are 28 castes and communities which contain each 500,000 persons The bigger and upwards. These communities make up about  $27\frac{1}{2}$  millions of the population castes of the Presidency. They represent all classes and creeds except Animists and may be taken as representative of all parts of the Presidency except the Agency. It will be observed that there have been abnormal increases among Telagas, Indian Christians, Brahmans, Kammalans and Mappillas, and that Madigas alone have lost to any appreciable extent.

	c	Saste.			Strength (000s omitted).	of var	entage riation, -1921.		C	aste.			Strength (000s omitted).	of va	entage riation, -1921.
Palii			•••	•••	2,810	_	0.4	Gella	•••			•••	907	+	0.3
WY 1/21-	•••	•••	•••	•••	2.654	+	_	Pallan		•••	•••		863	_	04
V:		•••		•••	2.631	-	1.8	Idaivan	•••		•••		744		12
Paraivan		•••	***	•••	2.387	+		Mādiva		•••	•••		737	-	87
Mala		•••		•	1.493	1 _	1.2	livan	•••	•••	•••		675	+	5.7
Brāliman		•••	***	•••	1,463	+		Nädär	•••	•••	•••		665	+	21
Indian Ch			•••		1.346			Telagu	•••		•••	1	604	+	21.1
**		•••			1.161		31	Chakkili		•••		1	550		44
Kammala			•••		1,058		70	Odde .	•••	•••	•••	!	537		2.3
Māppilia	-	•••	•••		1,089		6.5	Kallan	•••		•••		534	_	6-3
TO 1. 1		•••	•••	:	1,941	1		Velama	•••	•••	•••	-	516	+	60
Sheik ,		•••	•••		833	+	4.5					- 1		•	

- 12. The increase among Telagas occurs chiefly in Gödävari district, where Telagas there is a corresponding decrease under Kapus and Telugu-speaking Pallis.
- 13. Among Indian Christians, as we have seen in Chapter IV, the chief Indian increase has been in the districts of Kistna, Guntūr and Kurnool; the decrease in Mālas and Mādigas in those districts indicates the class from which the Christian converts were drawn.

14. Among Brāhmans, the main increase is among Telugu Brāhmans whose Brāhmans numbers have risen by more than 70,000 or 15 per cent; this increase has occurred chiefly in the districts of Guntur, Kistna and Vizagapatam. But for the increase in the artisan community in those districts there would have been reason to suspect that part at least of the increase was due to Kamsalas returned as Visva Brahmans and confused with Brahmans in the abstraction offices. With this possibility ruled out, it is difficult to offer any plausible explanation why Brahmans in these districts should have increased faster than other communities and faster than Brāhmans who speak the other languages of the Presidency except Malayālam and Kanarese. It is among these small communities that the proportional increase is greatest.

The increase of artisans occurs mainly in the Tamil districts; the rise in the number of Mappillas has been mentioned in Chapter IV.

15. The most violent fluctuations have occurred not so much in these more Valsyas important castes as in some of the smaller ones. There are 21 castes besides those mentioned already of which the population has increased by 10 per cent and upwards and 14 castes which have lost more than 10 per cent of their strength. The greatest increase is in Vaisyas who have risen from 6,042 in 1911 to 145,968 in 1921; this increase is mostly accounted for by a fall of 94,523 or 21 per cent in the number of Komatis; and the greater part of this loss is in the district of Guntur. The next most marked increase is in Kshatriyas and for the same reason as in the case of Vaisyas. A desire for social advancement or some more subtle reason induces various bodies such as the Razus of the Circars, the Pallis (of both the Tamil and Telugu branches), or the Nadars to return their easte as Kshatriya. An increase of 97.4 per cent in 1901-1911 has now been followed by an increase of 100.8 per cent in 1911-1921. Their numbers have doubled in Gödävari, Kistna and Cuddapah; they have multiplied ten-fold in Chittoor; and in all the Tamil districts they have greatly increased. In Godavari and Cuddapah they have gained at the expense of Razus and in the other Telugu

districts the principal gain is from Pallis; while in the Tamil districts they have gained from the Vanniyans or Pallis and from Nadars.

#### Camalla, ladra, Idiga

16. The next largest increase is in the Gamalla caste which is shown as about 100,000 or 65 per cent stronger than in 1911. There is at this census, as there has been since 1901, some interchange between the Idiga, Indra and Gamalla castes. The traditional occupation of all these castes is the drawing of toddy, and the three castes have recently formed a common organization under the title of Arya Hihida or Netti Balija

						the title of Milya Himida of Nebti Dailla
			Nt	ımber <b>reta</b> rı	ned in	Sangam. From the figures in the
Caste.	•		. 1921.	1911.	1901.	margin we see that in the last decade the
Gamalla	•••	•••	253,847	153,659	150,977	Idigas have lost more than 100,000 of
ldiga			153,237	261,235	231,340	
Indra	***	•••	68,675	58,774	39,049	their numbers to Gamallas and Indras.
	Total	•••	475,759	471,687	421,366	This has happened chiefly in the districts of Gödävari and Kistna: in
						Gōdāvari in 1911 there were 32,699

Gamallas, and 111,186 Idigas; now there are 103,935 Gamallas and 55,361 Idigas; and in Kistna, against 59,508 Gamallas and 78,292 Idigas of 1911 we now have 98,002 Gamallas and 35,762 Idigas. In Ganjam, Gamallas have become Indras; in Vizagapatam, Idigas have become Indras; Guntur in 1911 had only Gamallas and Chittoor had only Idigas; now Guntur returns 9,450 Indras in addition to 27,645 Gamallas and Chittoor has 2,443 Indras besides 9,279 Idigas. In the Agency, where in 1911 there were 3,480 Gamallas and 1,285 Idigas, there are now none of any of the three castes.

### Kammara. Kumbara Kumbharo

17. The next castes to engage attention are the Kummara, Kumbara and Kumbhāro, or Telugu, Tulu and Kanarese, and Oriya potters; while the Telugu folk have lost 0.3 per cent of their numbers, the Kanarese and Tulu have gained 29.8 per cent and the Oriyā 60.8 per cent. The actual figures are given

		1921.	1911.	Difference.	in the margin. Evidently either at this census or in former years there has
Kummara Kumbāra Kumbhāro	•	133,696 49,751 29,142	134,075 88,307 18,123	- 379 +11, <del>414</del> +11,019	been confusion between the different languages. Inasmuch as the caste
Total	. 44	212,599	190,505	+ 22,084	sorting was at this census done by language, there is at least a probability
41-441-10	01	£	h- 4	ha	

that the 1921 figures may be the more accurate.

#### Ambalakaran Muttiriyan Mutracha

18. There is another series of castes between which there is a risk of confusion—Ambalakāran, Mutrācha, and Muttiriyan. Ambalakārans rose in 1911,

			Nomb	er enumera	ted in
			1921.	1911.	1901.
Ambalakārau			164,748	185,177	162,471
Muträcha		•••	227,536	153,422	176,060
Muttiriyan	•••	•••	100,324	86,856	65,717
	Total		492,608	425,455	404,248
				<del></del>	

but in 1921 fell to the level at which they were in 1901; Mutrāchas fell in 1911, but in 1921 have risen by 48 per cent; while Muttiriyans have increased steadily at each census. A "Muthurāja Sangam" has recently been started in Trichinopoly, and the preference for the title Mutrācha may be ascribed to the

activities of this sangam. The figures for the districts are even more remarkable: Ambalakarans, for example, have quadrupled in Salem, they have nearly doubled in Tanjore, while in Trichinopoly they have decreased by nearly 50 per cent. The chief increase of Mutrachas is in Trichinopoly, whence none were returned in 1911 and now over 50,000; there has also been a large increase in Anantapur balanced by a fall in Cuddapah and Kurnool; they have increased in Chingleput and in Chittoor, but have lost ground in North Arcot. Muttiriyans show a loss in Chingleput, and a gain in North Arcot and Trichinopoly.

#### Lingayats

19. Next in point of increase come the Lingayats who now number 171,000 against 134,500 in 1911—an increase of 271 per cent. More than half these people are in Bellary district, where, in spite of the fact that the population of the district has fallen by 11 per cent, the number of Lingayats has risen by 23,000 or nearly 30 per cent; there are also 3,000 of them in the State of Sandur where in 1911 there were only 200. They have lost a little ground in Coimbatore,

but in Salem they have more than doubled. The Lingayats on the Nilgiris are a section of the Badagas who follow the Lingayat doctrines.

20. The Maravans of Madura and Tinnevelly have increased by 50 and 30 Maravans per cent, while in Ramnad their numbers have risen by 9.2 per cent. In Madura there is a corresponding decrease of Balijas; and in Tinuevelly there is a marked fall in the number of Vellalas and of Paraiyans; but it is unnecessary if not impossible to regard this increase and these decreases as cause and effect.

21. It is only the Iluvan (Malayalam) who should be compared with the Iluvans Iluvan of 1911. The folk shown as Iluvan (Tamil) in 1921 are the same as those entered as Panikkans in 1911; in adopting the name Iluvan the Tinnevelly District Gazetteer published in 1917 was followed, which is the latest authority on the subject.

22. The tribe which shows the next largest increase is the congeries of Aberiginal, aboriginal folk who are grouped under the name of Gadabā. With them it will gipsy tribes be convenient to consider all the aboriginal, forest, and gipsy tribes together.

* .				Numb	er enumer	sted in
Tribe	٥.			1921.	1911.	1901.
Khond		***	•••	829,569	354,940	316,568
Severe		***	***	210,511	166,128	183,159
Yānādi		***		188,426	121,549	103,906
Irula	***	•••		99,874	100,659	86.087
Yerukfla	***		•••	88,631	88,241	65.513
Poroja				87.019	92,737	91.886
Jätäpu			***	81.844	92,530	75.719
Koyi				74,084	79,422	63,062
Konda D	ora			65,466	89,775	88,715
Lambadi		***	•••	53,980	49,418	44,439
Gadabā		***	•••	53,770	45,115	40,895
Gond	***		***	40,828	25,596	20,784
Badaya		•••		40,329	28,180	84.178
Kudubi	•••		***	7.285	10.366	10.350
Chencha	***			6,281	6.954	7.164
Kota		***		1,204	1,163	1,267
Paliyan	•••	***	***	731	1,452	705
Kidan	***		***	722	791	789
Toda	•••	• • • •	•••	0.0		
* Arres	***		"n	જા, જિલ્લ	290	807
8 - 222		٧ ١	- 1	ا و اراداد		

1921 are lower than they were in 1901. The Kudubis, a jungle tribe living in the hills of South Kanara, have lost nearly a third of their numbers since 1911. Probably either in 1921 or at the early censuses there was confusion between

				D	ecrease, 19	01-1921
Tribe.					Actual	Per cent.
Kadubi	***	***	***	***	8,065	29-6
Konda Dora	• ••		***		23,249	26.3
Poroji.	***	***	***	***	4,867	2.3
Chenchu	***		***	•••	888	12-3
Kota .	•••	***	***	•••	63	5.0
Kādan .	***	**	٠	•••	67	8.2
Tole	***	***	•••	***	167	20-7

Kudubi and Kuruba. In 1901 only 227 Kurubas were returned in South Kanara; in 1911 the number was less than one per mille of the district population, so the district was not shown in Part II of Imperial Table XIII; but in 1921 we: have 27,022 Kurubas returned in South Kanara. There has been a great fall

The marginal statement shows how these tribes have fared during the last twenty years. And before starting the discussion it is necessary to repeat the warning given in Chapter IX when dealing with languages that the expressions Porojā and Gadabā do not represent each one tribe; but that each word is used to designate three or four distinct tribes—each such tribe having a distinctive language of its own, as well as its own peculiar habits and customs. With this warning we proceed to note that there are seven tribes whose numbers in

in the strength of Konda Doras in the Agency—partly due to the transfer to Vizagapatam district of certain Agency tracts which they inhabit; but the tribe as a whole has lost over 25 per cent of its numbers in the last ten years; it is uncertain whether this is due to heavy mortality or to emigration. The Chenchus at the time of the census of 1921 were, many of them, hiding in the heart of the Nallamalai hills from the police who were conducting an extensive campaign against them. The wonder is not so much that fewer of them should have been counted than in 1911, but that so many as 6,000 of them should have been found. The Kotas who lost 8 per cent of their numbers between 1901 and 1911 have made a slight recovery in the last decade. The Todas, on the other hand, have suffered much heavier losses in the last decade than in 1901-1911; they now number only 640-360 men and 280 women. The proportion of women in 1901 was 781 to 1,000 males; in 1911 the proportion fell to 751; in 1921 it was 778 having nearly got back to the state of things obtaining in 1901. Kadans are jungle folk in the hills of Malabar; the fall in their numbers may possibly be due to their migration to Cochin or Travancore.

Seven of the tribes have risen in numbers at the two censuses of 1911 and

Tribe.					Increase, 1901–19 Actual Pe	of Gonds occurred mostly at the census
Gond			***		20,089 96	
Yerukala				•••	23,118 35	across the borders from the Central
Yanadi		***			34,520 83	Provinces, or it may be due to confusion
Gadabā		,	•		<b>13.375</b> 33	
Lambādi		•			9,541 21	
Badaga	•	~**			6,151 18	o tribes have lost population in the last
Bavara		•••		***	27,352 14	decade. Yerukalas, Yanadis, and Lam-
1.	71	•	٠.			17

badis all show a substantial increase—though in the case of Yerukalas the increase all occurred before 1911. The abnormal increase in these gipsy tribes is probably due to people of other castes with a taste for the wandering life joining their gangs, adopting their customs, and eventually claiming membership of the tribe. It is difficult to account for the increase of the Gadabās and Savaras considering the loss of population in the Agency generally and especially in the other aboriginal tribes; nor are the causes apparent which have led to the increase among Badagas. The other aboriginal and forest tribes, though they showed an increase of population in 1901–1911, have lost ground in 1911–1921, but are still well above the population of 1901. From these five tribes Paliyans ought to be excluded: 705 strong in -1901, they more than doubled their numbers in 1911, but in 1-21 their numbers have fallen again to 731. Either the 1911 figures were wrong, or there must have been an invasion at the time of that census of Paliyans from Travancore. The fall in the strength of Khonds, Jātāpus, Kōyīs, and Irulas is sufficiently explained by the bad conditions of the closing years of the decade.

The Depressed classes

23. We pass next to a consideration of the castes commonly known as the "Depressed classes." They have come into prominence recently partly by reason of their assertion of equal rights of humanity and citizenship with members of superior castes, partly owing to industrial disputes with members of superior castes which led to serious riots and disturbances in Madras, and partly owing to measures taken by the Government in recent years to improve their conditions. Following the established practice their first move in the direction of social advancement has been an agitation for a change of name; but they are not all of one opinion as to the most desirable name, some favour Adi-Dravida for the Tamils and Adi-Andhra for the Telugus, others favour Dravida. As a matter of fact none of these names is yet established outside Madras and its suburbs in Chingleput. About 50,000 persons in these two districts returned themselves as Adi-Dravidas; the rest of the community continued to describe themselves either as Panchamas or by the traditional caste name. These caste names with the numbers returned under each at the census of 1921 and the

Caste.	Strength, Variation, 1921. 1911-1921.	variation between 1911 and 1921 are given in the margin. The fall under
Pallan	50,015 549,807 + 4.4 248,397 - 2.7 91,558 - 32.7 737,427 - 8.7 1,493,129 - 1.2 862,685 - 0.4 2,337,036 + 1.0 2,020 + 21.7	Holeyas occurs in Bellary, Coimbatore, and chiefly in South Kanara. The fall in Bellary and Coimbatore reflects the general decrease of population in the district of Bellary and in the taluk of Kollegal where the Coimbatore Holeyas are found; the fall in South Kanara is

partly made up by the presence of 20,000 Mālas in that district. The greatest decrease among Mādigas occurs in Bellary where it is no doubt a result of the famine conditions which obtained at the close of the decade, and next in Kistna and Guntūr where we have seen a great addition to the Christian population. The fall in Cherumans has, we have seen, been accompanied by an abnormal rise in the number of Māppillas; and similarly there has been a marked fall in the number of Mālas in Guntūr and Kurnool where there have been additions to the Christian community. The Pallans are fewer in the districts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Tanjore from which districts they must have emigrated in greater numbers. The number of Paraiyans has increased everywhere except

in Tinnevelly and on the Nilgiris; in the Nilgiris the reason is less recruiting for the tea estates; the shortage in Tinnevelly is probably due to increased emigration to Ceylon. Chakkiliyans have increased very largely in the Tamil districts of the East Coast Central division, but have decreased in South Arcot and the districts south of it (except Madura). This decrease again is probably the effect of increased emigration; the increase in Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem is due to the decline of Malas and Mādigas in those districts.

24. The number returned as Europeans or of allied races has fallen since European and from 14,005 to 10,8.6. the number of British subjects having fallen from allied races 1911 from 14,905 to 10,856; the number of British subjects having fallen from 12,741 to 9,950 and that of others from 2,130 to 886. The district with the largest number of Europeans is now the Nilgiris, with Madras second; in 1911 the position was reversed; these two districts contain 6,469 out of the 10,836 Europeans, and the rest are scattered in small numbers throughout the Presidency as is shown by the following table which groups districts according to the number of Europeans in each:—

Distribution of Europeans by districts.

Less than 30.	80 to 50.	50 to 100	100 to 300,	Over 300
Agency, Cuddapah, Anjengo, Padukkottai, Banganapalle, Sandūr,	Kistna, Kurnool, Kämnäd, South Kenera.	Ganjam. Guntur. Nellore. Hellary. Anantapur. Chittoor. Salem.	Vizzgapatam. Gödävari. North Arcut South Arcut. Tanjore Trichinopoly. Tinnevelly.	Nadras, Chingleput, Coimbature, Madura, Nilgiria, Malabar,

Of the 9,950 British subjects, 6,721 are English, 725 Scotch, 1,101 Irish, 41 Welsh, 78 Australian and 34 Canadian. In 1911 there were 8,738 English, 668 Scotch, 657 Irish, 27 Welsh, 28 Australian, and 74 Canadian. The increase in the number of Irishmen in 1921 was due to presence of the Leinster Regiment in the Presidency at the time of the census. It is remarkable that there should be 2,000 less Englishmen in the Presidency than in 1911; many left India at the time of the war and evidently the places which they vacated have not all been filled. Of the Europeans who are not British subjects, the majority in 1921 were French and Americans who numbered 516 out of 886. In 1911 the most numerous community were Germans of whom 545 were enumerated in Madras that year. In 1921 Germany and ber allies are represented by 11 Germans and 13 Austrians. Of the 10,836 Europeans, 2,944 were enumerated in Madras, just below 1,000 in the other 16 cities, and the rest in the smaller towns and in villages.

25. There has also been a fall in the number returned as Anglo-Indians Auglo-Indians

	Distr	ibution o	f 1,000 Ang	lo-Indians	by age.
		0-15.	15-30.	<b>30-5</b> 0	50 and over.
1921		377	292	217	114
1911		371	298	219	112

from 26,023 in 1911 to 23,492 in 1921. As will be seen from the margin there is little difference in the age distribution between the two censuses, 1921 showing a slightly lower proportion at ages 15 to 50 and with a corresponding increase

in childhood and old age. 9,002 of the 23,492 Anglo-Indians were enumerated in Madras; Malabar has 2,501, Chingleput 2,175, the Nilgiris 1,285 and Vizagapatam, 1,136. They are distributed over the other districts as follows:-

Distribution of Anglo-Indians by districts.

Under 30.	30 to 100.	100 to 200.	2:0 to 600.	600 to 700.	943.
Agency, Guntür, Rāmnād, Pudukkottai, Banganapalle, Sandūr,	Ganjām. Cuddspab. Kurnool.	Kistna. (hittour. Salem. linnevelly. South Kanara.	Godāvari, Bellary, Anastapur, Trichmopoly,	Neilore. North Arcot. South Arcot. Tanjore. Madura. Anjenge,	Coimbatore

The districts which attract them are naturally those where there are railway workshops or settlements. Part II of Table XVI shows that Anglo-Indians are much more addicted to city life than Europeans: whereas only 36 per cent of the Europeans were enumerated in cities, no less than 53 per cent of the Anglo-Indian community were returned from the 17 cities.

#### Musalman tribes

26. The strength of the principal Musalman tribes shows little variation from

Trib <b>e.</b>		Strength,	Variation,	1911-1921.		
I Tibe.		1921.	Actual.	Per cent.		
Māppilla		1,099,458	+ 66,696	+ 6.2		
Sheik	[	932,902	+ 40,029	+ 45		
Labbai	[	(a) 385,914	- 15,789	- 3.8		
Saiyad	[	175,588	+ 5,263	+ 3.3		
Pathan		119,961	+ 13,041	+ 12.2		
Dūdēkula		(b) 76,509	+ 4,897	+ 6.8		

(a) Includes Ravuthars. (b) Includes Hindus.

1911. The apparent fall in the number of Labbais is accounted for by the common tendency of a Labbai as he rises in the social scale, to claim membership of the Sheik, Saiyad, Pathān, etc., tribes. The loss occurs mostly in the Rāmnād district and to a lesser degree in North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Pudukkōttai. The greatest gain of population is by Pathāns in North Arcot, Rāmnād and Tinnevelly. Dūdēkulas have disappeared from the Agency

and from Kistna, but are recorded in Vizagapatam; they have increased considerably in the districts of Guntūr, Bellary and Anantapur. The Māppilla who since the census has made himself notorious by his great rebellion is at home only on the West Coast. His numbers have risen by  $6\frac{1}{3}$  per cent since 1911 and we have seen in Chapter IV that this increase is at least in part due to conversions from among the Cherumans. Originally descended from Arab sailors who married women of the country, the majority of the Māppillas to-day have next to no admixture of foreign blood; except in few cases they are simply out-caste Cherumans who have turned to Islam in the hope of improving their social status, or the

T	aluk	•	Mäppilla population.	Percentage of Māppilla to taluk population.	
Calicut				86,952	29.9
Chirakkal	•••			86,207	24.9
Cochin	•••			4,225	18.8
Ernād	•••			236,873	59.1
Kottavam	•••			<b>54,7</b> 90	23.6
Kurumbrani	id	•••		95,939	26.9
Laccadives		•••		9,453	99.8
Palghat				18,060	4.2
Ponnāni	•••			228,522	42.9
Walluvanād				131,497	33.3
Wynasd	•••	•••	•••	12,833	15.1

descendants of such converts. Their zeal for Muhammadanism is notorious, and their fanatical outbreaks have for years been the only source of disturbance to the peace and quiet of the West Coast. The recent outbreak, for the numbers involved, the area affected, the damage done to person and property, public and private, and for its duration, has far surpassed all previous risings. Māppillas are found in every taluk of the district as will be seen from the figures in the margin. After the Laccadives, the three taluks of Ernād, Ponnāni and Wallu-

vanād, in which they are most numerous, form with Calicut taluk the area worst affected by the rebellion. Palghat, it will be observed, is practically outside the Māppilla area; and their numbers are comparatively few in the Wynaad and in Cochin.

Variation in caste, tribe, etc., since 1891.

		<u>_</u>					rube, elc., i				
		•				Persons (00	Os omitted)	•	1	atage of var acresse (+ lecresse (-	),
Cas	le, tril	e or m	MOG,		ļ <del></del>	1					
	•	,			1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911 to 1921.	1901 te 1911.	18:1 to 1901.
<del></del>		1 .			3	8	•	6	•	7	
	;				! <b> </b>			:			
Agemudaiy		*** *	- 244	***	. 369 165	360 18 <b>5</b>	318 163	296 167	+ 54	+ 100 + 140	+ 71
Ambalakān Ambattan		***	•••	***	227	213	900	184	+ 67	+ 65	+ 81
Andi	***	•••	••.		70 1.041	1.041	88 1,008	90 884	- 144	- 62 + 33	- 24 + 140
Balija Bant	***	•••			181	126	119	110	+ 40	+ 66	+ 78
Bāvuri	•••	***	• ==	•••	57 49	67 48	67 41	48 35	- 147 + 24	+ 08 + 161	+ 39·6 + 18·2
Beetha Billava	•••	***			. 167	157	143	126	+ 6.3	+ 99	+ 184
Bottada	-=+	***	•••	{	66	62	50	53 357	+ 58	+ 240	- 58 + 118
Boy <b>a</b> Brāhman—	***	***	•••		440	426	297	901			110
Kanarese		•••	•••	***	125 26	94	' P4	}	+ 83.6	+ 00	]
Malayāla: Oriyā	m •••	***	***	***	142	19 143	19 128	1,133	- 1.5	+ 12.8	+ 49
Tamil Telugu		•••	***		50 <b>5</b> 532	4%0 461	416 436	{ -,103	+ 5-1	+ 154 + 57	
Others	•••	•••	***	•••	133	113	106	}	+ 18.5	+ 64	j
Chakkiliyar	3 000	•••	•••		550 248	526 255	487 252	244 260	+ 44	+ 8·1 + 0·8	+ 97
Chernman . Cheiti	•••	***		***	354	850	289	656	+ 1.1	+ 210	- 55.9
Dēvānga	••••	***	•••		289	287	276	226 74	+ 98	+ 40	+ 22 2
Dombő Dádékula		***	200	•••	70 77	63 72	58 75	51	+ 68	- 89	- 217 + 450
Gudabā	***	***	***	•••	54	45	40	. 33	+ 19.8	+ 117	+ 20-9
Gamalla Gauda	. •••	•••			254 50	154	151 46	136	+ 65 2	+ 18 - 19	+ 11.8
Gando	•••	•••	•••	•••	, 96	123	108	152	- 22 8	+ 188	} - 17
Gavara Golia		***	•••	•••	64 907	61 904	56 855	41 790	+ 64	+ 90	+ 818
Holeys	•••		•••		92	136	148	155	- 32.7	- 80	- 48
ldaiyan, Yā Idiga, Arya		- Set	 H Baliji		744 15 <b>3</b>	735 261	605 231	664 155	+ 1·2 - 41·3	+ 57	+ 47
Iluvan	•**	• • •	•••		} 150	J 121	iii	121	3 - 08	+ 70	+ 68
Panikkan Indian Chris	 Ltian	•••,		•••	1,846	l 30 1,168	30 999	12 889	+ 15.3	+ 16.9	+ 190
Indra, Arya	Hihid	s, Bett	i Balija		69	57	29	85	+ 210	+ 45.4	- 542
Irola Jangam	•••	···	***	•••	100 117	101 110	86 102	72 88	- 18 + 63	+ 169 + 7·8	+ 198 + 163
Jātāpu	•••			•••	82	98	76	82	- 11 5	+ 223	- 78
Kaikölan. Kahatriya	Sengu	ndar,	Sengu	aba	407	368	847	213	+ 10-4	+ 6:2	+ 110
Külingi	•	•••			87	63	] 127	115	1 + 48	+ 67	+ 10-0
Këlinji Kallan	***	•••	•••	***	54 534	52 535	466	410	- 0-3	+ 103	+ 184
Kamma	•••	•••	***		1,161	1,126	974	850	+ 81	+ 156	+ 14 6
Kammalan, Visva Bri		nsala, Vieva	Pänch Kara			•	, ,				• • •
Mala	yálam		•		117	108	104	} 590	[ + 11·8	+ 88	} + 18
Tami Telus		•••	***	***	5 49 364	559 295	447 272	268	1- 1-6 + i3-4	+ 126 + 88	+ 15
Kāpu	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,631	2,679	2,576	2,496	- 18	+ 40	+ 45
Karnam Khond	•••	***	•••	•••	120 330	110 255	92 317	94 327	+ 89 - 71	+ 19·3 + 12·1	- 23 - 32
Kômati, Ar	ya Val	aye.	•••	•••	394	496	428	. 288	- 210	+ 164	+ 49-0
Konda Dori Köyi		•••	•••		65 74	90 79	8 <i>8</i> 63	85 51	- 27·1 - 6·7	+ 12 + 259	+ 43
Kahatriya	•••		***	•••	\$18	159	80	153	+100-8	+ 27 4	+ 253 - 478
Kumbāra Kumbb <b>āro</b>	***	***	***		50 29	23 18	25 13	] 149	+ 29-8	+ 81 + 438	)
Kammera	•••	***	•••		184	134	120	<b>[</b>	- 0.8	+ 118	} + 120
Kuravan Yarukala	•••	•••	••	•••	132 89	110 88	100 66	] 135	- 147	+ 93	) + 227
Karubai	-	•••	•		140	242	206	337	- 807	+ 867 + 134	ł
Karemben Kasevan	•••	•••		***	151 154	144	155	129	1 + 47	- 70	+ 72
Labbai	***	•••	•••	***	369	153 402	139 407	858	+ 8-3	+ 99 - 13	+ 7-9 + 15-2
Lambādi Lingāyat	•••	•••	•••		54	49	44	28 108	+ 92	🛶 11·2	+ 16.8
Madiga	•••	•••			171 787	135 808	139 755	108 681	+ 27·1	- 28 + 70	+ 27 9 + 10 8
Māla	***		***	-	1,498	1,511	1,405	1,271	- 12	+ 76	+ 25

Variation in caste, tribe, etc., since 1891—concluded.

Caste, tribe or race,		•				Persons (00	Os omitted)	Percentage of variation Increase (+), Decrease (-).					
Cast	te, tril	e or i	200.	× .			·		<del></del>				
			,			1		'					
1.5				4	1921.	1911.	1901.	1001	1911	1901	1891		
. *					*****	1011	1901	1891.	to	to	to		
•	•		• ~		1	1	l		1921.	1911.	1901.		
<del></del>	· · · · · ·				1 . 2			!		}			
		٠			1	3	4		6	7	8		
[alaimān					63	57		]		1	•		
aleyāli	***	•••	***	***	62	63	58	85	+11.1	+ 2.5	+ 59		
angala	•••	***	***		183	181	46 164	47	- 2.3	+ 38.3	- 2.		
āppilla		***	***	***	1,099	1,033	- 913	154	- 04	+11.9	+ 7:		
arātha			***	***	91	79	82	823	+ 6.5	+ 13.1	+101		
STRVER	***	•••	•••		450	365	839	67	+148	- 2.8	+ 22		
utrācha	•••	•••		***	228	153	178	807	+23.4	+ 7.7	+10-1		
u'tiriyan	***	***	***		100	87	66	159	+48.3	-12.9	+10		
ādār	***		***	***	665	642	603	34   532	+ 15.5	+32.2	+ 91.		
stramän	***	***		•••	161	168	151	95	+ 21	+ 64	+13		
•	*	***		***	490	413	410	, 1	- 1.0	+ 7.8	+ 58		
lde	***	***	***	***	537	550	498	894	+ 18 8	+ 04	+ 4		
liya	•••		***	***	84	101	96	461 92	- 2·3   -17·8	+10.4	+ 8		
llan ·		***		***	863	866	825	802	~		+ 4		
lli, Vant		Vann	iva	Kaba-	1	000	020	004	- 04	+ 49	+ 2		
	annik			triya,		i i							
Agnikula :			•••		2,810	2,820	2,554	2,395	- 04	+10.4			
ndāram			***	160	64	67	53	42	- 3.5	+ 26.2	+ 6		
no	•••	•••	•••		81	71	61	46	+13.8	+ 16.5	+ 26		
raiyan, Pa			<del>-</del>		2,387	2,364	2,158	2,035	+ 10	+ 98	+ 32		
than				=4+	120	107	95	109	+13.3	+12.3	+ 5		
rojā	•••	***	•••	•••	87	93	92	82	- 6.3	+ 0.9	-12		
3u	100	•••	***		52	103	107	68	-491	- 3·8	+12		
ivad	***		10.0	•••	176	170	152	110	+ 8.2	+119	+ 56°		
le	••	***			340	359	326	810	- 5.2	+100			
tāni, Bāttī	ida Sı				44	48	39	33	- 7.3	+ 21 4	+ 5°		
arāshtra,			Brābo		91	93	87	73	- 2.2	+ 65	+19		
Vara		,	•••	1	211	186	183	182	+13.1	+ 1.6	+ 0		
gidi	•••	,	,	***	58	56	54	60	+ 34	+ 51	-10		
mbadayan					63	64	54	110	- 21	+199	-51°		
eik	***	***	•••	***	933	893	787	619	+ 4.5	+13.5	+27		
darmän	***	••	***	•••	44	47	41	15	- 5.4	+15.1	+174		
laga	•••		***	•••	804	499	893	302	+21.1	+30.3	+ 26		
an	•••		•••		676	640	578	548	+ 5.7	+10.6	+ 5		
gata	•••	444	-40		70	67	68	59	+ 40	- 21	+16		
ttiyan			•••	4-4	154	156	150	146	- 18	+ 35	+ 3		
ākala	***	•••	***		388	387	360	327		+ 7.5	+ 10·		
ppara	•••				112	115	110	101	- 8·0	+ 47	+ 9		
āli	***	***		•••	50	623	68	43	-19.2	- 1.7	+46		
duyan	•••		•••	•••	69	58	96	181	+18.5	- 39.4	-47		
in <b>ya</b>	***		***	•••	146	- 6	19	- 9	+2315.9	+68.4	+ 90		
kkaliga	***	***		• • •	80	81	69	62	- 0.8	+17.1	+11		
laiyan .	•••	)	***		346	359	360	286	- 3.7	- 0.4	+ 25		
lluvan		440		***	59	63	55	41	- 6.8	+159	+ 82		
niyan, Va	niga '	Vaisys			201	195	171	153	+ 29	+13.8	+11		
nnän	***	444.2		***	251	242	219	229	+ 3.5	+16.0	- 8		
lama			,	***	516	487	. 436	382	+ 60	+11.7	+14		
llāla		***			2,654	2,536	2,379	2,221	+ 47	+ 6.6	+ 7		
ttuvan		***			83.	79	91.	81	+ 4.6	-12.4	+11		
inādi -	***				138	122	104	85	+13.9	+17.0	+ 22		
ita	•••				46	50	53	49	- 91	- 4.3	+ 7		
							j		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

#### CHAPTER XII.—OCCUPATION.

#### PART I.

The most difficult and complicated subject dealt with at a census, and to many the informa-people the most interesting and useful, tion collected

Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers. Means of subsistence of dependents on actual workers.

is that of the occupations by which the people live. The information is recorded in three columns of the enumeration schedule, which are headed as shown in the margin. Enumerators were instructed to enter in column 9 the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or

carry on business either personally or through servants, or the actual means of subsistence of persons who live, for example, on pension, rents, or the interest on investments. They were instructed to make the entries as definite and precise as possible, and to avoid vague terms, such as "merchant," "shopkeeper," "writer," "coolie." They were further told to enter in column 9 the occupation of women and children who do any work which helps to augment the family income. Column 10 is provided for a record of any occupation which an actual worker follows at any time in addition to his principal occupation; when a man has two occupations the principal one is that from which he derives the greater part of his income or upon which he relies mainly for his support. Column 11 is for children, women and old or infirm persons who do no work either personally or through servants; for such person the principal occupation of the "actual worker" who supports him or her is to be entered in column 11. Thus the main distinction drawn is that between workers and dependants; and in making this distinction there is little risk of confusion; it may be open to question exactly when a boy who works with his father begins to augment the family income; but as a general rule it was suggested that the work of boys and girls over the age of 10 was of sufficient value to bring them within the category of workers.

2. The correct sorting and classification of occupations is by far the most Serting and difficult part of the work in the abstraction offices. The same occupation can classifying the returns be described in so many different ways that the tickets and registers must become bewilderingly voluminous. A new system of classifying occupations, based on that invented by Dr. Jacques Bertillon, a French statistician, was introduced to India in 1911, and has with slight modification been adopted again at this census. Dr. Bertillon divides all occupations into four classes and twelve sub-classes, below which there are three series of minor subdivisions which vary according to local requirements.

3. In the scheme adopted for the Indian census of 1911 there were 55 orders The classifiand 169 groups; on this occasion there are 56 orders and 191 groups. The cation scheme variation in the number of orders is due (1) to the provision of three new orders (a) 19 Transport by Air, (b) 43 Air Force and (c) 56 "Other unclassified non-productive industries"; (2) to the amalgamation (a) of order 18 (industries of luxury) with order 19 (industries connected with refuse matter) under the head "Other miscellaneous and undefined industries" and (b) of order 40 (trade in refuse matter) with order 41 (trade of other sorts) under the head "Trade of other sorts." The variation in the number of the groups is in the main due to the splitting up of certain groups of 1911 with a view to more precise classification; thus the 1911 group 4 (farm servants and field labourers) is now split into group 4 (farm servants) and group 5 (field labourers), and group 13 of 1911 (raising of small animals) now appears as group 15 (birds, bees, etc.) and group 16 (silk-worms). In other cases this has been done specially for Madras,

in order to determine the number of persons supported by some occupation, such as coconut-fibre work [group 30 (a)], dying of yarn [group 37 (a)], workers in aluminium [group 50 (a)], which is of special interest or importance in Madras. In a few cases occupations have been transferred from one order to another in order to arrive at a more exact classification, e.g., bristles work, brush makers and persons occupied with feathers have been transferred from order 6 (textile industries) to order 7 (hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom): thatchers have been transferred from order 15 (building industries) to order 8 (wood industries); plough and agricultural implement makers have been removed from order 9 (metal industries) and are now included under wood or metal according to the material of which the implements are made; makers of glass bangles and beads have been transferred from order 18 (industries of luxury) to order 10 (ceramics); saddlers and harness makers have been transferred from order 16 (construction of means of transport) to order 7 (hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom); manufacturers of ice have been transferred from order 17 (production and transmission of physical forces) to order 11 (chemical products and analogous); newspaper managers and editors and journalists have been transferred from order 18 (industries of luxury) to order 50 (letters and arts and sciences); trade in thatch has been transferred from order 36 (trade in building materials) to order 28 (trade in wood); conjurors, acrobats, etc., have been transferred from order 41 (trade of other sorts) to order 50 (letters and arts and sciences).

### New beads of

4. Mention has already been made of the introduction of two new orders to cover (1) persons employed in aerodromes, etc., and (2) members of the Air Force. The census of 1921 is the first at which it has been considered necessary to provide separate groups (1) for persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor-vehicles or cycles—group 90; (2) for owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)—group 113; (3) for dealers and hirers in mechanical transport—group 144; and (4) for private motor-drivers and cleaners—group 183. The growing interest taken in the condition and movement of labour is reflected in the provision of three new groups in which are entered labourers employed in harbours and docks (group 106), labourers employed on the maintenance and construction of harbours docks, canals, etc. (group 100), and labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges (group 112), all other persons employed on these works being placed in separate groups.

The statistics

5. The results obtained by the methods just described are published in Imperial Tables XVII to XXI. Table XVII shows for each district, state and city the number of persons supported by each occupation recognized in the classification scheme, and under each occupation the number of persons partially supported by agriculture. Table XVIII shows the subsidiary occupations returned by those whose main occupation is agriculture and contains separate divisions for rentreceivers (landlords and tenants\*), cultivators (owners and tenants), and labourers in temporary or permanent employment. Table XIX shows the subsidiary occupations returned by those whose principal occupation is other than agricultural. Table XX showing the distribution of occupations among the population by religions was not compiled for Madras in 1911, and is not compiled on this occasion. Table XXI shows both for the principal castes the occupations which they follow, and for the principal occupational orders the castes supported by them. At the end of this chapter are seventeen subsidiary tables the first nine of which present the salient features of Imperial Tables XVII to XXI.

Table I shows the general distribution of the population by occupation.

Table 2 shows the distribution by occupation in natural divisions.

Table 3 gives the distribution of the main classes of occupations in natural divisions and districts.

A tenant "rent receiver" is one who takes I ad on lesse, and in turn sub-lets it, making his income out of the difference between the rent he receives and the rent he has to pay.

Tables 4 and 5 show the occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture is the subsidiary (table 4) or the principal (table 5) occupation.

Table 6 shows for certain occupation groups the number of female workers.

Table 7 gives a comparison for the years 1901, 1911 and 1921 of the numbers returned as supported by the main occupations.

Table 8 shows the occupations returned by certain selected castes and for each occupation the proportion of female workers to male.

Table 9 compares for 1911 and 1921 the number of persons employed on railways, and in the irrigation, postal and telegraph departments, as reported by those departments.

6. As in 1911 the occupation returns obtained on the ordinary census scheindustrial
dules have been supplemented by a special industrial return obtained from the
census manager of each industrial establishment. The scope of this inquiry has, however, on this occasion, been extended; in 1911 an industrial establishment was defined as an establishment in which 20 persons were employed; in 1921 the definition was altered so as to cover establishments employing 10 persons and over. The managers of all these establishments were required to send in returns giving full particulars about the ownership and management of the business, the articles produced, the power employed, and the number, sex, age, caste, and birth-place of each employee, skilled and unskilled. These schedules were handled quite separately from the enumeration schedules used for the population census; they were distributed to the managers of the industrial establishments who were told to fill them up and have them ready by a certain date on which they would be collected. District Magistrates, and, in Madras, the Commissioner of the Corporation, were responsible for the service and collection of these schedules. The information obtained from them is tabulated in the seven parts of Imperial Table XXII, of which Part I is a provincial summary giving the number of establishments of each kind, with the number and nationality of the managing, supervising and clerical staff, and the number and sex of skilled and unskilled employees. Part II shows the distribution of the establishments by districts, giving the same information as Part I. Part III classifies the industries according to the nature of ownership, and the race or caste of the owners and managers. Part IV gives the caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen; and Part V gives similar information for the unskilled. Part VI gives particulars of the power employed in industrial establishments. Part VII gives the number of looms in use in textile establishments. The material contained in these tables is presented in summary form in the last eight subsidiary tables.

7. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, c.i.e., I.C.S., the Director of Industries, has very kindly contributed a review of the industrial occupations of the Presidency, based on the statistics obtained by this special census, which will be found at the end of this chapter; in view of this exposition by an officer possessed of such intimate knowledge of the industrial affairs of the Presidency, I have refrained from any detailed discussion of the industrial occupations.

8. The accompanying diagram illustrates the general distribution of the ceneral

population by occupation, and contrasts distribution of the city by occupation with it the distribution of the city by occupation Number per cent of population supported by certain occupations. 192L 191L population. Of every 100 persons in 71 13 6 Madras, 71 are engaged in agriculture, 13 in industry (including mines and transport), 6 in trade, and 10 in all other occupations; for all India in 1911

the proportion was 71 per cent engaged in pasture and agriculture to 29 per cent engaged otherwise. Of the "other" occupations which support 10 per cent of the population the most important are pasture, fishing and hunting, public administration, professions and the liberal arts, each of which supports one per cent. A comparison of this distribution with that of 1911 shows that there has

been practically no change in the occupations of the people during the decade; the slight rise in the proportion dependent upon agriculture is balanced by the equally slight fall in those supported by trade.

Diagram showing the general distribution of the population by occupation, in the

SUB-CLASSES.										•	PO		ATIO			٠,,,,	•	_
colour wires have	2	0 4	<u>1,</u>	iO 8	0 10	00 12	30 14	10 · 1	60 1	80 2	00 2	20 2	40 2	60: 2	30 6	80 7	00 7	20
EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGE- TATION—1. PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE.	ॐ	❖	$\stackrel{\bullet}{\circ}$	\$\$	<u>\$</u> \$	<u></u>	♦♦	<b>ॐ</b>	ॐ	<b>♦</b> ◆	**	••	••	**		••	**	1
(a) ORDINABY CULTIVATION	<b>\$\$</b>	<b>*</b>	$\overset{\bullet}{\circ}$	<b>*</b>	$\overset{\bullet}{\circ}\overset{\bullet}{\circ}$	ॐ	<b>\$</b> \$	<b>\$</b> \$	<b>, •</b> •	**	••	••	**	<b>*</b> *,		<b>*</b> *	•	
(b) Growers of special products	¢ C		·		,					, ,	•	!:		: ::				
(d) Baising of FARM STOCK	<b>•</b> (			';						: ;				1.5		Tn.		
2. Fighing and honting	<b>∳</b> <			7.						7						:		
II. Industry	<b>ॐ</b>	<b>\$\$</b>	<b>\$\$</b>	♦♦	<b>♦</b> ♦	<b>\$1</b>	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\Diamond \Diamond$	$\Diamond \Diamond$	00	$\infty$	$\infty$	) ·			-	
6. TEXTILES	<b>\$</b> \$	<b>♦</b> ◇	00	00	•								,			) )	,	
8. Wood	<b>♦</b> 4 <b>⋄</b>					,		·					,					
10. CEBAMICS	₹			7 5											;	1	,	T
12. KOOD INDUSTRIKS	<b>♦</b> 1.	<								,								
13. Industries of dress and the toilet.	<b>\$\$</b>	<b>♦</b>			•				] ;									T
15. BUILDING INDUSTRIES	<b>\$</b> ¹⇔	<b>\rightarrow</b>						,			-							
V. TBANSPORT	<b>0</b> 0	<b>~</b>	00	<b>~</b>											. ,.			
21. TRANSPORT BY BOAD	<b>\$</b> 0	<b>\$</b> \$				1						-		;				
TRADE	<b>*</b>	<b>\$\$</b>	\$\$	00	$\infty$	00	00	00	00	<						-		
	<b>\$\$</b>	<b>\$</b> 0	$\infty$	00	<										2 **	1.76		
40. MISCELLANBOUS SHOP-REEPERS AND SUNDRY BAZAARMEN.	1	-				•			1			1			,			T
I. PUBLIC FORCE	<b>♦</b> ×						1, 1											1
44. POLICE C. A. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	<b>↓</b> .×	-													(	7.		1
II. Public administration,	<b>●</b>		•					7,										1
III. PROPESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	**		00	:		,							,	, — <u> </u>				1
46. RELIGION	<b>4</b> .					,			-	;				,	· ; ;			1
X. Persons, living on their income	_	e'				-		•					-			-		†
DOMESTIC SERVICE	00			-	-	79.	•		;: 4	-		: .	2.5			, ,	<del>-</del>	1
T Tanamana and the same and the	**		00	00	00						:		٤.					
II. Unproductive				,,	• • •			3	•	-	-	-	::0:	1 11		• C 5.	-	$\dagger$

9. Of the population of the Presidency 49 in every hundred are workers and werkers and 51 dependants. In the margin are given the proportions in each natural division by the main heads of occupation. Under all heads there are more sure.; dependants on the West Coast than in 51 - 63 any other part of the Presidency; and 51 ! 48 . 55 , 57 62 65 the professions have a larger proportion 52

occupations. There are fewest dependants in the Agency and in the Deccan—yet another sign, if any more were needed, that these divisions are more backward than any other in the Presidency.

10, Dr. Bertillon's four classes are-A. Production of raw materials; B. class A Preparation and supply of material substances; C. Public administration and Predaction liberal arts; and D. Miscellaneous. The first class contains two sub-classes—materials.

(1) Exploitation of animals and vegetation; and (2) Exploitation of minerals; Exploitation of minerals. and the first sub-class is again divided into two orders—(1) Pasture and agricultural and vegeture; and (2) fishing and hunting. We thus come to consider the agricultural tailor. occupations of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency. As on former occasions order 1. the agriculturists of the Presidency have been classified into those who live by agriculture the rent of agricultural land, and those who cultivate the land; and each of these (a) Ordinary and tenants. Besides these there is the groups is again divided into landowners and tenants. Besides these there is the numerous body of farm servants and agricultural labourers.

[ 11. Ordinary cultivation (excluding agents and persons connected with the Increase in management of landed estates) supports as workers and dependants 30,062,699 out of the 42,794,155 inhabitants of the Presidency, or 7,025 out of every 10,000; in 1911 the proportion of the population dependent upon agriculture was only 6,818, and in 1901 it was 6,831 in 10,000. There is no apparent reason why after a fall in 1901-1911 the proportion of agriculturists should rise in 1911-1921 by such a considerable amount as 207 in 10,000. No doubt the familiar tendency of any person however remotely connected with the soil to claim intimate relation with it, hoping thus to rise in the estimation of his fellows, accounts for a great deal.

Distribution of 1,000 actual workers in agriculture. . 1921. 1911 . 1901. cultivating landowsers. Oultivating landowners 436 Non-cultivating tenant ... 28 ... 225 207 151 Cultivating tenant ... pervant ... ... 109 340 345 Field labourer

50 ·

Rest Coast South

12. The next matterfor consideration is the numbers of agriculturists of Properties different types—landlord, tenant and landowners in the margin labourers. The figures in the margin labourers show the distribution of 1,000 agricultural workers among these six classes and compare the present distribution with what it was in 1911 and 1901. The main distribution remains the same: of every 10 agriculturists, 4 are cultivating landlords, 3 are labourers,

of dependants than any other group of

2 are cultivating tenants, and 1 is a non-cultivating rent-receiver or rent-payer. At the same time there is a tendency throughout the twenty years for cultivating: landowners and labourers to lose ground to the cultivating tenant and the noncultivating rent-receiver or rent-payer. Does this imply that the man who farms his own land is being forced to relinquish it to the non-cultivating money-lender for whom he will cultivate as a tenant? The indication is slight, but it deserves attention. The figures of 1921 bear a sufficiently close resemblance to those of 1901 and 1911 to warrant the conclusion that the returns have been accurately made, and that the classification has been correctly done. Special trouble was taken to ensure this end. Collectors were asked to prescribe for their districts the use of the current vernacular terms for each of the agricultural occupations; and these terms were communicated to the abstraction offices so that they might know for each district the exact significance of the vernacular expressions used, in the schedules. If we consider the classification of all persons supported by

dependants

agriculture, dependants as well as workers	s, we find	d that	the	main d	istribution	is the
Distribution of 1,000 persons supported by soriculture.					workers.	

from 1,187 to 996. All these

Distribution of 1,000 perse Description.	ns supported 1921,	by agricu 1911.	ltwe. 1901.	same as that of actual workers. The only noteworthy difference, as in 1911,
Non-cultivating landowner Cultivating landowner  Non cultivating tenant Cultivating tenant Farm servant  Field labourer	56 398 32 240 97 177	34 461 6 225 274	30 512 2 167 289	is in the case of agricultural labour; though the proportion of workers has decreased since 1911, the proportion of persons supported remains unchanged. Among those supported by agricul-
tural labour there  Actual workers per 1,000 lab	supported b		•	arge fall in the proportion of actual workers; and among the actual workers the number of women to every 1,000 men

								has fallen from 1,187 to 996. All these facts indicate an improvement in the
1921	••• •	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	To facts indicate an improvement in the
1911	•••	***	***		***	***		
1901			***	•••	***	•••	1	conditions of the labouring class.

Adequacy of the supply of agricultural labour

A question of the first importance to Madras which is mainly dependent on agriculture is the sufficiency of the supply of agricultural labour. The census statistics by themselves do not throw much light on the subject; but by comparing the present proportion of labourers to landowners with that which obtained in 1911, we may get some notion how conditions are moving. In 1901 there were 270 working labourers for every 1,000 persons (workers and dependents) supported by the other agricultural occupations; in 1911 this proportion had fallen to 245; in 1921 it was only 212. There is no doubt that these figures reflect the great increase in emigration which we have seen occurring in the closing years of the decade. The figures will afford but cold comfort to those who see in emigration nothing beyond the fact that it denudes the district of its agricultural labour.

Conditions of igricultural labour

14. Casual agricultural labour is generally paid in grain, at the rate of 5 to 8 annas a day for a man or 3 to 4 annas for a woman. The farm servant is paid in a variety of ways; his condition varies from practical slavery to comparative independence; but such is the custom of the country that the master nearly always contrives to get his servent into his debt, and thus obtains a powerful hold over him in case he thinks of leaving his service. Sometimes these servants are paid a fixed annual quantity of grain; sometimes all they can claim is a specified share of the yield of their master's land; in other localities these methods are combined. Of late years labourers generally have begun to bestir themselves to secure better conditions; and this spirit has spread in some places even to that most conservative of men, the agricultural labourer. The labour of the East Coast has for a generation or more been in the habit of emigrating to Burma, Ceylon or the Straits whenever times were bad, or the master was more than usually troublesome; and in Tanjore district at any rate the labourers know well how to use the threat of emigration to extort better conditions from the master. Of late too the Government have started an organization to make a special study of labour and so far as may be possible to improve the conditions under which it works. Labour has learnt to assert itself and nothing that the master can do will ever succeed in driving it back to the squalid stupor from which it has just been roused.

Order 1 (b). Growers of special products and gardening

15. Passing on from the "ordinary cultivator" we come to order 1 (b) which covers tea, coffee, etc., planters and their labour, and market gardeners. number dependent on estates has risen from 37,379 in 1911 to 71,905 in 1921. The increase has occurred in Coimbatore and the Nilgiris; while there has been a loss of population in Salem and Malabar. New country has been opened up on the Anamalai Hills in Coimbatore and on the Nilgiris, which accounts for the increase in those districts. There has been a remarkable increase of market gardeners in Guntur and Nellore, as also in South Arcot and Trichinopoly, while the number in Malabar and South Kanara as well as other districts has fallen. It is always difficult to get correct returns under these occupations; a man will call himself a cultivator and even if pressed by the enumerator will not admit that he

makes the greater part of his income by the cultivation of vegetables, fruit or flowers.

16. There is a slight decrease in forest officers, and wood-cutters; and a considerable decrease in the number whose occupation is the "raising of farm stock," Forestry.

the chief fall being in group 14 "Herdsmen, etc." There are several groups which deal with persons concerned with cattle, namely, group 11 cattle breeding, 14 cattle tending, 70 making butter or ghee, 114 driving a cart, 133 selling butter, milk or ghee, and 146 cattle dealing or hiring. There is inevitably a certain confusion in these groups, for the various occupations are not clearly defined; the person who breeds cattle may himself make ghee and sell it, or he may put his cattle into a cart and drive or hire them out. The 1921 figures show an increase over those of 1911 in three of these groups, cattle breeding and the making and selling of butter; in the other groups there is a loss; and on the whole the loss is 73,000 or 10 per cent. There is, of course, a close alliance between these occupations and agriculture and it is more than likely that the deficiency under cattle has gone to one of the agricultural occupations. A decrease of about 12 per cent occurs in group 12—Sheep, goat and pig breeders, which may be ascribed to the same cause.

17. The raising of small animals is now shown as supporting 2,102 persons as Order 1 (c). against 327 in 1911; the principal occupation being the breeding and tending of small silkworms in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore; birds and bees occupy a few animals people in Chingleput and Madura.

18. Order 2 contains those who live by fishing and hunting. Fishermon are Order 2. liable to be confused with fish-curers (group 69) and fish dealers (group 131); hunting more often than not it is the fisherman himself who both cures and sells the fish. Group 17—Fishermen—shows slightly more persons so employed in 1921 than in 1911; but in each of the other groups there is a great deficiency in 1921. The greatest variation in the district figures is in Tinnevelly which now claims more than twice as many fishermen as it had in 1911.

19. Order 3-Mines-shows persons employed in the gold mines in Anantapur. Sub-class II. The persons shown against Malabar are the dependants of persons working on the Kolar Gold Fields. There is a considerable fall in the number of persons employed Order 3. in the gold mines in Anantapur, a matter which will be mentioned in the indus- Mines trial part of the chapter.

20 Order 4—group 22—shows persons employed on mica in Nellore, on magnesite in Salem, etc. The persons shown against Chingleput and South Kanara bard rocks are engaged in stone quarries, of which as a matter of fut there are some in every district, which give employment to far more persons than are shown in the table.

21. The principal occupation included under order 5 is the manufacture of salt Order 5. carried on under the auspices of the Salt department of the Local Government. Here again the table is far from complete. In the margin are given figures obtained

_					-
D	istric <b>t.</b>			Number of factories.	Number of persons employed
Ganjāma	• • •	•••	•••	7	773
Vizarapatar	20,	•••	•••	6	1,444
Godavari	•••	•••	•••	2	311
Kiston	•••	•••	•••	5	2,231
Guntar	•••	•••	***	4	1,749
Nellure	***		***	7	1.629
Campleput.		***	•••	8	4,539
Fouth Arout		•••	•••	5	1.499
Tanjiwa	•••	•••	•••	10	5,119
Limnad	•••	•••	***	5	174
Timpevelly	•••		•••	12	1.560
•				_	
	Total	•••	•••	71	21,023

from the Salt department, from which it will be seen that salt is manufactured in every district on the East Coast. Table XVII shows no person at all against the districts of Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore and Ramnad, and against the other districts a number far smaller than that given by the department. The reason apparently is that practically all these men are unskilled labourers, who must have been returned at the census as labourers unspecified.

Class B.
Preparation
and supply
of material Sab-class III. Industry

22. Sub-class III deals with industries; it is divided into thirteen orders and 87 groups. The number of persons supported by industrial occupations has fallen from 5,591,058 in 1911 to 4,812,771 in 1921; of the industrial population

Number per mille of industri	al	Persons supported.	Actual worker
Textiles	•	234	240
Hides, skins, etc		15	14
Wood	•••	. 105	94
Metal		36	29
Ceramics	***	47	49
Chemical products	•••	10	9
Food industries		113	104
Industries of dress, etc.		228	257
Turniture industries		1	. 4
Building do	•••	119	126
Construction of means of tra	ns-		
port	•••	1	1
Production and transmission	ı nf	- 1 T	
physical forces		. 1	1
Other miscellaneous industr	ries.	90	75

in 1921 the actual workers number 2,219,497. The population supported and the actual workers are distributed among the various industries as shown in the margin.

In these groups are included alike the persons engaged in organized industries such as cotton mills, ammunition works and tile factories, and the village artisan following his traditional calling in the manner handed down from former generations.

23. From Imperial Table XXII we find that the number of persons engaged in industrial establishment employing ten persons and over is only 177,539 or 8 per cent of the population returned as actual workers on industrial occupations: We have seen that only 13 in every 100 of the population are supported by industry generally; and when it is shown that even of this 13 per cent the workers in organized industries form an insignificant minority it is clear that the Presidency of Madras can make no claim to any prominence in matters industrial. On this point Mr. Cotton has more to say in his part of the chapter.

Sub-class IV. Transport

- 24. Sub-class IV includes persons employed on transport; it contains five orders dealing with transport by air, water, road and rail, and with post office, telegraph and telephone services. No persons were employed on transport by air. Under transport by water are included persons employed in the Madras Harbour, sailors enumerated in ships round the coast, persons engaged on canal transport, and boatmen. Transport by road covers persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, persons employed on mechanically driven vehicles, including trams and motors, cartmen, palki-bearers and rickshaw-pullers, persons connected with pack animals, and finally porters and messengers. All railway employees are included in order 22-labour in group 119 and all others in group 118.
- 25. Railway employees have increased by 25 per cent; and there has also been an increase in the number of persons employed on streams, canals, etc., and in the number of palki-bearers and rickshaw-pullers; there has been a slight increase in the quantity of labour employed on roads and bridges; but on transport by water and transport by road generally there is a distinct fall.

Sub-class V.

26. Trade supports about 23 millions of the population of the Presidency. Of these nearly half are supported by trade in foodstuffs, and about another quarter fall under the head of general store and sundry bazaar-keepers or shop-keepers otherwise unspecified. The order is divided into 34 groups according to the article in which trade is carried on. But in each group there is a great variety of occupation; for example, group 121 includes as bankers persons employed in the big European banks, Indian financiers like the Marwaris or the Nattukkottai Chettis, and the village money-lender. The classification is made entirely according to the article in which a person trades, and the methods and extent of his business are entirely ignored.

Internal trade

Trade

27. Of the business done by the big commercial houses in Madras nothing need be said; it is the business familiar all the world over. An attempt has, however, been made to collect information regarding the nature of the trade done in the smaller towns and villages of the Presidency. The residents of villages and the smaller country towns have two alternative methods of supplying their modest requirements. They may either attend the nearest weekly market or they may purchase what they need from the village shop. I am indebted to Collectors of several districts for full and interesting descriptions of the town and village shop, the stock held, the methods of doing business, the accounts kept, and the normal profits earned. Conditions are apparently the same in all parts of the Presidency. It is only in towns that the shops specialize in particular articles; in the smaller villages there is as a rule only one shop which sells everything that the villager is likely to want, from grain to kerosene-oil, and from salt to cheroots. Prices generally are regulated by custom and so are profits. In the more backward parts of the Presidency barter is not unknown.

- 28. Except in the districts of Guntur, Nellore and Malabar periodical markets Rural play a very important part in the collection and distribution of local produce and markets in bringing within the reach of the rural consumer necessaries or luxuries otherwise procurable only in towns. The market, in fact, serves the same purpose for the rural area as a number of specialized shops do in towns. These markets are held at convenient distances to serve a group of villages and the days are so arranged that the same men may, as they often do, go on from the one market to another, purchasing and selling. The attendance varies with the importance of the market, and may range from 300 to 30,000.
- 29. Markets are held once a week but the number of hours varies in different places. Almost every important market lasts for a whole day, from 6 or 7 a.m. to 6 or 7 p.m.; but the smaller ones last from 3 to 5 hours, mostly in the afternoon. Prices are higher in the earlier hours of the market than in the later, and when the produce first comes to the market than at the time when in a favourable season the new year's fresh stocks are expected. Subject to these limitations prices are still to a large extent regulated by custom and this is almost always the case with articles like pots, coarse cloth, etc., which are brought to the market direct by the producer.
- 30. Profits are variously estimated in various places, but about 1 to 2 annas in the rupee seems to be the normal; profit on cattle rises, sometimes to 25 per cent. In the smaller markets profits appear to be a little higher than in the larger, and retail sale usually brings in a larger return to the vendor than wholesale.
- 31. Retail sale is the rule, but in the larger collecting centres merchants purchase articles wholesale. Retail sale is, save in exceptional cases, for cash; in wholesale transactions, credit is allowed. Barter is reported to prevail in a few areas in Ganjām, Bellary, Coimbatore, Rāmnād and the Nilgiris; and bulls are reported to be exchanged in Chingleput and South Arcot districts.
- 32. The commodities brought to the markets include everything necessary for daily life and also luxuries. A large part of it is local produce, but produce of other districts, especially cattle, are sent long distances when they command a large sale.
- 33. Grain is brought in by the poorer ryot, the agent of the bigger ryot, or a mere trader. Vegetables, fruit and leaves are almost always brought by the grower; so also pots, coarse cloth, etc., by the maker; groceries and such things are usually brought in by the merchant; cattle, more often than not, by an agent; fresh fish, etc., by the fisherman, but dried fish by the merchant. Trade agents or brokers are employed in a few markets; but they are invariably employed for the sale of cattle. Cattle brokers are paid either by a commission on the sale value or at a fixed rate per head of cattle sold through them.
- 34. The average area served by a market and the income derived by local boards from them in certain districts are shown below:-

			Distr	rios.		•		equare	Number of markets.	Amount of income : derived by the local board.	Average area served by a market.	Average income derived from a market.
							1			24.	SQ. MILES.	B4.
Godāvari	~•	•••	•••	•••	***	••	• ••	2,545	49	37,821	52	772
Kistna			***	***	***			5,907	63	23,116	94	267
Beliery	•••	•••	•••		- 100	1	-	5.713	50	10,984	114	\$20
North Are		•••	•••			-	-	4,954	58	18,732	85	823
Coimbatos			***	_				7,225	78	61.054	98	783
Rimaid	•••		***					4,838	55	12,745	88	222
Bouth Kai					. 60		***	4,021	30	5.276	134	179

- 35. In addition to these markets held once a week, annual fairs and especially cattle fairs are held in various places of pilgrimage of local or general repute. The Madura and Tiruppur fairs are the most important instances; but there are many others. A report has been received of a special market for the employees in the railway workshops at Perambūr near Madras. This market is held once a month on the day when the men get their pay. Provisions, etc., are taken out to the market from Madras and are sold for cash at rates which bring the sellers a profit of 12 per cent. Report says that the market is patronized by no one except the employees in the workshops, because of the high prices which are
- 36. During the decade the number of persons engaged in the pursuit of commerce has fallen by 0.6 per cent. There is a large increase in group 152, general store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified, which has of course to be distributed over the other groups which deal with specific trades, so that it is impossible to account for the slight fall in the total commercial population. From

Number peril,000 supported by commerce. 1921. 1911. 196 102 ••• Malabar 78 84 South Kanara 85 Nellore ... 81 105 Rāmnād

subsidiary table 3, we see the proportion of the population of each district engaged in trade. The figures for the districts with the largest commercial population are shown in the margin. The great fall in Madras is due to the increase of persons returned in group

184-business men unspecified. In Ramnad the fall under commerce is made up by a gain under agriculture.

Public Admi-Liberal Arts. Sub-class VI. Public Force

37. Sub-class VI—Public Force—has four orders for the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Police. Madras has no person shown under the Air Force; the Imperial Army has fallen by 25 per cent, the Police by 10 per cent, and village watchmen by 31 per cent. The fall in the strength of the Army is due to the abolition or reduction of the gar-

			Po	lice—Ac	tual workers
Die	trict.	-		1921.	1911,
Agency		***	•	161	1,675
Visagapatam				1,502	2,015
Chittoor	40.		·	1,133	1,773
Trichinopoly		***	•••	1,871	1,182
Ganjām				1,759	1,265
Malabar		***		2,681	1,746

Distri	ict				atchmen— workers.
•	•			1921.	1911.
Agency	•••	***	***	532	1,274
(łanjām	***	***		1,002	3,952
Visagapatam	•••	***		245	1,24 t
Godāvari	***		•••	689	1,291
Chittoor				614	1,215
North Aroot	•••	•••		1,324	1,813
Tanjore		•••	***	1,983	2,488
Trichinopoly		•••	***	1,058	2,344
Coim batore			•••	1,549	993
South Arcot	***			1,620	1,030
South Kanara		***	***	798	4

risons at Bellary, St. Thomas' Mount, Trichinopoly and Malappuram. The fluctuation in the police population has occurred mostly among dependants. But there are three districts in which the number of actual workers fell, and three districts in which they rose by more than 500 during the decade. In the case of village watchmen the variation exceeds or approaches 500 in 11 districts as shown in the margin. The variations are erratic and indicate something unsatisfactory in the enumeration either in 1911 or in 1921, unless they are all to be ascribed to the tendency for every person to return his main

Trichinopoly ... ... 1,058 2,844 993 occupation as agriculture. In the case South Arcot ... ... 1,620 1,030 of the Agency, Gōdāvari and North South Kanara ... ... 798 Arcot, the fall may, owing to care-lessness in classification, be due to the increase in group 164—"Village officials and servants other than watchmen"; but in the other districts this explanation is of no avail.

Sub-class VII. Public Admimistration

38. Sub-class VII contains four groups 161—Service of the State: 162—Service of Indian and Foreign States: 163-Municipal and other Local service: 164-Village service. In this order there has been a fall of 9 per cent, shared by all groups except the last whose numbers have risen by 4 per cent. Government service has lost 11½ per cent; Municipal and Local service 21 per cent; and the service of Indian and Foreign States (whose number is of course very small) has lost no less than 83 per cent of its 1911 population.

39. From Sub-class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts—we learn that there Sub-class VIII. has been a fall of 25 per cent in Order 46—Beligion, a fall of 6 per cent in Order 47— and Liberal Law, an increase of 2 per cent in Medicine, a fall of 12 per cent in persons Arts supported by Instruction and a fall of 61 per cent in Letters and Arts and Sciences. Under Religion, there are 13,000 fewer priests, 43,000 less engaged on temple service, 5,000 fewer catechists and mission servants, and 3,000 fewer religious mendicants. The decrease occurs in several districts, and is perhaps most striking in Ganjam, Guntur, Anantapur, Chittoor and Trichinopoly. The number of lawyers has increased, while their clerks are fewer by 151 per cent. It is perhaps worth remark that the actual workers among lawyers have risen by no less than 34 per cent, while dependants remain practically the same.

- 40. In Medicine—Order 48—we find a decrease of 4 per cent under medical men, and an increase of as much as 35½ per cent under their assistants. It must be remembered that in group 171 are included not only qualified graduates of a Medical College but also the ignorant and superstitious quack. And similarly there is no means of knowing how far the increase in group 172 represents an increase of trained nurses, compounders and so forth, or whether it means that a larger number of barbers' wives have returned themselves as midwives. The districts in which there is the greatest fall in the number of doctors are Anantapur and Trichinopoly, while the increase in nurses, etc., is greatest in Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly.
- 41. Next come the groups in Order 49—Instruction; the number of persons supported by these occupations has fallen by 12 per cent though in actual workers the fall is only 5 per cent. The fall is most noticeable in South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar, which are the last districts in which a fall in the number of schoolmasters would naturally be expected. It must, however, be remembered that as in the case of the medical profession, so in these groups the modern product of a university rubs shoulders with the master in a pial school.
- 42. The remaining professions and arts are included in Order 50 which contains seven groups. Architects, surveyors and engineers have lost nearly 4,000 out of 27,200; music has lost 5,800 out of 81,800; in fact all groups in the order have lost, and the order as a whole supports 61 per cent fewer persons than in
- 43. There has been a fall of 21 per cent in the number of persons with class B. Mispendent means, chiefly in the districts of Trichinopoly and North Arcot. independent means, chiefly in the districts of Trichinopoly and North Arcot.

living on their incom

44. Domestic service maintains 14,000 or 7 per cent fewer people than in sub-class L. 1911; the number of grooms and coachmen has fallen by 371 per cent and the Dem 6,000 private motor drivers do not quite make up the loss. The loss is distributed over most districts and in all probability represents a preference on the part of domestic servants to return an occupation, such as agriculture, other than their real one rather than an actual shortage of servants or a change in the habits of the people.

45. The 1911 census saw an increase of 125 per cent in the number of sub-class XI. those supported by "insufficiently described occupations." At the 1921 census described there is a still further increase of 33 per cent. The number classified in this eccepations order is now over 2,100,000. The increase is abnormally high in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot and Salem. There is, however, a satisfactory decrease in Trichinopoly and South Kanara districts. It cannot be necessary for so many as 2,000,000 persons to be described as owing their livelinood to one of these vague terms, and special efforts should be made at the next census to get other districts to follow the good example set this time by Trichinopoly and South Kanara, and to reduce, if not to eliminate altogether, the entries under these groups.

Sub-class III. Unproductive

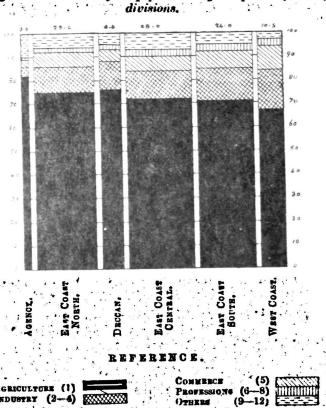
than in 1911. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses have fallen by 1 percent, while beggars and prostitutes have fallen by 26½ per cent.

Occupation by natural division while beggars and prostitutes have fallen by 26½ per cent.

47. The accompanying diagram based on subsidiary table 3 shows for each natural division the proportion of the

Number per 1,000 supported by	natural division the proportion of the
	population dependent on agriculture,
1921. 1911.	industry, commerce, professions and
Agriculture 708 687	other occupations. The figures for the
	province as a whole are given in the
Commerce 64 66	margin. The variation under agricul-
Professions 25 32	ture has been discussed above; the
Others 77 67	" other" occupations in which there has
hoon an increase are the insufficiently de	embed occupations

Diagram showing the distribution of the population by occupation (classes) in natural



Note.—The base of each rectangle is proportional to the total population of the province. The height shows the percentage of the population which is a sploted on each class of occupation.

The Agency

48. In the Agency division the proportion of persons supported by agriculture is considerably higher than in any other division or in the province as a whole; and there is a corresponding shortage in the proportion of those living by industry, commerce and the professions. It will be observed from the figures

	•			. 7		in the margin that there has been a fall
		Number 1	per 1,000 suppo	rted by		in the past decade in the proportion of
,				1921. 1911		the population supported by sgriculture,
	Agriculture	المائية أوالم		. 804 815	٠.	industry and commerce, while there
	Industry (inc	lading, n	nince and trans	37 53	•	has been a considerable increase in the
. :	port) Commerce	1	*** * *** * ***	30 40		number who live by the professions or
	Professions			_ 9 4		by "other" occupations. The increase
	Others	•••	F- 1	120 88	, , , , , ,	under "other" occupations is almost
	4: 1 3:	b_:	nan fficient	- described	000	cupations under which head the numbers

have increased from 82,000 to 148,000. Practically the whole of this increase is in the group "labourers and workmen, otherwise unspecified."

49. Passing on to the East Coast North division the proportions are The East as shown in the margin. It will be Coast

•	Number	per 1,	000 mg	porte	d by		observed that these figures approximate
		· .			1921.	1911	much more closely to those of the Presidency. It will also be noticed that
Agriculture	***	***		.,	725	369	
Industry		-	•	•••	114	138	the districts of Vizagapatam and Kistna
Commerce	•••	• • •		***	61	78	are exceptions to the rule that agricul-
Professions			***	-	20	. 13	
·Others	***.				80	75	ture supports now a larger proportion
•						- •	of the population than in 1911. In

han in 1911. In 1911, 724 out of every 1,000 persons in Vizagapatam and 721 in Kistna were supported by agriculture. The figures of this census are 691 and 673, whereas in Ganjam, Godavari and Guntur the proportion of those supported by agriculture has risen from 687, 665 and 696 to 781, 767 and 777. In Nellore there has been hardly any change in the proportion of the population supported by agriculture. Kistna again proves an exception to the rule that the proportion supported by industry has fallen. In 1911, 135 persons in every 1,000 in the Kistna district were supported by industry. The proportion in 1921 is 145. The greatest fall has been in Ganjām, but Guntūr, Gödavari and Vizagapatam all return a considerably smaller proportion of their population supported by industry than was Kistna again is the only district in the division which now has the case in 1911. a larger proportion of the population supported by commerce than in 1911. The proportion in Nellore is exactly the same at the two censuses; but in the other four districts of the division there has been a distinct falling off on the part of the -commercial population. With regard to professions the districts differ from each other very much. Gödävari, Kistna and Guntur more or less follow the fortunes of the division as a whole. In Ganjam the proportion of professional men is exactly the same in 1921 as it was in 1911. Vizagapatam returns show a fall from 67 per mille in 1911 to 13 in 1921, while Nellore shows an increase from 10 per mille in 1911 to 25 in 1921.

50. The cities of Rajahmundry and Cocanada are situated in this division. As Cities is natural, the distribution of the population by occupations in these cities is very different from the distribution in the districts. Agriculture supports only 286 people per mille in Rajahmundry and 319 in Cocanada. Rajahmundry returns 198 and Cocanada 182 per mille as maintained by industries. Commerce supports 169 in Rajahmundry and 212 in Cocanada; and the professions support in Rajahmundry 87, and in Cocanada 116 out of every 1,000 persons. Rajahmundry shows 260 under other occupations as against 171 in Cocanada.

51. In the Deccan considerably more people are supported by agriculture than The Beccan the Presidency average, and the proportion has increased considerably in the past

. · Number per 1,000 supported by							ing decrease in those supported by
		•			1921.	1911.	
Agriculture	•••		***	•••	746	719	occupations. Professional men on the
Industry		***	,	•••	116	136	
Commerce		***	***	***	54	63	other hand show an increase, the propor-
Professions.		•••			23	9	tion having risen from 9 per mille in
-Others	***	•••		***	. 61	73	1911 to 23 in 1921. There is no great
	. :_	44.	£	3: -4.		44	Dallama Languagia and Sangalan 1991 and Sangalan

variation in the four districts, though Bellary has a considerably higher proportion of agriculturists than the other districts and a corresponding shortage in those supported by industry; but the figures for the State of Banganapalle are quite different from those of the rest of the Deccan. Only 549 per mille are shown as supported by agriculture, 122 by industries, 88 by commerce, 8 by professions, and 233 by other occupations. These other occupations are in almost every case "labourers and workmen, otherwise unspecified," of whom there are now no less than 7,463 against 351 in 1911. Kurnool district is an exception to the rule that the proportion of the population supported by industry has declined since 1911 when 113 people in a thousand were supported by industry; the proportion in 1921 is 120. In all other districts and States there has been a decrease. In commerce there has been a fall in Bellary, Anantapur and Sandūr; while in Cuddapah the proportion has risen from 58 to 62 per mille; the most considerable fall is in Anantapur district where the proportion has dropped from 75 to 43. The proportion shown under professions in 1911 was remarkably low, being less than 10 per mille in each district. In 1921 the proportion in three of the districts is just below the Presidency average, while in Bellary the proportion has risen from 9 per mille in 1911 to 28 in 1921.

Bellary city

52. The only city in this division is Bellary where the returns show that of every 1,000 persons 263 are supported by agriculture, 265 by industry, 165 by trade, 141 by professions, and 166 by other occupations. The proportion of professional men is higher than in any city of the Presidency except Tanjore, Mangalore and Kumbakōnam, all professions being well represented in the city of Bellary.

#### East Coast Central

53. In the East Coast Central division the principal variation in the decade is

a fall in the proportion of those sup-Number per 1,000 supported by ported by commerce and industry and an 1911. 1921. increase in the proportion supported by 704 698 other occupations. The increase in the Agriculture .... 132 76 16 78 120 60 Industry number of those supported by agricul-Commerce Professions ture is small and the proportion of Others agriculturists is still below the Presi-

dency average. This is not surprising; for the East Coast Central division contains the city of Madras in which only 39 per mille of the inhabitants are supported by agriculture. This division also contains the district of South Arcotwhich is the most purely agricultural district of the Presidency, as many as 821 of every 1,000 inhabitants deriving their livelihood from the land. The proportion of agriculture is lowest, after Madras, in Coimbatore where again there is a very large increase in the number returned as labourers unspecified. The proportion supported by industry in the city of Madras has risen from 271 to 370. There is also a slight increase in Chittoor and South Arcot but in the other districts the proportion has fallen, the principal fall being in Coimbatore where it has gone down from 176 to 123 per mille. The loss is considerable in Salem and North Arcot and trifling in Chingleput. Of those supported by commerce the proportion in Madras has fallen from 294 to 196 per mille, the reason apparently being a large increase in the number of those returned as business men unspecified. The proportion of the population supported by professional occupations has practically doubled in Madras, Chingleput and Salem; and there is no district in which there has not been a considerable increase.

Cities

54. The cities included in this division are Madras, Coimbatore, Conjeeveram, Salem, Cuddalore and Vellore, for which the statistics are as shown below:—

Number per 1,000 supported by				Madras.	Coimbatore.	Conjeeve-	Salem.	Cuddalore.	Vellore,
Agriculture	***			39	398	178	653	453	229
Industry			404	370	198	512	134~	125	226
Commerce	• • •			196	. 139	156	128	152	263
Professions			•••	124	75	86	24	44	97
Others	***	***		271	190	68	49	<b>2</b> 26	185

55. Salem and Cuddalore were mentioned in the 1911 census report as typical of the "overgrown village" type of city and the reference is justified to some extent by the fact that these two cities both contain a large proportion of agriculturists. In Salem as many as 655 per mille depend on agriculture and for Cuddalore the proportion is 453. More than half the population of Conjecveram is maintained by industry—chiefly weaving—a proportion which is not approached in any other city except Madura where 499 persons out of 1,000 are supported by industries.

56. The proportions in this division differ considerably from those in any other East Coast

natural division, and the variations be-Number per 1,000 suppo tween 1911 and 1921 are more consider-1911. 1921. able in this division than in any other. 695 658 Indostry 185 189 The proportion of those engaged in 86 21 agriculture has increased and there has 28 100 been a considerable decrease in the proportion supported both by commerce and by "other" occupations. Going to the figures for the districts we find that the increase in the proportion of agriculturists has occurred in every district except Madura. The increase is most considerable in Tanjore and least in Tinnevelly which has a remarkably low agricultural population only 587 per mille of the inhabitants deriving their support from agriculture. In every district except Ramnad and Tinnevelly the industrial population has increased. The increase is most considerable in Trichinopoly. Under commerce there is a striking variation in the population of Tanjore district; in 1911, 106 in every 1,000 persons depended upon commerce; the pro-

57. There are 6 cities in this natural division, Madura, Trichinopoly, Kumba- Cutes konam, Tanjore, Negapatam and Tinnevelly in none of which is there anything unusual in the distribution of the population by occupations.

portion has now fallen to 64. In Ramnad also there has been a considerable falling off from 105 persons per mille in 1911 to 81 in 1921. Professions

-occupy a particularly large number of persons in the district of Tanjore.

Number pe supporte		<b>D</b> .	Madura.	Trichinopoly.	Kumbakonam.	Tanjore.	Negapatam.	Tinnevelly.
Agriculture	•••		138	148	320	194	174	256
Commerce	•••		499 138	392 215	258 244	283 153	281 166	308 125
Professions Others	***		93 132	113 132	146 188	163 205	76 203	27 276

58. In the West Coast division the proportion supported by agriculture, industry West Coast

	Numbe	r per	1,000	support	d by 1921.	1911.	and professions has increased while the number supported by other occupations
Agriculture	***	***	•••	***	644	633	has gone down. The proportion of agri-
Industry	• • •	100	***	*** .	173	156	culturists is lower in this division than
Commerce	•-•	•••	•••	***	96	109	in any other ment of the D
Professions Others	***	•••	***	***	36	<b>38</b> .	in any other part of the Presidency.
	•••	•••	•••	***	51	74	The increase in agriculturists occurs in
every dis	strict	and	. is	most	noti	ceable in	Malabar. The increase under industry

ry occurs in every district and is practically uniform. The fall under commerce occurs in every district except South Kanara where there is a small increase. The proportion of professional men in the Nilgiris has nearly trebled while there is a slight increase in Malabar and South Kanara.

•	Number	per	mille	suppor	ted by	
				C	Inlieut.	Manga- lore,
Agriculture	***	•••	***	-	97	171
Industry	•	***	***		346	1 319
Commerce		•••	***		231	213
<b>Professions</b>	***	•••	***	***	112	161
·Others	•••	<b>'</b>	·	•	213	136

59. The cities in this division are Cities Calicut and Mangalore; both are considerable industrial centres, 346 per mille in Calicut and 319 in Mangalore being supported by industrial occupations. The other figures call for no special comment.

Number per 10,000 who returned a subsidiary occupation. 1921. 191L -landowners

65**8** 719 2,788 1,993 1,229 437 1,212

60. Imperial Table XVIII gives the subsidiary occupations of agriculturists Sabaldiary and Imperial Table XIX the subsidiary occupations returned by those whose principal occupation is not agriculture. The gist of Table XVIII is contained in subsidiary table 5, while subsidiary table 4 shows the principal occupations of persons who returned agriculture as

their subsidiary occupation. The first point which arrests attention is the striking fall in the number of those who have returned a subsidiary occupation. Taking first those who have returned agriculture as the principal occupation, we see from subsidiary table 5 that there has been a very great reduction among all sorts of agriculturists except labourers, and even among them the fall is considerable. There is no doubt that a large number of people who in 1911 returned their traditional occupation as the principal occupation and agriculture as subsidiary, have at this census returned agriculture as the main occupation and suppressed the traditional occupation altogether. The same condition is to be seen from a study of subsidiary table 4 and a comparison of it with the corresponding table of 1911. In 1921, 75 in 10,000 of the actual workers whose principal occupation was not agriculture returned an agricultural subsidiary occupation. In 1911 the proportion was 279 in 10,000; the figures for the

Number per 10,000 who are partially agriculturists.

		•	1921.	1911.	Percentage of variation
Agency		•••	6	133	-95· <b>5</b>
East Coast North			88	415	<b>-78</b> ·8
Deccan	•••	•••	106	359	-70.5
East Coast Central		,	32	233	<b>-86·3</b>
East Coast South	•••	***	116	220	-473
~ .	•••	***	57	172	-68 C

natural divisions are compared in the margin. The fall is less than 50 percent only in one division—the East Coast South. It is between 50 and 75-per cent in the West Coast and Deccan divisions, and between 75 and 100 percent in the East Coast North, East Coast Central and Agency divisions.

Agriculture as a subsidiary occupation

61. From the statement below it will be seen that agriculture is returned as a subsidiary occupation in the East Coast South and in the Deccan divisions. more than in other parts of the Presidency, and that taking the Presidency as a whole it is commonest among those whose principal occupation is public administration or a profession. Each natural division, however, has its own peculiarity. In the Agency there are very few persons who return agriculture as a subsidiary occupation and of those who do most return an industry as the main occupation. In the East Coast North the largest number return a profession as the main occupation, but industry, public administration, and independent means are not far behind. In the Deccan, as in the East Coast South, a large number of those who supplement their principal occupation with agriculture are domestic servants; in the Deccan persons of independent means come next, closely followed by professional persons, industrial workers, persons engaged in public administration and transport workers; in the East Coast South persons engaged in public administration are the most numerous after domestic servants, and then comepersons of independent means, members of the public forces, professions and traders. In the East Coast Central division the number of persons who return agriculture as a secondary occupation is very low, and of them the majority belong to the professions or to the public forces. On the West Coast the majority are principally engaged in public administration or a profession.

Number per 10,000 actual workers who are partially agriculturists.

Principal occupation.	Madras.	Agency.	East Coast North.	Deccan.	East Coast Central.	East Coast South,	West Coast.
All occupations	75	6	88	108	32	116	57
	- 51	†	824	56	22	64	51
n 3:	168	30	171	298	62	801	22
	212	106	453	554	147	350	169
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	168		148	532	57	250	108
	212	19	354	329	111	569	198
	289	58	232	179	215	587	60
				534	199	855	575
	477	12	412			570	30
Professions	417	27	493	565	235		
adependent means	302		404	569	132	- 705	8
Na actic noveloc	362	6	148	1,071	26	1,242	4

62. Turning now to occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture Sabeldiary is the principal occupation, we find that in every case the majority have returned as of agricultheir subsidiary occupation some other form of agricultural occupation, next come turists traders, and then, as is natural, a difference manifests itself between the various classes of agriculturists. Among landowners, the most common subsidiary occupations after trade are religion, money-lending and dealing in grain, wood or metal industry, the washing of clothes and miscellaneous labour; among tenants, we find general labour, religion, wood or metal industry, money-lending and grain dealing, public service, and textile industry; among cultivators and labourers alike, we find miscellaneous labour, wood and metal industry, cattle breeding and textile industries.

63. From subsidiary table 6 we see that 7,565,555 women out of the female occupations population of 21,693.997 are engaged in some occupation. Of every 1,000 of women women workers 750 are employed in cultivation, 90 in industry, 52 in trade, 72 in occupations insufficiently described, and 36 in other occupations. Of the agriculturists 313 in every 1,000 are cultivating landowners, 295 are field labourers, 209 are cultivating tenants, 111 are farm servants, 45 are non-cultivating landowners, and 27 are non-cultivating tenants. In 1911, 746 women in every 1,000 workers in British territory were employed on agriculture, and of this number, 447 were labourers or farm servants, 532 were cultivating landlords or tenants. There is little difference between the figures of 1911 and those of the present census.

64. The general feature of the 1921 census is an almost universal reduction Fewer women in the proportion of women who work. In three only of the 12 sub-classes has there been an increase in the proportion of women workers and these three are mining, transport and professions. The women who work in mines are practically all employed in the mica industry in Nellore. The women who work at transport are (1) labour employed on roads and bridges; (2) owners of carts; (3) porters and messengers; and (4) railway labour. Those who depend on professions are supported by religion, medicine, teaching and music. But the actual numbers employed on all these professions are very small. The actual number of women employed has fallen by 813,823 or 9.7 per cent and in 1921 only 585 women were working for every 1,000 males as against 648 in 1911.

65. After cultivation the principal occupations which afford women a livelihood are trade in food, industries of dress and the toilet, textile industries and
building industries. These occupations absorb 6½ millions of the 7½ million
women workers and of the remaining million more than half come under the head of insufficiently defined occupations. An examination of each of these occupations in detail may indicate the direction in which women's work tends to develop.

Number of female actual workers.

Occupation.	1921.	1911.	Varia- tion per cent.
Rent receivers landowners.	254,463	112,973	+ 125 1
tenante	150,604	17,617	+ 754 9
Cultivators—landowners	1,774,438	2,264,228	- 216
tenants	1,188,219	1,104,904	- 74
Labourers	2,308,394	2,760,350	- 164
Tea, etc., estates	17,347	9,723	+ 784
Fruit, flower, etc., growers	11,693	8,874	+ 218

66. The figures for the agri- Agriculture cultural occupations are given in the margin. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of landlords and tenants, who lease their land for cultivation to others, and a considerable decrease both in cultivators and in labourers. The number of women employed on planters' estates has nearly doubled.

Number	of	female	actual	workers.
--------	----	--------	--------	----------

### Textile industries

-,			
Occupation.	1921.	1911.	Varia- tion per cent.
All textile industries.	195,954	292,076	- 32-9
Cotton spinning, sising and weaving.	102,595	194,350	- 47.2
Rope, twine and	5,548	h .	
Coconut fibre work	30,938	<b>54,518</b>	- 321
Other fibres Cotton ginning	545 5,700	12,548	- 546
Silk spinning and weaving	8,958	15,452	- 42·0
Weavers unspecified.	31,833		•••
		·	

67. Of the textile industries those which employ most women are shown in the margin. There has been an enormous fall in the number of women employed in each kind of work. These figures do not tell us whether the fall is in the number of women employed in mills, or in the number of women who work at cottage industries.

## Industries of dress and the toilet

68. In industries of dress and the toilet, the variation between the number of female actual workers.

of women employed in 1911 and the

	1921.	1911.	Variation per cent.
of	192,576 7,368 19,252 160,125	211,414 12,018 15,888 175,996	- 89 - 897 + 21·2 - 90 + 28
		192,576 7,368 19,252 160,125	192,576 211,414 7,368 12,018 19,252 15,888 160,125 175,996

number of women workers has fallen by 9 per cent.

Number of female actual workers.

#### Bailding industries

Occupation.	1921.	1911.	Variation per cent.	
All building industries Lime burners Excavators, etc Stone-cutters, etc Bricklayers, etc Builders	101,141 2,730 49,994 7,803 37,321 3,293	85,579 8,111 55,752 20,230 6,486	+ 18·2 - 12·3 - 10·3 + 123·1 - 49·2	

#### Trade in food

, Number of female actual workers.

Occupation.	1921.	1911.	Varia- tion per cent.	
All food trades Sellers of wine Hotel-keepers Fish-dealers Grocers, etc Sellers of milk, etc sweetmeats yegetables yegetables yegetables sheep, goats and pigs hay and grass	217,826 7,308 10,163 39,069 41,792 25,446 27,527 30,995 19,824 4,335	351,570 15,045 3,397 63,160 106,973 28,318 42,025 45,865 28,607 4,661 2,629 10,890	- 38-0 - 51-4 + 199-2 - 38-1 - 60-9 - 10-1 - 3 4-5 - 3 2-4 - 3 0-7 - 7-0 - 53-3 - 69	

of women employed in 1911 and the number employed in 1921 is much less than in the occupations hitherto examined. In fact there has been an increase during the decade in the number of female shoe-makers and also in the number of female barbers. The great majority of women who work at these industries are employed on washing and cleaning of clothes and here the per cent.

69. In the building industries there has been a considerable increase in the number of women employed. From the figures in the margin we see that, while there has been a fall in the number of women working as lime-burners and excavators, the number of women employed as stone-cutters, bricklayers, etc., has more than doubled.

70. Trade in food is the next group of occupations which employs a large number of women. The figures in the margin show that there has been a large fall in the number of women workers except in the group "hotel-keepers" where the number of women has increased from 3,400 to 10,000. All the other occupations employ fewer women than they did in 1911. The fall is especially striking in the case of sellers of wine, grocers and dealers in sheep, goats and pigs, each of which occupations now gives employment to less than half the number of women employed in 1911.

## Occupation by

71. Material for the study of the relation between occupation and caste is contained in Imperial Table XXI and subsidiary table 8. We notice that except in the case of Ambattan, Chenchu, Dēvānga, Kaikōlan, Kamsala (Telugu), Kōmati, Kusavan, Mangala, Odde, Pattanavan, Sāle, Saurāshtra, Sembadavan, Tsākala, Vāniyan, Vanuān, and Yerukala, cultivation in some form or other is the favourite occupation of each caste. Of the castes specified as exceptions to this rule, practically all are castes with distinct occupational characteristics, e.g., the Ambattan and Mangala castes are by hereditary tradition barbers; the Dēvānga, Kaikōlan, Sāle and Saurāshtra are all by tradition weavers or dyers; the

Sembadavan and Pattanavan are fishing castes; the Tsākala and Vannān are washermen; Vaniyans are concerned with the extraction and selling of vegetable oils; the principal occupation of Komatis is the keeping of sundry bazaars and miscellaneous shops; Kusavans are potters; Telugu Kamsalas are artisans whose main occupations are working in gold and carpentry; but even with these artisans and other castes with special hereditary occupations, we find that in practically every case a considerable proportion of the members of the castes are returned as

agriculturists.

		•ссира	µ 6016.		1921.	1911.
Brāhman.	Telugu		•••		40	108
7, 5	Tamil	***	•••		71	122
**	Kanarese	***		***	. 84	60
,, .	Oriya	***.	***	***	51	- 86
	Mulayalam		•••	***	125	269

			,,,,,		1921.		1911.
Brahman,	Telugu	•••	-	•••	295		386
-	Tamil	***	***		213	1	332
	Kanarese	***	***	•••	114		141
,,	Oriya	•••		-	196	•	184
34	Malay slam	•••	. ***.	•••	412		483

#### Number per 1,000 workers returned as cultivating igndowners and tenants.

					1821.	1911
Brāhman,	Telugu	•••		•••	494	829
<b></b>	Tamil		•••	***	363	196
10	Kanarese	***	***	. ***	643	713
20	Oriya	•••		***	524	420 71
19	Malayālam	•••	***	***	. 90	- /4

### Number per 1,000 workers returned as agricultural

						1921.	1911
Chakkiliy	78B	• • •	•		•••	408	46
Cheruma		•••	••	***		912	95
Holeys	***	•••	***	***		442	79
Mädiga		•••	-+-	***	•••	473	<b>6</b> 63
Male	***	•••			•••	609	79
		,					

72. Among Brahmans in all parts occupation of Brahmans of the Presidency, there has been a great fall in the number who returned as their principal occupation some form of religious calling or service in a temple. The comparative figures are as shown in the margin.

Again among all Brāhmans except Oriya Brahmans there has been a decline in the number of non-cultivating landowners and tenants as shown in the margin.

Brāhmans on this occasion have preferred to return their occupation as that of cultivators. Hence we find for each of the Brahman castes except Kanarese an increase in the proportion returned as cultivating landowners and tenants.

73. We may next consider the occu- The depressed pations returned by those castes which classes constitute what are generally termed the depressed classes, among whom the statistics for only the castes shown in the margin are available both for 1921 and 191Ī.

The greatest variation occurs in the Holeya caste, among whom in 1911 only 28 per mille were returned as cultivating landowners and tenants. In 1921 this proportion has risen to 480 and there are also in every 1,000 actual workers 8 non-cultivating landowners and tenants. Among Chakkiliyans and Madigas the

Number per 1,000 workers returned as general lab 1911. 1951. 152 259 Chakkiliyan Cheruman ... 36 80 23

proportion of leather workers is approximately the same in 1921 as in 1911. The only other important occupation returned by these castes is general labour and the variation between the proportions in 1921 and 1911 under this head is as shown in the margin.

74. Imperial Table XXI gives particulars of occupations for a certain number Bill and of hill and jungle tribes. It is unfortunate that occupation statistics were not tabulated in 1911 for any of these tribes; hence figures for comparison are not available. The occupations that are most frequently returned are cultivation, general labour, forest work and, in the case of Badagas, work on tea and

		Ordinary cultiva- tion.	General labour.	Forest work.	Estates.
Badaga	_	688	718		120
Chencha		218	259	815	
Dombô		516	150	•••	
Gadabā		880	l l	41	
Khond		876	106	9	
Konda Dora		777	168	11	***
Savara	•••	929	47	13	***

coffee estates. The statement in the margin shows the number per thousand workers of each tribe engaged in each The only other of these occupations. occupations returned by any considerable number of these tribes are trade. returned by 4 Khonds per mille, weaving (120 Dombos), begging (95 Chenchus), cattle-breeding (115 Dombos), and village watchmen (12 Konda Doras).

jungle tribes

#### Weavers

Number per m				-				75. In 1911 occupation statistics
				•	1921.	•	1911.	were tabulated for the three weaving
Dévanga					540		736	castes, Dēvānga, Kaikolan and Sāle. In
Kaikolan	***	***	***	•=•	480		538	1001 me how in addition of the
Sāle	•••			•••	471		636	1921 we have in addition statistics for
Saurāshtra.	***	•••	•-•		702		***	Sauräshtras.
Number per mille engaged in cultivation. 1921.					ration.		93.	
Dēvānga	•••						293	The number per mille of the work-
Kaikolan	***		***	-	•••	***	363	ers of these castes who are engaged in
Sāle		•••	•••			***	365	cultivation is shown in the margin.
Baurāsht <b>ra</b>	***	•••	***	***	•••	***	68	cuttivation is shown in the margin.
Number p	er mil	le enga	ged in t	rade i	n teztil	es, et	0.	
							1921.	And the proportion who returned
Devanga						•••	61	trade in piece-goods and ready-made
Kaikolan	***	***	•••	•••	•••	•	0/7	trade in piece-goods and ready-made
8āle	•	•	***	***	•••		. 90	clothing is shown in the margin.
Saurāshtra	***			•••		***	50	

In the case of Dēvāngas, Kaikōlans and Sāles there is a marked decline in the numbers who live by their traditional occupations of spinning and weaving, and a large increase in the proportion who return agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. Saurāshtras during the decade have made a notable advance socially, economically, and educationally, and instead of one of the more backward communities, are now regarded as one of the most progressive.

#### Kallans

	1921.		om the castes already
Cultivators	607 and 197 98 23 12	cultural caste for tabulated in 1911 1921 statistics for	ly pre-eminently agri- which statistics were are the Kallans. The or this caste compare 911 as shown in the

The proportion of the caste engaged in ordinary cultivation remains unchanged, and the numbers engaged in the other occupations are so small that the slight variation is not worthy of notice.

Women workers by caste 77. The last column of subsidiary table 8 shows for each of the castes and each of the occupations the proportion of female workers for every thousand male workers. In 1921 there are only two castes, Holeyas and Konda Doras, in which the number of female workers exceeds the number of males. In 1911 female workers were in a majority

among Cherumans as well, but in 1921

1921. 1911. there are only 995 female workers among

Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.

Brābman—	Telugu Tamil Kanares Oriyā Malayāl	***	000 000 000 000 000 000	886 276 570 137 79	257 135 281 209 78	Cherumans for every 1,000 males. The proportion of female workers among Brāhmans of all languages except Oriyā has increased as shown in the margin.
Holeys Konda Dor Cheruman Khond Idiga Iluvan Māla Billava		995 932 926 895	Teäkala Velama Vannän Odde Kuromban Maravan Valaiyan Pallan		847 833 788 776 755 752 745 719	The increase occurs mainly among those who follow agricultural occupations. The castes which have the greatest proportion of women workers are shown in the margin.

Most of the Holeya women work as agricultural labourers. Konda Dora women mostly do general coolie work, but they also sell firewood and attend to cultivation. Cheruman women are generally employed as agricultural labourers and they also work at basket making. Khond women are largely employed on cultivation, on general labour, in the sale of firewood, and in basket work. Idiga women mostly work as agricultural labourers.

### PART II.—INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS. (Contributed by Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S.)

PART 1.—General.

78. Many reasons have been given at different times by different authorities General for the industrial backwardness of the Madras Presidency. Some have pointed out that the intelligentsia have no natural inclination for industrial pursuits and prefer the less exacting routine of academic study to the strenuous apprenticeship which commerce demands of its acolytes. The professional classes, others say, consider the acquisition of land the best investment for their savings and the hereditary trading castes have a much greater aptitude for trafficking in raw materials than in promoting manufactures, while the history of joint-stock company promotion in Madras indicates a singular lack of that co-operative confidence which is necessary if capital is to flow into industrial ventures. These factors have no doubt a good deal to do with the present unsatisfactory position, but if they represented the whole truth the commercial achievement of Bengal would have been no better. The jute mills which have contributed so greatly to the prosperity of that Presidency owed everything in the early stages of their development to British enterprise and British capital and the frenzy of company promoting which reached its height in the year following the armistice was made possible by the gambling propensities of the Marwari colony in Calcutta rather than by any industrial awakening on the part of the natives of the province. The basic causes which operate to delay the industrial development of the Presidency are undoubtedly the absence of cheap fuel and the comparative lack of mineral wealth. I have seen it stated that fuel costs calory for calory, about three times as much in Madras as it does in English industrial centres. No supplies of coal have yet been proved within the borders of the Presidency, though prospecting in the Godavari valley has lately been resumed with some prospect of success. A licence has been even more recently applied for to put down some borings for petroleum further south, but the geological prognosis is not exactly favourable. Attention is again being drawn to the extensive lignite deposits which are believed to exist in Travancore and elsewhere on the West Coast and also in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry and samples which have been obtained suggest that here is a possible source of cheap fuel if (but this is a very important qualification) a process of inexpensive briquetting can be devised. Meanwhile the price of wood fuel has risen by 50 per cent in the last ten years, and continues to rise while the price of oil fuel chiefly obtained from Burma is three times what it was in 1914. The mineral resources of the Presidency do not compare with those of certain other provinces and with the additional handicap of costly fuel, neither the magnetic iron ores of Salem for example nor the bauxites of Vizagapatam and the Malabar Coast can profitably be exploited. In these circumstances I can' only echo Sir Alfred Chatterton's regret that very little use is made of hydraulic power; in fact, in the last ten years there has been no addition to the installations then existing, one at Sivasamudram and the other at Aruvankadu. However, thanks chiefly to the interest provoked by the hydro-electric survey of India which was initiated some three years ago, prospects for the future are decidedly brighter. There are several projects now under examination, among which may be mentioned the Sirumalai, the Kollimalai, the Kunda and the Pykara schemes which, if they materialize, will supply power to Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Calicut, respectively. The Periyar scheme, on the other hand, has not advanced much, if at all, since 1911 chiefly, it would seem, owing to the difficulty of reconciling the claims of the promoters with those of the Irrigation Department. Apart from the electricity generated by water power, there are a few public power installations supplying current for electric lighting, driving fans and in some cases for industrial purposes. The Madura municipality is understood to be negotiating for a generating station which will supply the town with light and also furnish the power for a service of trams. For the development of chemical industries, scarcely less important than cheap supplies of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids and alkalis, such as caustic soda

and ammonia is the availability of electricity at sufficiently low rates. Madras is no better and no worse off than the rest of India in the matter of the essential chemicals, the Igreat bulk of which are of necessity imported, but of the several promising hydro-electric schemes which are now being investigated in Southern India, it is doubtful if any will yield electric energy at a figure which will make it profitable to employ it either for electro-metallurgical or electrolytic purposes owing to the fact that the water-supplies from which the power is generated postulate in most cases very heavy expenditure on the construction of storage reservoirs in order to guard against a shortage in the rainless interval between the north-east and south-west monsoons.

Minerals

79. The only two minerals worked in the Madras Presidency on any considerable scale are manganese and mica, but magnesite, barytes and the precious metals, gold and silver also figure in the returns.

Manganese

The total exports of manganese ore during the ten years ending 31st March 1921 amounted to 191,865 tons (chiefly from the Vizagapatam district) as compared with 952,025 tons in the ten years ending 31st March 1969. The average production in the quinquennium ending in 1913 amounted to about 120,000 tons. From 1914-18 the average fell to 14,000. This was partly attributable to two of the principal mines being flooded, and all work in them being suspended for about a year after war broke out. In 1914 some 33,000 tons were mined in Sandūr State chiefly for shipment to Belgium and Germany, but nothing was taken out of this area from 1915 onwards. High ocean freights, shortage of tonnage and export restrictions greatly affected the industry in Vizagapatam apart from the competition of other deposits in India with a higher commercial value. A reflection of this decline will be found in the census returns which show that the population supported by mineral production in the Presidency fell from 18,336 to 9,288 or practically 50 per cent between 1911 and 1921.

Mica

The mining of mica in large open quarries in the Nellore district continued. The outbreak of hostilities suspended the activities of a German firm which had just started the mining and shipping of mica from this field on a large scale. For a time thereafter trade conditions discouraged output and diminished the volume of exports, but later on a considerable demand grew up for Nellore as well as Bihar mica for munition purposes. In September 1915 exports except to the United Kingdom were prohibited and in June 1916 a scheme to purchase on Government account was introduced. The output from Nellore during the ten years ending 31st December 1920 amounted to 4,123 tons valued at Rs. 43,68,478 as compared with 4,234 tons valued at Rs. 49,64,193 for the previous decade. The above figures are generally regarded as conservative.

Magnesite

The exploitation of the magnesite deposits in the Chalk Hills near Salem has been steadily proceeded with in spite of various handicaps during the past decade. In 1916 and the following year over 17,000 tons were mined, but in 1918 there was a set-back to less than 6,000 tons. The exports are chiefly in the form of caustic magnesia obtained by calcining at a temperature of 800° C. In 1913-14 only 6 per cent of the shipments went to the United Kingdom, while 55 per cent went to Germany and 39 per cent to Belgium. The present prospects of the industry are decidedly hopeful.

Gold and

The gold fields of Anantapur have yielded the following quantities of gold and silver during the last ten years:—

Gold ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 152,845 Silver ... ... ... ... ... 5,945

Only one mine was systematically worked.

Barytes

The considerable deposits of barytes occurring near Betamcherla in the Kurnool district were for the first time exploited during the decennium. Two hundred and ninety-four tons were mined in 1913, but after that nothing was done until 1918 when 1,200 tons were extracted. The figures for 1919 and 1920 were 232 and 213 tons, respectively, only.

80. As regards other raw materials, it is only perhaps in respect of cot seeds and hides and skins that Madras is at all favourably situated, these fields there is much yet to be done in the way of developing manufactures in the country. There are those who would regard the extent by which her present exports of oil-seeds can be superseded by exports of oil and so much of the oil-cake as is not absorbed in the country for manurial purposes, the barometer of the industrial advance of the Madras Presidency. The problem is not one of finding the necessary capital to erect mills and machinery so much as of overcoming the difficulties which face the exporters of oil and oil-cake owing to tariff differentiation against them in the chief continental markets, while the raw material is admitted free, and the much higher freights which are demanded for oil and cake, particularly the former which cannot be carried in bulk as can the raw materials. The prejudice against oil expressed in India on account of impurities or deliberate adulteration has also to be lived down. The bulk of the skins exported are tanned; but not dressed, while hides are usually shipped in the form of "kips," i.e., half or crust tanned which means that they have to be subjected to further treatment known as "currying" after they reach foreign markets, before they can be regarded as finished leather. There is no cotton spinning and weaving mill north of Madras though there are large areas under cotton in the Northern Circars and Coded districts. A company called the Bezwada Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, was registered in 1920, but the promoters have hitherto found it impossible to obtain sufficient capital to proceed to allotment. Another potential source of industrial wealth is the forests, the systematic exploitation of which has in the teeth of a good deal of criticism only just begun, while as regards bamboos and other material suitable. for conversion into wood pulp, the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, has commenced the erection of a mill at Rajahmundry, but the extent of the Presidency resources in this regard has scarcely yet been fully ascertained. The industrial developments which have taken place in Madras during the past ten years, as in the previous decade, have taken the form usually of expansion in the field that lies midway between manufacturing and cottage industries, typical examples of which are rice hulling and cotton ginning. Unlike the bulk of cottage industries, as for example, handloom weaving, they do not produce manufactured articles but stop short at the conversion of raw products into a form more suitable for further handling.

81. The following tabular statement extracted from the seasc report for 1910-11 and 1920-21 shows in detail the area devoted to crops grown in the Presidency which are subjected to preparatory pre industrial or quasi-industrial character before they are put on the mar

	• .	. *		•••		
•				1920-21.	1910-11.	Difference (plus or minus).
Classification of an	eas			ACS.	ACS.	
(1) Forests	•••	••		12,985,852	13,606,994	-621,142
(2) Net area un	der cul	ltivatio	n	33,073,385	33,751,818	<b>- 678,428</b>
(S) Net afea cr	beggg	•••	•••	37,553,000	38,085,000	- 532,000
(4) Irrigated f	rom G	overni	nent		,,	202,000
and priva	ate car	als. te	nks.		*	
wells and	other a	ources		9,368,816	9,922,954	- 554,188
Acreage under cr				-,,	0,022,000	00-,200
Cercula-	- 8	•			•	
Rice		•		11,096,365	10,754,010	+ 842,355
Oil-seeds-			•••	,,	20,102,020	F 015,000
Linseed	•••			8,792	14,131	<b>- 5,3</b> 39
Gingelly	•••		•••	752,622	815,100	- 62,478
Groundnut	•••	•••		1,599,738	934,135	+ 665,603
Castor	•••			390,668	497,823	<b>—</b> 107,155
Coconut	***	•••	•••	544,747	543,112	+ 1,635
Sugar-				,-	0,0,114	F 3,000
Sugarcane	•••			103,308	94,879	+ 8,429
Palmyra	•••	•••	***	83,616	88,740	- 5,124
• .				<del>-</del>	•	- ,

•					Lros.		
•					1920-21.	1910-11.	Difference (plus or minus).
Fibres			•		ACS.	ACS.	
Cotton	•••	***	•••	•••	2,121,628	2,317,045	<b>— 195,417</b>
Jute	•••	•••	•••	•••	678	Nil.	+ 678
Rubber	•••	. •••	•••	•••	13,004	4,420	+ 8,584
Dves						•	
Indigo		•••	•••	•••	112,138	81,464	+ 30,674
Drugs and	nare	cotics			•		
Coffee		•••	•••	•••	54,108	49,097	+ 5.011
Tea	•••	•••	•••	•••	46,250	16,737	+ 29,513
Tobacco		•••	•••	•••	201,062	1 218,315	<b>—</b> 17,253

82. The fall in the area under forests is no doubt attributable to the policy of converting reserves into unreserves in the neighbourhood of villages for the benefit of the agricultural community, but the decline in the net area under cultivation is only temporary and attributable to the failure of both monsoons in parts of Ganjām, Vizagspatam, Kurnool, Gōdāvari and Anantapur in 1920-21. acreage under groundnut shows a very marked increase due to the high prices and profitable trade in this oil-seed which prevailed during the greater part of the decade. The area under cotton has remained fairly stationary in the neighbourhood of 2,300,000 acres and the shortage in 1920-21 is attributable to seasonal failure. It will be noticed that during the last ten years the area under rubber has increased threefold while the indigo acreage has increased from 81,000 to 112,000. The temporary encouragement given by the war to natural indigo led at one time to as much as 300,000 acres being placed under this crop. Under drugs and narcotics, coffee under the stimulus of better prices has slightly increased while the area under tea has nearly trebled. The normal area sown with tobacco is 214,000 acres which is slightly below the total for 1910-11, but there is good reason to anticipate a considerable extension, particularly in the Guntur district, in the course of the next few years. The low prices which prevailed in 1920-21 sufficiently account for the 10 per cent fall in the area in that year.

Trade statistics

83. The statistics which follow indicate the expansion of the external trade of the Presidency in value, if not in volume, during the past ten years (in lakhs of rupees):—

			Sea-born	e trade.	Coasting	g trade.	Rail-born	ne trade.	Total.					
Ye	Year.		Year.		Cear.		Imports.	Exports.	Importa.	Exports.	Imports.	Exporta.	Imports.	Exports.
			LAKES. RS.	LANHS. RS.	LANES. DS.	LAKHS.	LANES.	Lakes. Bs.	Larms.	LAKHS. RS.				
1910-11	•••		1,064	2,108	914	517	1,025	921 ,	3,003	3,548				
1911–12		•••	1,169	2,310	811	633	1,161	938	3,141	3,881				
1912-13	***		1,304	2,494	904	679	1,289	1,124	8,497	4,297				
1913–14		•••	1,635	2,591	853	549	1,265	1,105	3,758	4,245				
1914-15	***	· .	1,252	2,161	749	554	1,276	1,270	8,277	3,985				
1915-16	***	•••	1,153	2,458	660	490	1,657	1,564	3,470	4,512				
1916–17		***	- 1,286	2,591	613	558	2,301	1,847	4,200	4,996				
1917-18	***	***	1,220	1,694	614	707	2,629	2,594	4,463	4,995				
1919-19		•••	1,177	2,424	952	858	2,857	3,306	4,986	6,588				
1919-20	•	•••	1,338	3,565	1,451	753	2,783	2,894	5,572	7,211				
1920-21		***	2,497	2,237	1,470	826	2,492	2,627	6,459	5,690				

84. The history of the past ten years falls into three distinct epochs, the pre-war and post-war periods, and the four years and three months of actual hostilities. The first of these was marked by considerable trade activity and in the sphere of industrial progress by steady developments along the lines which had proved most successful in the past, viz., in an increasing number of small installations for irrigation purposes, cotton ginning and rice hulling. The closing of the central European markets to the raw materials which form the bulk of Madras exports caused at the outset of the second period considerable trade depression, but as the war proceeded, this was largely made good by the increasing demands of the mother country and the Allies and the reaction would have been even more favourable had not the losses due to submarines seriously affected, as time went on, the freight available at the majority of the ports in the Presidency. In values, if not in volume, however, the export trade continued to expand, and there was at the same time developed a remarkable if largely temporary activity in manufactures, principally of military requirements which the Indian Munitions Board working through a Provincial Controller, did much to stimulate. The manufacture of finished leather was encouraged by the war needs of the Allies, but several mushroom concerns which participated in this trade collapsed in the depression which followed close on the heels of the armistice. The weaving mills in Madras did splendid service in the supply of cloth required for the troops, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills supplying monthly for a considerable period as much as one and a half million yards of khaki drill besides pagris, doosooties, tape webbing, etc. The chief engineering workshops at the Presidency undertook the manufacture of machinery and parts of machinery which hitherto had invariably been imported. The Indian Aluminium Company which found its supplies of aluminium sheets cut off employed its plant upon making articles of galvanized iron and brass and Messrs. George Brunton & Sons, Cochin, started manufacturing internal combustion motor and marine engines. The Madras Electric Supply Corporation and Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, concentrated on the production of meter boxes cut-outs, section insulators, transmission parts, etc., while Messrs. Best & Co. embarked upon the manufacture of looms and loom parts. The output of sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid at Ranipettai by Messrs. Parry & Co. was nearly trebled. There was a temporary revival in the shipbuilding trade, a steamer for the coasting trade being built at Cochin and orders placed for several wooden sailing vessels on the West Coast as well as at Masulipatam. At the same time industrialists had many difficulties to contend with. Much indispensable machinery became practically unprocurable and the shortage of coal and oil fuel became intensified. In fact many of the rural installations which depended upon liquid fuel to run their plant had on this account compulsorily to shut down.

85. The third period opened with high hopes, though the armistice did not at once restore facilities for trading with enemy countries. The monsoon failure involved the continuance of an embargo on the exports of wheat and rice, but anticipations of a general renewal of world trade encouraged shipments in spite of railway and cable congestion, tonnage scarcity and the handicap of a rising exchange. At the same time the high sterling value of the rupee fostered imports and the total volume of the trade of the Presidency (including rail-borne) reached the unprecedented figure of 127 crores of rupees. But early in 1920 a reaction began to set in. With congestion of stocks in the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Japan, which are India's principal customers, the take-off in exports fell off considerably and exchange conditions were such as practically to preclude business with Germany and Russia who were in need of supplies. In Madras the tanning industry was perhaps the most severely affected and at the same time importers of Lancashire piece-goods found the distributing trade unable or unwilling on a falling exchange to take up their commitments when the general level of prices at home was simultaneously declining. The balance of trade turned against India and in March 1921 when the census was taken there was an almost complete stagnation of trade with the prospect of dull times ahead, for exporters in particular, for some time to come.

Railway development

86. The only important railway development in the Madras Presidency in the ten years under review was the opening by the South Indian Railway of a new route to Ceylon via Adam's Bridge, an extension from Pamban across the island of Rameswaram to Dhanushkodi being connected with the terminus of the Ceylon Railway at Talaimannar on the other side of the 22-mile strait. The Madras Railway disappeared as a separate entity, part of it being merged in the Southern Mahratta which is now known as the Madras and Southern Mahratta, and part of it in the South Indian. There were some additions made to the railway mileage owned by District Boards. The Podanur-Pollachi line was opened for traffic in October 1915 and the Salem-Suramangalam in 1917-18. But no progress was possible with more important schemes such as the Trichinopoly-Ramuad chord line while the alignment of the metre gauge connexion between Dindigul and the Shoranur-Cochin Railway cannot yet be regarded as finally settled. The extension of the Vizianagram-Pārvatīpuram line depends upon the materialization of the Vizagapatam harbour scheme. To compensate to some extent for these disappointments there has been a remarkable development particularly during the last five years of motor transport to connect important centres in the interior with the nearest railway station. One of the earliest of these was the Cuddalore-Pondicherry service which obviated a roundabout railway journey via Villupuram.

Ports

87. In the other maritime provinces (other than Bihar), the foreign trade is chiefly concentrated in a single port. Karachi is the only outlet of importance for the trade of Sindh and the Punjab, Bombay for the Bombay Presidency proper, Calcutta with Chittagong, for Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar, and Rangoon for Burma whereas in Madras there are a number of minor ports whose aggregate trade slightly exceeds that of Madras itself and even the latter is not a terminal. Elaborate schemes for the development of the harbours of Vizagapatam, Tuticorin and Cochin have been under consideration during the period under review. The Bengal-Nagpur Company is interested in the first named, but the Cochin scheme has the greatest potentialities in view of the size of the inner harbour if a permanent entrance can be successfully dredged, and of its geographical situation and the rich hinterland including the States of Travancore and Cochin which it will serve.

Department of Industries

Harbours

88. Whatever the objections may be, and they are by no means purely theoretical, to the pioneering of industries by a bureaucracy, there is no doubt that in circumstances which are not peculiar to the Madras Presidency though intensified here, such industrial progress as has been registered during the last fifteen years owes a good deal to the policy which the Local Government followed in this matter at the instance of Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Chatterton. To this policy the famous despatch of Lord Morley in 1910 gave a temporary set-back, but his successor at the India Office restored the status quo, and there is little doubt that with the transfer of Provincial Departments of Industries under the Reforms to the charge of Ministers, this line of development is not likely to be definitely abandoned. Though Sir Alfred Chatterton's connexion with the Department of Industries in Madras terminated early in the decennium under review, I am justified in paying a tribute here to the considerable value of his work. Apart from his successful experiments in metal spinning and chrome tanning, the popularization of the fly shuttle slay is chiefly due to his propaganda work, and the success which attended his early efforts with small pumping plants for irrigation has stimulated private enterprise in every part of the Presidency not only in that field but also in small industrial factories for cotton ginning, groundnut decorticating and rice hulling. And the record of the Department of Industries since Sir Alfred Chatterton left is not, as some people imagine, altogether barren of achievement. Sir Frederick Nicholson has conclusively proved the potentialities of soap manufacture and fish canning on a commercial scale. Pencil manufacture has successfully been demonstrated and the manufacture of glue at tropical temperatures has been found practicable, though the commercial value of the discovery still remains to be proved. The department is also gradually systematizing the growth

of industrial education chiefly by co-ordinating the work of the different industrial schools under private management in different parts of the Presidency and there is no doubt that in recent years, owing to the devoted labours of the missionaries in whose charge the majority of the schools are, the bazzar standards of attainment in the minor arts of carpentry and blacksmithy are imperceptibly, but none the less appreciably, being raised. But while the artisan is being taught to do better work, it is unfortunately, seemingly much more difficult to turn out what is an even more urgent need, namely, the man capable of performing the function of works manager in an industrial concern. There have been many instances of so-called experts returning after an all too short apprenticeship in Europe America or Japan quite unable to erect the machinery which they have persuaded the capitalist to invest in, and attaching so little importance to the lay-out of the factory that a great deal of money has to be spent later on in structural alterations, if not on actual rebuilding. In the case of small installations for irrigation purposes, considerable advantage has been taken of the facilities given under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, which has done much to further the utilization of small plants for this purpose, but the want of a similar measure to help the small industrialist has long been felt, and a measure is now under consideration to deal with the general question of State aid to industries. It is a subject of great complexity and the terms and principles governing such loans and the agency which will decide when they ought to be made will probably provoke a great deal of discussion.

89. In the light of what has already been stated, it was not to be expected that Population an examination of the provincial census returns would reveal any marked indica- industries tions of an industrial awakening, for such development as has taken place has been not in the direction of large industrial concerns attracting as in the jute mills of Calcutta or the cotton mills of Bombay a large number of immigrant labourers from other provinces but in the substitution of machine-driven small plants for primitive bullock mills and mhotes, which tends not to increase the number of those who figure in the returns as industrial workers but to reduce them. A rice huller does the work of a good many rice pounders and the same is true of cotton ginning, oil pressing, etc., when machinery displaces manual labour. The figures quoted in/ra indicating substantial declines in the population supported by these industries confirm this view. It is not therefore a matter for surprise that, while the population as a whole has only increased by 2.2 per cent, the increase in the population supported by pasture and agriculture is 4 per cent from 29,596,737 to 80,781,678. At the same time it is difficult to suggest any adequate explanation, if the figures are reliable, for the extent of the fall under the general head "Industries" from 5,591,058 to 4,812,771, equivalent to nearly 14 per cent, though the high price of food-graius in parts of the country when the census was taken and general trade depression may have led to a temporary abandonment of many cottage industries in favour of agriculture or emigration. Under the sub-head textiles, there has been a decline from 1,406,286 to 1,127,114 which is chiefly due to the fall under cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing from 59,253 to 20,844 and under cotton spinning, sizing and weaving from 1,118,628 to 687,083 though the two sets of figures are not strictly comparable because there is a new sub-head weavers unspecified" amounting to 224,818 and "spinners unspecified" 6,645. Under makers of rope, twine and string, there was a fall from 74,294 to 14,444; under silk spinning and weaving from 74,773 to 34,984 and under carding and spinning and weaving of woollen blankets and carpets from 37.415 to 17,497. Tanners of hides and skins and makers of leather articles. feather and bristle makers, brush makers, etc., have fallen from 132,232 to 69,797; basket makers and builders working with bamboos and reeds from 222.301 to 145,319, makers of implements and tools from 158,072 to 133,536: workers in brass, copper and bell metal from 41,871 to 26,381. Under the head "ceramics" the fall is less marked from 249,413 to 226,753. Under the manufacture and refining of vegetable oils the total is 39,979 and for mineral oils 130. making a total of 40,10% as compared with 53,302 for the combined group in 1911. Under "food industries" there has been a fall from 619,298 to 545,517

though some increases are noted under sub-heads in this branch: for example, the population supported by bakers rose from 12,995 to 14,155 and by makers of sugar, molasses and gur from 25,093 to 27,146. On the other hand brewers and distillers have fallen from 4,335 to 520 and rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders from 204,922 to 139,691.

Pactories

90. On the 31st March 1921 there were 511 factories subject to control under the Indian Factories Act though 14 were out of commission throughout the year. Of these, 332 were perennial and 179 seasonal. 155 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry. The average daily attendance of operatives was 101,655, 7,177 being employed in Government and Local Fund concerns and the remainder in privately owned factories. In the case of establishments employing 20 or more persons it is possible to institute comparisons between the figures for 1911 and 1921. The total number of such establishments rose from 867 to 1,384, the increase being most marked in the case of textile and connected industries from 109 to 302 and food industries from 149 to 325. The total number of persons employed was 131,644 in 1911 and 166,465 in 1921, the proportionate increase being lower than in the number of establishments which supports the contention that the majority of new establishments were on the small side. The number of skilled workmen rose from 41,141 to 43,412 only, while the additions in the number of women and children employed were not proportionate to the general increase. As in the past immigrant labour from other provinces was practically negligible.

Power , employed 91. Table XXII gives some interesting information regarding the details of power employed in establishments using steam, oil, gas or water. The total for the Presidency is 1,466 distributed between steam engines 843, oil 497, water 36 and gas 90 while the brake horse power generated is compared below with the figures compiled in 1911:—

						1921.	1911.	Increase.
Steam	•••		•••		-,	35,733	26,101	9,632
Oil	•••	•••		•••		12,430	<b>8</b> ,989	9,088
Gas			•••			5,647	•••	
Water	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••,	3,519	1,763	1,756
				Total	•••	37,329	36,853	20,476

92. The above figures indicate that while the bulk of the power generated is derived from steam engines, the increase is proportionately larger during the last ten years in internal combustion engines, and with liquid fuel at its present height, there is little doubt that when the figures for 1931 are compiled, there will be a marked advance registered in the employment of suction gas plants. It is unfortunate that separate figures are not available for oil and gas plants in 1911 by which to institute comparisons of the increase under each head during the last ten years. And as regards railway workshops the figures for 1911 were, it is to be feared, not very complete or exact. The figures do not include the prime-movers employed in the generation of electric power, aggregating 8,939 H.P. and there are many small concerns which do not come within the scope of the Factory Act where gas or oil engines are installed. The statistics may therefore be appropriately supplemented by more comprehensive figures for which I am indebted to Mr. D. Sadasivam Pillai, Assistant Director, Tanjore division, showing the increases in the five southern districts of the Presidency during the last ten The total number of plants were in 1911, 113 and in 1921, 486 while the B.H.P. aggregated 7,249 in 1911 and 19,225 in 1921. The most striking feature of these tables is the enormous addition to the number of rice mills which increased from 21 to 244 in the Tanjore district and from 1 to 61 and nil to 43 in Trichinopoly and Madura respectively.

93. The districts selected are those in which the Department of Industries has, in view of the abundant irrigation facilities already available, done little in the way of small installations for agricultural purposes for which a wider scope exists in districts like Coimbatore where so much garden produce depends upon well irrigation.

Power census of southern districts.											
Plants.	•		-,			1911.	1921.	•			
TANJORE DISTRICT-							•	·			
Rice mills	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	21	244				
Railway workshops		•••	•••	••	***	1	. 1				
Oil mill	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	•••				
Municipal water wo	rks	•••	•••	•••	•••	1.					
Pumping plants	 _1			•••	•••	6	, 10				
Electric plant and li	gnun	•	•••	•••	•••	•••	6 5				
Saw mills, tannery,	eic.	•••	•••	1	•••	•••	9	••			
	•		Total	plants	•••	30	266				
• ;			Total	power		605 B.H	I.P. 6,933	B.H.P.			
			. *	_							
TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT											
Rice mills	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	61	•			
Irrigation	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	14	11				
	••	•••	• • •	***	***	Ī	4				
Electric installation		• • •	***	•••	•••	4	2				
	•••	•••	<i>i</i>	•••	•••		1				
Dailman maskakan	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	1				
	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	1	•••				
	••	***	•••	***	•••	•••	. 1				
70	••	•••	***	•••	•••	ï	1	* * * *			
TO 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	•••	•••	•••	•••	••••	1	. 1				
Municipal water wor	· ka	•••	•••	***	. ** *	. 1	•••	k.			
Joinery works .	<b>L</b> .5	•••	,•••	•••	•••	2	•••				
comery works .	••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••				
•			Total	plants	•••	24	83	•			
			Total	power		580 B.H	LP. 1.495	В.Н.Р.			
				•							
RIMNID DISTRICT—											
Ginning plants .	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5	13				
	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••	2				
	••	•••	•••	. ***	•••	•••	12				
	•	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	. 1				
Marine department p	lant	•••	•••	•••	•••,		, 1				
	•• .		***		***	2	•••				
Cotton ginning and	pressi	ng rac	tory	•••	•••	. 3	•				
·	•		Total	plants		10	29				
•			•	•			<del></del> .				
			Total	power	• • • • •	973 B.H	I.P. 2,078	B.H.P.			
MADURA DISTRICT-								•			
Rice mills				_,			43				
Pumping sets			•••	•••	•••	5	<b>5</b> 3 8				
Electric installations			•••		••	•	2				
Cinama	••	•••		•••	•••		. 1				
117 L - L	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	i	2	٠			
Municipal water wor		•••	•••	•••	•••	Ž	. •				
Coincia o milla	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2	2				
Ginning	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	ī	4				
Printing press .	••	•••		•••	•••	•••	2				
Soda factory .		•••,	•••	***	•••	•••	3				
Cigar factory	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	. 200	ĭ				
Joinery works .	••	•••		•••	•••	1	-				
	••	•••	•••		•••	1	***				
	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	•••				
Pailway workshop	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	•••				
Telegraph workshop		•••	•••	•••	•••	. 1	•••				
		*	<b>.</b>	1 .							
•			Total	plants	•••	16	58				
•			Total	power	***	1,190 B.H	LP. 4,734	B.H.P.			

Plants.						1911		1931.
TIMESVELLY DISTRICT	_							
Cotton ginning fac	tories	i	•••	•••		4		· <b>8</b>
Cotton presses		•••	•••	•••		7		, 7
Cotton ginning and	1 pres	sing fac	tory	•••	•••	2		2
Cotton spinning m	ills	•••	•••			3		3
Petroleum storage				••,	• • •	. 2	•	2
Rice mills	•••	•	•••		- • •	1	•	1
Sugar mills	•••	•••	•••	•••	• - •	2		2
Distidery	•••	••• '	•••	•••		· . 1		. 1
Tile works		•••				· 1		1
Bone crushing	•		•••	•••	• • •	1	•	`1
Irrigation		•••		•••	•••	9		8
Salt manufacture	•••	•••		•••	••	•••	•	3
			Total	plants	•••	83		39
		•	Tota	l power	•••	3,951	в.н.р.	3,990 B.H.P

Electric power

The electric power applied to industries according to the table given in the corresponding chapter of the census report for 1911 was only 286 H.P.

The statistics for 1921 (vide Table XXII) show a total of 4,031 kilowatts equivalent to 5,403 H.P. employed in establishments which use electric power generated on the premises while 2,416 H.P. was the corresponding aggregate in respect of electric power generated outside the establishments which utilize it.

#### PART II.

The following notes on the principal industries of the Presidency are intended to supplement the general information given in the first part of this chapter.

Coconut industries 94. The principal commercial products of the coconut are four—copra, coir, coconut oil and poonac to name them in order of their importance—in this Presidency, the value of the shipments of each in the year 1913-14 being 181, 103, 94 and 4 lakks of rupees respectively. But these do not by any means exhaust the products of the tree, every part of which as Mr. Innes has said in an article contributed to the Indian Munitions Board Handbook "has its own definite use or uses. The leaves are used for hutting and roofing and for the manufacture of brooms, baskets and umbrellas or are burnt for manure. The shells are the fuel of the Coast. The juice is drunk either fermented or unfermented and is made into jaggery and distilled into arrack . . . the trunks are employed in building or are used as water pipes."

(i) Copra

95. The exports of copra, the dried kernel of the coconut, from Malabar ports in 1913-14 amounted to 762,000 cwt. at values double those which obtained in 1908-09. Of this quantity Germany took no less than 73 per cent and her elimination when war broke out caused a temporary paralysis in the trade but as April and May are normally the busiest months for shipment, the statistics for 1914-15 show only a comparatively small decline. Thereafter the trade with France considerably developed (her purchases in 1916-17 amounting to over-400,000 cwt. against a pre-war average of 55,823 cwt.) and the United Kingdom which had previously obtained the bulk of the coconut oil required for the manufacture of margarine from the Hamburg mills turned to Malabar for direct supplies of copra. The volume of business would undoubtedly have been even larger had it not been for the shortage of steamers to carry it owing to submarine losses which culminated in the year 1918-19, the despatches being limited in that year to 13 cwt. to the Bahrein Islands while the All-India total was less than 10,000 cwt. Malabar copra has for years commanded and still commands a higher price than any other in the world's markets chiefly because of its higher oil content, but partly also perhaps because it is wholly sundried. The principal port of shipment is Cochin.

(ii) Cocount

96. The exports of coconut oil in the quinquennium preceding the war werealmost stationary. Germany which admitted copra free imposed a duty on the

imports of oil and took only 22 per cent of the total shipments from Malabar, though "Cochin" oil, as it is known in the trade, has always commanded a premium over other varieties.

97. While the war lasted and for some time afterwards, there was a marked development in the demand for edible oils, long popular on the continent, in the United Kingdom and butter substitutes became the rule and not the exception in every household. The governing factors being quite different, exports of coconut oil, unlike those of copra, were greatly stimulated during the war period, the shipments in 1914-15 amounting to 1,784,000 gallons as compared with 1,060,000 gallons in 1913-14. The figures for subsequent years are:-

Years.								GALLONS.
1915-16	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		2,016,000
1916-17	•••	•••	,	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,019,000
1917-18	•••	•••		•••	•••	••.		2,490,000
1918-19	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,885,000
1919-20	•••	•••	•••	•••		` •••	•••	3,012,097
1920-21	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	1,794,042

The figures for 1918-19 were swelled by purchases on behalf of the Director of Oil and Seeds supply amounting to 2,198,000 gallons. The All-India shipments to the United Kingdom in this year totalled 5,760,000 gallons valued at over three-quarters of a million sterling.

98. The despatches of poonac (the resultant cake after expression of the oil) (III) Poonac have never attained to any considerable dimensions. What little was shipped during the war period went to the United Kingdom which had not previously appreciated its value as a cattlefeed to anything like the same extent as Germany.

99. The manufacture of coir is the principal cottage industry of the Malabar (iv) coir and littoral and as Mr. Innes has pointed out coir yarn is to some extent the currency tures of the Coast, for the workers (chiefly women), when they are not employed in any factory, take their hanks every evening to the bazaar to barter them for rice, chillies and other household necessities. These people were at first badly hit by the fall in values, which followed upon the outbreak of war and notwith tanding the support of the principal exporting firms which accumulated large stocks in excess of their immediate commitments, there was for a time not a little economic distress. The value of exports of coir manufacture in 1913-14 amounted to about Rs. 90 lakhs and of coir rope, fibre and matting to another Rs. 13 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany each took about 30 per cent of the trade and the balance went in about equal shares to Holland, France and Belgium, 29,319 tons of manufactured coir representing about 76 per cent of the whole was shipped from Cochin and the remainder entirely from Calicut. The season for shipment runs from September to May. The following table shows the quantities and values of the exports during the war period:-

Years,							TONS.	RS,
1914-15	•	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	23,550	55,95,000
1915-16	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	26,800	63,15,000
1916-17	•••		•••	•••	•••		27,900	63,45,000
19:7-18	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	19,000	44,50,000
1913-19		***	•••	•••	•••		13,090	34,50,000

In 1910-11 the corresponding figures were 31,730 tons valued at Rs. 69,70,000 and in 1920-21, 29,360 tons valued at Rs. 96,53,000. A marked increase in values since 1914 will be noticed.

Mats and matting of every description are weven from coir yarn on handlooms at Cochin and Alleppey. During the war several new lines were successfully introduced, shipments being chiefly from Cochin. For example, in the list two years of the war about 150,000 square yards of coir screening were supplied monthly to the military authorities in France for camouflage purposes. The following table shows the exports of coir, rope and cordage from 1913-14-onwards:—

Years.	,	•		•		•	. (	Quantity.	Value.
•	•						• .	TOKS.	RS.
1913-14	•••		***		•		•••	827	1,82,358
1914-15	•••		•••	***	•••		***	459	1,03,466
1915-16	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••		679	1,47,583
1916-17	•••	•••	•••		**•	•••	•••	627	1,16,482
1917-18	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••	•-•	411	81,477
1918-19 1919-20	•••		***	•••	•••	•••	•••	523	1,16,725
1920-21	***	***	•••	••• .		•••	***	788	1,97,048
	***	***	• • •	454	•••		•••	456	1,37,043

Cetton

100. The various branches of the cotton trade continue to employ more capital and give employment to a larger number of people than any other industry carried on in this Presidency. The following statement shows the area on which cotton was grown during the last ten years with the weight and value of the cotton exported:—

•			,			Ares under	Exports of	raw cotton.	•
		Yee				cultivation,	Quantity.	Value	
			,		-	, ACB,	TONS.	Bs.	
	1911-12	***	***	•••		2,675,838	43,004	8,90,22,462	•
	1913-13	***				2,383,998	53,671	4,07,52,691	
	1913-14	***		•••		2,695,604	39,304	8,0-,96,198	
	1914-15	***	•••	***		2,087,442	30,615	2,26,78,126	
	1915-16			***		2,060,376	28,320	1,74,09,658	
	1916-17		•••			2,167,276	27,607	2,39,33,311	
	1917-18	•••	•••	•••		2,700,487	16,048	1,97,83,589	
	1918-19	784		•••		3,133,031	5,543	1,07,73,187	
	1919 20	***	•••	***	}	2,339,296	29,651	4,25,39,472	
	1920-21		•••	•••	,	2,121,628	17,635	2,26,96,920	

Cotton ginning 101. According to the census returns, there were 59,253 people engaged in cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing in 1911 while the corresponding figure for 1921 is 20,844, and though the extent of the fall is probably exaggerated some part of it must be attributed to the increase in the number of ginning factories and cotton presses throughout the Presidency. Exclusive of a number of small factories employing only two or three gins, the total was 99 in 1911 and in 1921, 205.

Varieties of cotton

- 102. The principal cotton growing tracts in Madras fall into three well-marked divisions—
- (1) The Ceded districts in which "Northerns" and "Westerns" are grown.
  (2) The uplands of Guntūr, Kistna, Nellore and Gōdāvari of which the first named is much the most important, where "Cocanadas" are grown.
- (3) The Southern districts of Tinnevelly, Rāmnād, Madura, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore where (1) "Cambodia" (a variety of American upland) is grown on red soils, (2) "Tinnevellies" of which pure Karunganni is much the most important variety, grown on black soils, and (3) Uppam cotton grown in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts and to a small extent in Salem, sold under the trade name of Salems. In a normal year raw cotton accounts for 16 per cent of the total exports of merchandise from the Madras Presidency and it has been calculated that on an average about 360,000 bales of 400 lb. each are available for export. The war brought into stronger relief the dependence of Japan upon India for unlimited supplies of this raw material and while hostilities lasted the carrying trade of Indian cotton to Japan was at least temporarily largely transferred from British to Japanese bottoms.

Cotton spinning 103. Hand spinning had long ceased to be of any commercial importance and, in fact, had practically died out except as a cottage industry in one or two remote-

hand-weaving centres when the charks suddenly became a political mascot, but the revival of this industry in the Madras Presidency is strictly localized and the profits to be derived from it are insufficient to postulate any great extension of it as whole-time employment.

The following table shows the progress made by the mill industry since Mill industry

1891:--

Statement showing progress of the mill industry since 1891.

	Number of			·	1891.	1891. 1901.		1917-18.	1915-19,	1919-20.	
Milis	•••	•••	•••	•••	8	11	13	13	13	15	
Looms	•••	***	•••	•	555	1,785	2,023	2,676	2,716	2,727	
Spindles	•••	•••	***		178,000	288,000	<b>\$39,500</b>	404,928	404,612	423,232	
Hands em	ploye	l daily	•••		5,900	12,600	18,880	22,859	23,388	24,118	

Though the cotton mills in existence in this Presidency as elsewhere in India have made very large profits during the last five years, there are still extensive cotton-growing areas where no spinning and weaving mills exist, the chief obstacle to development being the amount of capital required to instal the number of spindles and looms which experience has proved constitute the smallest economic unit likely to ensure commercial success.

104. In the following table an attempt has been made to arrive at the mandleom quantity of mill-made and foreign yarn available for handloom weaving industry weaving in this Presidency:—

Quantity in 1b. of mill-made and foreign yarn available for handloom weavers.

1. Imports into the Madras Presidency :   Cotton twist and yarn   (a) Sea-borne traffic	Particulars.			Average of 1919–20— 1920–21,
(a) Sea-borne traffic				LB.
(b) Coastal traffic—Indian	Cotton twist and yarn—			
(b) Coastal traffic—Indian	(a) Sea-borne traffic	***		5,050,500
(c) Do. Foreign	(b) Coastal traffic—Indian	•••		
(d) Rail-borne traffic—Indian	(c) Do. Foreign	•••	•••	
(e) Do. Foreign 4,826,500  2. Yarns produced in mills in the Madras Presidency 42,793,500  3. Total quantity of yarns imported and produced in the Presidency	(d) Rail-borne traffic—Indian	•••	•••	
2. Yarns produced in mills in the Madras Presidency 3. Total quantity of yarns imported and produced in the Presidency	(e) Do. Foreign	•••	•••	
8. Total quantity of yarns imported and produced in the Presidency	2. Yarns produced in mills in the Madras Presider	CY	•••	
Presidency				, ,
4. Exports from the Madras Presidency:—  Cotton twist and yarn—  (a) Sea-borne traffic—Indian 4,406,500  (b) Do. Foreign 1,202,000  (c) Coastal traffic—Indian 1,202,000  (d) Do. Foreign 23,973,000  (f) Do. Foreign 28,973,000  (f) Do. Foreign 3,499,500  5. Weight of goods woven in mills in the Presidency 13,642,000  6. Estimated consumption of yarn by cotton mills (x) 12,180,500  7. Yarns exported and consumed by cotton mills in the Presidency 50,403,000	Presidency	•••		104,623,500
Cotton twist and yarn—  (a) Sea-borne traffic—Indian 4,406,500  (b) Do. Foreign 1,202,000  (c) Coastal traffic—Indian 1,202,000  (d) Do. Foreign 133,500  (e) Rail-borne traffic—Indian 28,973,000  (f) Do. Foreign 3,499,500  5. Weight of goods woven in mills in the Presidency 13,642,000  6. Estimated consumption of yarn by cotton mills (x) 12,180,500  7. Yarns exported and consumed by cotton mills in the Presidency 50,403,000		•	;	,,
(a) Sea-borne traffic—Indian 4,406,500 (b) Do. Foreign 8,000 (c) Coastal traffic—Indian 1,202,000 (d) Do. Foreign 133,500 (e) Rail-borne traffic—Indian 28,973,000 (f) Do. Foreign 8,499,500 5. Weight of goods woven in mills in the Presidency 13,642,000 6. Estimated consumption of yarn by cotton mills (x) 12,180,500 7. Yarns exported and consumed by cotton mills in the Presidency 50,403,000				•
(b) Do. Foreign	(a) Sea-borne traffic—Indian	•••	•••	4.406,500
(c) Coastal traffic—Indian 1,202,000 (d) Do. Foreign	(b) Do. Foreign			
(d) Do. Foreign			•	
(e) Rail-borne traffic—Indian	(d) Do. Foreign		•••	
5. Weight of goods woven in mills in the Presidency 13,642,000  6. Estimated consumption of yarn by cotton mills (x) 12,180,500  7. Yarns exported and consumed by cotton mills in the Presidency 50,403,000		•••		
5. Weight of goods woven in mills in the Presidency 13,642,000 6. Estimated consumption of yarn by cotton mills (x) 12,180,500 7. Yarns exported and consumed by cotton mills in the Presidency 50,403,000		***		
6. Estimated consumption of yarn by cotton mills (x) 12,180,500 7. Yarns exported and consumed by cotton mills in the Presidency 50,403,000				
7. Yarns exported and consumed by cotton mills in the Presidency 50,403,000	6. Estimated consumption of yarn by cotton mills	(x)		
Presidency 50,403,000	7. Yarns exported and consumed by cotton m	ills in	the	,,
				50 403 000
		aille		

(s) Calculated at the rate of 100 lb. yara == 112 lb. weven goods.

In the three years 1907-08 to 1909-10, the quantity available for the handloom industry was calculated at 179,572,000 lb. equivalent to an annual absorption of 59,857,333 lb. If both sets of figures are reliable, there is a decline of about 10 per cent to be accounted for, but there are so many factors involved in the calculation that any material error in a single item would vitiate comparisons.

Handloom Census 105. The census taken of the number of handlooms in the Presidency has given the following totals for each district:—

Guntur	***	•••	14,974	Bellary	•••	<b>5,10</b> 2
North Arcot		•••	12,743	Gōdāvari	•••	5,078
Tinnevelly	***	•••	11,394	Rāmnād	•••	4,989
Salem	•••	• • •	10,841	Anantapur	•••	4,841
Chingleput	•••	•••	10,600	South Arcot	•••	4,646
Nellore	***		10,494	Kurnool	•••	4,419
Malabar and		•••	7,886	Chittoor	•••	3,862
Coimbatore	-30-		7,714	South Kanara	•••	1,528
Vizagapatam		•••	7,438	Madras City	•••	1,527
Madura	•••	•••	6,493	Agency Division	•••	1,526
Kistna	•••	•••	6,349	Banganapalle State	•••	929
Tanjore	•••	٠	6,299	Nilgiris	•••	Nil.
Cuddapah	•••	•••	6,251		•••	
Trichinopoly		•••	5,898	Total		169,403
Ganjām	***	•••	5,582		•••	

106. According to the Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency, the number of handlooms in 1900 was 167,806. Comparison with the district figures is impossible in most cases owing to changes in territorial distribution, but in those instances where it is possible the larger variations do not lend themselves to obvious explanations. In Malabar there were 6,328 looms as compared with 7,886 now and in South Kanara 1,317 as compared with 1,528. On the other hand, while the total for Ganjām has fallen from 10,320 to 6,030 (including the Balligudā Agency), Vizagapatam (including Jeypore and Koraput) has increased from 1,461 to 7,931. Anantapur records 4,841 as compared with 2,299 twenty years ago, while Bellary has fallen from 9,284 to 5,102 and Tanjore from 9,598 to 6,299.

Census of weavers

107. The counter-check made in certain localities by officers of the Depart. ment of Industries inclines one to the belief that there should have been disclosed a rather more marked increase in the number of looms. When we turn, however, to the statistics showing the population supported by cotton weaving, we find a very marked fall, the total for the combined head (cotton spinning, sizing and weaving) being 1,118,628 in 1911 as compared with 687,083 in 1921 and even if we add the number of "weavers unspecified" amounting to 224,818, it is obvious there has been a considerable drop which cannot altogether be accounted for by factors such as the existence of famine conditions in certain districts of the Presidency at the time the census was taken. The number of handloom weavers in 1911 was estimated at 368,509 as compared with 365,112 in 1891 and 381,132 in 1901, whereas if we assume that each weaver supports two others, the figure for 1921 deduced from that showing thepopulation supported by the industry is rather less than 304,000. The attempt to organize the handloom industry in small factories has definitely proved a failure chiefly owing to the indolence and indiscipline of the workers, though such factories would greatly reduce the time taken in preliminary processes. With the laborious methods of warping and sizing now employed the average outturn of the handloom weaver does not much exceed 100 lb. of cloth per head per annum. The popularization of the fly shuttle has, however, done something to increase the output and attempts are being made by the weaving branch of the Department of Industries to introduce simple machinery to be worked by groups of weavers without bringing them into factories which should further increase their capacity to earn. But as was observed in 1911 the future of the handloom industry depends almost entirely upon the improvement of the hand weaver himself.

Fly shuttle

108. The development in the use of the fly shuttle has been most marked in the Tamil districts. The converts in the Northern Circars have to some extent backslided and also in the Ceded districts, the reason most commonly suggested being that sowcars who finance the industry find it difficult to market the increased outturn of the looms and to keep the coolie weavers supplied with yarn.

Many silk weavers have also adopted the fly shuttle but it is not suitable for the solid bordered sarees which are made at Salem and in the Tanjore district.

- 109. As to whether the economic condition of the handloom weavers has deteriorated during the last ten years it would be hazardous to express any decided opinion. There are clear indications in certain urban weaving centres of more material prosperity but the village-weaver for the most part remains as ever incorrigibly lazy and improvident.
- 110. The population supported by dyeing and the bleaching of yarn amounted Dyeins to 28,527 in addition to 85 persons returned as supported by printing and preparation and sponging of textiles, making a total of 28,512 as compared with 17,096 in 1911 and 23,061 in 1901. There is reason to believe that figures for 1911 were considerably under the mark; but probably some progress has been made during the last ten years, for the industry is at any rate, on the commercial side, in a very flourishing state in Madura which is the principal centre. About half the total imports of the Presidency go into the Madura market. There are only four dye works employing ten people and upwards, one in Madura, one in Bellary and two in Kistna. Most of the dyeing is done in the dyer's own house by himself and his family, who possess no knowledge of chemistry and work according to rough and ready rule of thumb methods. The statement below shows the quantity in lb. of alizarine and aniline dyes imported during the last ten years. The values are not given because during the war period they touched almost unimaginable heights.

Year.							Alisarine.	Aniline.
							LB.	LB.
1911-12	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,254,830	313,353
1912-13	•••	•••	•••		•••		1,761,709	457,292
1913-14	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	1,479,124	486,011
1914-15	•••		•••	•••	•••		771,168	141,752
1915-16	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	31,248	11,355
1916-17	••		•••	•••			50,772	49,240
1917-18	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	20,823	40,520
1918-19	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	405,862	11.984
<b>1919–20</b>	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	761,979	98,619
1920-21	•••	<b>/</b>	•••		•••	•••	887,980	139,646

The normal development of the industry was very much interfered with by the When supplies of synthetic dyes became increasingly difficult to obtain, it was found that little use could be made of indigenous vegetable dyes other than indigo owing to many of the plants from which they were formerly derived having practically gone out of cultivation, and even the supplies obtained gave little satisfaction as the resultant shades did not compare favourably with those to which the dyers had grown accustomed. An interesting feature of the past ten years has been the increasing demand for fast dyes.

111. It is a matter for regret that the ryot continues to display a marked Fertilizers indifference, except perhaps for sugarcane cultivation, to the advantages of employing suitable manures. Quantities of oil-cake and animal bones are annually exported because there is no market for them in Southern India and the bulk of fertilizers manufactured in this Presidency is also exported, the only considerable market for them being among the planting community. The output of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s works at Ranipettai continues nevertheless to increase, and in 1919 Messrs. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore, were given two blocks in the Trichinopoly district for the extraction of phosphatic nodules for conversion into fertilizer, a maximum price being fixed for the powdered meal in the hope of encouraging orders from the ryots of the Cauvery delta.

112. The declaration of hostilities in 1914 closed the markets of the world indige to synthetic indigo and in a very short time the shortage of dyestuffs among the Allies except perhaps Japan became acute and when indigo sales were resumed in Calcutta in December 1914, prices were nearly four times as high as those of the previous March. With this encouragement to exporters and with Indian dyers finding supplies of aniline increasingly difficult to obtain and then only at

extravagant rates, the area under cultivation increased by over 100 per cent in 1915-16 and again by another 100 per cent in the following year. This increase was most marked in Madras where unlike Bihar indigo is for the most part cultivated by small holders and the inferior grade of dye produced largely disappears in local consumption though there has always been a definite market for the better grade, particularly in the Levant. But the improvement noted was only temporary. The secret of aniline manufacture was rediscovered by British chemists and the Badische branch works in the United Kingdom were re-opened. In 1917-18 the marked fall in prices was reflected in a fall in the acreage cultivated and in 1918-19 these elements were even more accentuated though a substantial recovery was recorded in the volume of exports. The shipments of indigo from the Madras ports from 1913-14 onwards are shown in the following table:—

Year.									CWT.
1913-14	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		1,787
1914-15	•••	***		•••	•••	•••		•••	5,393
1915-16	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	26,171
1916-17				•••	•••		•••	•••	12,280
1917–18	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	3,411
1918-19	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	10,246
1919-20	•••	•••	***	•••	•••		•••	•••	12,138
1920-21	• • •	•••	•••	·	·				4,874

The particularly heavy shipments in 1915-16 went chiefly to the United Kingdom but also to Egypt (for orders), Persia and the United States. Even during the war India failed to make much impression on the Far Eastern markets. China and Japan have always been by far the largest buyers of indigo and owing to the very large stocks accumulated, the cutting off of German supplies was less severely felt in those quarters. With natural indigo prices gradually receding and with better returns obtainable from other agricultural products, the area under this crop is likely before long to return to its pre-war level.

Engineering works and saw mills

- 113. In addition to the locomotive and carriage building works of the M. & S.M. Railway at Perambur and those of the S.I. Railway at Negapatam and smaller running repair sheds at the more important junctions, and the P.W.D. shops at Madras, Bezwada and Dowlaishweram, there are several private engineering works in the Presidency town itself, and one at Cochin. Besides these there are a number of workshops where motor repairs, castings, etc., are attended to in some of the larger industrial schools. In 1921, there were including Local Fund and Municipal workshops 53 engineering establishments in existence employing 21,525 persons as compared with 12 employing 2,202 persons in 1911, which gives, it is thought, a fairly accurate illustration of the developments in this line during the last ten years.
- 114. At the time the census was taken there were 8 saw mills in the Presidency employing altogether 725 persons, the only two modern mills fitted with up-to-date machinery being in Malabar where 608 persons were employed.

115. Though there is no true jute (corchorus) grown in Madras, Deccan hemp (hibiscus cannabinus) which is known locally as Bimlipatam jute is largely grown in Northern Circars and yields a fibre which is very similar and can be put to practically the same uses. The area under hibiscus cannabinus in Madras is 70,000 to 80,000 acres and the chief ports of export are Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam and Cocanada. The pre-war destinations were the United Kingdom (67 per cent) and France (8 per cent) but in 1913-14 Germany took 5,000 tons equivalent nearly to 25 per cent of the whole. The table below shows the exports of Bimlipatam raw jute from Madras ports during the last decennium:—

Year.		Quantity.	Value.	Year.		Quantity.	Value.
		TONS.	RS.			TONS.	rs.
1911-12		3.010	7,49,786	1916-17	•••	6,090	16,84,030
1912-13	•••	3.485	9.88.952	1917-18	•••	32	8,264
1913-14	4	22,003	77.69.884	1918-19	•••	2,376	9,11,256
1914-15	***	6.822	14,22,883	1919-20		5.911	23,46,272
1915-16	•••	5.867	12.60.032	1920-21	•••	749	2,62,245
		-,					_

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Jute

The large increase in 1913-14 was due to the temporary closing of the Chittivalasa mill which released a large quantity of raw jute for export.

The export trade lacking the organization of the Bengaljute industry and dependent upon an uncertain and gradually diminishing steamer service at three non-terminal ports was, it will be seen from the above fightes, greatly curtailed during the last two years of the war. There were at the time the census was taken only two factories in the Madras Presidency which deal with this fibre, one being at Chittivalasa near Bimlipatam and the other at Ellore. The local demand for gunnies absorbs practically the whole production of these mills. A third mill was under construction at Nellimarla near Vizagapatam at the close of the period under review.

116. In examining the census returns for industries connected with hides and skins, one must remember that the leather trade throughout the world was suffering from a period of most acute depression at the time the census was taken, which was partly attributable to the sudden cossation of hostilities in November 1918 which left an enormous quantity of finished leather and raw hides in particular to be disposed of for other than military requirements. The importance of the leather trade in the Madras Presidency in pre-war times may be illustrated by the figures of export for 1913-14—

						Tanne	l skins.	Tanne	Ì	
200 A		Y	ear.			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
4.	1913-14	, ==	•••	, •••	•••	CWT. 110,535	B4. 2,23,71,268	cw7. 142,370	2a. 1,23,25,271	

The success of chrome tanning has now been commercially proved and a regular industrial colony has been set up by the original firm which pioneered this form of tanning at Chromepet near Pallavaram which in 1918 employed about 1,000 hands, and at the present time nearly 1,500.

117. The Madras tanners of skins enjoyed great prosperity during the first two and a half years of the war, the United States market being particularly active. High prices encouraged the tanning of skins in preference to hides though the demand for the former for war purposes was very limited, and led to undesirable competition between the tanner of hides and skins, extravagant rates being demanded for bark. Finally an apprehended shortage in the supply of East India "kips" for the War Office compelled the Government of India to prohibit the tanning of sheep and goat skins in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies with effect from the 28th April 1917 and an absolute embargo was placed upon the export of tanned skins from India from the 15th May 1917 though permission was afterwards given to ship the balance of stocks held on the 31st August 1918. The course of trade during the war years and after is well illustrated by the table below:—

Exports of tanned skins from Madras ports from 1914-15 to 1920-21.

Year.			Quantity.	Index number.	Value.	Index number,	-		
				i	CWT.		24.		
1914-15	•••	•••	***		97,473	100	1,89,87,769	100	
1915-16		•••		1	105,066	108	2,11,51,059	111	
1916-17		•••			132,956	136	3,97,46,607	209	
1917-18	•		***		10,350	11	57,77,480	30	
1918-19	•••	• • •			26,573	27	98,23,584	5.2	
 1919-20			•••		82,180	84	4,09,18,411	215	
1920-21	***			!	47,360	40	1,80,64,478	96	

The improvement in the volume of shipments in 1919-20 is attributable to the removal of the embargo on tanning and export, the record prices realized being due to the heavy demands chiefly from the United States of America to make good the shortage caused by export restrictions during the previous two years.

.

Tanned hides

118. No less illuminating are the corresponding figures for tanned hides (East India "kips"). In the first three years of the war, trade as revealed by the statistics followed a more or less normal course. In 1917-18, however, there was a great shortage of freight and very large quantities were awaiting shipment at the end of the year which help to swell the astonishing figures of 1918-19. The total for 1919-20 was in the circumstances no less remarkable, but in 1920-21 came a collapse, not only, it will be noticed, in volume but also in values.

Exports of tanned hides from Madras ports from 1912-13 to 1920-21.

Year.						Quantity.	Value.
				•		CWT.	BS.
1912-13	***		•••		•••	192,206	1,60,27,098
1913-14			•••	400	• • •	142,370	1,23,25,371
1914-15		•••	•••	•••	•••	170,263	1,79,88,387
1915-16	•••	•	•••		•••	222,418	2,36,58,445
1916-17		•••	•••	•••		142,954	1,85,07,241
1917-18		•••	•••	•••	•••	3,180	3,63,119
1918-19	•••				444	450,480	6,46,62,529
1919-20		•••		•••	•••	375,020	<b>5</b> ,59,42,838
1920-21	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	65,160	86,32,753

Silk

119. As far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, sericulture is confined to the Kollegāl taluk in Coimbatore district. The area under mulberry during the past four years has been as follows:—

Year.					-		•		ACS.
1917-18		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	11,244
1918-19		•••		•••		100	•••	• • • •	12,244
1919-20	•••	•••				•••		•••	11,880
1920-21		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	11,141

Silk weavers

The figures for the first six years of the decennium are unfortunately not available. Mr. Lefroy estimated the outturn of mulberry silk in this area in 1916 at 400,000 lb. which is quite insufficient for the needs of the Presidency and is supplemented not only by foreign imports but also by considerable rail-borne imports from Mysore, 90 per cent of which are used by silk weavers of the Presidency and the balance exported. According to the census returns the population supported by silk spinning and weaving has fallen from 74,773 to 34,984, but this may in part be due to the exclusion of weavers who only use silk for the border of the cloths which they manufacture and are therefore more correctly classified as cotton weavers. The silk brocades chiefly made in Tanjore continue to engage a considerable number of skilled artisans who dispute with the weavers of fine-counts of cotton at Pullampet the claim to be the exponents of the highest developments of the weavers' art in Southern India.

A census was also taken of the numbers of those actually engaged in silk weaving, the Presidency totals (excluding Native States) being 10,481 males and 4,642 females. The two districts where the bulk of silk weaving is done are Tanjore (2,524 males and 631 females) and Trichinopoly (2,413 males and 601 females) followed by Chingleput with 1,248 males and 1,158 females disclosing an unusually high proportion of women and Salem with 1,149 males and 430 females.

Sugar

120. The area under sugarcane in 1920-21 was 103,308 acres and underpalmyra 83,616 as compared with 94,879 acres and 88,740 acres, respectively, ten years earlier. The total population supported by makers of sugar, molasses and gur is 27,146 in 1921 as compared with 25,093 in 1911. Of modern sugar factories there are only seven in the Presidency, the most important being that at Nellikuppam in South Arcot district. In most parts of the country the fragmentation of holdings operates to discourage the cultivation of sugarcane in areas sufficiently large to justify the establishment of central factories as in Java and the prospects of the industry seem to lie, at any rate for some time to come, in the development.

of small factories, on the lines of the concern under the control of the Department of Industries at Pallapalaiyam near Coimbatore which receives cane from the neighbouring ryots and charges so much per pothi for the jaggery produced. The very large expenditure necessary to obtain the machinery for the extraction of white sugar and the more favourable prices obtainable for gur make the production of the latter at present decidedly more profitable. The difficulty about the utilization of the palmyra for sugar extraction is chiefly attributable to the sporadic distribution of the trees. A great deal of work has been done during the last ten years in the direction of growing and distributing improved cane to the ryots from the cane breeding station at Coimbatore which is financed by the Imperial Department of Agriculture.

121. The cultivation of oil-seeds is carried on extensively in most of the vegetable districts of the Presidency as the following table shows:-

Statement showing the area under cultivation of each kind of oil-seeds for 1920-21.

	Dist	rict.		ł	Gingelly.	Groundnut.	Castor.	Coconut.	Cotton.
	]	1		<del></del>	3	3	•	•	
				1	ACS.	ACS.	ACBL	ACS.	ACS.
•			Total		<b>7</b> 52,62 <b>2</b>	1,599,738	390,668	544,747	2,121,628
Ganjām	•••		•••	·	57,189	22,216	3,254	10,621	2,040
Vizagapatam	•••	•••	•••		136,917	38,155	3,568	3,036	19,000
Godavari		***	***		71,954	16	1,790	48,725	4,950
Kistna	•••				98,315	2,091	15,019	9,465	43,636
Guntar	***	•••	•••	·•• (	848	6,464	43,961	660	183,208
Kuraool		•••	***		2,514	- 66,796	87.849	68	806,645
Bellary		•••	***		12,860	19,673	86,693	2,260	446,887
Anantapur					20,451	118,870	67.850	961	111,097
Onddapah	***	•••			7,072	144,298	19,343	143 ·	78,979
Nellore	•••	•••	•••		3,137	1,254	87.138	263	81,310
Chingleput	•••	•••	•••		23,847	<b>32,5</b> 90	63	6,387	1
South Arcot		•••	100	_	40,898	438,798	869	3,625	1,418
Chittoor	•••	•••			5,551	38,068	15,905	2.347	740
North Arcot					22,057	221,705	6,914	12.890	1,645
Salem	***	•••	•••		25,629	88,945	21,489	10,362	24,658
Coimbatore		•••			22,486	78.828	17,996	7.669	254,222
Trichinopoly		•••	•••	]	43,939	88,176	13,596	6,388	88,857
Tanjore	•••				16,720	87,092	583	30,666	88
Madura	400				26,582	68,643	11.983	5,479	129,634
Rāmnād	•••	,	•••		22,389	83,663	2,940	6.572	251.81
Tinnevelly	***	***	•••		39,529	i e'nnal	2,337	4.870	242,879
Malabar	•••	•••	***		14,464	631	408	828.967	825
South Kanare		***	***		2,908		212	46,801	164
Nilgiris	•••	•••	***		30			· 1	
Anjengo	•••	***	•••					··· <sub>839</sub>	***
Agency	•••		***		84,886	268	28,907	185	2,650

122. The copra and coconut oil industry have already been dealt with in another part of this chapter. Of the remaining oil-seeds, a large amount enters into local consumption, but the export trade to other parts of India and to foreign countries is, particularly in the case of groundnut, of considerable magnitude. The following table shows the average weight and value of the exports of oilseeds other than copra in 1913-14 and also the number of gallons and value of the oils derived therefrom exported in that year:—

			_				Oil	€.	Oil-seeds.		
	•					ļ	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		i		<del></del>			3 7	3	•	5	
							GA <b>bla</b> .	ES.	CWT.	24,	
Gingelly	***		•••	•••	•••	}	53,102	1,12,804	65,411	6,65,888	
Groundaut	•••	•••	***				279,895	£50,48,4	3,946,362	3,44,48,448	
Castor	•••	***		••			109,895	1,38,993	188,567	13,40,250	
Other sorts		•••	***	• • •	***		133,623	1,90,329	1,900	13,558	
Cotton		***		•••	***				83,832	2,21,743	

The census returns show that the persons supported by the manufacture and refining of vegetable oils is just under 40,000 in 1920-21 as compared with 53,000 which included an inconsiderable number engaged in the manufacture and refining of mineral oils in 1911. The decline may be attributed to a further increase in the number of small mills worked by power which reduces the number of hands employed in oil extraction. The attempt made by the Eastern Development Corporation to extract dhups fat from the seeds of the vateria indica in South Kanara failed owing to the uncertain cropping of the trees and the difficulty of collection as the fruit ripens and falls just after the south-west monsoon has burst. No recent figures are available as to the number of oil mills in this Presidency. The bulk of them are too small to figure either in factory or census returns.

## THE OCCUPATION SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

## 1.—General distribution by occupation.

	total po		Percentage enb-class a	in each ele ad order of
Class, sub-class and order.		_		
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependan
	3	, 3	•	5
ass A.—Production of raw materials	7,2524	3,529 7	487	51
SUB-CLASS I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	7,2502	3,528.7	487	51
Order 1. Pasture and agriculture	7,230-8	8,411-9	48.5	51
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	46 5	28.2	50-0	50
(c) Forestry	160	7.54	47-1	52
(d) Raising of farm stock	977	59.9	60·6 50·8	39
(e) Raising of small animals	04	0·24 26·63	46.5	53
Order 2. Fishing and hunting	57.8	20 00	1	
Sub-Class II.—Exploitation of minerals	22	0.98	45.3	5
Order 8, Mines	04	0.13	87.2	61
" 4. Quarries of hard rocks	14	0.66	47.8	5
, 5. Balt, etc	₽4	0-19	•••	•
ass B.—Preparation and supply of material sub- stances	1,8936	849 17	468	5.
San Crass III - Industry	1,2246	518-64	46-1	53
Order 6. Textiles	268.8	124.81	47.2	5:
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the	. "			l
animal kingdom	16.3	7.1	43.6	5
,, 8, Wood	118·5 40 6	48:99 15:1	41·8 87·1	6:
,, 9. Metals	53.0	25.3	47 8	5
" 10. Ceramics /				, ,
analogous au orogolar	11.1	4.9	44.2	
, 12. Food industries	127.5	84.6	428	5
, 13. Industries of dress and the toilet	258.6	133.4	520	4
" 14. Farniture industries	0·6 183·3	0 <del>-2</del> 0 65:4	34·6 49·1	5
, 15. Building industries	1.4	0.47	84.7	6
17. Production and transmission of physical forces		<b>7</b>	1	
(heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.) 18. Other miscellaneous and undefined isdustries.	∂-6 101·8 -	0·22 28·65	87 4 88 2	6
			386	i
Sus-Class IV.—Transport	1264	4873	300	. 6
Order 19. Transport by air	11.3	44	39-2	6
21. Transport by road	741	29.65	400	6
22. Transport by rail	34·1	12 88	86.4	6
28. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	69	2.8	83-1	
Sus-Class VTrade	6426	281.8	438	5
Owner Ser Druft's corresponding to the contract are now and	27.1	101	87:4	6:
, 25. Brokerage, commission and export	_ 4.9	17	83.9	6
, 26, Trade in textiles	84.1	10-7	448	54
" 27. Trade in skins, leather and fars	131	42	35-0	6
28. Trade in wood	9-7 2-5	0 A	25-8	6
29. Trade in metals	5.1	<b>28</b>	54.6	4
31. Trade in chemical products	49	22	440	1
82. Hotely, cafee and restaurants, etc	27.4	144	43 1	54
33. Other trade in food-staffs	271.2	122 \$	45.2	5
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	25·4 6.8	103	40·1 36·6	51
., 85. Trade in furniture	5.0	23	455	
37. Trade in seems of transport	5 9	2.7	449	
88, I rece to feel	17:6	96	54.5	4
20. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertain-				
ing to lotters and the arts and soicases 40, Trade of other sorts	20·0 167·4	81 734	43.9	54
	1		i	1

# 1.—General distribution by occupation—concluded.

	Number per total pop			in each class, and order of
Class, sub-class and order.		·		,
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants
<u> </u>	3	3		<u> </u>
Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts	252 0	<b>9</b> 5'00	377	623
SUB-CLASS VI.—Public force	388	145	37.3	627
Order 41, Army	27	1.2	42.2	57.8
42. Navy			57.1	42.9
43. Air force	i • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			72.0
# 44 Police	36.1	13-3	86.9	63 1
SUB-CLASS VII.—Public administration	753	28:1	37.4	626
· Order 45. Public administration	75.8	28.1	37.4	62 6
SUB-CLASS VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	1379	524	380	620
Order 46. Religion	45.2	16.4	36.8	63.7
, 47. Law	107	3.4	31.8	68.2
48. Medicine	21 4	8.1	37.9	62.1
49. Instruction	30.2	120	39.8	60.2
50. Letters and arts and sciences	30-4	12.5	41.1	58 9
Class D.—Miscellaneous	6020	3147	52:3	47.7
SUB-CLASS IX.—Persons living on their income	162	65	40.0	600
Order 51. Persons living principally on their income	16.2	6.2	400	60.0
SUB-CLASS X Domestic service	448	22:3	498	50.2
Order 52. Domestic service	44.8	22.3	498	50 2
SUB-CLASS XI.—Insufficiently described occupations Order 53. General terms which do not indicate a	4931	255 4	51.8	48.2
definite occupation	493 1	255· <b>4</b>	51 8	48.2
SUB-CLASS XII Unproductive	47.9	30.5	63 8	36.8
Order 54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	3.1	2.7	87:0	
55. Beggara, vagrante, prostitutes	44.8	27.8	62.2	
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries.			420	

#### 2.—Distribution by occupation in natural divisions.

	Numbe	r per 10,0	00 of tota	l populat	ion sappo	rted in
Occupation.	Agency.	East Cosst North,	Deccan.	Enst Const Central.	East Coast South.	West Coset.
1	3		•	<b>8</b> · 1	•	1
Class A.—Production of raw materials	8,207	7,465	7,614	7,195	7.064	6,662
SUB-CLASS L-Exploitation of animals and vegetation	8,207	7,461	7.611	7,194	7.084	6,659
1. (a) Ordinary cultivation	8.043	7,241	7,455	6,999	6,897	6,246
(b) Cultivation of special products and market						
gardening	•	. 3		46	48	192
2. Raising of farm stock and small animals	143	183	114	. 97	· 78	. 82
8. Others	15	18	81	15	. 7]	86
4. Fishing and hunting	. 8	89	. 6	87	54	153
SUS-CLASS II.—Exploitation of minerals		4	8	1		
			-			
Class B.—Preparation and supply of material sub-			į.	` '	1	
stances	665	1,745	1701	1,798	2,062	2,691
Sus-Class III Industry	854	1,061	1,074	1,064	1,248	1,478
1. Textiles	138	228	290	274	263	. 845
9 Wood industry	26	117	68	87	119	279
A 37 A 3 7 Bundama	57	16	24	46	50	70
	25	28	59	54	57	
4. Ceramics	1	1		1		78
5. Food industry	17	59	41	104	196	305
6. Industries of dress and the toilet	44	283	885	199	- 316	166
7. Building industries	16	98	140	189	301	91
8. Other industries	26	117	67	161	146	143
SUB-CLASS IV.—Transport	, 14	R2	89	185	140	348
SUB-CLASS V.—Trade	297	613	538	599	674	964
1. Foodstuffs	61	284	172	27.6	320	586
2. Textiles	11	27	22	21	15	44
8. Others	225	801	834	802	339	834
class C.—Public administration and liberal arts	86	202	226	258	284	359
See Course WY D. W. Sans					1	
SUB-CLASS VI.—Public force	19	- 39	52	44	83	; 34
" VII.—Public administration	40	64	96	77	81	79
vill.—Professions and liberal arts	27.	99	78	187	170	246
Class D.—Miscellaneous	1,042	588	459	749	569	286
SUB-CLASS IXPersons living on their income	?	10		30	11	1
	37	29	29			. 18
	. 988			46	43	77
a XI.—Insufficiently described occupations		.467	319	, 639	483	166
xII.—Unproductive	17	78	103	. 84	23	: : 27

3.—Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in natural divisions and districts.

		Agricultu	· ·	{	Indu	try (includ		)	[	Comme	·	1	∤	Professio	ons,	
District and natural	supported .	ion of agricul- population per of district popu-	Percent: agricul populati	tural	Bapported	on of indus- pulation per district popu-	Percent indus		sapported e.	per rict	Percents commer populati	roial	apported	n of profes- pulation per district popu-	· Percent profess populat	ior &l
division.	Population sup by agriculture.	Proportion of tural populat 1,000 of distri lation.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Population 8 by industry.	Proportion of trial popular 1,000 of distribution.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Population su by commerce.	Proportion of comucial population 1,000 of dist	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Population supported by professions.	Proportion of pi sional population 1,000 of district lation.	Actual workers.	Dependants.
	( 2	3	<del>-</del>	5		7	8	9	lo	11	19	18	14	15	16	17
Province	30,293,165	708	49	51	5,362,967	126	45	55	2,749,890	64	44	56	1,078,255	25	38	62
Agency	1,203,908	804	52	48	55,510	37	EΟ	ΕO	44,469	30	5 <b>6</b>	44	12,844	9	45	<i>55</i>
East Coast North	7,873,217 1,484,240 1,541,653 1,127,438 1,485,653 1,406,218 927,980	725 781 691 767 678 777 670	49 51 57 48 44 46 47	51 49 48 52 56 54 53	1,236,224 98,897 248,994 164,056 809,365 215,439 204,473	114 54 109 112 145 119 148	49 51 50 44 46 47 47	51 49 44 56 54 58	665,040 117,288 117,486 81,277 144,429 88,549 116,006	61 64 58 55 68 49 84	49 50 61 42 48 40 47	51 50 89 58 52 60 53	219,446 41,008 28,208 80,959 53,002 80,981 85,298	22 18 21 25 17 25	37 40 86 84 42 84 84	63 60 64 66 68 66 66
Deccan	8,737,524 657,158 670,000 20,124 677,604 9,054 703,584	746 740 782 549 786 776 786	52 49 52 54 54 58 58	48 51 48 46 46 47	427,781 122,009 109,419 4,479 76,988 998 118,888	116 187 120 122 89 86 119	51 48 59 67 51 55	49 57 41 83 49 45 48	197,421 54,971 47,699 8,216 49,847 754 41,434	54 62 52 88 57 65 43	52 45 58 82 55 50	48 55 42 18 45 60 50	83,002 18,778 20,551 281 24,261 402 18,784	21 28 8 29 84 20	40 50 75 44 40 46	60 50 25 56 60 54
East Coast Central  Madras Chingleput Chittoor North Aroot Salem South Aroot South Aroot	8,451,376 20,284 1,064,885 964,893 1,512,692 1,481,305 1,508,358 1,904,514	39 718 760 786 701 677	47 39 46 55 50 44 47 48	53 61 54 45 50 56 53 57	1,440,319 195,130 186,761 158,726 206,955 227,108 273,698 192,046	120 870 125 125 101 107 123	45 39 44 52 43 45 48 40	55 61 56 48 57 55 52 60	717,694 108,828 84,230 62,373 132,920 120,066 136,452 78,819	60 190 57 49 65 - 57 62 84	43 89 45 51 40 44 46 44	57 61 55 49 60 56 54 56	310,125 65,846 45,084 18,970 89,426 41,786 50,844 49,216	124 80 15 19 20 28 21	38 88 87 89 40 42 88	62 67 68 62 61 60 68 62
East Coast South Tanjore Trichinopoly Pudukkottei Madura Rāmnād Tinnevelly	1,824,203 1,850,851 824,776 1,499,388 1,228,528	698 710 761 747 714	61 50 44 47	50 51 45 89 50 50 53	266,501 266,501 83,227 267,034 182,398 395,637	1	44 40 44 48 45 44 45	56 60 56 52 55 56 56	693,616 147,864 109,058 81,577 118,792 139,724 146,601	67 64 57 74 59 81 77	41 42 45 87 43 86 43	59 58 55 63 57 64 57	292,195 105,085 47,886 15,484 41,516 82,871 49,904	45 25 86 91 19 28	37 84 40 88 40 81 43	63 66 60 62 60 69 57
West Coast Nighris Malabar Anjengo South Kanara Citles	75,675 1,905,182 1,064 901,586	597 615 180 728	55 39 83 58	55 45 61 67 42 57	775,032 14,380 597,061 1,384 162,207	173 114 198 234 130	41 51 40 44 45	59 49 60 56 55	431,650 6,816 817,719 1,072 106,043 292,570	96 54 102 181 85	36 46 83 48 45 39	64 84 67 57 55	160,635 7,580 120,018 819 82,723	60 89 54 26	35 41 84 81 85 34	65 59 66 69 65

### 4.—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).

	2.5	mber per		cteal wor riculturis		are partis	lly .
			: 1	· - 1	= 1	<b>1</b>	
Occupation.	· •		8	. 1	Coast	Coast b.	<b>.</b>
	ě	Couol	04	2	Og	0.5	ŏ
	ΔO	g	20	8	- 8	2 8	<b>‡</b>
	Province.	Ag	Esst Coast North.	Decoan	Enet Oent	Esst Sout	West Coast
1		•	•	•	•	8	
Total actual workers -	75	06	88	106	3-2	116	57
Class A.—Production of raw materials	04	01	06	<b>67</b>	02	05	04
SUE-CLASS I Exploitation of animals and		·				•	- : :
vegetation	0.5	01	0-6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4
1. (a) Ordinary cultivation	204			***			. 01
(b) Cultivation of special products and		ļ		1	!		
market gardening	51	3.0	83.4	5.6	2.2	64	5.1
2. Raising of farm stock and small animals  8. Fishing and hunting	16·8 9·5	au	17-1	29·8   91·7	6·2 18·6	30·1 5·0	3.3
4. Others	16.2	47.2	891	13.4	43	187	13.3
						. •~"	٠,
SUB-CLASS II.—Exploitation of minerals	6-9	<b></b>	21	, <b></b>	83.7		8-6
lass B.—Preparation and supply of material		.			1.		• • •
substances	30 4	63	107	48-0	129	413	17:3
SUB-CLASS III.—Industry	31-2	10.6	45.8	55-4	147	850	16.9
1. Textiles	26.6	5.8	32.0	1084	7.7	21.7	8.9
2. Wood industry	28.8	. 6.0	24.4	29.2	28.5	17.5	16.2
8. Metal industry	25.6	8.4	88-1	88.7	23.0	247	27.4
4. Ceramics	27-9	65.4	28.5	456	12 8	44-4	84
5. Food industry	18.9	1.4	28.7	52·8	7.3	168	28.7
6. Industries of dress and the toilet	44.4	***	67.9	36.1	28.2	24.9	25⋅₩
7. Building Industries	87.8	1.6	192	237	92	76.0	, 44
8. Other industries	23.4		39 8	43.6	111	201	28.8
SUB-CLASS IV.—Transport	16-8		148	<b>5</b> 3· <b>2</b>	57	25.0	10.2
BUB-CLASS VTrade	31.8	19	85.4	82 9	11-1	56.9	19-8
1. Trade in food-etuffs	29.2	4.9	88.6	87-0	9-6	50-9	17.8
2. textiles	24.5		18.7	56.5	109	43.8	21.3
8. Other trades we see	84-0	13	38.4	29.1	127	64.4	23-0
Class C.—Public administration and liberal			-				
Arts	415	26	42 6	46 1	22 0	650	33.6
SUB-CLASS VI.—Public Force	28 9	5.8	28.2	17-9	21.5	58.7	6-0
w VII Public administration	47.7	1.3	41.3	53.4	19-9	85.2	57-2
vIII.—Professions and liberal arts	41.7	2.7	49.3	56.8	23 5	57-0	80 1
Class D.—Miscellaneous	147	01	10-2	20 8	43	39-3	61
SUB-ULASE IX Persons living on their income.	80-2		40-4	56.9	18:3	· 70·5	8-1
n X.—l'homestic service	36 2	0.6	148	107.1	26	124.3	44
. XI.—Insufficiently described acca-		1 .		,		·	
pations	13.8	0-1	7-8	18.5	4.8	85.2	9.6
" XII.—Unproductive	11.4	1.8	19.4	16.8	1.3	20	3-6

#### 5.—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).

Rent receivers-Landor	vdota.	Rent receivers—Tens	o te.	Cultivators (landowne	ers and te	nanta).	Farm servants and field labourers,			
	* ho		w bo	:	who and-	who ants.		who		
	<u> </u>					C a	h	_		
Ī	10,000		10,000		r 10,000 smong 1	10,000 tong ten	1	10,000		
·	o l		o ·		0 0	0 8		ö		
Submidiary occupation.	7	Subsidiary occupation.	-	Subsidiary occupation.		r oa	Subsidiary occupation.			
outer, company	ĕ .	Dominal Constitution	Per .	Cabbianity Cocapanon.	le s		outside of the second	rer.		
		,	<u></u>			r per	1			
` <b>;</b>	follow it.		famber follow i		famber follow i owners.	famber follow i		famber follow i		
1	E		a ≅			E =	. ' .	E S		
	24		Z Z	1	240	N N	1	ي ق		
				<u> </u>			!	<b>Z</b>		
1	· 5	3	• .	•	6	7	8	. ,		
Total	6528	Total	7190	Total	486.5	4628	Total	22		
	173 3	A	191-7	A	166-3	152.0	Agriculture	6		
griculture	1/3 \$	Agriculture	181.3	Agriculture	100.9	152 0	Traders of all kinds	4		
raders (other than		Traders (other than		Traders (other than			<b>1</b>	2		
money-lenders) grain	158.7	money-lenders) grain	158 3	money-lenders),			1	1		
and pulse dealers	40.3	and pulse dealers General labourers	118-1	grain and pulse	74-1	79-0	0 1			
	30 a	10.15	48.6		419	39-5	Textile inclustries			
	36.6	A _A2	34.5	4 4	36.1	243	I D			
and pulse dealers	34.6	Money-lenders, grain	010	Artisans Cattle-breeders	16.6	11.5	Domestic service	1		
Vashermen	31 9	and pulse dealers	27.7	m	16.2	91	Cart-owners and			
discellaneous labourers.	31 1	Public service	25.2	D	13.9	5 1	drivers, etc			
ublic service	28.3	Textile industries	22 0	Cart-owners and		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Collection of forest			
extile industries	18.3	Collection of forest		drivers, etc.	13.0		produce			
chool-masters	15.6	produce	198	Public service exclud-		l ".	Barbers			
art-owners, drivers,	100	Building industries	137		[		Workers in woody			
etc.	- 14 8	Cart-owners, drivers,		men	12.0	7.2	materials			
arbers	126	eto.	131		1	1 7	Toddy-drawers			
usiness, unspecified	7.3	Business unspecified	116		9.5	9.1	Milkmen			
(edical practitioners	61	Medical practitioners	9.8	Religion	8.2	9.6	Building industries			
awyers	5.0	School-masters	7.8	Washermen	7.8	10-5	Rice pounders			
attle-breeders	8.7	Other occupations	17.7		6.5	4.5	Washermen			
rowers of fruit, flowers,			1	Domestic service	8.5	8.8	Fishermen and boat-			
eta	34	1	[	Business unspecified.	5.5	30	men ,			
ther occupations	31.7			School-masters	41	44	Other occupations	1		
			1	Toddy-drawers	3.8	194	1			
			l	Village watchmen	3.3	1.8	-			
	٠,			Fishermen and boat-		Ί				
			ł .	men	2.8	3.6				
** * *			1.	Other occupations	· 38·4	60.4	1 .			
		•	1		i	7	1			

6. - Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.

Num	ber of	Occupation.	Number of actin 18		Number o per 1,00	
Order.	Group.		Males.	Fomales.	1921.	1911.
<u></u>	<u> </u>	3			<del></del>	<u>,                                     </u>
•		Grand Total	12,926,818	7,565,555	585	64
	l		12,320,010	المسرمات	363,	_
		Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	9,305,729	5,795,153	623	69
1		Pasture and agriculture	9,216,500	5,770,410	626	69
1 (a)	1	Pasture and agriculture-ordinary cultivation	8,925,780	5,675,255	686	71
- (,	1 (a)	Income from rent of agricultural land (owned)	468,778	254,468	E49	50
	(b)	Do. do. (leased)	257,192	150,604	586	4
	2 (a) (b)	Ordinary cultivators: owners	3,786,308 2,092,048	1,774,466 1,188,219	469 568	5.5 5.5
	8	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters)	5,000,010	2,100,210	000	}
	1	clerks, rent collectors, etc	10,283	1,109	108	6
	4	Farm servants	961,911	630,055	655	1,18
- /:>	5	Field labourers Pasture and agriculture—growers of special products and	1,854,260	1,676,359	1,238	] -,
1 (b)	1	1 1 3	70,844	29.039	413	34
	6	Tes, coffee, cinchons, rubber and indigo plantations	27,140	17,347	639	58
	7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc.,		,5=,		
	]	growers	43,204	11,692	271	24
1 (c)	9	Pasture and agriculture—forestry	<b>24</b> ,632	7,652	311	43
		and shoused toward	19,612	7,652	890	61
1 (d)	1	Pasture and agriculture—raising of farm stock	195,098	58,043	298	16
- (-)	11 .	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	40,428	10,165	251	18
	18	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	87,632	12,639	336	22
	14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds	116,502	84,894	299	14
1 (e) 2	1	Pasture and agriculture—raising of small animals Fishing and hunting	646 89,229	431	652	***
_	17	Fishing	87.650	24,743 24,363	277 278	19 19
	18	Hunting	1,599	380	238	•••
		Sub-Class II — Exploitation of minerals	2,111	2,097	993	37
•	İ	Min.	444			
8 4	22	Quarries of hard rocks	481 1,115	93	193	•••
6		Sult	515	1,738 266	1,559 517	***
		Sub-Class III.—Industry	1,541,056	678,441	440	 50
в		The making	. 1		- [	
О	25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	335,604 5,773	195,954 5,700	584   957	631
	26	Cotton spinning	23,128	18,028	779	624 1
	27 (a)	Cotton sizing	1,231	658	835	50
	(b)	Cotton weaving	192,105	83,907	437	j
	28 29	Jute spinning, pressing and weaving  Rope, twine and string	1.074	489	465	•
	80 (a)	Coconut fibre work	4,329	5,548 30,938	2,183	G,53
	(b)	Other fibres (aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)	1,493	545	7,147 865	5,25
	32 `	Weaving of woollen blankers	3,381	8,145	930	{
	38	Weaving of woollen carpets	1,947	753	387	} 997
	84 85	Silk weavers	1,016	1,385	1,363	721
	37 (a)	Dyeing and bleaching of yarn	10,495 8,741	4,957 3,971	475	,
	38 (6)	Lace and embroidery works	1,085	1,944	1,878	. ***
	(c)	Spinners unspecified	1.600	1,609	9:19	•••
.	(4)	Weavers unspecified	75.606	\$1,833	421	•
7	39	Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers	27,880	8,017	110	95
	40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunk, water bags.	8,409	766	120	***
1	_	eaddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress	20,838	2,232	107	104
}		Wood	161,953	47,633	294	415
į	44	Carpenters, turmers and joiners, etc Basket makers and other industries of woody material	104,328	4,824	40	54
-	40	including leaves and thatchers and builders, working	l	I I	, L	
ļ	}	with bamboo reeds or similar materials	38,732	42,927	1,106	1,271
• [	,	Metals	59,901	4,658	78	95
Ì	48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and	1			
,	į	tools principally or exclusively of iron	44.4/30	3,508	86	104
'	55	Potters and earther pine and how! maken	77,346 C5.650	<b>30,424</b> 1	898	566
į	56	Brick and tile makers	11.3/6	26,079 4,230	397 372	593
	į	Chemical products properly so called and analogous	15,492	5,486	854	398
- 1	60 60	Manufacture of dyes, paint, ink and pencils  Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	1,309	244	203	
1			12,713	5,100	401	404

6.—Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—continued.

Num	ber of	Occupation.	Number of ac in 19		Number of per 1,000	
rder.	Group.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.
1	!			1	6	
_						7
		Sub-Class III.—Industry—concluded		,		
3		Food industries	157,273	76,348	485	89
	65	Rice pounders, huskers and flour grinders	18,964	56,622	2,986	6.0
	66	Bakers and biscuit makers	2,491	3,043	1,222	
	68	Butchers	1,191 8,891	596 [ 843 [	500	
	71	Makers of sugar, molacees and gur	7,129	6,424	95 901	3,70
	72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	1,575	2,550	1,619	
	74 75	Toddy-drawers	10 <b>6,19</b> 1 10,368	1,930	18	:
1		Industries of dress and the toilet	378,329	3,526 192,576	340 509	
	77	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroiders	1	-02,0,0	003	5
	-	of linen	22,477	7,368	328	4
	· 78	Shoe, boot and saddle makers Washing, cleaning and dyeing	101,068	19,252	190	1.
	81	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers	171,528 82,302	160,125 4,189	. 934 51	9
i	<b>1</b> .	Building industries	178,811	101,141	566	4
	85	Lime burners and cement workers	5,194	2,730	497	
٠.	86 97	Excavators and well sinkers	59,193	49,994	845	7
	88	Bricklayers and masons	28,430 72,109	7,803   37,321	274 518	21
	89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar	. , , , , , ,	01,521	, 210	3
	ł	material), painters, decorators of houses, tilers,				
	ł ·	other miscellaneous and undefined industries	13,585	8,293	242	5
	98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers,	145,210	21,073	145	•
		imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc	113,558	6,954	616	
	99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other	1	3,000		
		material than glass and makers of spangles, reseries,	2 -05		1.1	
	103	lingams and sacred threads	2,727 14,263	1,139 12,194	415 855	4
			17,200	14,109	000	***
		Sub-Class IV.—Transport	190,977	17,566	92	:
		Transport by water	17,966	933	52-	i .
'	108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the main-	11,000	. 555	. 02-	1
		tenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals	ļ	` [	•	
	1	(including construction)	1,287	813	258	
	111	Transport by road	113,503	13,329	117	1:
٠,	,***	struction and maintenance of roads and bridges	1,208	310	257	1 _
	112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	10,282	3,119	303	} 5
	114	Owners, managers and employers (excluding personal	85 150		40	
	117	Porters and messengers	75,158 23,347	3,701 5,993	49 257	2
	} ***	Transport by rail	49,856	3,165	63	2.
	119	Labourers employed on railway construction and		3,213		
	1 . !	maintenance and coolies and porters employed on	10.000	2044	300	
,		railway premises	12,692	3,044	163	
	,	Sub-Class V.—Trade	813,247	392,562	483	5
•	121	Fank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, woney changers and brokers and their	4.4			
	İ	employees and brokers and their	32,632	10,657	827	50
;	123	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other		-0,-01	-	
		textiles	33,335	12,402	372	18
,	124		15 000	0 000	. 005	1:
3 :	125	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo	15,080	8,096	205	
	1	thatch, etc.	10,458	5,784	553	6
)	126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc	3,144	645	205	
1	127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	5,706	6,178	1,083	80
	128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petro- leum, explosives, etc.)	6,759	2,478	367	4:
1	1	Hotels, cafes, restaurants	44,193	17,471	395	4
	129	Vendors of wine, liquors, zerated waters and ice	22,184	7,308	329	50
	130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshope, sarais, etc.,	98 000	10 100	40#	
<b>.</b>	ľ	and their employees	22,009 323,752	10,163 200,355	462 619	6
•	131	Fish dealers	38,971	39,069	1,003	1,2
	132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other			·	
• . •		condiments	107,273	41,792	390	4.
	133	Feliers of milk, butter, gbi, poultry, eggs, etc	22,370	25,446	1,138	1,84

6.—Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—concluded.

Nom	ber of	Occupation.	Number of actin 1	etaal workers 921.	Number of f	
rder.	Group.	<u>-</u>	Males.	Fomales.	1921.	1911.
1		<u> </u>	•	• 1	6	7
	1	Cab Class W				
		Sub-Class V Trade-concluded.				
<b>B</b> .		Other trade in food-stuffs - concluded.	l			
	184 185	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	24,364	27,527	1,130	1,69
	100	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetable, fruits and arecanut	52,841	80.995	593	76
	136	Grain and pulse dealers	42,991	19.>24	461	52
•	137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	19,781	4,335	219	21
	138 139	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	7 588	1,227	102	26
4	140	Dealers in hay, grace and fodger	8,078	10,140	1,255	2,47
-		and the toilet (hats, unibrellas, socks, ready-made			• !	
_		shoes, perfumes)	87,726	<b>5,907</b>	157	22
5 B	141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	8,855	, 691	208	***
U	140	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, woody materials (atones, plasters, cement, sand,			i. i i i	,
		thatch, etc.)	6,680	8,105	465	
7		Trade in means of transport	10,023	1,864	186	•••
	146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle,			·	1
R	147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	8,658 20,211	1,167 <b>30,771</b>	136	1,35
8 D		Trade is articles of luxury and those pertaining to			2,000	4,00
		letters and arts and sciences	26,033	8,622	881	36
	148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation),				•
	149	clocks, optical instruments, etc Dealers in common bangles and necklaces, fans, small	6,665	822	123	
		articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	17,263	7,701	446	47
)		Trade of other sorts	222,105	92,118	415	87
	152(a)	General store and sundry basaar-keepers	139,708	59,7119	428	] 28
	(9)	Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified /	79,134	81,667	400	] ["
•		Sub-Class VII.—Public administration and liberal				•
_		arts	186,786	37,532	201	27
6	165	Religion	64,595	5,418	84	130
•	167	Priests, ministers, etc	22,759 2,898	1,080 614	48	7: 87:
	168	Temple, buriel or burning ground service, pilgrim	. 2,000		256	6/ /
_		conductors, circumoisers	38,068	3,512	92	14
В	171	Medioine	25,405	9,409	870	294
		Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, coulists and veterinary surgeons	21,627	4,188	194	144
	178	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs,	· •	7	•	**
9		ota,	8,778	5.921	1,382	1,691
•	- 173	Instruction	43,587 40,701	7,896 7,554	161	14
D.		Letters and arts and sciences	38,613	14,809	186	141
	178	Music composers and masters, players of all kinds of				
	•	musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and				
	179	dancere Conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of	20,979	13,063	623	45
		ouriceities and wild animals	2,874	695	811	•••
	j	Cot Class TV Description of the last		· •	. ]	
1	180	Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income Proprietors (other than agricultural land) fund and	19,678	8,161	419	44
•	1	echolarship-holders and pensioners	1 25,070	0,202	· •25	. 661
	1		* "			
		Sub-Class X — Domestic service	54,660	0741	745	750
*	181	Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other	,		-	,,,
		in-door servants	47,900	40,870	843	841
	ļ					Ĭ
B		Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations  General terms which do not indicate a definite eccupation	550,474	542,499	986	1,23
•	185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, elerks and other	1			
		employees in the unspecified offices, ware-houses and	··· I	1	. 1	
	187	shope	58,108	3,164	373	6
		Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	476,581	589,813	1,123	1,45
	[	Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive	80,646	50,287	625	707
4	188	<u> </u>			. 1	,
5	1 100	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses Beggars, vagrants, prestitutes	10,703 69,724	878 49,411	81	
,	189	Boggars, vagrants, witches, wmards, etc.	654,65	46,235	709 666	791
	190	Procurers and prostatutes	155	8,076	19,846	79:
6	191	Other unclassified non-productive industries	17	4 1	235	

# ., 7—Selected occupations (1931, 1911 and 1901).

N	mber	of	Occupation.	Popul	ation support	ed in	Percen varia	tage of
ub-	Order.	Group.	Occupation.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921-1911	1911-19
1	1 8 -		<b>A</b>		8	7	1 8	9
•			Grand Total	42,794,155	41,870,160	38,633,340	+ 22	
_	1		Exploitation of animals and vegeta-			-		1.
I ::,		, ,	tice	31,026,751	29,825,702	27,675,819	+ 40	+ 1
	1		Pasture and agriculture	30,781,678	29,586,737	27,482,123	+ 40	+
••	(a)	1 (a)	Ordinary cultivation	80,094,335	28,621,449	26,488,155	+ 51	1 '
`, ;	1		Owned	1,675,110	. 960,194	796,842	+ 745	+ 21
.:		1 (9)	Income from rent of agricultural land:	947,467	163,396	42,621	+ 479.9	+ 28
	l	2 (a)	Ordinary cultivators as owners	11,960 104	13,168,009	13,509,901	- 93	
I	l	2 (4)	Do do tenants	7,228,873	6,423,909	4,394,658	+ 195	+ 4
•	1	3 8	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc	\$1,636	74,508	103,359	- 57·B	- 2
	1	4	Farm servants	2,927,459	7,831,438	7,640,774	+ 54	+
		. ,5	Field labourers	5,323,486	1 i logning	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		-
	(6)	[ :	Growers of special products and market	198,830	158,261	171,134	+ 27.2	-
	ł	8	Tea, coffee, cinchons rubber and indigo		i i	1		1
;;			plantations	71,905	37,379	51,378	+ 924	- 3
	1	7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, hetel-vine	128,925	118,882	119,758	+ 68	
C	(e)	i `	Forestry	68,514	70,638	92,046	- 80	- 2
	"	. 9	Wood cutters : firewood, catechu, rubber,	55,093	51,177	77,428	+ 76	
	١.,		etc., collectors and charcoal burners Raising of farm stock	417,897	499,097	536,978	- 163	
::;	(4	n	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	89,148	74,647	80,313	+ 194	
<b>(</b> ,	I	12	Sheen goet and pig breeders	90,277	102,622	110,411	- 120	-
( `	1	13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules,	1,642	2,684	2,888	- 38 8	
	}	14	oamels, asses, etc.) Herdsmen, shopherds, goatherds, etc	236,830	319,144	343,366	- 25.8	-
	(0)	1.3	Raising of small animals	2,102	827	119	+ 5428	
•	<b>1</b>	j .	Fishing and hunting	245,073	238,965	198,697 188,153		
	]	17	Fishing	240,169 4,904	234,080 4,885	5,544	+ 04	
ŧ.		18	Hunting	1			,,,,	
Į.	1		Exploitation of minerals	9,288	18,336	16,814	- 493	1+
•		]		1,542	10,051	8,002	- 847	+ 1
-	3		Quarries of hard rooks	6,030	5,536	4,588	+ 89	+
4.,	5		Salt, etc	1,716	2,749	4,224	- 37-6	- 3
f	] .	3.4		4,812,771	5,591,058	5,312,321	- 139	+
ť	}		Industry				1.1.1.1	1
•	8	<u> </u>	Textiles	1,127,114	1,406,286	1,394,060 43,478	- 19·9 - 64·8	1 .
•		25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	20,844 84,938	59,253	20,910	030	1 ' '
	1	26	Cotton sizing	4,392	1,118,628	1,169,876	- 386	-
٠.	1	37 (a) 27 (b)	Cotton Weaving	- 597,753	J	 NEE	- 42-3	+ 51
	1	28	Jute spinning, pressing and weaving	3,210	74,294	855 60,851	- 42·3 - 60·6	+ 1
	Ì	29	Rope, twine and string	- 14,444 643	7			
	l	31	Weaving of woollen blankets	11,652	87,415	21,554	- 53.3	+ 3
1		33	Weaving of woollen carpets	5,202	[{		1	1
		34	Silk spinners tee	5,043 29,941	74,773	55,126	- 53-2	+ 8
c	{	35 36	Bilk weavers	64	1,359	1,057	- 953	+ 2
`	İ	37 (4)	Dyeing and blesching of yarn	28,527	17,096	23,061	+ 67.4	
••	1	(b & e)	Printing and preparation and sponging of	85	17,086	20,002		
		200	Spinners unspecified	6,645				
•	1.	38 (c) 38 (e)	Weavers unspecified	224,818		•••	1	
	. 7	,	Hides, skins and hard materials from the	69,797	132,232	163,896	i - 472	-, 1
	}	90	animal kingdom			f 25,323	la i	1
1	1.	39	leather dvers cto	15,886	82,831	207	509	+ : 8
	1	40	Makers of leather articles, such as tranks,			-, , .,	'	1 : .
13	1		water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress	58,648	99,809	132,000	- 46.0	- 2
	1	-41	Partiers and persons occupied with feathers			'a'nnn	<b>.</b>	1-1 8
ε	1	•	and bristles (brush makers) "	*** 57	59 991	6,000 723	- 946	[ + 3
	1 :	; 43	Bone, ivory horn, shell, etc., workers	206	533	866	- 614	+ 4
E.	8		(except button)	507,299	638,284	529,003	- 205	+ 2
	8	48	Reword	39,582	2,703	2,63 <b>5</b> 312,83 <b>2</b>	- 13.5	÷
	i	- 44	Carpenters turners and joiners, etc	322,448	415,983	OTP-POB	[#	1 - '

7.—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901)—continued:

N	umber	of	and six				Perces	tago of
h.	Order.	Group.	Occupation.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1981-1911.	1911-19
	8	я -		<del> </del>	<del> </del>	1		-
- 1								- : 1
_			Industry—concluded.					3
<u>s.</u>			Industry tomosaea.					
_		45	Basket makers and other industries of			*****		
- 1	4.00		woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with					ŀ
1		2	bamboo, reeds, or similar materials	145,819	222,301	216,171	- 346	+ 3
.	- B		Motels	173,804	218,594	210,727	- 20-5	+ 1
	٠.١	46 47	Forging and rolling of iron and others			1 page 1	****	,
·		48	Other workers is from and makers of imple-		10.4000	28.50		
- }	4 14	i est	mente and tools, principally or exclusively			350.050	1	
-		. 49	of from Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal		158,073 41,871	152,359 41,118	- 15·5 - 27·0	+ 87
	10		Ceramics	326,753	349,418	190,235	- 91	+ 3
١		55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	1 192,780	. 224,053	167,709	- : 140	+ 31
- 1	11	34	Chemical products properly so called and	47 444	41 189	92,235	- 234	
- 1		81	analogous	47,414 <b>3</b> 9,979	61,162		1 1	8
1	. 1	62	Do. do, of minerial sils	180	58,302	58,386	- 248	- 7
1	12		Food industries	\$45,817	£19,298	625,535	- 119	7
ı	_ 1	65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour	139.691	204.928	256,830	- 818	00
1	. ! •	- 68	Bakers and biscuit makers	14,155	12,995	6,601	8.9	+ 9
}		67	Grain parchers, sto	3,880	., <b>5,906</b>	26,153	- 488	- 7
, 1	•	: 68	Butchers Fish curers	24,885 760	25,865 4.114	28,573 8,817	- 87 - 81 5	+ 80
٠ [		71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	27,146	25,093	23,651	+ 82	1 +1 "
ı.		t 73	· Bweetmeat makers and preparers of jam					9
- 1	• 1	78	Brewers and distillers	<b>7,2</b> 59	19,889 4335	7,887 710	- 63 0 - 88 0	+ 15
- 1		. 74	Toddy drawers	293,575	203,420	268,052	~ 3.9	+ 1
- 1	13		Industries of dress and the toilet	1,098,146	1,285,134	1,136,065	- 111	+ 1
- [	·	177	Tailore, milliners, dress-makers, darners and	69,255	83,777	71,680	- 17.8	
١	<u>,                                    </u>	78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	256,857	277,702	270,219	7.5	+ 10
- 1	1	80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	558,116	603,630	556,859	- 84	+ 1
- 1		. 81	Barbers, halr-dressers and wig-makers	214,284	260,537	233,527	- 177	+ 1
- 1	14		Furniture industries	2,512 570,821	606,841	1,8 <b>3</b> 5 607,116	- 48·4 - 6·0	+ 16
- 1		86	Excavators and well-sinkers	210,290	229,892	208,428	- 85	- 2
- 1		87	Stone-outters and dressers	82,595	822,824	288,414	- 4.5	+: 1
-	16	88	Brick-layers and masons	225,55 <b>6</b> 5,904	813.8	2.635	+ 633	+ 8
	- 17		Production and transmission of physical					• : `
			forces (heat, light, electricity motive	9.500	1,166	167		
: 1	- 18		Other miscellaneous and undefined indus-	3,596	369,364	<b>219,976</b>	+ 122-6	+ 596
.	- "		tries bet	435,564	44,803	88,748	+ 62	
		89	Workers in precious stones and metals,				l. · ·	
	•		enameliers, imitation jewellery makers,	834,608	230,564	288,161	+ 13	+ 14
	•• , ,	. 99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of	-				*   * *
	••	:	other material than glass and makers of		<b>)</b>		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
		† .	sprangles, reseries, lingums and secred	*	9.839	9,048	90	+ 8
		103	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust,	*** ***	2.21 (1.5)	1010		
			eto,	820	14,802	25,746	+ 150	+ , 15
i		108	Eweepers, scavengers, etc	51,315	1		11	
r			Transport	540,908	568,701	597,357	- 49	-! 4
•	٠.	1 .	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			A	1 1 1	
	*0	107	Shipowners and their employees, ship-	48,185	74,966	84,123	- 357	- 10
	1	]	brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners	971 t 1 14 #	4	1 E. + 7	18	
_	-	1900	and firemen	9,005	15,912	10,043	- 454	+; 50
-	` ` `	108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers, and			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	*:	li
		İ	canale (including construction)	3,271 4,071	1,778	2,060	+ 2119	- 11
	1	109	Labourers employed on the construction and	4,071	pr - i i			
٠		110	maintenance of streams, rivers and canals.  Beat-owners, beat-men and few-men	J 28,184	51.983	11,208	- 516	_ 2
	21	• •	Transport by road	\$17,360	: - 842,676	882,743	-1 76	- 10
		111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on	1 14 1 C. E.	P	គេ ខេត្តឡើ	321 ]	🖟
•		•	the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	> 1. 14.056	ĥ .	+ 4-4 G		-
	i : .	:119	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	28,153	81.639	36,666	114° 44	- 11

7.—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901)—continued.

, Kı	mber	o <b>f</b>	Occupation.	Рорг	alation support	ed in		itage of
Sub-	Order.	Group.	Occupation.	1931.	1911.	1901.	1921-1911.	1911-190
IV—	2	- 3	Transport—concluded.	5	8	7	•	9
sont.		113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding				1	
			personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles	6,503	h			
		114	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other		215,475	166,528	- 20	+ 294
		115	webicles	204,653	ا م	4.000	40.0	
	,	116	Palki, etc., bearers and owners	4,170	2,857	4,883	+ 46.0	- 41
		117	owners and drivers Porters and messengers	137 69,589	1,060 91,646	5,555 169,110	- 87·1 - 94·1	- 801 - 45
	22	118	Transport by rail	145,851	116,511	100,822	+ 25.2	+ 15
:			coolies	89,620	101,504	83,431	- 117	+ 311
	23	119	Labourers employed on railway construction.  Post office, telegraph, and telephone	56,231	15,007	17,891	+ 274.7	- 18.
			Services	29,612	34,548	29,661	- 148	+ 16
₹			Trade	2,749,890	2,767,356	2,588,075	- 06	+ 61
i	24	121	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange					
	25	122	and insurance Brokerage, commission and export	115,818 21,088	114,563 19,872	102,852 29,482	+ 11	+ 11.
	26	128	Trade in textiles	103,217	98,575	130,047	+ 47	- 24
	27	124	Trade in skins, leather and furs	51,920	50,055	39 189		+ 27
- 1	28 29	125 126	Trade in metals	41,612	33,423 8,852	82,498 1,175	+ 24.5	+ 227
	30	127	Trade in metals	21,760	23,621	41,471	- 79	- 43
	81	128	Trade in chemical products	20,994	18,136	7,418	+ 158	+ 144
	. 82	129	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc Yendors of wine liquors, serated water and	143,187	187,597	118,550	i	+ 21
. 1		130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops,	67,857	109,072	95,434	- 878	+ 14
1		1	sarais, etc. (and their employees)	75,280	28,525	. 18,116	+ 163-9	+ 57
	33	131	Other trade in foodstuffs	1,160,220 177,191	1,830,411 220,740	1,718,221 208,190	- 17 - 197	+ 6
		132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and	••				l
٠,.	•	133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs,	329,004	. 853,756	698,607	- 63.5	+ 23
		134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and	93,391	81,407	87,586	+ 18.5	- 7:
٠.		135	molasses Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and	111,805	128,694	121,279	- 13-1	+ .80
. 1		120	arecanut sellers	186,596	226,518	252,678	- 17.6	- 10-
Ì		136	Grain and pulse dealers	155,223	200,859	219,572	- 29.7	+ 7
		137	Tcbacca, opium, ganja, etc., sellers  Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	<b>5</b> 7,01 <b>7</b> 18,525	66,291 28,717	61,634 80,896	- 14·0 - 85·5	+ 7
1		138 139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	32,476	23,434	47,779		- 514
- 1	34	140	Trade in clothing and toilet articles 📜 🚚	108,847	90,079	16,907	+ 20.8	+ 4321
	35	142	Trade in furniture Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain,	26,983	28,983	82,059	- 6.9	- 94
. [			crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for	15 000	91.089	00 251	- 900	- 27
		1,40	gardening, etc	15, <b>3</b> 07 21,51 <b>6</b>	21,263 25,808	29,351 25,644	- 28°0 - 16°6	+ 01
	36 \$7	148	Trade in means of transport	25,366	27,999	30,124	- 9.5	- 7
		144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc	785	h	* 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1		}
		145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts,	8,023	27,999	30,124	- 9.5	- 7:
		146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels,	21,558				1
	. 38	147	horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	75,189	86,234	135,203	- 128	- 361
	39		Trade in articles of luxury and those per- taining to letters and the arts and sciences.	85,474	88,179	88,490	- 8-1	- 0
		148	Dealers in precious stones and jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instru-	•			,	
. :			ments, etc	19,485	22,603	29,134	- 13.8	- 22
	1	149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and					١
	ļ	1	fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	59,124	59,889	55,039	13	+ 8
	40	[	Trade of other sorts	716,151	083,68	43,745	+ 696 0	+ 104
•	}	151	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc	. 704	440	***	+ 60.0	•••
	1	152a	General store and sundry bazzar-keepers	456,871 248 584	71,688	23,258	+ 2467	+ 208
		1526 154	Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified Other trades (including farmers of pounds,	248,564	1 1		ł i	
	1 .	1 ***	tolls and markets) '	7,091	5,489	6,182	+ 29.2	- 11

7.—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901)—concluded.

B	umber	ol ·	0	Population supported in			Percentage of variation.			
<b>b</b> .	Order.	Group.	Occupation.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921-1911	1911-19		
1	2	8	•	6		7		•		
1		:	Public force	166,180	208,805	247,136	- 204	- 15		
	+4	1	Army	11,762	16,083	25,773	- 26.9	- 87		
		155	Army (Imperial)	11,339	15,154	25,186	- 25.3	- 39		
-	42	156	Army (Indian states)	428	929	487 . 23	- 54.5	+ 58		
	44	1	Police	154,383	192,722	221,340	- 199	- "1 <b>3</b>		
·		159	Police	90,827	100,995	101,392	- 10-1	- 9		
. 1		160	Village watchman	63,556	P1,727	119,948	- 20.7	- 28		
I			Public administration	322,237	353,164	396,610	- 88	- 11		
i	45	i	Public administration	822,237	358,164	896,610	- 8.8	- 11		
j		161	Service of the State*	141,662	160,087	160,723	- 11 5 - 82·7	- 0		
		162 163	Service of Indian and Foreign States Municipal and other local (not village)	2,309	13,380	11,163	- 82.7	:+ 1		
]			service®	26,773	83,768	33,859	- 207	- 0		
		164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	151,498	145,929	190,865	+ 38	- 28		
_			Designation and Uhand and	589,838	680,896	595,594	- 134	+ 14		
I	40				256,639	221,646	- 249			
	46	165	Religion Priests, ministers, etc	192,81 <b>2</b> 70,999	83,768	65,738	- 153	+ 16		
		168	Religious mendicants, inmates of monas- teries, etc.	8,861	6,424	4,975	- 47.7	+ 29		
-		167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service	8,039	18,329	13,960	- 89-7	_ 4		
	. '	168	Temple, burial or burning ground service,		11023			٠		
		1 1	pilgrim conductors, circumsisers	110,418	152,103	136,973	- 279	+ 11		
	47	169	Lawyers of all kinds, including kasis, law	45,×78	48,580	36,368	- 56	+ 87		
			agents and mukhtiars	22,350	20,728	20,569	+ 79	+ 0		
		170	Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc	23,528	27,857	15,799	- 15.5	+ 76		
. }	48	171	Medicine	91,739	89,788	84,987	+ 2.3	+ 1		
		1771	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentiets, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	72,164	75,295	68,571	4.2	+ 8		
		173	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses,	, -,				' '		
			masseurs, etc.	19,574	14,448	16.366	+ 35.5	- 11		
•	49		Instruction	129,285 121,359	146,746	123,745	- 119	+ 18		
		178	Professors and teachers of all kinds	TOTANA		100 545				
		174	Clerks and servants connected with educa-		146,746	123,745	- 11-9	+ 18		
٠	<b>F</b> 0		tion	7,926	1	4 Tec cos		١		
	50	177(4)	Letters and arts and sciences Literature: authors, editors, journalists	130,134 990	139,193	128,898	- 65	+ 8		
		(6)	Art: artists, photographers, sculptors, etc.	4,432	28,400	24,971	- 179	+ 18		
		(c)	Science: astronomers, meteorologists, etc.	17,908	]	•	1.74	. •		
•		178	Music componers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not	:	1 1					
			military) singers, actors and dancers	76,053	81,809	84,779	- 70	_ 2		
_			1		1 1	•••				
X	<b>5</b> 1	180	Persons living on their income	}	1	•				
	•.	100	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and	89,163	87,308	123,409	- 20°8	- 29		
		.	pensioners	j ,		1.14				
X	52	181	Domestic service	191,715	206,095	250,004	- 70	- 17		
	} .	i I	men and other indoor servants	173,636	186,959	222,457	- 71	- 16		
		183	Private grooms, coachmen, dog-boys, etc	11,941	19,136	27,547	~ 87.6	- 30		
		183	Private motor drivers and cleaners	6,188	•=	•••	•••			
I	58	184	Insufficiently described occupations Manufacturers businessmen and contractors	2,110,530	1,527,876	679,417	+ 381	+ 124		
		185	otherwise unspecified	27,210	14,764	15,447	+ 85-0	- 4		
			and other employees in unspecified offices,	160 544	100.000	151 000				
	l	187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspeci-	168,544	162,653	151,935	+ 05	+ 7		
			fied	1,902,735	1,343,639	509,169	+ 416	+ 168		
II	l		Unproductive	204,884	273,828	344,481	- 252	- 20		
	£4 &5	188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almebouses	13,310	13,424	11,438	- 08	+ 17		
	•	189	Beggara, vagranta, prostitutes Beggara, vagranta, witches, wizarda, etc	191,534 184,764	260,404	833,048	- 26 5	- 21		
	ĺ	190	Procurers and prostitutes	€,760	260,404	233,043	- 36 5	- m		
	1	, .~ )		₹,/50		•	i I	l		

8Occu	pations	by	caste.
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					•	_	-
	Caste and occupation,		Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each coon- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,00 males.
	1	- '	3	3	1		
. ,			7		•		•
	ttan		***	302	Brahman (Tamil) concluded.	` .	*.
	tivatora : owners	and	458	7	Landowners and tenants	218 71	32
	enants	***	279	611	Public administration	60	3
	ricultural labourers		68	1,181	Immufficiently described occupa-		
	dical practitioners and :	mid-	43	1.214	tions (other than inbourers). Professors and teachers of all	89	7
	potrers (unspecified)		87	1,153	kinds es contra of all	27	
	yers on manical instrum	nents		1	Owners of hotels and their		"
	not military) odowners and tenants		84 24	198 489	employees	21	; 13
. Otp		****	59	1,076	Lawyers, etc Bankers and their employees	20 16	***
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				l	Railway employees	15	
Bada		·		340	Others	140	2
	ricultural labourers , coffee, etc., plants		505	206			1
	mployees	-6100	120	986	Brāhman (Kanarese)		5
Exc	cavators, stone cut	ters,			Cultivators: owners and		:
. –	nasons and labourers	(un-	•	:	tenanta	643	7
	pecified) givators: owners	and	113	518	Landowners and tenants Religion	114	6
	enants	•••	93	1,053	Public administration	80	
Oth	ers		79	83	Trade in food stuffs	24	
D - 712		,	i .	616	Professors and teachers	15 140	2
	a, Kavarai tivators: owners	and		0,10	Difference of the second	1 200	3
te	onants	0-0	488	671			
Agr	ricultural labourers		127	1,014	Brāhman (Orlyā)	•••	1
	de of all sorts (except ealers)	fish	104	483	Cultivators: owners and	524	,
	ealers) downers and tenants		69	274	Landowners and tenants	196	li
Tis	hing and fish selling		42	970	Religion	51	1
Lab	ourers (unspecified)		. 40	1,313	Agricultural labourers	49	8
	sing of farm stock	than	20	2,948	Medical practitioners and mid-	48	1
	colies) and public adm				Others	132	1
tı	ration and police	•••	18	****	Destruction (Malessies)		
	tile#	••• •••	11 86	214 207	Brāhman (Malayālam)	412	i
Oth				883	Religion	125	
Billa	Va tivators : Owners	and	***	2003	"Hotel managers and their	مم	
te	nante		671	879	Cultivators: owners and	92	
Agr	ricultural labourers		209	1,204	tenants		,
Tod	dy drawers and sellers downers and tenants	••••	53 11	45 1,077	Cooks, water-carriers and other		'
Ric	o pounders, huskers	and	. <b>**</b>	1,000	indoor servants	52 39	1
£	our grinders	•••	. 6	8,282	Public administration	81	•••
Oth	IOTS		50	1,220	Law	22	***
Воув	*** ***	· <u>-</u>	··· ,	666	Others	187	١.
	tivators : pwners	and	434	375	Chakkiliyan	1	5
	ricultural labourers	-	877	1,308	Agricultural labourers	408	, s
Por	ters and messengers	and	عد ُ ٠		Leather workers and traders	221	, ,
	abourers (unspecified)  adowners and tenants		67 27	820 473	in leather and shoes, etc Miscellaneous labourers	152	
Rei	sing of farm stock	and			Cultivators: owners and	[	,
g	rass selling		20	704	tenants	129 25	8
	hing and fish selling		. 14 61	183 426	Lendowners and tenants Scavengers	14	1,1
.Utb	DOTS				Others	51	2
	man (Talugu)			386	lm		
Cul	tivators: owners	and	494	459	Chenchu	239	
Tar	enants downers and tenants	-	295	499	Wood cutters and sellers	- 276	2
Rel	igion	•	40	71.	Agricultural labourers	114	5
. Pul	blic administration	-	23	79	Cultivators: owners and	104	5
	feesors and teachers		109	230	Beggars	95	5
		***		2	Basket makers and other		, ,
DL.	man (Tamil),		'	, 276	workers on woody materials.	84	•••
	tivators: Owners	and			Hunters	5	

## 8.—Occupations by caste—continued.

Caste and cocupation.	Number per 1,000 workers ergaged on each occu- pation.		Ceste and cocupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each ecos- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males,
	2:	3			3
heruman		995	Idaiyan, Yadava—cont.		
Agricultural labourers Basket makers and other	913	1,070	Cow, sheep and buffalo breeders and herdsmen,		• • •
workers on woody materials.	82	1,870	shepherds, etc	. 79	160
Cultivators: owners and tenants	1	. 225	Landowners and tenants	93 91	808 1,051
Others	51	186	Milk, sta, sellers and sheep,		
hetti		413	Miscellaneous laburrers	43 33	1,778
Cultivators: owners and	804	383	Others	80	293
Landowners and tenants	148	662	Idiga. Arya Hihida, Setti		921
Traders of all kinds	270 82	188 920	Cultivators : ewners and	•	
Money lenders	49	381	Agricultural labourers	456 296	641 4.288
Textile industries Others	120	- 214 380	Toddy drawers and sellers	. 144	95
- A 36.1		562	Others	31 78	170 1,632
Conton weavers	448	573	Nuvan		895
Cotton spinners and dyers Cultivators: owners and	81	· · · •18	Agricultural labourers Cultivators: owners and	£93	1,570
tenants gre	130	578	tenants	201	193
Agricultural labourers	73	1,139 530	Toddy drawers and sellers	86 27	659,500
Traders in textiles and ready-			Others	93	1,118
made clothing and sundry	61	276	Irulan		401
Bilk weavers / que	11	525	Agricultural labourers	402	496
Others	106	424	Cultivature : owners and tenants	318	217
ombō	•••.	290	Rice pounders, etc.	83	921
Cultivators: owners and tenants	899	115	Masons and misocilaneous	35	651
Miscellaneous labourers Cotton weavers	150 120	1,278	Firewood outters and sellers	33	631
Agricultural labourers	117	1,186	Cattle and sheep breeders and	27	701
Cattle breeders and herdsmen. Others	115	85 475	bordsmon; shepherds, etc	22	141
	, ,	,	•	83	251
dabā Cultivators: owners and	• • • •	688	Jains where and	-	250
Senanta	720	783	tenante	759	214
Agricultural labourers Firewood sellers	125 25	840 1,126	Landowners and tenants General storekeepers and	41	559
Landowners and tenants Basket makers and other	-25	395	shopkeepers (unspecified)	41	81
workers on woody materials.			Traders in textiles, piece-goods and clothing	29	3 1 29
Others	79	174	Money lenders	. 23	31
olla	-	Øj	Others	79	602
Cultivators owners and tenants;	476	513	Kaikolan, Sengundar, Sen-		
Agricultural labourere	961	1,224	gunda Kahatriya	480	426
Cattle breeders and berdsmea and shepherds	113	229	Cultivators: owners and		363
Landowners and tenants Milk, etc., selless and sheep	25	754	Agricultural labourers	71	449 718
and cattle traders	23	701	Landowners and tonants	, 45	487
Others	104	1,181	Tradere in textiles, piece-roods	· · · 40	1,521
oleys		1,018	and clothing	27	102
Agricultural labourers Caltivators : owners and	448	1.183	Kallan	90	358
tenntas	480	, 1012	Cultivators: owners and		<b>21</b>
Basket makers and other workers on woody materials.	25	185	Landowners and tenants	607 197	635 700
Stone surters and masons, etc.	11	213	Agricultural labourers	98	1,243
Others	34	1,000 664	Miscellaneous labourers Rice pounders, etc.	23	1/64 5,582
laiyan. Yidaya		603	Cars owners, drivers, etc.	• •	68
Cultivators; owners, and			Bhepberds, etc.]	8 7	869 130
tonante	581	- 580	Others	. 48	. 511

# 8.—Occupations by casto—continued.

	Pumber per 1,000	Number of female		Number per 1,000	Number
Costs and compation	workers	workers	Caste and ecoupation.	workers	of form
Con Till Samma down	engaged on	per 1,000	Caste and depulation.	engaged on	MOSFELE
	eacy occa-	males		eech occu-	per 1,000
	petion.			pation.	malos.
	السيسيسا	3			
					. 3
IMM8		375	Konda Dora-emcluded		
Onltivators: owners and		\$	Agricultural labourers	: ∾ 142	606
tenants	757	351	Landowners and tenants	16	274
Agricultural labourers	147	405	Village watchmen	18	
Landowners and tenants	49	546 1.592	Firewood sellers	11	1,219
Miccellaneous labourers Others	38	403	Others	83	140
		-	Kshatriya		95
mmālan.Kamsala. Pānchāla.		Sec. 15.	Cultivators; owners and		351
Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma		003	, tenants	586	287
(Tamil) owners and	***	283	Agricultural labourers	94	1.08
tenants	921	557	Landowners and tenants	78	280
Wood industries	213	38	Fu hing and selling fish	53	1,874
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, etc.	181	27	Sondry sterekropers and shop-		
Metal industrice	126	34	keep-re (unspecified)	17	758
Agrica tural labourers	73	1,942	Miscellaneous labourers	14	1,136
Landowners and tenants	33	1,037	Tailors and public	11	533
Miscellaneous labourers	23	1,637	administration	19	
Masons and housebuilders	19	82	Money-leaders	8	504
Religion	8 104	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	Cashiers, accountants, etc	7	4.5
Others	109	744	Baising of farm stock	10	258
mmalan, Kamsala, Pan-		1 2 4 4	Boatmen		`
hāla. Visva Brāhman. Visva			Goldsmiths and silversmiths	5	[ * · · · · 44
Karma (Telugu)	•	235	Traders in clothing and toilet		
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, etc	833	84	articles		21.
Carpenters and	321	101	Others	101	321
tonante	133	491	Kurayan		67!
andowners and tenants	48	659	Agricultural labourers	273	670
A ericultural labourers	41	3.161	· Landowners and tenants	276	707
Blacksmitha, coppersmithe, etc.	7 33	102	Basket workers and sellers of	.161	627
Others	91	708	bark, leaves, etc.	14.2 1	
Dr		529	Clay workers and miscellaneous	109	788
pu owners and	****		labourers.		
tenants	789	475	Cattle and pig breeders :	30	619
Agricultural labourers	120	1,156	Scavengers	18	788
Miscellaneous labourers	17	180	Landowners and tenants Weavers of woollen blankets	15 10	946 47.429
andowners and tenants	35	847	F-4	16	9,740
undry shopkeepers	\$	193	Others	97	252
Cattle, etc., breeders and shep-		448			-
herds	. 83	145 845	Kuruba		557
DChere			Cattivators: owners and		
ond		932	Sebants	560	428
Dultivators: owners and			Agricultural labourers	153	1,190
tenents	688	646	Landowners and tenants	108	65
Lippellaneous labourers	106 - 154	2,213 2,352	Sheep, etc., breeders and sellers. Weavers of woollen blankets	35 23	234 624
Agricultural labourers	84	2,532	Miscellaneous labourers	13	571
andowners and tenants	4		Bandry shopkeepers	10	401
Basket, etc., makers	Ā	1,957	Basket, etc., makers	7	880
rirewood sellers	3	6,621	Extractors of vegetable oils	6	20
collers of bark, etc	2	110	Others are see any see	75	844
Sthers on the sen		485		1 431 70 1	
mati, Arya Vaisya		497	Kurumban	i - 1	755
mau, attracepers and mis-		1	Cultivators: owners and		
cellancous shopkeepers	<b>38</b> 0	288	Agricultural laborates	847 809	577 91.5
altivators a owners and	3 3 3 4 6	1080 m h	Agricultural labourers Sheep, etc., breeders and sellers.	113	424
tenants	207	753	Miscellaneous labourers	78	2.914
rade in foodstuffs	113	481	Landowners and tenants	46	910
andowners and tenants	88	621	Weavers of worllon blankets	23	1,021
gricultural labourers	41	1,178	Cotton weavers	23	297
Koney-lenders	37	262 213	Sellers of milk, poultry, etc	<u> 5</u>	712
radere in piece-goods	19 18	283	Others	47	621
Hotel-keepers, etc Frade in articles of clothing and	10				
	12	96	Kusayan		541
toilet	95	471	Potters and sellers of pottery	403	270
			Cultivators: owners and	243	711
nda Dora	-	1,011	Agricultural labourors	138	3.861
Caltivators: owners and	613	1,131	Masons and brickleyers	74	21
					· · · ~ · 83

# 8.—Occupations by caste—continued.

	Number per 1,000	Number of female		Number per 1,000	Number of female
Caste and occupation.	workers engaged on	workers	Caste and occupation.	workers engaged on	workers per 1,00
	each occu- pation.	males.		each occu- pation.	males.
	,	* -			
1	1, 1	3			•
usavan—concluded.			Nāyar		48.
Miscellaneous labourers Cotton weavers	25 15	453 896	Cultivatore: owners and tenants	504	30
Others	67	430	Agricultural labourers	172	1.57
		<b>COB</b>	Landowners and tenants	59	57
Ambādi Agricultural labourers	368	698 798	Rice pounders, etc	35 23	64,16 1,05
Cultivators: owners and			Public administration	25	
Beggars	362 45	468 658	Tenchers, etc	16	. 8
Landowners and tenants	40	623	Agents to landed proprietors	9	- 4
Firewood cutters and sellers Miscellaneous labourers	25 23	2,203	Hotel keepers and servants	7	12
Raising of farm stock	33	1,627 1,031	Others	131	27
Cartowners, drivers, etc	16	684	Odde	•••	77
Others	89	879	Earthwork labourers Cultivators: owners and	291	38
ādiga		690	tenants	209	. 63
Agricultural labourers	478	1,009	Agricultural labourere	183	1,27
Leuther workers and sellers of sandals, etc.	191	229	Miscellaneous labourers ; Stone catters, masons and	. 94	1,22
Cultivators: owners and			house beilders	149	33
Miscellaneous labourers	165	418	Landowners and tenants	15	76
Landowners and tenants	19	1,067	Scavengers	53	59 64
Beggars	12	981			
Sellers of bark, etc.	52	\$5,255	Pallan	437	71
Juders		1,183	Agricultural labourers Cultivators: owners and tenants.	293	78
āla,		887	Earthwork coolies, porters	]	
Agricultural labourers Cultivators: owners and	609	1,079	and messengers, unspecified	138	
benants	206	£48	Landowners and tenants	80	51 23
Miscellaneous labourers Landowners and tenants	84	1,287	Shepherds	19	2,61
Cotton weavers	22 21	508 729	Rice pounders Preparers of sugar, gur, etc	. y. 6	8 <b>92,33</b> <b>7</b> 0
Baising of farm stock	. 18	247	Others	23	19
Others	45	508			
angala	•••	. 400	Palli, Vanniya, Vanniya Kshat- riya, Vannikula Kshatriya,		
Berbers owners and	288	69	Agnikula Kshatriya	•••	54
Cultivators: owners and	303	554	Cultivators: owners and	594	, ,,,,
Agricultural labourers	156	2,479	Agricultural labourers	204	47 81
Laudowners and tenants	48	846	Landowners and tenants	43	76
and setoral etc.	26	108	fed and miscellaneous labour-		
Others	74	703	010 /*** *** *** ***	23	90:
aravan		752	Masons and bricklayers	10	22
Cultivators: ewners and	1 "		Cartowners, drivers, etc.	8 7	\$2 1
Agricultural labourers	575	654	Sundry besser keepers	7	44
Landowners and tenants	167 153	1,302 631	Others	. 94	46
Miscellaneous labourers	56	1,084	Panisavan Caltivators: cwaers and tonanto.	550	601
Carpenters and workers on woody materials			Agricultural labourers	125	840 1,120
Others	41	300	Landowners and tenents	44	1,014
idir			Government servents	66	128
Cultivators: owners and		399	Cartowners, drivers, etc	22	11
tenants	365	. 857	Masons and brickisyers	21	5
Toddy drawers and sellers Agricultural labourers	217	57	Players on musical instruments, actors, etc	15	14
Landowners and tenants	130	1,685	Others	. 124	322
Miscellaneous labourers	28	1,739	Paraiyan, Panchama	- w	638
Fishing Rice pounders, etc	25 23	57 590	Agricultural labourers	565	751
Masons and bricklayers	23	140	Cultivatom: owners and tenanta.  Miscellaneous labourers	52	478
Makers of augar, gur and		_	Masons, brickleyers and house-		1,071
Cotton spinners	18	1,278	building coolies Landowners and tenants	. 13	1,157
Sundry bassar teepers	10	\$2	Coffee, etc., plantation workers	15	756
Others	94	296	and garden workers	18	699

# 8.—Occupations by caste—continued.

•	Number per 1,000	Number		Number per 1,000	Numbe
Caste and occupation.	workers	of female workers	Costo on d connection	workers	of femal
Caste and occupation.	engaged on	per 1,000	Caste and occupation.	engaged on	worken
	each occu- pation.	males.		each occu-	per 1,00 males
	pation.	•		pation.	mercs
1	2	3	1 .	2	8
araiyan, Panchama—concluded		1	Tīyan		66
Cattle, etc., breeders and herds-	1		Agricultural labourers	444	1.30
Willage watchmen and village	12	132	Cultivators: owners and tenants. Toddy drawers	209	21
Selable ***	7		Workers in coconut fibre and	70	⊷.
Others	, 53	332	sellers of textiles	85	10,63
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		545	Sawyers Clerks unspecified and miscel-	20	
attanavan Fishing and selling fish	630	987	laneous labourers	18	. 27
Boatmen, ship's employees and		•	Porters, messengers and domes-	10	
harbour coolies Cultivators : owners and tenants.	124	6 22	tio servants	16	87
Miscellaneous labourers	84	282	Gardenem, firewood, etc., collec- tors and sellers of vegetables.	17	- 6
Gardeners and firewood sellers.	12	112	Grain sellers and sundry shop-		
Cotton weavers	93	25 459	keepers	12	7
Others	33	, <b>9</b> 58	Brick and tile makers and masons	10	
āle		605	Hotel keepers, etc	6	
Cotton spinners and weavers	471 172	545 487	Others	93	``2
Cultivators owners and tenants. Agricultural labourers	122	8n6			
Landowners and tenants	71	397	Tsākala	<b></b>	8.
Miscellaneous labourers	65	2,491	Washermen	793	9
Traders in piece-goods and ready made clothing	28	113	Cultivators: owners and tenants. Agricultural labourers	121 37	60
Others	71	672	Candowners and tenants	24	2
7	1	ĺ	Miscellaneous labourers	14	20
aurāshtra, Saurāshtra Brāh-	l	361	Others	21	3.
man Cotton spinners and weavers	462	274	Valaiyan		7.
Silk spinners and weavers	169	369	Cultivators: owners and tenants.	463	5
Dyers and bleachers Sellers of piece-goods and ready	71	1,295	Landowners and tenants	139	1,6
made clothing	58	• 30	Fishing and selling fish	152 58	1,0
Cultivators: owners and tenants.	88	222	Miscellaneous labourers	91	1,97
Cashiers, accountants, etc	18 17	198	Others	97	3
Landowners and tenants Dancers, actors, etc	18	10,239	Vāniyan, Vaniga Vaisya	1	4,
Agricultural labourers	18	51	Extracting and selling vegeta-		
Religion Police and public administra-	8	3	ble oils Cultivators: owners and tenants.	379 215	65 24
tion	. 6		Agricultural labourers	104	34
Others	122	755	Miscellaneous labourers	55	4
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			Landowners and tenants Other traders in food stuffs	.48	20
avara		633	and sundry storekeepers, etc.	81	28
Cultivators: owners and tenants.	561	393	Others	118	34
Agricultural labourers Landowners and tenants	203 165	620 2,134	Vannān	1	78
Miscellaneous labourers	47	1,686	Washermen	733	98
Firewood sellers	13	817	Cultivators: owners and tenants.	129	89
Others	. 11	551	Agricultural labourers Miscellaneous labourers	38 19	74 2,33
embadavan		384	Grocers and sundry shop-	"	. 2,00
Fishing and selling fish	450	385	keepers	18	. 2
Cultivators: owners and tenants. Agricultural labourers	166	283 393	Tailors Others	14 49	34
Landowners and tenants	39	192		-3	
Rope, etc., makers	37	502	Velama		. 83
Miscellaneous labourers	30 6	1,782 72	Cultivators: owners and tenants. Agricultural labourers	793 97	$\frac{77}{1,37}$
Others	159	398	Miscellaneous Isbonrers	45	1,9
			Landowners and tenants	33	5
ala da		461	Others :	32	50
elaga Cultivators: owners and tenants.	625	396	Vellāla	l·	2:
Agricultural labourers	153	608	Cultivators: owners and tenanta.	534	
Miscellaneous labourers	49 44	1,351 533	Agricultural labourers Landowners and tenants	158 124	45 87
Landowners and tenants Sundry basear keepers	18	527	Gardeners and tenants	123	•
Police	7	***	labourers	48	88
Sellers of vegetables	7	980	Traders of all sorts Masons and house builders	86	· 60
Others	97	391	Masons and house builders	10	. 491

#### 8.—Occupations by casts—continued.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers rngaged on each noon- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males,
1	3	8		3	- 3
Vellala-concluded.			Mappilla-concluded.		
Weavers	7	259	Coffee, tea, etc., plantation	12	
Cashiers, accountants, unspeci-	6	11	Hotel keepers and servants on	1 12	- <b>829</b> 231
Money-lenders	4	261	Tailors	10	212
Others	73	259	Religion	13	47
Tanādi		676	Others	103	181
Yanadi	457	1,037	Sheik		329
Cultivators: owners and tenants.	175	299	Cultivators: owners and	209	
Herdamen, shepherds and cattle breeders	58	67	tenante	201	452 520
Miscellaneous labourers	44	1,269	Miscellaneous labourers	45	491
Scavengers	23	695	Landowners and tenants	77	297
Woodcutters and sellers of firewood, etc.	36	596	Sundry begans keepers Textile industries	37 30	91 881
Basket makers and other			Cart-owners, drivers, etc	15	31
workers on woody materials.	. 22	475	Beggars	14	564
Rice pounders Fishing and selling fish	21 31	#30 494	Tailors Trade in piece-goods and	10	183
Domestic servants	17	1,627	ready-made clothing	19	71
Mining	13	398	Traders in food stuffs	46	176
Village watchmen	· 11	704	Traders in skins, etc	9	83 12
Others		100	Goldsmiths and silver workers. Clerks, unspecified	ا و	; 17 29
Yerukala	. • • •	687	Police	8	
Basket makers and other			Government servants	9	440
workers and sellers of bark, leaves, etc	298	723	Carpenters and workers on woody materials	13	482
Cultivators: owners and			Gardepers	7	366
tenants	238	526	Butchers	7	58
Agricultural labourers Miscellaneous labourers	207 47	985 781	Others	126	119
Beggara	89	635	Europeans		238
Landowners and tenants	54	710	Army see	187	•••
Firewood outters and sellers. Others	27 95	838 638	Religion Professors and teachers, etc	125 67	619 2,639
V			Income from investments	61	667
Labbai	***	372	Ship's officers, etc	58	
Cultivators: owners and	207	438	Medical men	53 43	2,347
Landowners and tenants	144	166	Railway officers	a	
Fishing and selling fish	61	2,681	Planters'	84	53
Agricultural labourers Miscellaneous labourers	64 46	274 681	Police officers Architects and engineers	34 32	***
Betel vine growers and sellers			Cashiers and accountants	. 80	82
of betel leaves	71	623	Postal and Telegraph officers	25	. 82
Traders in skins, etc Workers on woody materials	38 84	7,904	Shopkeepers, unspecified	194	19 174
Weavers and sellers of ready-					4/7
made clothing	53	378	Anglo-Indians		301
Grocers and sellers of grains, tobacco and sundry shop-			Bailway employees Unspecified elerks and mecha-	186	78
keepers	98	168	nics	119	171
Butchers and sellers of sheep,	20	16	Income from investments	113	431
Cert-owners, drivers, etc.	14	10	Teachers and professors Medical practitioners and mid-	55	2,069
Others	150	191	wives, surses, etc	64	2,404
	40.00		Postal officials	41	•••
Māppilla		328	Domestic servants and private meter drivers	23	976
Cultivators: owners and		!	Tailors, milliners	34	2,481
tenante	334 239	214	Government officials	18	91
Fishing and solling fish	60	83N 42	Architects, engineers	16 15	17
Other trade in food staffs	62	164	Port and harbour employees	"	
Sundry bassar keepers	49	81	and ship's employees	15	39
Workers in eccount fibre and makers of rope, etc., and			Others	302	178
dealers in textiles	36	4,767	Indian Christians (Roman	]	
Portors and messengers and	•		Catholics)		633
miscellaneous labourers Cart-owners, drivers, etc	34 18	8	Cultivatore: owners and	426	897
Landowners and tenants	18	361	Agricultural labourers	253	- T

# 8.—Occupations by caste—concluded.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged en each eccu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
1	1 2	3	1	3	3
				i •	
Indian Christians (Roman Catholics)—concluded.		,	Indian Christians (Syrians)—	-11	
Landowners and tenants	48	633	Agricultural labourers	47	4,547
Miscellaneous labourers	39	805	Sundry basaar-keepers and		
Fishing	19	68	shop-keepers, unspecified	29	. 86
Domestic servants	- 14	549	Teachers, etc	22	369
Railway employees	. 10	31	Miscellansons mechanics and		
Washermen	. 9	538	labourers	45	52
Teachers, professors, etc	8	516	Others	- 334	247
Toddy drawers	8	***			
Carpenters	6	10	Indian Christians (Others)	•••	566
Shop-keepers, unspecified	11	665	Agricultural labourers	326	1,071
Tailors	- 5	533	Cultivators; owners and		
Gardeners and sellers of			tecants	301	335
vogetables	13	896	Porters and messengers and		
Clerks, etc., unspecified	4	- 20	miscellaneous labourers	62	894
Leather workers	5		.Landowners and tenants	36	414
Others	112	142	Fishing and selling fish	12	27
			Weavers	31	265
Indian Christians (Syrians)		328	Shoe-makers	80	68
Cultivators: owners and	/•	* 1	Government servants	8	•••
terante	816	77	Teachers	21	598
Rope, etc., makers and workers		1	Domestic servants	17	. 527
on coconat fibre	91	807	Tradere in skin, etc	8	* 64
Rice pounders	48	42,571	Railway employees	6	
Grocers and sellers of veget-			Workers on woody materials	4	1,292
ables	69	455	Others	138	500

# 9.—Number of persons employed in 1911 and 1921 on Reilicays and in the Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments.

Class of persons employed.	Europes Anglo-li		India	108.	Romarka.
o a portons emproyem	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	A CHARLES
1	2 '	3	•		•
•	RAIL	Ways.			
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	2,974	2,825	69,448 ,	59,035	ה <sup>י</sup>
Persons directly employed	2,970	2,817	61,515	49,440	ļ.
Officers	156	142	23	6	
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per				_	These figures exclusion
mensem Subordinates drawing from Rs. 20 to Ra. 75.	1,618	961 1,483	1,457 22,604	303 7,292	Pollware in Francis
ubordinates drawing under Rs. 20	129	231	37,431	41,839	Railways in French
•	, ,				the States of Tr
Persons indirectly employed			7.933	9,595	vancore and Cochi
	_ [	_ }			<b>i</b>
Contractors	1	. 7	176	976	j
Cooline	3	, 1	793 6,964	1,016	1
ODDITOR *** *** *** *** ***	•••	***	0,804	7,603	
•	GATION I				
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	28	66	28,090	45,857	All figures are reported by the P.W.D. to 1
Persons directly employed	28.	66	8,174	9,810	only approximate they are for Britis
floers	19	83	82 1	22	territory only.
Upper subordinates	3	18	229	249	
Lower subordinates	3	8	832 681	261 506	
Peons and other servants	3+	9	5.861	5,591	<ul> <li>Includes tracers.</li> <li>Dam superintenden</li> </ul>
Coolies	•••	. 3	1,489	3,181	alvice superintenden dent, and launce
Persons indirectly employed			19,916	36,047	driver,
		- 1			*
Contractors	***	100	1,097 2,685	1,494 1,260	g e e e e
Doolies	• • • •	]	16,184	88,293	
TORIS BRUSANA TURISHED	STAL DEP			** ***	
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	69	84	13,339	13,496	*These figures exclude persons employed in
TOTAL	69	78	12,014	12,310	the States of Hyder
upervising officers	6	11	75	70	bad, Mysore, Traval
Ottmasters	23				in French territory.
	1	23	1,034	711	
fiscellaneous agents, e.g., schoolmasters,					
fiscellaneous agents, e.g., schoolmasters, etc.	40	1	1,979	2,259	•
fiscellaneous agents, e.g., schoolmasters, etc					
fiscellaneous agents, e.g., schoolmasters, etc.	40	1 43	1,979 1,645 3,443 213	2,259 1,406	
liscellaneous agenta, e.g., schoolmasters, etc. llerks ostmen killed labour oad establishment	40	43	1,979 1,645 3,442 213 377	2,259 1,406 4,878	
liscellaneous agenta, e.g., schoolmasters, etc. lerks ostmen killed labour nakilled labour	40	1 43 1	1,979 1,645 3,442 218 377 8,249	2,259 1,406 4,878 2,986	
liscellaneous agenta, e.g., schoolmasters, etc.  lerks  vostmen killed labour  nakilled labour  Railway Mail Service	40	1 43 1 	1,979 1,645 3,442 218 377 8,249 753	2,259 1,406 4,578  2,986	
liscellaneous agenta, e.g., echoolmasters, etc. lierke ostmen killed labour nakilled labour Railway Mail Service	40	1 43 1 1	1,979 1,645 3,442 218 377 8,249 753	2,259 1,406 4,878 2,986	
discellaneous agenta, e.g., schoolmasters, etc. dierks ostmen killed labour ostdelabour ostdelabour ostdestablishment  Railway Mail Service upervising officers lerks orters	40	1 43 1	1,979 1,645 3,442 218 377 8,249 753	2,259 1,406 4,578  2,986	
iscellaneous agenta, e.g., schoolmasters, etc. lerks ostmen killed labour nakilled labour Railway Mail Service upervising officers lerks orters	40	1 43 1 1	1,979 1,645 3,442 218 377 8,249 753	2,259 1,406 4,878  2,986 628	
discellaneous agenta, e.g., schoolmasters, etc. lerks ostmen killed labour nakilled labour Railway Mail Service upervising officers lerks orters	40	1 43 1	1,979 1,645 3,442 218 377 3,249 753 14 26 449	2,259 1,406 4,578  2,986 628 10 423	
discellaneous agenta, e.g., echoolmasters, etc. dierke ostmen killed labour nakilled labour coad establishment  Railway Mail Service upervising officers lerks orters all guards, etc.  Combined Offices	40	1 43 1	1,979 1,645 3,442 218 377 3,249 753 14 26 449 264	2,259 1,406 4,578  2,986 628 10 428 195 558	
iscellaneous agenta, e.g., schoolmasters, etc. lerks ostmen killed labour nekilled labour Railway Mail Service upervising officers lerks combined Offices ignallers	40	1 43 1	1,979 1,645 3,443 213 377 3,249 753 14 26 449 264	2,259 1,406 4,878  2,986 628 10 423 195	
discellaneous agenta, e.g., schoolmasters, etc.  lerks  costmen killed labour  nakilled labour  Callway Mail Service  upervising officers  lerks  corters  all guards, etc.  Combined Offices  ignallers  lessengers, etc.	40	1 43 1	1,979 1,645 3,442 218 377 8,249 753 14 26 449 264 572 112 460	2,259 1,406 4,578  2,986 628 10 423 195 558	
discellaneous agenta, e.g., schoolmasters, etc.  lerks  costmen killed labour  nakilled labour  Callway Mail Service  upervising officers  lerks  corters  all guards, etc.  Combined Offices  ignallers  lessengers, etc.	40	1 43 1	1,979 1,645 3,442 218 377 8,249 753 14 26 449 264 572 112 460	2,259 1,406 4,578  2,986 628 10 423 195 558	
discellaneous agenta, e.g., schoolmasters, etc.  etc.  disrks  ostmen  killed labour  makilled labour  Railway Mail Service  upervising officers  combined Offices  ignallers  leasongers, etc.  Total Persons Employed  upervising officers		1 43 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1,979 1,645 3,442 218 377 8,249 753 14 26 449 264 572 112 460 IENT- 1	2,259 1,406 4,578  2,986 628 10 423 195 558 142 416	
discellaneous agents, e.g., schoolmasters, etc.  Slerks  Ostmen  Skilled labour  Combined labour  Combined Offices  ignallers  lessongers, etc.  Total PERSONS EMPLOYED  apervising officers  ignalling establishment		1 43 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1,979 1,645 3,443 218 377 8,249 753 14 26 449 264 572 112 460	2,259 1,406 4,878  2,986 628 10 428 195 558 142 416	
discellaneous agents, e.g., schoolmasters, etc.  Sterks  Ostmen  Skilled labour  Juskilled labour  Railway Mail Service  Supervising officers  Combined Offices  signallers  Total persons employed  apervising officers  inpervising officers  Lessengers, etc.  Tell  Total persons employed  apervising officers  inpervision officers  inpe		1 43 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1,979 1,645 3,442 218 377 2,249 753 14 26 449 264 572 112 460 IENT. 2 1,247	2,259 1,406 4,578 2,986 628 10 428 195 558 142 416  1,405 2 238 108	
discellaneous agents, e.g., schoolmasters, etc.  Slerks  Ostmen  Skilled labour  Load establishment  Railway Mail Service  Supervising officers  Combined Offices  Signallers  Lessengers, etc.  Total Persons Employed  spervising officers  ignalling establishment		1 43 1 1 4 4 2 2 2 27 11 208 5 1	1,979 1,645 3,442 218 377 8,249 753 14 26 449 264 572 112 460 IENT- 1 2,247	2,259 1,406 4,578 2,986 628 10 423 195 558 142 416 2,405 22 238 103 206	
fiscellaneous agenta, e.g., schoolmasters, etc.  slorks  ostmen killed labour  ostdestablishment  Railway Mail Service  upervising officers  lail guards, etc.  Combined Offices  ignallers lessengers, etc.  Total presons employed  upervising officers  ignalling establishment		1 43 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1,979 1,645 3,442 218 377 2,249 753 14 26 449 264 572 112 460 IENT. 2 1,247	2,259 1,406 4,578 2,986 628 10 428 195 558 142 416  1,405 2 238 108	

#### THE INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

10.—Distribution of industries and persons employed.

(a) Main heads only.

	ents.				•	<del></del>	Numbe	ar of	persons	emplo	yed.	•	—. <u> </u>		employed per
Industrial establishment.	establishments.			•	Direct	tion,	supervi lerical.	ision	01.:	lled	Un	killed	labour	Pr8.	ferasles en
	75	Districts where chiefly located.	То	tal.	Europ and A India	nglo-	India	ms.		men.	bΑ	ults.	Chil	dren.	of adult fer
1	Total number		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Femsles.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number of
Total Establishments	2,105	3	4 136,270	5 41 269	1 359	31	8 9,845	101	10 43,053	2156	12	13	14	15	16
I. Growing of special products II. Mines	276 91	Godāvari	22,748 4,132	12,826	435 36	2	567 174	1 2	932 190		19,059 3,407	33,619 11,119 2,195	1,755 325	1,597 236	302 562 611
III. Quarries of hard rocks	23	Kistna Nellore Chingleput	964	270	4		53	3	180	1	<b>6</b> 39	247	88	19	307
IV. Textile and connected industries V. Leather, etc., industries.	441 84		33,871 4,411		243 29	10	2,112 482	<b>5</b> 0 8	13,512 904	1,788 5	15,889 2,703	10,008 206	2,115 293	1,894 44	408 61
VI. Wood industries	47	Madras Tinnevelly	2,051	33	42	1	210	2	700	18	1,029	, 17	70		19
7II. Metal industries	100	Malabar J Throughout the Presidency.	25,656	124	195	3	1,227	3	12,941		11,089	81	204	37	4
III. Glass and earthenware industries; brick, tile, etc., factories.	75	Malabar ] South Kanara	6,148	1,305	20		256		689	9	4,963	1,172	220	124	209
IX. Industries connected with chemical products X. Food industries	170 566	*** *** *** ***	5,590 16,885	710 9,060	55 114	1 2	672 2,605	4 24	1,032 4,307	\$4 166	3,681 9,212	666 7.496	150 647	15 1,372	148 571
XI. Industries of dress	14	Madras Tinnevelly Nilgiris	930	45	19	3	44	1	629	87	217	4	21	1,372	56
KII. Furniture industries III. Industries connected with	9	Madras	836	13	6	1	26	2	184	•••	65	10	55		53
buildings IV. Construction of means of transport and com-	4	Madras	246	81	4	•••	24		33	•••	185	79		2	362
munication IV. Production, application and transmission of	27	Madras	2,953	245	45	2	240		1,677	<b>,</b> '	938	224	<b>5</b> 3	19	87
physical forces	9 169	Madras	917 8,432	80 31	43 68	1 5	143 1,010	1	234 4,909	6	492 2.093	79 16	5 352	3	110

# 10.—Distribution of industries and persons employed—concluded. (b) Special industries

				Gen	eral di	steribu	tion.	of ind	lastri	es and p	errons e	mployed	•		
		nts.	ed.			ų.		·		f person	e emplo	ved.			•
* *		establishments.	located.			••	pervi	ection, ision a ricel.			1	Une	killed l	aboares	٠.
	Industrial establishment.	mber of estab	there chiledy	Tot	4	per		Indi	sns,	8kil Worki		Adu	lte.	Chil	dren.
		Total num	Districts •	Malos,	Females.	Males.	Females.	Mal.e.	Females.	Malos.	Females.	Maice.	Females.	Malos.	Femalos.
		2	*	•	•	•.	7	•	•	10	11	19	13	, 16	15
i. (	Growing of special products— Tes plantations and factories	126	Coimbatore Nilgiris Malabar	15,460	8,922	264		32	1	795	101	12,958	7,715	1,128	1,10
•,		104	Balem	,											li.
. )	Coffee plantations and factories.  Mines—	104	Nilgiris Malabar	\$ 5,613 ر	3,565	•••	7	•••		••	-	-	•••		
,	Mica mines and mica splitting works	80 5	Nellore Vizagapetam.	2,428 1,070	1,674 654			180 28	8	. 77 28		1,948 984	1,458 644	252 29	31 1
. :	Textile and connected indus-						-		"			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	033	•	'
	tries— Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills	228	Deccan Divn. Coimbatore Bāmnād	6,787	5,075	68		940	3	1,285	40	4,484	4,916	60	11
		ا - ر	Tinnevelly	7	,			-							
	Cotton spinning, weaving and		Coimbatore	23,439	6,167			809	x.	1.					
	other mills	115	Tinnevelly Malabar South Kanara.	20,33	0,107			893	42	11,320	1,319	9,271	3,263	1,834	1,54
. 1	Leather industries—	. [	Chingleput	'n			-								
	Tanneries 4	81	North Arost. Coimbatore Trichinopoly.	4,807	261	26		466	8	893		2,629	206	228	
. ]	Metal judustries—	١	Madura	)	-								1.5	1	
	Machinery and engineering, in- cluding railway, workshops.	53	Throughout the Presi- dency.	21,507	.18	155	3	961	*	10,960	•	9,886	3 13	45	"
!	Industries connected with chemi- cal products—	_						•						11.1	
	Oil mills	1124	Godāvari Guntār Kistna	2,114	414										
	VIS 18741438 446 444 444		Cuddapah Salem		71.0	2		375	-	175	17	1,458	894	104	
	Manure and fish oil works	20	Malabar	909	95	10		63	_	149	7	678	88	9	
	Frod industries— Flour and rice mills	854	Throughout the Presi-	7,369	8,442	. 8		1,686		1,169		4,847	2,248	177	17
	Coffee caring and powdering	,	dency. Coimbatore	h								: :			
	Vorke	20 j	Maiaber Sogta Kanara Malaber	1,025		26	***	117		50		821	2,676	77	9
	Sugar factories, breweries and distilleries	24	La varions dis-	3,862		26		85 329	÷	113	187	783 2,528	408 342	43	
		1	tricts, Madrae North Arcot.	h					. 0		-	1			'
	Tobacco, cigarette, snuff and condiment factories	76	Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly	2,613	-838	41	3	216	3	1,753	- 26	288	198	815	10
-	Industries of lazury— Printing process	140	Malabar	!					•				•		
	t triating brosses		Threeghout the Presi- dency.	7,296	14	50	4	856	1	4,281	-	1,867	7	261	

11.—Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.

					•				Jı	dustri	<b>98.</b>			-			-	
•			1.	п.	III.	IV.	٧.	VI.	VIL	VIII.	1X.	X.	XL	XIL	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.
Establishment amploying 20 more persons	<b>∞</b> ₹	ll fadustrive.	Growing of Special Products.	Mines.	Quarrios.	Textile and con- nected industries.	Leather industries.	Wood industries.	Motal industries.	Glass and earthen. Ware industries.	Industries con- nected with che- mical products.	Food industries.	Industries of dress.	Furniture indus- tries,	Industries con- nected with buildings.		orion, applica- and transmis- of physical	Industrios of l
	· !	3	5	3	G	4	3	≱	Ř	5 F	E A E	) Es	] ]	E 3	15			<u> </u>
												-	"		15	16 .	17	18
A. Total Es- ? tablish- {		1,384	225	67	13	302	-	30	85	. 68	73	. 325	5	7	2	21	5	90
•	1911	867	203	48		109	70	21	34	50	56	149	19	14	5	40	4	55
L Directed by Govern- ment or	1921	62	4	-	1	1	2	1	7	2	4	30	. 1		1	<u>.</u>	-	4
local an- j thorities. (	1911	56	3			1		. 2	8	1	4	23	2	***		. 4		3
2. Directed by (	1921	353	103	30	1	71	2	5	. 52	7	9	33	. 1	i	1	14	5	18
companies.	1911	393	84	14		. 70	30	9	13	20	21	43	13	2	5	35	4	80
8. Owned by properties.	rivate :								• • •		,						1	
(a) Zuropean and Angle-{ Indian.	1921	202 120	123 96		1	25 8	3	12	2	5		8		2	-		2	14
	1921	900	37	, 61	10	217	61		37	56	62	259	-			-	-	2
B. Number of	1911	288 166,465	16 34,786	30		22 45,578	39	6	11 25,566	28 7,342	30 4,959	79 22,457	8 4 808	6 2 320	301	2,437	976	67 20 7,354
employed.	1911	131,644	35,450	8,332	i	27,936	4,575	1,768	4,690	5,253	5,992	11,691	1,781	319	622	15,596	383	7,256
(a) Direction, supervi-	1921	9,627	881	177	45	2,144	485	218	1,400	268	544	2,087	44	30	22	226	183	873
gion and d	1911	6,668	948	173		1,162	341	177	423	163	489	995	128	15	74	930	20	630
	1921 1911	43,412 41,141	1.985	184 2,303	138	ī <b>4</b> ,684 ī <b>2,4</b> 59	830 1,871	643 675	12,871 2,506	668 455	896 1,008	3,854 2,292	625 1,3 <b>22</b>	183 217	33 132	1,114 9,471	227 118	4,477 5,301
(c) Unskilled   labourers.		114,494 83,525	32,896 33,481			28,750 14,315		966 916	11,295 1,761	6,40 <b>6</b> 4,635	3,513 4,495	16,516 8,404	175 331	107 87	246 416	1,097 <b>5,</b> 195	566 245	2,006 1,325
For Unakilled bourges only-	la-						-											1
I. Adult wo-	1921	445	594	651	405	624	78	4	7	235	123	<b>8</b> 58		238	419	234	78	16
1,000 adult	1911	458	781	628		379	159	19	15	193	324	544	34	29	249	40	40	19
2. Children of both sexes per 1,000	1921	114	115	99	103	154	119	64	18	57	43	120	61	1,958	8	56	7	131
adulta.	1911	. 180	153	123		. 294	<b>34</b> 0	223	108	98	96	301	362	1,417	64	29	24	289

### 12.—Organization of establishments.

					Nu	m ber	of in	dustris	l estab	liahmes	ato in o	ach e	last.				
Type of organisation.	Total establish- ments.	1	111	111	14	*	VI.	AII	AIII	IX	x	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1	1 2	3	1 4	5	16	1	18	•	10	111	118	13	14	1 24	16	17	1.0
Total	2,105	276	91	23	441	84	47	100	75	170	566	14			27		169
1. Under the Local Government or local authority	72	4		1	1		1	7	•	4	87			1	•		8
3. Registered companies	386	114	80	1	83	8		52	7	13	3.5	1	1	1	14		20
(a) With European or Anglo-Indian direc- tors	800	110	20		50	1	4		6	10	23	1	1		10	5	13
(b) With Indian directors	74	4	7	1	27	1	•	2	1	3	12			1	3		. ,
(c) With directors of different races	12	•••	8		8	•••	:	. 1	•	1	1		•••		1		•••
8. Privately owned	1,647	158	61	81	358	80	28	61	66	158	494	11				٨	144
(a) By Europeans of Anglo-Indians	187	109		1	26	2	12	4	5		7	8	3		•••	3	14
(b) By Indians	1,428	47	61	19	822	76	26	87	58	150	477	8		. 2	- 8	2	129
(c) By joint owners of different races	32			1	10	2		·	2		16						1

13.—Place of origin of skilled employees.

			3	Numl	er of p	ersods (	emploj	ed in e	ch clas	of inc	instrial	l esta	blishme	nt.		•	
Birth-place.	Total number of work- men.	I	11	111	IV	•	` <u>A</u> I	AII	VIII	IX	x	ХI	XII	XIII	`XIV	xv	XVI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I. In the Province or State	44,754	1,030	185	181	15,153	908	694	12,749	697	1,021	4,464	663	184	33	1,669	226	4,897
(1) District of employment	82,600	883	123	175	10,452	606	533	9,170	675	591	3,670	631	141	<b>3</b> 0	1,243	169	4,005
(2) Other districts.	12,154	647	62	6	4,701	302	161	3,579	22	430	. 794	32	40	3	426	57	892
(a) Contiguous districts	7,559	517	. 25	5	<b>3,3</b> 10	157	119	2,041	8	299	325	1	36		202	22	492
(b) Non-contigu- ous districts.	4,595	130	87	1	1,391	145	42	1,538	, 14	131	469	31	4	. 3	224	35	400
Outside the Province	305		3		129	***	- 18	114	1	7	7	1	•••		5	7	13
3. Ontaide India	₹ 150	9	2		18	1	` <b>1</b>	78		28	2	2			3	1	5

14.—Place of origin of unskilled labour.

	7			Nuu	ber of	beseore	em plo	yed in (	each cla	es of in	ıdustria	l esta	blishm	ent.			
Birth-place.	Total number of work- men.	I	11	111	ΙV	v	Δī	VII	VIII	IX	x	: XI	IIX	XIII	XIV	xv	xvi
1	8	8	4	5	6	7	8	, A	10	11	12	19	14	15	16	17	18
In the Province or State	120,570	<b>33,5</b> 20	6,153	9-1	29,704	8,244	1,114	11,336	6,479	4,487	13,689	241	130	266	1,223	561	2,445
(1) District of employment	94,829	20,986	<b>5,94</b> 9	783	24,526	2,165	878	8,220	6,245	3,680	16,955	160	108	236	982	362	1,894
(2) Other districts.	25,741	12,534	204	183	5,178	1,079	236	2,418	234	807	1,733	81	22	30	217	199	551
(a) Contiguous districts	17,92)	9,978	129	151	3,188	606	155	1,455	208	572	866	48	13	6	171	74	309
(b) Non-contigu- ous districts.	7,812	2,556	75	37	1.990	473	81	963	26	235	867	33	9	24	76	125	212
Outside the Pro-	360	8	10	22	180	2	1	54		21	31	,	••	<b>-</b>	, 2	12	116
Cutside India	65	2	••	,	22		1	19		4	8		٠		3	8	8

. *				•	٠.									Nami	ber e	m <b>p</b> lo	yed in e	ach c	lass (	of ind	lu <b>e</b> tri	al oci	tablis	hmet	ıt.		 					• •			• •	
<b>29</b>		or casts.	Tot	al.	1			Ι.	- 11	I .	17		,	V .		1	V1	1	٧ı	11	.1:	X_	. 7	ζ ,	x	1	.XI	II ;	X	111	Xr	₹	x	<b>v</b>	XV	1
s.er	•	,	Malos.	Femalos.	Malos.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Kalos	Females.	Malos.	Females.	Males.	Femalos.	Males.	Females.	Maloe.	Females.	Males.	Femalos.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fome les.	Mafes.	Pemales.	Malos.	Fomslor.	Moles.	Females.	Malos.	Fomslea.
		1	*		1 4		16	17	•	•	10	33	12	18	14	1 15	16	177	18	19	20	21	32	23	24	\$5	36	87	28	29	80	34	88	83	84	38
	and Indi	Europeans Anglo- ians—Num- employed.	2,597	73	462		16				264	15	32		43		1,097	.3	20	•••	115	1	120	2	£0	40	6	1	4		169	2	69		<b>621</b>	5
	(4)	Managere.	488		216	3	16	***	2	•••	69	*	8		17		56	-	11		11		81		5	1	8		3	•••	13		. 7		25	1
	(b)	Supervi- sing and techni- oal staff.	691	13	184		19				137	7	14	•••	23		118	1	7	•••	88	••	40	•••	12	3	2	1	1	•••	80	***	84	••.	80	1
	(e)	Cierical staff.	178	17	83	•	1	•••			33	5	10		*	1	21	2	2		6	1	48		2		1	<b>01.</b>	1	•••	8	2	8	1	18	. 8
•	(4)	Skilled Works men.	1,248	38	27	•••	10		<b></b> .	•••	25	. 1	•		1		902	•	•••	•	60		8	***	1	87	•••	***	900		124		26	•••	8.8	•

#### 16.—Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

	•						Numb	er em	ploy	od in	each c	lass	of Indu	stry.					
			Total number employ- ed.	1 1 -	11	ш	17	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	XIII	X17	17	XVI
Adult Childre Male Female	IR 	0.0 0.0 000 400	10,000 10,000 6,708 4,898	2,587	615 433 851 188	88		61 262 228 34		24 166 166 29	266	11 195 130 118 18	12 2.152 1,610 550 1,060	13 100 100	14 45 45	23 2 2 	68 65 60 15	17 22 4 4	278 278 276 2

## · 17-A.—Distribution of power by establishments.

	Total				<u>`</u> . 1	Numl	ber of	<b>in</b> du	strial	estàl	blish	nente	in cl	<b>a</b> 98	. •		•
Type of power used.	estab- lisb- menta.	1	71	ın	17	v	VI	AII	VIII V	IX	x	Χſ	xII	ХIII	XIV	xv	XVI
1	8	3	) <b>5</b>	1 4	6	1 7	. 8	1 9	10	11	13	13	1 14	15	16	17	18-
Total	1,174	95	30		295	11	17	80	47	49	449	4	1	3	25	10	58
Steam Oil Water Gas Electricity	561 426 29 72	8 92 22 81	22 8 		170 102 1 1	8	6 7	30 37 1 5	27 19 	14 18 2 1	268 173 1	2	"i	2	11 2 	3	 13  9
(a) generated within the premises (b) supplied from without	19 67	2	•••	-	2	1	2	5	1	3 11	3	2		1	1 9	1	2 34

#### 17-B.—Distribution of power by districts.

		:		Ketablis	hments s	sing Steer	n, oil, gas	or water.	Establ elec	isbments i tric powe	nsing r.
Indust	ries.		Number of estab-	De	etails of l	orse-pow	er.	•	Generated on the premises.	gabblie	ed from side.
			lish- ments.	Steam.	Oil.	Gas.	Water.	Total horse- power,	Power in Kilowatts.	Number of motors installed.	Total horse- power.
1	<del></del>		2	8	4.	5	6	7		9	10
	Total		1,174	35,733	12,430	5,647	3,519	57,329	4,031	222	2,416
Ganjām	***	`	10	218	22			240	•		•••
Visagapatam	***		19	924	43			967			`
Godāvari	1		42	1,235	285	180	***	1,700	3		***
Kistna	100	•••	118	2,336	2,020		***	4,356	2		•••
Guntur	***		54	686	552			1,238			. •••
Nellore	***	***	46	478	188		15	681	***	•••	***
Cuddapah	* ***	•••	30	323	59		•••	382	***		***
Kurnool	***	•	' 32	1,062	131		••	1,193	**		***
Bellary	***	•••	58	1,135	667	110	***	1,913		{ ···	***
Anantapur			39	876	321		· · ·	1,197	0.004	182	1,52
Madras	. ***	•••	147	11,641	700	776	***	13,117	2,804	1 1	
Chingleput	***	***	20	219	297	119	´,•æ•	635 49			
Chittoor		***	. 8	***	49	* ***		783	18	. ***	•••
North Arcot	-	•••	33	194	589 100	***		142	1	1	•••
Salem	***	•••	10	42	2,305	559	32	-4.634	4	2	100
Coimbatore	***	.).	91	1,788	108	339		744	126		
South Arcot		***	. 8	641		68	***	2,867	328		***
Tanjore		•	118	1,383 604	1,416 346	28	***	978		1 "1	•••
Trichinopoly	***	•••	33	1	340 113	805	100	5,277	50	, ,	
Madura	***	•••	22	4,259 850	283	1,160	100	2,292			
Rāmpād		•••	18 42	1,708	20 <i>3</i> 871	268	1.050	3,897			***
Tionevelly	***	***		1,708	201	772	2,322	3,738	681	37	78
Nilgiria	***	•••	61		456	802	•	3,507	10	"	
Malabar		•••	78	2,249		1	•••	803		}	•••
South Kanara	•••	• 80	43	489	314		***	oya,		1	•••

# APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

#### General summary of main statistics of natural divisions.

Naturel division.		Dist	riots in		in the		Population.	ge to total ion.	density of tion per mile.	ge of	'	population in villages than 500 ante.	Average number of houses per	mile	Pe	roontag	(0 VA	riation	in popul	ation,	1	10,000	ion who
NEUTEI GIVINION.		• • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	đ(v:	ision.	• •		. opulation	Percentage to population.	Mean density population square mile.	Percentage population	in town Percenta	rural pring in places of less in pabits	Average of hor	equare	1871 to 1881	189:		1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911	191 to 192		n the	Elsewhere.
				2		1	K	4	5	1	8	1	8		9	10		- 11	1.18	13		16	16
Madras Presidency							42,794,155	100	297	•	12	13	5	9	- 1.3	+ 2	5.3	+7.2	+8	3 +2	8-3	9,980	50
Agency	Agenc	y					1,490,858	8.5	75	i	1	81	1	7		f + 11	9.8	+ 2.4	+16	5 -4	4-1	6,904	8,086
East Coast North	Gant	has an	Nellor		dāvari, K	1	10,866,740	25 4	848		11	18	7	١١٥	+ 6.7	1 + 1	3 6	+88	+91	+ 1	3.3	9,860	101
Decena	Cudda	pah. K	urnool.	Bella	ry, Anani	apor.	8,669,463	8.6	189		11	10	2	9	_ 20·1	+1		+ 5.8			2.0	9.741	259
East Coast Central.	Madra	a, Chin	gieput,	Chittor	r, North	root,	•	1					1	·		1 . 1		•					
3					uth Arcoldura, Ra		11,996,687	28.0	878	•	14	18	. 8	9	-7:1	+1	9.9	+ 8.8	+7.	+8	B·0	9,819	181
East Coast South	Tinn	evelly a	and Pud	lukkott	al State		10,286,281	24.0	449	3	17	5	8	9	+0.8	+1	3.8	+ 5.4	+8	48	3.0	Р,886	114
West Const	Kana		monr,	wulen	go and	South	4,478,676	10-5	418	<b>i</b>	8	5	7	6	+ 5.8	+1	1.2	+ 6.8	+7:1	٤+ ا	3 8	9,868	182
Natural division.	popi	lation	who be the ma ions.	long	of females) males.	of widows	o o u	ber of persons rate in English 10,000 of the ulation.				of the of the pages.				nber in reone w			P		re of poported t	pulation F	
	Hindu.	Mussi- men.	Chris- tisa.	Animist.	Number of	Number of to 1,000	Number of the persons 10,000 of population.	Number literate per 10,0	Lamil.	Telugu.	Malayā- la m.	Kana- rese.	Oriyā,	Hindôs- tāni.	Insane.	Desf. mates	Blind.	Lepere.	Agricul- tural occupa- tions.	Indos- trial covepa- tions.	Commer- cial accopa- tiona-	Profes- sional occupa-	Other ovenpa
	16	17	19	19	20	81	5.3	:-8	24	25	96	27	2×	89	86	81	82	38	84	85	86	87	88
Madras Presidency.	8,866	670	323	135	1,028	4,408	857	94	4,103	3,772	754	351	362	234	20	51	87	37	71	13	. 6		7 8
Agency	6,862	80	118	2,990	998	8,202	144	18	. 2	1,987	***		3,861	25	12	14	63	41	80	4	8	1	12
East Coast North	9,279	815	295	111	1,051	5,822	684	72	88	8,695	***	. 3	892	251	21	85	73	43	78	11	6	:	8
Decesa	8,622	1,121	241	18	960	3,187	617	51	88	7,255	2	1,609	. 8	916	19	19	67	111	75	12	5	١,	6
	9.438	859	190	5	947	4,131	1 1	122	7,027	2,250	11	882		251	1 1	69	88	44	70	12	6		9
		499						101	8,677	975	6	198		58		65	92	82	69	14	7		
	8,972		528	***	1,068	4,437	1 1		'				***		1 1							· •	
Vest Coast	6,909	2,597	418	1	1,048	5,228	1,186	120	837	52	7,159	558	1	58	88	47	109	83	64	17	10	} •	5

APPENDIX II.

Variation in population by natural divisions since 1871.

į	!		PERS	30 <b>NS</b> .					MALI	E <b>S</b> .		
DIVISION.	1921.	1911.	1901	1891.	1881.	1871.	1921.	1911	1901,	1801.	188t.	1871.
1	2	3	4 !	5		7	8	9	10 1	<u>-</u> 11	12	<del></del> 13
ladras Presidency	42,794,155	41,870,160	38,653,558	36,064,408	31,217,428	31,631,922	21,100,158	20,606,008	19,054,012	17,828,047	15,478,383	15,891,56
кевоу	1,496,358	1,559,692	1,838,599	1,307,707	1,090,603	]	748,803	782,701	680,214	670,606	564,041	]
ant Coast North	10,868,740	10,527,518	9,581,090	8 505,P21	7,751,167	8,135,461	5,299,868	5,152,969	4,717,642	4,363,208	3,869,779	<b>4,154,</b> 960
есова	<b>3</b> ,669, <b>4</b> 63	8,814,726	3,676,585	8,491,047	2,956,362	8,697,781	1,871,846	1,937,049	1,8+7,404	1,776,028	1,501,776	1 900,71
sat Const Central .	11,996,687	11,647,082	10,794,961	9,909,417	8,310,588	8,942,500	6,006,971	5,800,628	5,366,877	4,926,661	4,112,826	4,485,26
Cast Coast South	10,286,231	9,986,626	9,214,173	8 740.532	7,693,125	7,627,067	4,986,227	4,805,766	4,428,094	4,209,856	8,699,751	8,728,81
Vort Const	4,478,676	4,334,516	4,048 150	8,809,784	3, <b>4</b> 1 <b>5,</b> 5%3	3,229,113	2,186,853	2,120,895	1,993,781	1,882,168	1,697,48#	J,621,81
			FEMA	LES.				VARIA	TION - INCRE	ARE (+) DECE	RABE (-).	
DIVISION.	1921	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	18+1 to 1891.	1871 to 1881	1871 to 19
	14	;   15 -	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	34	28
	21,693 997	21,264,152	19,599,546	18,236,361	15,804,591	15,740,358	+ 923,995	+ 3,216,602	+ 2,589,150	+ 4,781,434	- 414,494	+ 11,162,23
Madras Presidency	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		'			1	f - 63,345	+ 221,093	4 30.892	+ 217,104	1,	
	747,465	776,991	658,385	637,101	526,562	1 000 (00	- 03,59	. 221,0.0	30,000	• -		
Madras Presidency  igency  Cust Coast North	747,465 5,567,378	<b>77</b> 6,991 <b>5,874</b> ,549	658,38 <b>5</b> 4,66 <b>3,44</b> 8	637,101 4,442,713	526,562 3,581,388	3,980,196	+ 839,222	+ 946,428	•	+ 1 054,754	+ 708,309	+ 4,227,83
gency	5,567,378	i				3,980,496 1,797,067	13	1	+ 775,169	+ 1 064,754	+ 706,309 - 741,419	
gency	5,567,378	5,874,549	4,603,448	4,442,713	3,581,388	: <b>j</b>	+ 839,222	+ 946,428 + 134,141	+ 775,189 + 185,538	+ 1 064,754	J - 741,419	
gency	5,507,372 1,797,617	5,874,549 1,877,677	4,603,448 1,809,181	4,442,713 1,715,019	3,581,388 1,454,588	1,797,087	+ 839,222 - 145,263	+ 946,428 + 134,141 + 852,121	+ 775,169 + 185,538 + 885,544	+ 1 064,754 + 584,685	- 741,419 - 681,912	- 28,81

APPENDIX III.

General summary of statistics of cities.

	persons		ber per			ber per		Numi	or of follows at age	ales	Num	ber per kers of	r 1,000 those e	male ac	tual d on	femule ors to orkers.
Name of city.	Number of per 100 hone	Hindus.	Mussimans.	Christiaus,	0-18.	16-46.	45 and over.	0-15.	15-45.	45 and over.	Agriculture.	Industry.	Trade.	Professions.	Other occu-	Proportion of fems.l. actual workers to total actual workers.
1	2	3	4	•	6	7	3	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madras	815	812	101	84	298	540	162	964	899	837	39	392	188	109	272	146
Madura	685	873	74	53	327	517	156	959	985	982	127	506	138	94	135	269
Trichinopoly	547	734	128	138	340	497	163	987	968	1,050	120	389	223	128	140	159
Calicut	641	584	354	61	352	508	140	914	950	940	89	386	207	115	203	176
Coimbatore	626	854	63	€2	364	489	147	959	963	1.011	347	238	152	70	193	266
Conjecveram	698	958	37	. 2	239	475	186	952	1,033	993	148	529	157		72	
Kumbakonam	626	929	-14	25	315	508	177	287	1.042	1,180	176	326		.94		212
Tanjore	551	846	62	90	836	479	185	988	1,048	1,125			237	143	118	265
Negapatam	553	703	199	88	312	512	176	909	1	! '	191	305	156	162	186	223
N	639	579						}	997	1,091	172	409	15 <b>5</b>	76	188	123
_	1		111	308	358	495	147	933	872	984	148	381	197	115	159	320
Rajahmundry	558	938	. <b>6</b> 1	21	340	516	144	959	998	1,176	258	228	182	100	232	365
Tinnevelly	413	868	109	23	314	513 ·	173	971	989	1,229	250	300	115	44	291	331
Cocanada	705	921	51	26	343	507	150	999	1,028	1,075	574	112	187	. 71	386	380
Saleon	527	903	. 80	17	371	467	162	835	1,050	1,096	632	146	153	29	40	323
Cuddalore	539	923	43	31	366	463	171	944	1,091	960	379	165	176	81	199	405
Vellore	677	732	236	31	372	443	185	1,003	1,052	958	251	207	231	88	223	216
Bellary	500	626	315	52	301	535	164	964	815	980	259	262	153	154	172	314

#### APPENDIX IV.

#### (a) Statistics of Madura City.

•	•		pernons sec.		popula			ber per ales ag			ber of fe 00 male					male a yed on	ctual	female kere to workere.
Werd	BUIO	ber.	Number of per 100 hou	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Ohristians.	0-15,	15-45.	65 and over.	0-15.	15-46.	45 and over.	Agriculture.	Industry.	Commerce.	Profession.	Other occupations.	Preportion of actual worl total actual
	1		8	3	•	5	•	1	-		10	11	12	13	34	. 14	16	17
Kadur	a Cit	y	685	873	74	53	328	517	155	959	. 957	1,073	142	506	138	94	120	268
			687	909	55	36	844	497	159	1,064	¥73	1,230	205	574	44	98	79	408
t			821	880	45	75	343	481	176	991	1,097	944	50	742	124	41	43	108
II	•••		609	887	7	15G	263	486	151	896	1,003	1,002	64	560	173	80	123	827
V	•••	***	768	958	11	36	349	492	159	1,021	967	922	64	425	206	395	FO	180
·		***	740	839	148	18	846	502	152	1,003	1,011	1,080	121	582	184	71	43	104
T ·	•••		661	966	28	11	840	492	168	954	1,069	921	161	1 592	97	. 69	81	241
'II ·	***		674	986	12	2	350	475	175	964	1,149	1,079	175	581	97	67	80	320
111	***		631	976	20	4	316	512	172	966	1,070	1,172	122	297	327	123	131	851
X	• • •		622	620	813	67	820	544	. 136	959	910	1,244	89	558	112	99	146	. 240
	•••	***	7,51	737	86	227	305	556	139	993	843	994	202	365	83	117	238	296
I		•••	741	878	88	34	303	550	147	923	812	1,078	115	492	152	115	126	878
II	***		650	970	28	3	\$18	528	159	920	1,081	1,284	124	414	317	189	213	35
III		•••	575	945	50	5	319	529	. 152	860	1,024	1,289	282	809	99	109	201	20
IV	•••	•••	652	975	23	8 ]	294	547	159	588	739	1,064	85	848	222	138	262	238
<b>v</b> _	•••	•••	744	997	. 8		825	523	. 123	682	943	1,278	160	449	95	112	. 184	32
VI	•••	•••	666	884	92	24	818	<b>B</b> 26	156	977	929	889	213	199	242	95	251	28
VII	***	•-	686	693	300	7	809	567	124	1,042	724	946	266	837	. 199	. 82	116	152
IIIV			537	. 824	122	54	825	514	161	956	936	1.008	166	423	148	114	150	224

#### (b) Statistics of Trichinopoly City.

			persons per		er per			er per les age			er of following the second sec	ales			1,000 those er			female ere to
Tumbei	r of w	vard.	Number of per 100 houses.	Hindas.	Musalmans.	Christians.	0-15.	16-45.	45 and over.	0-16.	15-45.	45 and over.	Agriculture.	Industry.	Trade.	Professions.	Other oces-	Proportion of sotun work
	1	]	2	. 8	•		6	,	8		10	11.	11	13	14	15	14	17
richii Cit <b>y</b>			547	734	128	138	340	497	163	987	968	1,050	138	389	223	128	122	159
	***		800	636	61	303	281	598	121	984	663	893	173	272	50	270	134	180
ı			541	576	164	200	362	470	168	1,086	1,156	1.97	162	320	213	126	190	126
11	444		532	687	235	78	873	457	171	255	1,084	1,013	30	413	268	157	123	161
٧	•••		582	797	28	175	373	481	146	788	1,171	1,168	151	.301	190	290	78	100
7		•••	528	839	90	71	345	484	171	1,083	1,143	1,133	45	501	200	88	66	8
7.5			516	919	66	15	361	464	175	1,043	1,041	1,077	132	659	89	76	44	281
11	-	}	561	779	43	178	283	578	139	8:8	572	8673	. 92	374	207	164	163	22
111	***	•••	<b>8</b> 67	908	12	78	317	515	168	873	940	1,054	89	415	202	160	154	28
X	404	•••	699	994	1		313	543	145	850	792	1,334	23	623	128	178	52	8
			546	749	166 536	85	327	511	162	814	895	7,197	131	446	220	145	56	. 13
II III	***	·•• ]	651	456 838	116	- 8 - 46	\$20	519	161	953	896	932	83	894	233	109	81	10
III	***	`	592	863	132	. eo	345	490	165	1,047	961	1,025	187	222	871	124	96	5
IV	***		549	801	182	17	369	478 462	179 169	1,041 874	1,078	1,014	43	489	845	65	48	17
LV V	•••		472	466	384	150	. 236	503	161	1.023	1,149	1,005	199	108	. 93	168	437	17
VI	** 1	••••	574	432	46	421	360	473	167	1,017	1.055	923	371	157	243	64	156	19
ZVII	***	••	403	594	63	344	355	474	171	1.013	1.007	1,039	403	228	156	78	125	12
CVIII	***	-	488	730	22	234	846	485	169	1,035		1,037	53	423	257	78	08	21
r 4 171		•••	-				1	403	103	1,000	1,045	1,007	139	420	296	. 29	104	20

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the proportion of Animists in certain tribes.

÷ .		•	•	:			·		1921.		Percentage o	f Animists (
		Кате	of trib	•	•		•	Total trength.	Number of Animists.	Percentage to total population.	1911.	1901.
		:-	1		<del></del>			8	. 3	4	5	: 6
Andi	٠.					•		70,270	36	0-1		
Badaga					***			40,329	10		, · ••	0.2
Bagata					,	•••		84,291	5,976	17.4	196	3.3
Banda	•••			P44	100			2,502	34	1.4	500	
Bondili		• • • •	***		****	•••		11,064	. 5	•••	\	
Botsuda	•••	***	•••		•••	-		65,686	369	0-6	•••	•••
Badobad	ukale		***	•=• .	-00	***		2,045	172	8.4	•••	•••
Chenchu	_ '	•••	•••		***			6,281	1,394	22 2	20.3	324
Douabo	•••		•••	,			;	70,316	155	0.3	3.7	3.2
Dom sare		•••	•••	***	***			19,957	238	1.2	07	0-7
Sadabā	***				-			53,770	25,508	47-4	60	. 476
Gaado	•••	***			***			95,988	1,189	1.2	***	***
ndra	•••	***	•=•	•••	•••	~-	1	68,675	. 9		***	***
rola	··· ·	1	•••		•••	***	<b>,</b>	99,874	<b>8</b> 85	0-9	5.3	0-3
itipa	•••		•••	•••	***	_		81,844	900	11	, 32-2	50.3
ògi	•••	***	•••			***		16,675	54	***	0.4	•••
ättn-Ma	rāthi	-	0-4	***	105			1,211	8	, 0.7	* •••	***
bood	·÷	***	***	•••	***			829,569	272,676	.82 7	75 1	95.9
Conda Do	),e	***	••• .			***		65,466	1,525	28	15.7.	33.4
Côy t	•••		•••	<b>*</b>	***			74,084	8,857	120	33-6	16.8
Cumbhip	etiy <b>a</b>		•••	•••	-40	• • • •		58	<del>58</del>	100	•••	***
uravan		****	•••	***	***		,	132,365	46	***	02	
grumbs.			***	•• ,	***	• •••		150,827	200	01	0.5	1.6
ambādi.	***	•••	•••		***			53,980	3,494	6.2	6.9	145
lādiga	•••			***	***	***		737,427	5	*.j.	•**	•••
londi	***	- ++	•••	***	***	•		<b>2</b> ,152	83	3.9	• •••	. •••
Inobobi			<b>, 44</b>	***	•••			3,741	. ,4	0.1	0.1	1.0
loti	***	•••	***	***	***	-		4,937	376	7.6	1170	
dde	***	***	***	***	***			537,328	10	484	**	
Tohobigu	nta		***	•••		. •		7,874	7	80.0	0.4	05
orojā.		***	e	***				87,019	59,900	68-8	811	28.8
ialli	***	***	<b>**</b>	***	***	<b>,</b>		21,812	58	0.3	24	0.5.
ōna	***		***	***		•	,	26,780	8		17.2	.***
āmantiy	•	•••	***		***		,	17,277	62	0.4	70.0	00.7
AVEFE	•••	***	-0.0	***	···	***	,,	210,511	124,100	59.0	70-0	86.7
cods.	•	-44	•••	~~	***	-		640	62	10-0	94.0	994
rānādi	•••		***			•		138,426	64,769	46.8	64.7	11.9
Terukala			. •••	•••				88,631	5,158	5 \$	5·1	108
Unspecifi	ed	٠	-40				i		1 🔞		•••	***