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# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921 

Volume XIII

## $\mathrm{M} \mathbb{A} \mathbb{D} \mathbb{A} \mathbf{S}$

## Part I <br> REPORT

$B Y^{1}$<br>G. T. BOAG, miA.<br>op the indian clvi service<br>${ }^{*}$ Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras



MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

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# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921. 

## MADRAS.

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

## THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS.

The first attempt to number the people of Madras appears to have been made in the year 1822, when the population of the Presidency was returned as a little less than $13 \frac{1}{2}$ millions. But these figares, while they included the population of North Kanara, which now forms part of the Elombay Presidency, omitted the population of Kurnool which was still an indepencent State.
2. In the year 1836-37, there was another enumeration of the popalation 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 asciribed to serions outbreaks of cholera, which occurred between the jears $181 \beta$ and 1827 and culminated in the year 18:33-34 in a most deadly epidemic. A errible famine had just preceded this outbreak and it was estimated that in the Guntür district alone more than half the people perished from famine and disease.
3. In the year 1849, the Government of Inda 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 afficial year 1851-52, and the practice was continued regulary until 1871-72 whed the quinquennial census was merged in the first imperial census. These early enumerations were carried out throngh the agency of thy village offcials; and in the large towns it is probable that the quinquennial enumerations were a matter of estimate rather than of actual computation; for artil 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 censcs 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-iay. The organization of the undertaking was in charge of the Board of Revenne, who after some preliminary discussion and consideration decided that the first thing to be done was to couns 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 sctual enumeration of the people and the filling up of the schedules should extend over a period of pot 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 entrasted 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 particalars 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 taition; 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 jast over $31_{4}^{1}$ millions or an increase of about $4 \frac{3}{4}$ millions over the returns obtained at the quinquennial census of 1866-67.

7 The secoud imperial consus was held after an interval of $9 \frac{1}{4}$ years on the 17th February 1881. In preparation for this census a committee of experts was appointed by the Governmeni of India to suggest the best system for taking the census and for pablishing the results. The committee decided in the main to follow the lines of the 1871 corsus, 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 informetion 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 cossequence of the great famine of 1877-78. This famine made its mark in every lable compiled at this census. It "stained every column of the returns and complled allusion on every page of the report.". It was estimated that the loss by famite to the population of 1881 was about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ millions; and it made a special mark on the age returns, for the childron born in the year 1878-79 were appallingly few. Another featare 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 hell on the 26th February 1891 when for the first time the States of Travancore azd 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 gratuitoasly; as no offcial received any extra remuneration for the census work 99 per cent bf 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 eanmeration related; in 1891, however, the final census. was taken on the actual uight ; 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 enamerated population of each district was known on the 18th March. These provisional results fell short of the finally tabulated figares by 15,600 or 0.04 per cent. The result of this census was in increase in the popalation since 1881 by $4,800,000$ persons or $15 \cdot 6$ per cent.
9. The census of 1901 was chiefy remarkable for the introduction of the "slip" system of tabalcting the results. This resulted in a great economy,
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 lst March, and the provisional totals, published on the 8th Marck, were only 0.024 per cent different from the results as finally tabulated. At this census the population was found to have risen by $7 \cdot 2$ 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 tabalation used in 1901 was continned 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.
11. The sixth imperial census was taken on the 18th March 1921. Legal authority for the procedure involved was conveyed in the Census Act IV of 1,20 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 opset the normal distribation of the population. The Government of India first wished the census to be taken about the time of the fall moon in February; but they agreed to postpoue it to March when the Madras Government pointed out that if held in February it would coincide with the Mahamagham Festival at Kumbakonam-a festival beld only once in twelve years which attracts upwards of half a million people to a town whose normal popilation is under $60,00 \mathrm{O}$.
12. The Administrative Volume of thls 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 à complete list of all the houses in each village and town. This was easily prepared by the village or manicipal officers, who, of course, are familiar with all the local conditions. Since each enamerator is expected to visit every honse for which he is responsible in the course of the census night, it is anwise to allot too many houses to each man. Experience bas proved that from 25 to 30 houses is about as much as one enumerator will undertake, except in towns where the honses lie close together and where it is usially 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 kircle contained; as à 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 rev-enue- inspector's firka, was entrusted to a charge superintendent. Manicipalities and other large towns were each constituted a charge, with the manicipal chairman or some other local official as charge superintendent. A tahsildar was generally responsible for all arrangenents in his talak 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 saperintendents, 17,399 supervisors and 354,128 enumerators were emplosed. Almost ell these officers were anpaid. It was only enumerators who were required to go far from their homes, for example, the enumerators who were sent from village to village throagh the Agency or persons who were sent to specially unbealthy places like the Attapadi valley in Malabar district, who were paid for their services. Other census officers were paid their oat-af-pocket expenses as they submitted their claim.
13. While this preliminarr 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 talisildar was required to consolidate the information for his talak 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 ont the final censas 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, Coirabatore 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 bill villages in Malabar and Sonth Kanara, where, owing to the illiterate condition of the inhabitants and to the difficulty of moving from place to place, ij is impossible to get an adequate number of enumerators to visit each house on ayy 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 ap 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 eutimeration of travellers by railway, by boat or by road and of large crowds of visitors or pilgrims present at fairs or festivals. At previous censuses 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 dealti. 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 23 rd 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.
17. As soon as posiible the enameration schedules were despatched to central offices, where the tabulation was to be made. The slip ssstem introduced to India in 1901 and continued in 1911 was again adopted on this occasion. Nine offices were organized, one at Berhampur for the Orisā and Teluga 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 depaty superintendent, an officer borrowed in most cases from the Revenue Department. An offive 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 namber 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) Tabalation or successive sortings of the slips in order to obtain materials for the yarions 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 passe with sorting. The first Imperial tables were prepared and sent to the Press on 15th October 1921, and the last was sent on 9 th May 1922.
19. The tabalation 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 rapees 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 lakbs fifteen thousand rupees on departmental account, or four lakhs twentyseven thoasand rupees on treasury account. 'I'his works ont at aboat 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 $55-8-8$ 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 aboat two and a half lakhs as against one lakh and sixty thoosand rupees in 1911. Salaries have almost doubled in the decade and so has the cost of printing and paper.
22. Acknowledgments are dae 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 census 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-

Mr. E. Dandapeni Ayyar.

- T. J. Abboyi Nayude.
- Muhammad Taj-ud-din Sahib.
". R. Srinivasa Varada Ayyangar.
- J. H. Henrman.
- T. P. Kanhiraman.
" B. Ananda Raliga.
", Briman D. Mahanty.
* P. V. Enbba Rac,
tors and their assistants. The superintendents of the abstraction offices had special difficulties to face. An officer in control of $2 j 0$ men must always have an anxioustime; but on this occasion the anxiety was increased by the fact that in erery one of these census offices there were at times murmurs and threats of a strike, while in Madras, Berhampur and Bellary the threats were actually 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 diff. calties the superintendents managed their offices with energy and skill; to Mr. S. Dandapani Ayjar'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 Mäppilla rebellion broke out; Malapparam 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 coarse 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 draftiman 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 promptitade, and to its resource and skill the present volumes bear eloquent testimony.

## CGAPTER I.-DISTRIBUTION aND MOVEMENT Of THE POPCLATION.

Tur area dealt with in this report is the Presidency of Madras. The southernmost province of India, Madras is bounded on the east, soath and west by the 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, Pudukkōttai, Banganapalle and Sandūr. From 1891 onwards the States of Travaṇcore 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 oocasion the State of Pudakkōttai has done its own tabalation and is publishing a report of its own; but the statistics for this State as well as those for the smaller States of Banganapalie and Sandūr are included in this report.
2. Daring the last decade there have been no changes in the boundary of the Presidency. Nor have there been any considerable changes in the boundaries of 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 Gōdāvari 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 Rāmnād have nndergone 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 Gapjàm, 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 Presidency is divided for administrative purposes would be a bewildering and froitless 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 Cbapter 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 $\Delta$ gency division, as its name indicates, comprises what were formerly the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari, a primitive country consisting almost entirely of jungle and low hills, deficient in communications, dovastated by fever, sparsely populated by uncivilized tribes who speak languages of their own, are relactant to leave their own country and depend for their livelihood almost entirely on sporadic caltivation.
5. The plains below the Agency hills constitute the East Coast North division, which includes the wealthy deltas of the Gödāvari and Kistna rivers. Parts of the district of Ganjām and the uplands of Kistna and Guntūr have been affected by famine daring the decade. But on the whole the division has an adequate rainfall and is sufficiently protected by irrigation to gaarantee its prosperity except in very abnormal seasons.
6. Passing westwards we come to the Deccan division which comprises the The Decean four districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur and the States of Banganapalle and Sandūr. Situated in the middle of the peninsala 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

The East Coast

Reference to statistics

Definition of population
The West
Coast

The West Coast
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.

De facto and
de jure population

Summary of the statisties
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.
9. But the wealthiest division of the Presidency is beyond doabt 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.
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 tabies in which the salient features of the statistics regarding the density and movement of the population are exhibited in a more convenieut form.
: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 inclades 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 consus 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 provious 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 thecensus night. All that was attempted in these places was to obtain a record of the normal or 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 permavent 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 persuns 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.
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 $2 \cdot 2$ 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 $^{\text {f }}$ 1877-78, as shown by the following table :-

Population at each cenous since 1871.

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

Distribution of population by matwral diovisions.
Per cent of

|  |  | Popalation. | Per cent of sotal popalation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agenoy ... | - | 1,496,358 | 2.5 |
| Kant Coant Forth | ... | 10,866,740 | 25.4 |
| Deccen | ... | 8,689,483 | 8.6 |
| East Coast Central | - | 11,996,687 | 28.0 |
| Cast Coatt Bouth | ... | 10,286,231 | 84.0 |
| West Cossh ... | - | 4,478,676 | 10.5 | margin ; the three East Coast divisions between them contain $77 \cdot 4$ per cent of the population, 10.5 per cent are in the West Coast districts, $\mathrm{s} \cdot 6$ per cent in the Deccan, and 3.5 per cent in the Agency. Fifty-two per cent of the popalation 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 Ganjäm which are Oriyà and the western talaks of Bellary which are mainly Kanarese, constitute the Telugu or Andhra country. Thas 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 only six in 1911. Trichinopoly district

| Distriok. |  |  |  |  | Popalation. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Malabar ... | $\ldots$ | ... | - | .-. | $\cdots$ | 8,098,871 |
| Tanjore ... | ... | ... |  | $\cdots$ | -.. | 8,326,265 |
| Soath Areot | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | - | ... | 2,320,085 |
| Viragapatam | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 2,231,874 |
| Coimbatore ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 9,219,848 |
| Sistas | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | -.. | . | 2,133,314 |
| Salom | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,112,034 |
| North Aroot | ... | -... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 2,055,594 |
| Madare ... | ... | - | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 2,007,083 | which in 1911 had 2,107,029 inbabitants has now only $1,902,838$ on account of the transfer of Namakkal taluk back to Salem which brings Salem over the $2,000,000$ limit. The districts of Kistna, North Arcot and Madura have by a natural increase of popalation 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 Telugn, and one is Malayālam. 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 popalation of a British district is $1,567,370$.

16. Of 244 taluks under British rale, I (Ponnäni in Malabar district) has Popalatien of a popalation over 500,$000 ; 3$ ( 2 in Malabar and 1 in Madura) have between talaks 400,000 and 500,000 inhabitants; 17 namber 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 popalation of a talak in British territory is 173,226 .
17. Before proceeding to investigate and discuss the density and movement merreaces of the population it is desirable to surveg briefly the circumstances daring the arfeening the
past decade which have exerted an influence, favourable or the reverse, on the population.

The patat deeade: the ceasons
13. The early years of the decade 1911-1921 were in the main favourable to caltivation 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 soath-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:-

Bainfall in inches.

| Year. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | South-west moneoos (June to September). | Northeest monsoon (October to December). | Dry weather (January to March). | Hot weather (Apriland May). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average of 46 years ending 1915 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2513 | 14.40 | $1 \cdot 37$ | 3.90 |
| 1911 | ... * | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 24 \\ & 26 \cdot 25 \end{aligned}$ | 1418 | 0.64 | 296 |
| 1912 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | 16.55 | 0.49 | 3.43 |
| 1813 | $\ldots$ | .- | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | - | 21.27 | $17 \cdot 18$ | 046 | 410 |
| 1814 |  |  | ... | ... | ..- | ... | .. | 28.81 | 1401 | 433 | $3 \cdot 31$3.13 |
| 1915 | -* | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | e- | 26.93 | 1564 | 017 |  |
| 1916 | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | .- | 29.77 | 16.94 | $2.70$ | $3 \cdot 35$ |
| 1917 |  | ... | ... |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $29 \cdot 52$ | 15.12 | $\mathbf{3 . 3 3}$ | $6 \cdot 13$ |
| 1918 | - |  | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 16.27 | 15.87 | 1.81 | 3.90 |
| 1919 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | -.. | -** |  | $21.55$ | $17: 39$ | $3.63$ | $3 \cdot 79$ |
| 1920 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $3.39$ | 3.39 |
|  |  |  |  | age | th | ced | ** | $24: 83$ | 16.09 | 211 | 375 |

Some damage was caused by floods in a few districts in 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1916, and cyclones did great havoc 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 fielded little or nothing. The following statement shows the area uuder each of the principal crops in each year of the decade :-

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

| - | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14 | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. | 1920-21. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food crops- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paddy   <br> Cholam $\cdots$ ... | 10,289 5,163 | 10,944 5,220 | 10,678 5,790 | :0,876 | -11,230 | 11,533 4,761 | +1,655 | 10,469 | 5,498 | 11,022 |
| Cumbr ... | 3,384 | 3,606 | 8,273 | 3,482 | 3,673 | 3,410 | 3,309 | 3,030 | 3,265 | 3,012 |
| Bagi ... | 2,418 | 2,600 | 2,489 | 2,432 | 2,529 | 2,899 | 2,492 | 2,386 | -,478 | 2,541 |
| Commercial crops Gingelly | 887 | 824 | 809 | 861 | 823 | 779 | 832 | 681 | 881 | 753 |
| Groundnat .... | 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 | 648 | 489 | 398 | 475 | 891 |
| Bagarcane ... | 108 | 89 | 84 | 74 | 95 | 114 | 127 | 123 | 93 | 103 |
| Cotton . ... | 2,ī7 8 | 2,359 | 2,697 | 2,087 | 2,060 | 2,168 | 2,700 | 3,133 | 2,339 | 2,122 |
| Indigo | -90 | 67 | 55 | 72 | ${ }_{29}^{22}$ | -460 | 324 208 | 144 238 | 101 228 | 118 |
| Toba000 | 193 | 206 | 208 | $22^{7}$ | 216 | 208 | 208 |  |  |  |
| Total | 87,114 | 27,955 | 28,206 | 27,542 | 28,070 | 28,176 | 28,441 | 26,668 | 28,151 | 27,153 |
| Total calcivated area - ... | 3,380 | 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 Ganjàm 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 Ganjām 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 Trerice 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 apongst the labouring population. The rise in the price of the principal food-grains is illustrated clearly in the following statement:-

Prices of ataple food-grains.
(Is tormes of Imperinal neere of 80 solas por repee.)

20. The public health of the decade follows the same course as the rainfall pable and the prices, that is to say, during the early years of the decade and up to 1917 beatio 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 illastrating the birth and death rates of the varions divisions of the Presidency. These rates for the

|  |  |  |  | Birth-rile | Death mere |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1918 | - | - | - | 30.4 | 23.1 |
| 1918 | ․ | $\cdots$ | $=$ | 209 | 243 |
| 1916 | . | - | - | 3 P | 249 |
| ${ }_{1915}^{1915}$ | - | = | $\cdots$ | 31-8 | 200 |
| 917 | $\cdots$ | - | , | 8 |  |
| 1919 | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 25.\% | ${ }_{272}^{2012}$ |
| 189 | - | ..- | - | 28. | 218 | Presidency 282 whole are noted in the margin. The most striking feature of them is that, while in 1917, the birthrate of the Presidency was $32 \cdot 4$ per mille and the death-rate was 26.2 per mille, in 1918 the birth-rate fell to $23-9$. per mille, while the death-rate rose to $43 \cdot 1$ per millo. This sudden shock to the population of the Presidency was due to the epidemic of inflaenss which broke oat in Jaly 1918 and rapidly spread all over the Presidency until it reached its climar in the months of October, November and December of that jear. It is dificult to ascertain the 2-1

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.
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}1911 & 1912 & 1918 & 1914 & 1915 & 1916 & 1917 & 1918 & 1919 \\ 1920\end{array}$


22. It does not appear that, gencrally speaking, the registration of births and deaths in the various districts of Madras is badly defective. An attempt has been made to test the figures by taking the number of births in the year 1920, and deducting from them the reported namber of deaths of infants below one year of age. The remainder is compared with the population returned at the censas 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 annal administration report has noticed the smallness of the returns and has pointed ont 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 approrimation 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 emigration from Madras of males at the reproductive ages. It is also possible that the universal custom in Madras of intermarriage of consins may affect injuriously 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 mainiy 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 fiow 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 $9 \mathbf{9 3}, 995$, 494,150 males and 429,845 females, over that of 1911 . The interval between the censas 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 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 $t 0$ | Persona. | Malea. | Femsles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vital statistica ... | 2,000,446 | 1,083,934 | 916,512 |
| Censas ... | 923,995 | 494,150 | 429.845 |
| Difference ... | 1,076,451 | 689,784 | 486,667 | with that arrived at by the census. The difference is considerable and ex. ceeds tbat 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 popalation. 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 epidemac
25. We must now revert to the sabject of infiuenza, 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 jears 1913-1917.
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 namber 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 reasun 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-

| $\checkmark$ Vizagapatam | ... | ... | J16.6 | - Chingleput | ... |  | $372 \cdot 9$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ Kistna |  | ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 121.3 | $\checkmark$ North Arcot | ... |  | 706.9 |
| $\checkmark$ Gantür |  | ... | $105 \cdot 0$ | $\checkmark$ Coimbatore | ... |  | $617 \cdot 9$ |
| Caddapah |  | ... | 246.9 | $\checkmark$ South Arcot | ... | ... | 118.4 |
| Karnool | ... | ... | 245.5 | $\checkmark$ Tanjore | $\ldots$ | ... | 385.7 |
| Bellary |  | ... | 1,328.5 | $\checkmark$ Madura | ... | ... | 253.3 |
| Anantapar ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,410.0 | Nilgiris | ... | ... | $380 \cdot 0$ |
| $\checkmark$ Madras | ... | ... | 148.9 | Sonth 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 morefatal to females than to males.


The statement gives for, each of the 15 districts in which we have seen that influenza was most severely felt, the nomber 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 sapposition is founded on fact may be seen from the following statement which compares the distribution of $1,0.00$ deaths by certain age-periods in the year 1918 with the average distribution of deaths over the 5-year.period 1913-1917:-


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.
29. 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 mariedly below the average of the jears 1913-1917.

| Fatural divisions and districte. | Mean birthrate for the five jears odding 1917. | Birth-rate in |  |  | Batio of infart mortality to tolal birthe. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1918. | 1918. | 1920. | Average 1913-1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1980. |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | * | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Visagapatam .. | 33.5 | $32 \cdot 9$ | 27.5 | 31.9 | 167 | 212 | 178. | 135 |
| Cuddapah .. | 29.0 | 23.9 | 22.3 | 87.3 | 153 | 195 | $197{ }^{\circ}$ | 108 |
| Eurnool ... | 31.4 | 21.4 | 82.6 | 87.9 | 178 | 275 | 163 | 154 |
| Bellary... | 38.0 | 28.8 | 20.8 | 27.9 | 196 | 279 | 199 | 142 |
| Anantapar .-. | 33.7 | $2 \mathrm{OH}^{\text {H }}$, | 25.6 | 38.8 | 185 | 290 | 168 | 150 |
| North Aroct ... | 349 | 83.2 | 2773 | $27 \cdot 9$ | 179 | 212 | 198 | 166 |
| Salem. ... ... | $35 \cdot 0$ | 28.4 | 28.9 | 28.5 | 205 | 242 | 188 | 173 |
| Nilgiris Sonth Kanara .... | $30 \cdot 9$ 87.2 | $29-7$ $36 \cdot 6$ | $25 \cdot 5$ 31.7 | $25 \cdot 8$ 33.1 | 213 176. | 273 204 | 227 308 | 244 188 |
| South Kamara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 forwhich particulars are given (except ihe Nilgiris) there is a gratifying fall in theratio of infant mortality.
30. Subsidiary table 9. at the end of Cbapter V differentiates the number of deaths during each year of the last decade by age-periods, and in the followingdiagram the death-rate per mille of children below the age of one year is compared

Diagram comparing the birth-rate uith (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 $20^{\circ} 4$ 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 thonsand tirths: 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 popalation 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 noly $100 \cdot 50$; 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 thnse which in other respects are generally considered among the most advanced, Madras, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Chinglepat. The marginal statement shows the rate

Deathe as age 0-1 per mille of birthe in

|  | 1011 | 1914 | 1818 | 1920 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Madracioity. $\begin{cases}\text { Malen } & . \\ \text { Fem ales } & . . .\end{cases}$ | 320 | 822 | 378 | 290 |
|  | 298 | 304 | 849 | 875 |
| 2ilgiris .... $\begin{aligned} & \text { Malon }\end{aligned}$ | 220 | - 255 | 270 | 254 |
|  | 231 | 248 | 277 | 285 |
| Tanjor | 239 | 232 | 286 | 213 |
|  | 206 | 205 | 289 | 192 |
| Tinnevelly ... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Males } \\ \text { Femalen }\end{array}\right.$ | 229 | 230 | 215 | 186 |
|  | 206 | 205 | 204 | 270 |
| Chinglepati.u $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Malea } \\ \text { Femelee }\end{array}\right.$ | 217 | 238 | 295 | 202 |
|  | 204 | 218 | 282 | 185 | 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 itself even on this small measure of improvement.

32. The retarns for Madras city are especially bad. Even in the best conditions city life is less favcurable 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 $100 \cdot 50$; 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 anfant 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 sbowing in $19: 011$ 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. Eulgration gration. 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 retarns received frum 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 perrens born in Madras but enumerated in conntries outside India. On the ather hand the number of persons enumerated in Madras but born elsewhere is only. 210,000 ; so that on the balance of emigration and immigration Mradras has lost over $1 \frac{1}{2}$ 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.


#### Abstract

34. Thus summing up the conditions of the decade, wo 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 in Huenza 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.


Eensity of the Pepalation: rereremee statistics

Density My matural
ivisions
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 popalation in each district; (3) for each talak the present deusity 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 nataral 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 S |  |  | ... | 203 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assam ... | ... |  | 130 | Travancor | State |  |  | 525 |
| Bengal ... | ... |  | 579 | The Dnite | Kingd |  | ... | 482 |
| Bihar and Orissa | ... |  | 310 | England a | d Wale |  | ... | 649 |
| Bombay | ... | ... | 143 | Scotland |  | ... | ... | 161 |
| Burma ... | ... | ... | 57 | The Unite | States | ... | ... | 32 |
| Central Provinces | ... | ... | 129 | Egypt ... | ... | . |  | 1,043 |
| Puajab... ... | ... | ... | 183 | Natal |  | ... | ... | 40 |
| United Provinces | $\ldots$ | ... | 414 | Japan ... |  |  |  | 295 |
| Baroda State ... | -* |  | 262 | Ceylon ... |  | $\cdots$ | ... | 177 |
| Hyderabad State | ... | ... | 262 |  |  |  |  |  |

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.
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 Easst Coast North division has 345, and the East Coast Central division 3F5; 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 diviaion. |  |  |  | Proximity in yarde. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Madras Presidency | --.. | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 111 |
| Agency ... ... | $\ldots$ | ..* | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 221 |
| East Const North | ..0 | .-- | ... | ... | 108 |
| Deccan | -• | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 180 |
| Rest Conot Central | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 |
| Esst Coust Soath | $\infty$ | ... | ... | . | 90 |
| Weat Coast | $\infty$ | ... | ... | -.. | y3 | cald : pro population in Jards; 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.
(Seele 2 ischee to 1 mila.)
(Preoidonci)

(Agency)

(Elast Cosest Contral)

37. As we have already seen, the mean density of the Presidency, as a Variatioe in whole, has increased by 6 during the decade. The density of the Deccan division demalty 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. Torning to a consideration of the relative deosity of the districts and menalty by taluks in each natural division, and taking first the Agency division, we fad datrictsame that the density of the taluks varies from 22 persons per square mile in Malksna Ageacy giri to 160 in Jegpore. There are only six taluks in the Agency where the density
exceeds 100 persons per square mile and in all of these (except Pölavaram) there has been a loss of popalation duringthe decade. The taluks with the lowest density per square mile art 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 $3 \geqslant \cdot 5$ per cent. The Agency Commissioner reports that this large increase is dus principally to emigration from paris where podu cultivation* has been specislly suppressed. In five taiuks only there has been an increase of population; the loss in all the others is attributed to the epidemic of influenza, to the scaroity due to famine in 1918-19 and to the limitation of podu cultivation which has caused a certain amount of emigration.
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 popalated districts are Guntūr and Nellore. The only district in which the population has decreased is Ganjäm 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.

| Talukn. |  |  |  |  | Persons to the equare mile. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rämachan | apo |  | .." | .. | ... | 881 |
| Reizole | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 779 |
| Cocanada | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 772 |
| Panakt | ... | ..- | ... | ... | ... | 770 |
| Tenāli | ... | ... | ... | -* | ... | $74{ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| Narasapur | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 728 |

40. The most densely populated taluks in this division are naturally those in the deltas of the Gōdà vari and the Kistna rivers in the districts of Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr.

All these talaks 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 ceni in Räzōle to 11.5 per cent in Narasapur. Next to the deltas the most thickly popalated taluks are Palkonda,. Vizagapatain 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 rauging 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 talaks 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 Suradā in Ganjäm 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 popolated that the population has gone down. To this, of course, there are exceptions, for example, Sālūru taluk in Vizagapatam district which has a density of 513 persons per square mile and yet has lost no less than $7^{\circ}+$ per cent of its 1911 population. Similarly there are two taluks in Nellore district, i.e., Kävali and Pōlūru, which have a density of less than 200 persons per square mile, and yet each has increased in popalation 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 disiricts 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 Märkāpar talak in Kurnool district, where

[^1]the population has risen by 8 per cent; bat this taluk, with Nandikōtkūr which odjoins it, is very largely covered by the Nallamalai hills, and the density of these talaks is only 94 and 80 persons to the square mile. The only other taluk where the density is below 100 persons is Kalyandrug and bere the popalation 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 cont in Alōr to $1 \overline{7} \cdot 3$ per cent in Sirugappa.
42. The East Coast Central division contains six districts and the city of Madras, which for administrative parposes is reckoned as a district. All these districts, except South Arcot where there is a loss of 1.8 per cent in population, show an increase ranging from $1 \cdot 6$ per cent in Madras to $6 \cdot 2$ in Chingleput. The lowest density is 225 in Chittoor ; and the highest (after Madras) is 551 in Sonth Arcot. The most densely populated talak 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 $11 \cdot 4$ per cent. The next most densely populated taluks are those of Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Villapuram in South Arcot district, and in each of these talaks 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, Hosür and Kangundi.
43. In the East Coast South division there are five districts and the State of Pudukkottai; and it contains the rich deltas of the rivers Cauvery and Tambraparni. There has been 80 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 621 in Tanjore There are two taluks in the division with a density of over 1.000 persons: Madura with 1,034, and Kumbak onam with 1,278 , persons to the square mile. The population of Madara has increased by $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent while that of Kumbakōnan has decreased, by $3 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ 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 popalated taluk in this division is Kodaikānal 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 to the square mile in Güdalür to 11,209 in Cochin. Cochin taluk consists of practically dothing bat Cochin town and bence it has a large density. Similarly Anjengo which bas a density of 5,918 persons to the square mile consists merely of two big villages closely surrounded by the territory of Trarancors. The nest 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 rarying from Ponnāni taluk which has a popalation 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 popalation.

## Density relative to area

Distribation of popalation by taluks according to denality

## Morement of the popula. <br> tion

45. It mast not be forgotten that these figures of density calculated on the total area of districts and talaks may to some extent convey $\Omega$ false impression; for the density of a talok or district will frequently depend on the extent of bill or forest included in it ; and the fact that a taluik 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 sabsidiary table 1 and the consideration of

| District. |  |  | Rank <br> Density: Total area. | cording to Density: Caltivated area |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tanjore ... | ... | - | 1 | 5 |
| Godenvari | ... | ... | 2 | 10 |
| Snath 4 rcot | ... | ... | - | 8 |
| Malabar ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 4 | 1 |
| Vizagapatam | ... | ... | 5 | 9 |
| Chinglepat | ... | ... | 6 | 6 |
| 'Trioninopoly | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | 15 |
| Tinnevelly | ... | ... | 8 | 12 |
| South Kanara | ... | ... | 18 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |
| Chittoor ... | ... | ... | 19 | 3 |
| 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 aione is taken into consideration.

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; aud 27.6 in taluks where there are less than 300 persons to the square mile. In $191130 \cdot 2$ 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 talaks with more than 500 persons to a square mile. Thus a smaller proportion of the population now lives in the sparsely popalated taluks. In the Agency, the proportion of persons living in taluks with a population per square mile of under 100 has risen from $37 \cdot 1$ per cent to $5 \mathbf{2} \cdot 7$ 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 popalation 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.
47. The following diagrams illustrate the variarion 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 balf a million. The diagram makes it clear that this calamity affected the Deccan division worst and then the East Const 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 popalation was only 7.2 per cent and $8 \cdot 3$ per cent. At this census, while the rate of increase for the Presidency has fallen to $2 \cdot 2$ per cent, the population of the Agency and Deccan divisions has actually decreased. The

Agency has lost 63,000 persons or $4 \cdot 1$ per cent of its 1911 population. The 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 Sandūr State have suffered the worst, Bellary haring lust 11 per cent of its popalation and Sandur 13.8 per cent. Next comes the Banganapalle sitate which has lost $6 \cdot 7$ per cent and the Kurnool district, where the population bas 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 groundnat caltivation. 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 bas 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 resoarces can support. There is no doubt that both in South Arcot and Tanjore the adverse conditions of the closing Jears of the decade stimulated emigration to the Straits, Burma and Ceglon. The increase of population in the foar divisions, East Coast North, Central, Sonth and West Coast varies between 3 and $3 \cdot 3$ per cent. In districts the range of variation is slightly greater, the maximum increase being 6.8 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 1871 per thousand of the populntion in each natural divisiom.


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


Varlation
cependent on
agricatiteal agricultaral conditions

Varlation by natmral
divislons

The Deccatin
liable to shortage of rall
48. The variation in the population of districts and taluks has been considered above in relation to their density. The dominant factors in the movement of a pre-eminently rural population like that of Madras mast necessarily be connected with agricultural couditions. 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 coltivated and the greater part of the caltivated area is irrigated; Guntūr and Tinnevelly are not distinguished by the same characieristics; 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 daring the decade has unquestionably been influenced (1) by the epidemic of influenza than which nothing did more to distarb 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, Ganjām and Vizagapatamthe Deccan and to a less extent elsewhere. Hence we find a decrease of population in the Agency and the Deccan, and also in Ganjām district, while in all other districts, with the exceptions of South Arcot and Tanjore, the popalation bas risen moderately. In 17 districts there has been an increase of population in excess of the Presidency average of $2 \cdot 2$ 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.
.50. In the 50 years since 1871 the variation in the natural divisions has been as shown in the margin; these figures emphasize. how severely the Deccan has suffered compared with other divisions. From subsidiary 4 table 3 it is seen that since 189 L there has been an increase in each division; and again the Deccan shows up badly. The principal increases were in the districts of Kistna, Guntūr and Madura which have all risen by more than 30 per cent in the thirty years, largely ᄑio doubt in consequence of improved facilities for irrigation. The smallest rariations ${ }^{-}$are in the Deccan and Tanjore; Bellary has lost $2 \cdot 1$ per cent, and is the only district in. which the population in 1921 is less than it was thirty years ago.
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 retarn for his labour. Nor is the
lack of natural rainfall made good by artificial irrigation; for sabsidiary 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, $30 \cdot 2$ and 43.3 . The West Coast gets such abundant rain that it needs no artificial irrigation and the primitive inhabitants of the Agency have nut set acquired the wish or the knowledge to make full use of the possibilities of ircigation.
52. To this natural handicap-or is it a direct consequence of it?-is added the almost perpetual scourge of epidemic diseases. Plague has not been absent
 from the Deccan in any year of the decade and was at its worst in 1917; cholera claimed its victims every year, and was especially severe in 1912, 1918 and 1914; small-por was particularly virnlent 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, irrigation, liability to epidemics, and death-rate, Bellary is worse off than any of the other districts in the Deccan. Its position is indeed reflected in the census figures : Bellary has lost 11 per cent of its population since 1911; Karnool has lost only $2 \cdot 2$ per cent.
54. Imperial Table I shows for each district the namber of occupied houses, 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 $f_{\text {families }}$ having a separate entrance from the common way." The definition has been employed in Madras from 1891 onwards and village officers and manicipal employees who are entrusted with the daty of preparing the list of houses are by this time familiar with the definition and know how to apply it. The definiticn is sufficiently comprehensive to cover alike a Raja's palace and the portable hat 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 $7 \cdot 8$ per cent the number of houses in towns has increased by $11 \cdot 7$ per cent. Prima facie this indicates the spread of a better standard of living both. in town and country.
55. From subsidiary table 7 we see that this feature is common to all natural
 divisions. The greatest improvement has been in the East Coast Central division 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 sabstantial improvement in this respect.
[6. The Corporation of Madras are again publishing a separate report 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 hoase accommodation afforded by the other cities of the Presidency: in Tinnevally there are only 413 persons to every 100 houses; while in Conjeeveram there are 698. These

Bellary epecially liable te theas calanities
nerease is moneeroom in all matural ifistons
louse-rion in litiee
statistics, together with certain other general information for the cities, will be found in a special statement in Appendix $I I I$ at the end of this volume.
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, whicn 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.
58. In Trichinopoly the most crowded ward appears to be ward 1 which has as many as 800 persons to eviery 100 houses. This is accounted for by the fact that this ward includes the Jrichinopoly 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 Jucction 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, vater-supply and crope.

2.-Distribution of the population (NON omitted) arcording to density.

3.- Variation in gelation to density since 1891.

| District and matural division. | Pernentage of variation <br> Increace ( + ) Deoreace ( - ). |  |  | Ket raidetion 1891te 1921. | Mean deasity por equare mila |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1911 \text { to }$ $1921 .$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1801 \text { co } \\ & 1911 . \end{aligned}$ | $1891 \text { to }$ $1801 .$ |  | . 1922 | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
|  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 8 | - |
| Provinoe | 22 | 3 | 72 | 187 | 29 | 291 | 200 | 251 |
| Agency $\quad .0$ - | 41 | 165 | 24 | 141 | 75 | 78 | 6. | 66 |
| East Coant North - | 52 | 9 | 88 | 234 | 345 | 33 | 304 | 279 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}19 \\ -80 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | 107 | 6.2 7 | 154 | - 388 | 290 | 254 | 247 |
| Viragapatam $\quad .$. <br> Godívari | 80 17 | 4.4 18.4 | 7.2 9.8 | 148 24.9 | - 480 | 470 668 | 559 | 428 |
| Kietnar $\quad . \quad \cdots$ | 6.8 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 39.8 | 881 | + 838 | 296 | 483 |
| Ganter ... -. | $6 \cdot 8$ | 13.9 | 18.8 | 37.5 | 816 | - 2288 | 200 | 250 |
| rellore eo. | 48 | 48 | 58 | 127 | 174 | 167 |  | 156 |
| Deccar . .nc ... | - 58 | 38 | . $5 \cdot 3$ | 51 | 139 | 145 | 140 | 143 |
| Oaddapah me - | -07 | 1.8 | -0.8 | 08 | 150 | ${ }^{\prime} 151$ | - 148 | 149 |
| Karnool ${ }_{\text {anden }}$ | - 9.8 | -7.8 | 68 -91 | 11. | $\because 121$ | 123 | + 115 | 108 |
| Bellary $\quad .0$... | - 110 | 28.8 | -9.5 | -211 | 144 |  | 187 | 138 |
| Sandor - ... | -188 | 208 | -17 | 2.4 | 74 | ${ }_{86}$ | 71 | 15 |
| Anastapur ... ... | - 08 | $3 \cdot 2$ | . 8.2 | 108 | 142 | 143 | 139 | 128 |
| Eapt Coost Central. | 30 | 79 | 89 | 218 | 375 | 364 | 38 | 310 |
| Madraa ... ... | 1.6 | 1.8 | 186 | 10.4 | 18,169 | 17,885 | 17,564 | 15,604 |
| Ohinglopat ... ... | $6 \cdot 8$ | 7.8 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 24.8 | 486 | - 458 | ${ }^{1} 887$ | 301 |
| Chistor ... ... | 2.5 | $5 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | 135 | 226 | 221 | 209 | 108 |
| North Aroot , | 4.8 | 120 | 6.5 | 25.0 | 415 | 296 | 253 | 838 |
| 8aloun ... -... | $8 \cdot 4$ | 89 | 128 | - 81.1 | 208 | - 295 | 285 | 258 |
| Coimbatore ... | 4.9 | $6 \cdot 9$ | 105 | 23.2 | 307 | 283 |  | - 248 |
| Boath Areot. | - 18 | 12.8 |  | 18.5 | 551 | 568 | 501 | 465 |
| East Cosst South - | 50 | 84 | 54 | 177 | 442 | 20 |  | 37 |
| Tanjore ... | - 1.5 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 08 | 4.9 | 624 | 634 | 609 |  |
| Trichinopoly \| ... | 40 | 78 | 51 | $17 \cdot 8$ | 441 | 424 | 898 | 874 |
| Puduktottai. -- | 3.6 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 20 | 14.4 | 362 | 849 | 323 | 816 |
| Madure : ... | 48 | $12 \cdot 0$ | 11.8 | 81.0 | 409 | -. 392 | -. 847 | 18 |
| Rämanid $\quad . .$. | $8 \cdot 8$ | 981 | 45 | $17 \cdot 8$ | 356 | - 845 | 316 | 808 |
| Tianevally ... |  | 8.0 | $8 \cdot 8$ | 21:2 | 440 | 414 | - 383 | 254 |
| West Coast - | 53 | 71 | 63 | 776 | 415 | - 402 | 375 | 353 |
| Nilgiris ... ... | 6.7 | $5 \cdot 1$ |  | 25.1 | - 129 |  | 115 | 103. |
| Molabar ... i.. | 2.8 | 78 |  | 170 | - 585 | . 582 | - 183 | - 458 |
| Anjeatso .... - | 62 | 15.7 | 87 | 347 | 6,018 | 8,573 | - 4.817 | . 4,397 |
| South Kanara ... | $4 \cdot 4$ | $6 \cdot 8$ | 74 | $12 \cdot 1$ | . 810 | 897 | 288 | - 203 |

4－Fariation in natural population（actual figures 000s omitted）．

|  | Popalation in 1921. |  |  |  | Popolation in 1911. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Listrict． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 易 } \\ & \text { 点 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 槑 } \\ & \text { 旡 } \\ & \text { 垔 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 3 |  | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 |  | 10 |
| Province－ | 42794 | 210 | 1731 | 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 |  |
| Agency ．．．．＇：．．． | 1，496 | 454 | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ganjăm $\quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ | 1，836 | 21 | 220 | 1，065 | 2，221 | $\cdots$ |  |  | 7 |
| Vizagapatan | 8，232 | 88 | 488 | 2，682 | 8，2190 | 83 | 208 | 8，294 | 40.4 |
| Godivar－．．．．．． | 1，471 | 99 | 71 | 1，443 | 1，653 | 123 | 55 | 8，585 |  |
| Kixtna | 2，133 | －63 | 88 | 2，156 | 1，998 | 163 | 48 | 1，878 |  |
| Gontar | 1，810 | － 41 | 44 | 1，813 | 1，698 | 76 | 45 | 1，867 | ＋ 148 +88 |
| Nellure | 1，845 | 33 | 71 | 1，428 | 1，328 | 88 | 97 | 1，398 | +88 $+\quad 22$ |
| Deccan－－．－． | 3，603 | 95 | 208 | 3，682 | 3，815 | 103 | 116 | 3，828 | － 38 |
| Cuddapah ：．．． | 888 | 20 | 48 | 949 | 894 | 22 | 51 |  |  |
|  | 915 | 42 | 56 | 929 | 935 | 47 | 40 | 928 | $+0.1$ |
| Bangenapalle ．．．：．．． | ${ }_{88}^{87}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | ． | 34 | 12 | 9 |  | 30 | ＋ 13.8 |
| Bellary－－－－ | ${ }_{18} 88$ | 119 | ． 58 | 802 | 969 | 68 | 58 | 974 | ＋178 |
| Ansmtapar $\quad . . .0$ | 956 | 47 | 91 | 10 1,000 | 963 | 3 |  | 11 | － 0.1 |
| East Coast Central ．．． | 11，097 | 217 | 367 | 12，147 | 11，647 | 235 | 441 | 11，853 | ＋ 25 |
| Medras $\quad$－．．．．an | 527 | 177 | 160 | 510 | 519 | 173 | 133 | 479 |  |
| Chinglopat | 1，493 | 79 | 108 | 1，523 | 1，406 | 85 | 138 | 1，459 | +4. +48 |
| Chittoor | 1，269 | 45 | 58 | 1，282 | 1.238 | 67 | 34 | 1，205 | ＋ 6 |
| Mrorth Aroot | 2，056 | 70 | 118 | 2，098 | 1，961 | 138 | 173 | 1,906 | ＋ 51 |
| Balem | 2，118 | 33 | 82 | 2，161 | 2，044 | 35 | 189 | 2，178 | $\pm 0.8$ |
| Coimbatore | 2，220 | 45 | 69 | 2，244 | 2.117 | 47 | 89 | 2，159 | ＋ 3.9 |
| Sonsh Aroot | 2，320 | 68 | 78 | 2，330 | 2，363 | 90 | 103 | 2，376 | +1.8 -1.8 |
| Jast Coast South ．．． | 10，286 | 177 | 188 | 10，357 | 9，987 | 149 | 498 | 10，336 | － 02 |
| Tanjore－－ | 2，326 | 78 | 103 | 2，356 | 2，363 | 88 | 162 | 2，437 | － 3.3 |
| Trichinopoly | 1，903 | 100 | 90 | 1，893 | 1，830 | 120 | 198 | 1，908 | $=08$ |
| $\begin{array}{lcc}\text { Padukkottai } \\ \text { Madura } & \text { ．．．} & \text { ．．．} \\ \text { ar }\end{array}$ | 427 | 37 | 13 | $4{ }^{4} 18$ | 412 | ． 36 | 38 | 414 | － 2.7 |
| Madura Bāmād | 2，007 | 62 | 69 | 2，014 | 1，924 | 72 | 161 | 2，013 |  |
|  | 1，722 | 46 | E6 | 1，734 | 1，667 | 59 | 20 | 1.637 | ＋59 |
| Tinnevally ．－．．．． | 1，001 | 17 | 73 | 1，857 | 1，791 | 84 | 159 | 1，826 | ＋ 1.6 |
| West Coast ．．．．．． | 4，49 | 60 | 163 | 4，582 | 4，335 | 71 | 159 | 4，423 | ＋ 36 |
| Nilgirin ．．． | 126 | 40 | 5 | 91 | 119 |  | 8 | 88 |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Malabar } & \text { ．－．} \\ \text { Anjengo }\end{array}$ | 3，099 | 25 | ． 81 | 3，158 | 3，015 | ＋ 82 | 87 | 3，070 | +8.9 |
| Anjengo   <br> Soath Kanare ．．．． ．．． |  | 1 | 87 |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| Soalh Kanara－－ | 1，247 |  | s7 | 1，328 | 1，195 | 12 | 77 | 1，260 | ＋5．4 |
| Onspecified ．．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．0 | 929 | 929 | ．．． | －．＂ | 397 | 397 | ＋ 1340 |

5.-Comparion with vital statistice.

| District and nataral division. |  |  |  | In 1911-1821 totel number of |  |  |  | Exoens ( + )or defciency(一) of berthsover deethe(000 omitted). | Iscreace ( $t$ ) or dearrase ( - ) of popalation of 1921 compared with 1911 ( 000 om omitued). |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Birthe. | Deathe. | Birthan | Deathe. |  | Natoral poprolation. | Actand popralation. |
| 1 |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | - | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  | Total | ... | 12,261,503 | 10,261 057 | 306 | 256 | $+2000$ | + 1,2900 | + 924 |
| A |  |  |  | 46,209 | 48,460 | 21.4 | 22.5 | - 2 | + 1,065t | 63 |
| G |  |  |  | 486,593 | 411,158 | 26.0 | 21.0 | + 76 | - $259+$ | 35 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 82.0 | 25.7 | + 187 | -6894 | + it |
| Vizagapatam | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | 694,325 | 657,108 | 820 | 25.7 | + 188 | - |  |
| Godīrari ... | ... | ... | ... | 882,625 | 384,274 | 32.0 | 256 | + 73 | - 1424 | + . 25 |
| Kistns ... |  |  | ... | 656,8̌28 | 619,438 | 32.9 | 28.0 | + 137 | + 278 | + 128 |
| Guntor | $\cdots$ | .. | ... | 627,437 | 457,991 | 35.0 | 87.0 | + 169 | + 146 | + 112 |
| Nellore ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 811,687 | 252,818 | 23.5 | 18.0 | + 50 | + 80 | $+57$ |
| Cuddapah .. | ... | - | ... | 239,621 | 233,717 | 26.8 | 26.1 | $+6$ | - 14 | 6 |
| Kurnool ... | ... | ... | ... | 289,958 | 283,628 | 28.9 | $20-3$ | - 14 | + 1 | - 23 |
| Bellary ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 287,127 | 358,818 | 29.2 | 36.6 | - 72 | - 178t | - 109 |
| Bandar ... | .. | ... | ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anantapar ... | ... | ... | ... | 302,062 | 291,833 | 31.4 | 20.3 | + 10 | + 31 | 7 |
| Madran ... | ... | $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | 196,344 | 219,307 | 38.9 | 43.5 | 23 | + 31 | + 8 |
| Chingleput | ... | . | ... | 516,544 | 398,674 | 368 | 28.8 | + 120 | + 63 | + 87 |
| Chittoor ... | .. | $\cdots$ | ... | 365,948 | 288,934 | 29.5 | 28.3 | + 77 | + 87 | + 31 |
| North Aroot | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 635,888 | 503,707 | 324 | 25.7 | + 132 | + 102 | + 94 |
| Salem ... | . | $\cdots$ | ... | 601,680 | 608,198 | 29.4 | 24.9 | $+\quad 93$ | - 17 | + 68 |
| Ouimbatore | ... | ... | ... | A38,203 | 499,919 | 302 | 28.6 | + 138 | + 85 | + 103 |
| South Aroot | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 639,498 | 542,684 | 27.1 | 230 | + 97 | 48 | 48 |
| Tanjore ... | $\cdots$ | ..* | $\cdots$ | 800,14 | 652,614 | 28.0 | 27.2 | $\pm 18$ | - 81 | 36 |
| Trichinopoly | - | $\cdots$ | ... | 589,667 | 477.733 | 32.2 | 88.1 | $+111$ | 15 |  |
| Madura ... | .. | .." | ... | 547,604 | 439,074 | 28.3 | 227 | + 109 | + | +. 83 |
| Rūmnīd ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | 385,661 | 215,858 | 23.3 | 190 | + 70 | + 97 | + 64 |
| Tianevelly | ... | .• | ... | 584,920 | 454,632 | 32.6 | 254 | +. 129 | + 31 | + 111 |
| Nilgiria ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ... | ... | ... | 33,976 | 34,809 | 298 | $30 \cdot 5$ | - 1 | + 3 | + 8 |
| Malabar ... | ** |  |  | \} 1,056,347 | 823,400 | 35.8 | 27.4 | + 235 | + 88 | + 84 |
| Arjengo .-. | ... | ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sonth Kanara | ... | ... | ... | 424,658 | 316,097 | 35.5 | 26.5 | + 109 | + 68 | + 58 |

[^2]6. - Fariation by taluks or dirisions elassified according to density.
(a) Actaal Variation.

6.- Variation by taluke or divisions claseified according to deneily-concluded.
(b) Proportional Variation.

7.-Persone per 1,000 houses and houses per 1,000 equars miles.


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



Imperial Table I distinguishes the arban from the rural popalation; Imperial Table III shows the popalation 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 popalation and of each main religion who live in towns, (3) classifying towns by popalation, and (4) giving certain general statistics for the 17 towns, which, for the purposes of the census, have been treated as cities.
Definitions

Population
of towns and villages

Urban popalation
compared with other proviaces
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 atatistics 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 popalation 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 Censas 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.
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, Cringlepat 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.

5. The movement of the urban popalation of the Presidency is seen in

| Nataral division. |  |  |  | Siamber per mille The live in eswice |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $1921$ | $1911 .$ |
| Province $\quad \infty$ | -* | - | $\cdots$ | 124 | 117 |
| Ageney $\quad \infty$ | $\cdots$ | -* | $\cdots$ | 6 | 0 |
| Fast Const Morth | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 108 | 96 |
| Dacoan | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ - | $\cdots$ | 103 | 107 |
| Faset Coent Central |  | ... | ... | 138 | 134 |
| Hest Coast Bouth | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ - | -* | 167 | 159 |
| Weat Coent ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 83 | 81 | subsidiary tables 3, 3-A and 3-B. The 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 namber of dwellers in towns, but the greatest increase in the docade has been in the East Coast North division. In the decade 1901-1911 the urban population rose from 11.1 per cent of the total porulation to $11 \cdot 7$; a rate of increase which has just been bettered in the last decade. . Subsidiary table 3-A shows. the increase of the urban popalation 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 incluiled 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 popalation of these places with the popalation enumerated in 1911. While the popalation as a whole has increased by 2.2 per cent, the urban popalation has risen only by 1.7 per cent. The greatest growith has been in the towns of moderate size with between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants; the large towns show a rery 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 wholive in towns in each natural division. It shows that those who follow religions foreign to the Prẹsidency, e.g., Buddhists, Pársis, 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 of India's definition of a city, having a popalation exceeding 100,000. $\because$ 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, bat any one faniliur with the city will immediately understand that there is a very wide difference in this respect between the various divisions. . The most densely popalated division is the l0th 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 Furt 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 uothing more than a watchman or two left to guard them at night.
9. The annered map shows the density of each division in the city of Madras, Madres cily The thinly populated divisions with the exception of Fort St. Gieorge 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 haring a higher death-rate than any district in the Presidency. Daring the past ten years the number of deaths in the city has exceeded the number of births by no less than 22,963 or $11 \cdot 7$ per cent. Thus the increase of $\mathbf{8 , 2 5 1}$ recorded in the decade is due entirely to immigration.


Mapra and Trichimepely
10. Appended are similar maps showing the density in each ward of the cities of Madara and Trichinopoly. : In Madura the density varies from 3,200 persons per squara 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 indastry and has
also two large cotton mills which employ a considerable number of labourers. Trichinopoly possesses no special industry bit is a great centre of trade.


Variation in popalalion of citles
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, Rajahmondry 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 $11 \cdot 3$ per cent. Rajahmundry, which has also grown by jnst orer 11 per cent, is the principal trade centre for the Gödāvari 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 aud is illastrated by the diagram on page 4). The towns which have increased most in the half century are Cocanada; Rajahmundry, Madura and Tinnerelly. Of these Cocanada has apparently reached the limit of expansion, for in the last decade there has been a slight fall in its population. Rajahmondry, on the other band, has shown a consistent growth, though the rate of expansion has somewhat slackened since 1911. Tbe small increase in the popalation 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 subarbs. The town is an important commercial and educational centre; it adjoins Palamcottah which is the headquarters of the Tinnevelly district and it contains farnous temples which contribate to its attractions.
13. It will be seen that seven of the cities return a smaller popalation 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 attribated to slackness of trade. To the samei 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 tarn, is attributed partly to distress consequent on the high price of food-staffs and partly to the epidemic of influenza.: To the same canses may be attributed the decrease in the population of Kambakonam and Tanjore. The cities which show the largest increase in the population during the decade are Bellary and Conjoeveram. Twenty sears ago the population of Bellary was 53, 247 ; in. 1911 on account of plague the population fell to just below $5.5,000$; and the increase in the past decade brings the population up to nearly 40,000. Ihis indicates that, granted farourable 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 iown 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 possibiy part of its expansion is due to a growing tendeacy amongst the larger landholders to forsake their villages for the greater convenience and comfort of life in a town.
14. Towns in Madras owe their importance to a variety of circamstances. Some, such as Taticorin or Viradupatit, depend largely on local industries. Bezwada and Erode owe their importance to their commerce. Others like Srivilliputtür, Srirangam and Chidambaram have grown up round large and famous temples. Othera again like Nellore and Kurnool derive part of their importance from their past history and part. from the fact that they now form the headquarters 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 lable IV. But it will be foond 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

Guntür. Saidapet is practically a subarb of Madras. Recently it has been constituted a manicipality; part of the increase is due to the growth of the sabarban population and part to the inclusion in the manicipality of areas which formerly lay outside the town. Bezwada, as has already been mentioned, is an important trade centre situated at the janction 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 conntry. Ofthe other towns mentioned, Tiruvàlür 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 enamerated in the town on the census night and helped to swelt the population to its present limits. Erode is an important trade centre. In Tenäli 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 parpose of securing work. Ellore, Dindigul and Guntūr are centres of trade and industry and all three bave a considerable official population.
15. Among the towns there are 18 which do not conform to the condition which requires a population of at least 5,000 in each place before it can be termed 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 falfilled. The remarkably small population of Kāerripatnam 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 Mēlor 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 rale; variation in the charge superintendent for the limits of his local jurisdiction. Consequently popalation or the limits of the census towns coincide exactly with the limits of the area under manicipal or union administration. Areas beyond these limits, even thoagh 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 popalation 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., Badvel, Vémpalle, Kanigiri, Rāzampêta, 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 censas 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 inclasion of adjoining villages in the newly formed manicipal administration or to improvement in railway communications.
17. In the census report for 1911 Mr . Molony drew attention to the fact properioe of that urban life, such as it is, appeals to the Tamil more than to the other peoples rifina ${ }^{\text {pope- }}$ of the Presidency. This feature is still characteristic of Madras as the annexed statements show:-

| Crica |  |  | Tumise (iscledjse critas) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | Number. | Popalation. | - | Inmber. | Pojplation. |
| Total | 17 | 1,838,134 | Total ... | 317 | 4,204,203 |
| Tamil ... | 18 | 1.254,948 | Tanil | 175 | 3,299,553 |
|  | 1 | 107,139 | Telurs | 111 | 1,469,68 |
| Malajilat | 1 | 89,388 | Makjǐlem ... | 9 : | 248:393 |
| Oubert $\times$ | 8 | 03,719 | Othare -... -m | 23 | 294,178 ${ }^{\circ}$ |


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48＇ 68
4T7＇84
Isc＇92
820＇99
580＇4s
$890^{\circ} \mathrm{LF}$
$865^{\prime} 081$
$815{ }^{2} 8 \mathrm{z}$
132\％01
$609^{\circ} 06$
637＇48
ocsig

F68＇881
0etres
$480^{\circ} 901$
$85^{1} 18$
$208 \varepsilon \varepsilon$
Lseéls


| - | Totm population. | Crban population. | Percentage of orban to total papalation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total ... | 42,794,165 | 5.304,306 | 124 |
| Tamil coontry. | 21,284,980 | 3,208,553 | 15.5 |
| Teluga | 13,843,329 | 1,409,688 | 106 |
| Malayälan ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 3,361,720 | 243,303 | 72 |
| Othere ... .. | 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 com. parison is given in the margin.

Villages and : hamlets
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 Presidepncy, 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 conntry 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 hordered by the honses 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 haddled close together without any consideration of drainage or ventilation.
20. It is in these soathern districts that there is the greatest difference between the village as an administrative and as a residential unit. Exanination of the conditions of a few taluks in different parts of the Presidency gives the following result:-


| Katoral division. | Number of villagea. |  | Average popnia tion of e village. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. |
| Ageacy | 12.846 | 13,229 | 116 | 119 |
| East Coast North ... | 11.784 | 11,793 | 829 | 806 |
| Deaenn ... ... | 3,488 | 3.511 | 938 | 881 |
| Eust Coset Central. | 18,087 | 12.815 | 855 | 769 |
| East Coast Sonth .... | 9,506 | 9.933 | 901 | 863 |
| Weat Coant | 3,057 | 3.063 | 1,344 | 1,300 |

Thas it is of little value to work out and exhibit the average popalation 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 figares illustrate firzt 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 nniversal 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 coast village regular or irregular streets. But " each house, even the hamblest, stands in its own little compound or garden, which is usaally 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 namber of isolated homesteads. It is this peculiarity - coupled with the laxarious 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 condact 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．


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

| Natural division． |  | Number per mille who live in towns． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 号 |  |  | 恶 | 号 | 褭 |  | $\stackrel{\text { E }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | 号 |
| 1 |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | ${ }^{11}$ |
| Province | ．．． | 124 | 114 | 243 | 196 | 13 | 164 | 877 | 966 | 899 | 789 |
| Agenay ．i．．．． |  | O | 8 | 99 | 11 | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {East }}^{\text {Eaccan }}$ Coast North ．．． | $\ldots$ | 106 | 101 87 | 265 279 | ${ }_{98}^{112}$ | 50 31 | 573 616 | 1，000 | 888 | $\ldots$ | 880 |
| ${ }_{\text {Eestan }}$ Coast Central | $\ldots$ | 138 | 122 | 443 | $3+1$ | ${ }_{62}$ | 188 | － 175 | 980 | 1，000 | 935 |
| East Coast South | ．．． | 167 | 155 | 383 | 171 |  | 878 | 957 | 1，000 |  | 778 |
| West Cosat ．．． | ．．． | 83 | 68 | 89 | 300 | 48 | 37 | 773 | 994 | 1，000 | 529 |

3．－Towns classified by prpulation．

| Class of towns． |  |  |  | Variation per cent in the popalation of towns as classed at pruvions censuses． |  |  |  |  | Increase per cent in urban population of each clase frum 1871 ．to 1921. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1911 \\ \text { to } \\ 1921 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1901 \\ \text { to } \\ 1911 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1891 \\ \text { to } \\ 1901 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1881 \\ \text { to } \\ 1891 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1871 \\ \text { to } \\ 1881 . \end{gathered}$ | （a）In towns an clamsed in 1871. | （b）In the total of eaoh ulass in 1921 38 compared with the correspond． ing total 10 1871. |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 |  |  | 7 |  | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Total ．．． | 317 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 1，005 | $+1.6$ | $+58$ | $+184$ | $+147$ | $+76$ | $+50.8$ | ＋ 2317 |
| I．100，000 and over ．．． | 3 | 143 | 938 | $+13$ | ＋78 | $+126$ | ＋11．5 | ＋ 211 | ＋ 32.5 | 97.8 $+\quad 106.8$ |
| II． $50,000-100,000 .$. | 13 | 14.8 | 999 | － 86 | $-51$ | ＋ 97 | $+128$ | $+123$ | ＋ 45.6 | ＋ 1662 |
| IIL． $20,000-50,000 \ldots$ | 38 | 220 | 1，005 | ＋ 6.4 | $+11 \cdot 7$ | ＋128 | ＋1277 | +49 +20 | ＋ 45.8 | 766 $+\quad 816.6$ |
| IV．10，000－20，000．．． | 109 | 28.3 | 1028 | － 28 | ＋ 38 | ＋179 | ＋107 | $+20 \cdot 2$ | ＋ 107.4 | ＋ 816.6 |
| V．5，000－10，000 ．．． | 135 | $19 \cdot 2$ | 1，038 | +3.8 +15.9 | +6.8 $+\quad 1.8$ | +75.2 +30.8 | +110 +146 | +8.4 +21.4 | +277 +198.7 | +2.3536 $+\quad 905.5$ |
| VI．Under 5，000 $\quad \cdots$ | 19 | 15 | 1，004 | ＋15． | ＋ 18 | ＋30．2 | ＋146 | $\div 21 \cdot 4$ | ＋196．7 | ＋ 9055 |

5-A.-Dietribution of population in groups of places according to size and in rural territory, 1891-1981.

3.B.-Population of urban classes and of rural terrilery an anstituted in 1921 with variation.


$$
4 .- \text { Citica. }
$$



## CHAPTER III.-BIRTH-PLACE.

The statistics Thr 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. The salient features of the statistics are summarized in four subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter :-

Talle 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.

Summary of
statistics

## Immigration

to districts

Migration
Between nateral divi. sions
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 immigrauts was 243,788 so that in the decade the number of immigrants decreased by 33,926 or 14 per cent.
3. There are only six districts in which less than 90 per cent of the persons enumerated were born in the district.

Persons bovn in the district per mille enumerated.

| Agency | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 696 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bellary | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 862 |
| Medrac... | ** | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 685 |
| Nijgiris ... | ... | ... | ... | - | ... | ... | 681 |
| Anjergo | ... | -." | $\ldots$ | . | $\cdots$ | ... | 802 |
| Sapdür ... | ... | ... | ... | - |  |  | 791 | From this number the Agency ought probably to be removed; to many people the Agency is not yet familiar as thename of an administrative division; and there is no doubt that many people who in fact were born in the Agency returned as their birth-place the district of Ganjām, Vizagapatam or Gōdāvari, 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 Sandūr 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 tho 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.

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 Ganjām, 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 districtz which attract immigrants are Bellarý, Gōdārari and Trichioopols. 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 Gödavari 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 Tinnerelly district. The number of foreignborn in Cocanada is exceptionally high-286 in every theusand 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 imraigrants are Tinnevelly, Salem, Calicut and Mangalore; Calicut and Mangalore have important industries, but apparently the inducement is not strong enoagh 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. Emigration For all except 115,000 of the 917,000 persons of Madras birth who were enumerated in other provinces of India we lave 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 ail bave 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 929,006 assignable to each district will the "natural population" of that district be short. For this reason it is idle to base discossion 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
 countries beyond India, we count only 210,000 persons from other provinces 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 $1,1 \mathrm{~N} \omega$ 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 Ganjām and Giedavari; most of those who come from Bombay are in Bellary, Madras and Malabar; the French possessions help to popalate the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Madras aud Chingleput ; from Travancore immigrants come to Malabar and Tinnevelly, and from Cochin to Malabar and Coimbatore.

## Variation in incigration

## Where

 80 toEnigration
to conntries
beyond India
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 Ganjāri or Gödāvari ; there is a vast preponderance of females in thosewho 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, Guntūr and Chittoor, and indicates the temporary nature of the immigration to those districts.
11. Turning now to the emigration from Madras (a) to other parts of India, (b)

emigrants to Coorg are coolies working on coffee estates.
12. The marginal figures show the sex proportion in which emigrants leave

Number of fomales to 1,000 males in emigrants to

| Burms | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 208 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ansam | .-. | - | ... | ... | ... | 1,019 |
| Bengel | $\cdots$ | ... | - | ... | ... | 936 |
| Bihar and Orises | ...* | -* | ... | ... | ... | 1,275 |
| Bombay | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 567 |
| Mysore | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .-. | ... | 820 |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | ... | -.. | ... | ... | 617 |
| Travauoore... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,018 |
| Cochin State | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,185 |
| Coorg ... | $\ldots$ | ... | -.. | $\cdots$ | -.- | 347 | to conntries 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 provioces 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 emigrants. to Burma or Assam. Most of the 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.

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


| Ceylon | .-. | ... | -** | ... | 447,334 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federated Malay States | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 238,948 |
| Straita Sottlements | $\cdots$ | ... |  | ... | 76,732 |
| Other Malay States | ... | -- |  |  | 50,368 | industries. After ${ }^{\circ}$ 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 Sejchelles, or the British Isles, etc., though in 1911 considerable numbers were reported from all these places.

14. From an economic point of view the most important streams of emigration from Madras are those to (1)Ceylon, (2) Borma, (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

> Ceglon, 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.

| Yoar. |  |  |  |  |  | mber |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1911 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1912 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | - | ${ }^{\text {97, } 564}$ |
| 1214 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 89,643 |
| 1918 | - | - | $\cdots$ | .- | $\underline{\square}$ | ${ }_{412,96}^{42,87}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1920 |  | ... |  | ...: |  | 10 |

red by the Ceylon Labour Commission in the decade was 744,621. For the years 1911 to 1914 particulars are given for men, women, children and infants, who emigrated in the proportion of 601, 203, 132 and 64 , and although these details have not been tabalated of recent years there is every reason to sappose that the proportion remains fairly constant ; infants are children below 5 years 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 jear 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 nambered about 78,000 and those going for the first time were only about 44,500.
16. The Ceylon Labour Commission recraits only for estates, consequently practically all those who emigrate through its agency are agricultarists by occupation. The majority of them are drawn from the Paraiyan, Kallan, Vellala and Pallan castes who together have contributed 619,000 out of the 744,500 who have emigrated daring 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 recraited mostly in the Tamil districts-all of which contribate a quota; Malabar sends 10,000 ; and the Teluga districts of Cuddapah, Gōdāvari and Guntür are also drawn apon.
17. Tho United Planters' Association of Southern India recraits about 150,000 laboarers annually for about 390 estates. Only 237 of these estates, however, lie beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency; and-it is only the recruitment of labour firf these which affects the population of the Presidency. These 237 estates absorb (fanually about 90,000 labourers, about 20 per cent of whom are entirely new th estate work. The labour is recruited in most of the Tamil districts, of the $W$. Soast, and in Vizagapatam and the Agency ; the recruits are practically all ag -its. Children are employed on coffee and tea estates, but not on rabber ${ }^{F}-4$; out of every 100 recraits 88 are adults and 12 are children. There is no :. at disparity in the proportion of the sexes; for in every 100 persons, 59 a, ", 1 'an 141 women.
. It is reported that on the average a labourer stays on an estate aboat ten mont is during which time a man on the average saves Rs. $47-8-0$ and a woman Rs. アJ. In exceptional oases savings amounting to Rs, 100 and even Rs. 150 have been accumalated 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 so 1 either from Negapatam or Madras; and it is natural to expect the majority $\therefore$ be recraited in the districts adjacent to the ports. On the average 90,000 sail every year, of whom 11 out of every 12 are adalts, and 4 out of every 5 adult ars are men. The chief employment is as agricultoral labourers on the rubber estates; and as a rule the emigrants make a stay of about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years. Many return for a second and third spell on the estates.

## Enigration to farman Asear

20. Of the people born in Madras and enumerated in Burma; 100,506 did not Diatribesion of 1,000 omigronts to Burme by district specify the district of : birth. Of the
 remaining : 172,020 the majority were born in the districts noted in the margin. The main stream of emigration to Burma is from the northern districtsGanjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari and Kistna-and secondly from the extreme south. Assam gets practically the whole of its Madrasi element from the 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.

$\qquad$

2．－Emigration（actual figures 000 smitted ）．

| Distriot and natural division of birth． | Enumerated in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nataral population（actua， figarea）． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | District or natural division． |  |  | Contiguons dintrict in province． |  |  | Other parts of province． |  |  | Other provinces．Ontside India． |  |  |  |  |  | Persods． | Males． | Fema |
|  | $\stackrel{\ddot{\Phi}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{E}}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\mathbf{Q}} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{6} \\ & \dot{\mathbf{D}} \\ & \mathbf{m} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 岕 } \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{E}} \\ \text { E } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 畗 } \\ & \stackrel{\Delta}{B} \end{aligned}$ | 灾 | $\begin{aligned} & \text {-i } \\ & \stackrel{\text { ® }}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Phi} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Phi} \\ & \stackrel{\dot{\Delta}}{\ddot{y}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Province ．．． | 42，584 | 20，988 | 21，596 | ${ }^{8}$ | － | 7 | －8 | ${ }^{9}$ | ［10 |  | ${ }^{12}$ | 13 334 | 14 | ｜ $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 533\end{array}$ | ${ }^{16}$ | 44，314，923 | 22，104，309 | 180 ${ }^{19}$ |
| Agency ．．． | 1，042 | 508 | 534 | 23 | 12 | 11. | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 1，065，451 | 519，706 | 545， |
| $\underset{\text { North }}{\substack{\text { East } \\ \text { Coast } \\ \hline}}$ | 10，766 | 5，241 | 5，525 | 465 | 247 | 218 | 22 | 14 | 8 | 298 | 206 | 92 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 11，551，936 | 5，707，505 | 5，84 |
| Ganjām ．．．． | 1，814 | 817 | 997 | 89 | 47 | 42 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 124 | 82 | 42 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2，034，694 | 950，800 | 1，083， |
| Viregapatam， | 2，196 | 1，063 | 1，134 | 408 | 218 | 190 | 16 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 43 | 19 | … | ．．． | ．．． | 8，682，022 | 1，332，700 | 1，349， |
| Godāचari ．．． | 1，872 | ${ }_{6} 887$ | 705 | 32 | 18 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 30 | 25 | 5 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1，442，646 | 715，515 | ${ }^{727}$ |
| Kiston | 2，070 | 1，024 | 1，046 | 23 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 57 | 40 | 17 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 2，156，481 | 1，078，688 | 1，077 |
| Guntar | 1，769 | －880 | 879 | 23 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 5 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1，812，850 | 914，661 | 898， |
| Nellore ．．． | 1，353 | 676 | 677 | 37 | 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 | 28 | 37 | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 3，682，447 | 1，881，148 | 1，801， |
| Cuddspat ．．． | 868 | 442 | 426 | 21 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 908，931 | 85，680 | 443 |
| Kurnool | 873 | 443 | 430 | 48 | 28 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 928，954 | 475，593 | 453， |
| Benganepall e． | 34 | 17 | 17 |  | ． | － |  | $\cdot$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 33，990 | 17，407 | 18， |
| Bellary ．．． | 743 | 374 | 369 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 38 | 18 | 18 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 801，159 | 402，889 | 388， |
| Sandar ．．． | 9 909 | 5 469 |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 2 |  |  | 15 | $\cdots$ | … | $\ldots$ | 90,646 999,767 | 5，082 $\mathbf{5 1 4 , 5 5 7}$ |  |
| Anantapar ．．． | 909 | 469 | 440 | 57 | 29 | 28 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 28 | 13 | 15 | ．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 999，767 | 514，557 | 485， |
| $\underset{\text { Central }}{\text { East }} \text { Coast }$ | 11，780 | 5，890 | 5，890 | 125 | 60 | 65 | 29 | 17 | 12 | 213 | 115 | 98 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 12，146，761 | 6，082，069 | 6，064，1 |
| Madras | 350 | 175 | 175 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 88 | 21 | 17 | 105 | 58 | 47 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 510，010 | 261，648 | 248， |
| Chingleput ．．． | 1，414 | 715 | 698 | 97 | 49 | 48 | 6 | 3 | 3 | ${ }^{6}$ | 8 | 3 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 1，521，488 | 770，046 | 751， |
| Chittoor ．．． | 1，223 | 624 | 594 | 26 | 14 | 12 | ${ }_{2}^{9}$ | 4 | 5 | ${ }_{4}^{23}$ | 12 | 11 | ．．： | ．．． | ．．． | 1，281，984 | 654，372 |  |
| North Arcot． | 1，986 | 988 | 998 | 44 | 19 | 25 | 27 | 15 | 12 | 40 | 22 | 18 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 2，097，754 | 1，044，389 | 1，053， |
| Salem ．．． | 2， 279 | 1，036 | 1，043 | 44 | 20 | 24 | 16 | $\stackrel{9}{6}$ | 7 | 22 | 11 | 11 |  | ．．． | ．．． | 2，161，457 | 1，076，018 | 1，085， |
| Coimbatore ．．． | 2，175 | 1，081 | 1，004 | 44 | 22 | 22 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 2，244，052 | 1，116，784 | 1，127， |
| Soath dreot．．． | 2，253 | 1，12 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1，128 | 59 | 24 | 35 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | －． | ．．． | ．．． | 2，330，016 | 1，158，813 | 1，171， |
| $\underset{\text { South }}{\text { East }} \begin{gathered} \text { Coast } \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ | 10，169 | 4，930 | 5，239 | 52 | 23 | 29 | 49 | 27 | 22 | 88 | 57 | 31 | ．． | ．．． | ．． | 10，357，160 | 5，036，764 | 5，320， |
| Tanjore | 2，254 | 1，083 | 1，171 | 56 | 23 | 33 | 29 | 16 | 13 | 18 | 13 | 5 |  |  |  | 2，356：134 | 1，134，049 | 1，224， |
| Trichinopoly． | 1，803 | 890 | 913 | 72 | 29 | 43 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1，893，308 | 929，789 | 963， |
| Pudukzottai． | ， 389 | 191 | 198 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 |  |  | － | ．． | ．．． | ． | ．．． | 402，700 | 189，304 | 208， |
| Madura | 1，965 | 957 | 988 | 30 | 14 | 16 | 24 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 6 |  | ．．． | ．．． | 2．013，827 | 992，168 | 1，021， |
| Rāmaād | 1，678 | 797 | 881 | 40 | 19 | 21 | $z$ | 1 | 1 | 13 | 11 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 1，733，821 | $\mathbf{8 5 6 , 6 7 0}$ | 1，000，1 |
| Tinnevolly ．．． | 1，884 | 917 | 967 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 34 | 18 | 16 | $\stackrel{*}{*}$ | ．．． | ． | 1，957，272 | 956，670 | 1，000，1 |
| West Coast | 4，420 | 2，153 | 2.267 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 23 | 16 | 7 | 130 | 85 | 45 | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 4，581，860 | 2，260，017 | 2，321，1 |
| Nilgiris |  |  | 42 |  |  |  | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 90，762 | 46，121 | 44， |
| Malsbar $\quad . .$. | $3,074$ | 1，496 | 1，578 | 19 | 13 | － | 19 | 13 | 6 | 47 | 30 | 17 | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  | 3，158 139 $\mathbf{5 , 1 9 2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,551,742 \\ 2,672 \end{array}$ | 1，606， |
| Anjengo ．．． South Kazare． | 1，241 | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 602 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 638 \end{array}$ | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 81 | 64 | $\stackrel{7}{27}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1，327，767 | 659，482 | 668， |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ins | 84 | 31 | 84 | 533 | 281 | 929，308 | 617，200 | 312； |
| Unspecinad ．．． |  |  | ．．． |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^3]

4.-Migration between the Province and other parts of India.
(i) British Territory and States:

| Province. | Imauigrants to Madrea. |  |  | Emigranta from Madran. |  |  | Hioeea ( + ) or deficiency ( - ) uf immigration over -migration. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1921. | 1911. | Variation. | 1921. | 1911. | Variation. | 1921. | 1911. |
| 1 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |  |
| Total ... | 182,312 | 216,170 | - 33,858 | 917,468 | 824,723 | + 92,74 | - 735,156 | -608,553 |
| British Territory ... | 54,483 | 36,907 | + 17,576 | 453,453 | 385,357 | +68,096 | -398,970 | -348,450 |
| Ajmer-Merwars' <br> Andamans and Nico | 445 | 120 | + 325 | 391 | 224 | + 167 | $+\quad 54$ | - 104 |
| bars ... .. | 2 | 65 | - 63 | 1,5100 | 1,489 | + 111 | - 1,598 | - 1,424 |
| Amam ... | 51 | 204 | - 153 | 54,536 | 34,509 | + 20,027 | - 54,485 | - 34,305 |
| Baluchiatan ... | 147 | 126 | + 21 | 340 | 134 | + 2008 | - 193 | - 8 |
| Bengal $\cdot \cdots$ | 3,181 | 6,547 | $\rightarrow 8,366$ | 28,595 | 13,171 | + 15,484 | - 25,414 | - 6,624 |
| Bibar and Orisea | 18,832 | 426 | + 16,406 | 18,238 | 18,795 | + 8,443 | - 8,408 | - 18,369 |
| Bombay . ... $\quad .$. | 15,957 | 17,364 | - 1,847 | $\begin{array}{r}44,239 \\ \hline 87093\end{array}$ | 33,631 | $+\quad 10,408$ + | - 88,082 | - 16,327 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Burma } \ldots \\ & \text { Central Provinces and } \end{aligned}$ | 1,015 | 2,021 | - 108 | 870,093 | 248,064 | + 28,929 | - 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 | - 82,164 | - 27,848 |
| Delhi ${ }_{\text {Northowet }}$ | 816 | ... | + 816 | 553 | 28,583 | + . 653 | - 337 | - 27,83 |
| Province ... ... | 146 | 82 | + 64 | 1,969 | 63 | + 1,896 | - 1,813 | + 19 |
| Ponjab Prorica of | 625 | 875 | - 250 | 1,583 | 1,050 | + 533 | - $\quad 958$ | - 175 |
| United Propinces of Agra and Ondh ... | 2,844 | 2,105 | + 139 | 2,214 | 2,288 | 73 | + 30 | - 181 |
| States and Agencies. | 127,829 | 179,263 | - 51,434 | 464,015 | 439,366 | + 24,649 | -336,186 | -260,103 |
| Assami State ... ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 10 | - 10 |  | 10 |
| Balnohistan State ... | --. | 200 | $\cdots$ | , | 1 | - 1 |  | - 1 |
| Baroda State ... ... | 130 | 320 | - 190 | 364 | 228 | $+\quad 36$ $+\quad 1005$ | - 134 | + 92 |
| Bengel States .... | ... | ... | ... | 2,875 | 1,070 | + 1,805 | - 2,675 | - 1,070 |
| States ... -- | 47 | 975 | - 9228 | 18,689 | 18,694 | - 2,005 | - 16,642 | 17,719. |
| Bombay States | 1,849 | 1,518 | + $+\quad 831$ | 1,553 | 1,853 | - $\quad 300$ | $+\quad 296$ | 335. |
| Central India Agenoy. | 15 | 503 | - 488 | 498 | 1,083 | - 535 | - 483 | 530 |
| Central Provinoes <br> 8tatys $\ldots$. | 152 |  | - 763 | 1,594 | 4,862 | 3,268 | - 1,442 | 3,847 |
| Hyderabad 8tate ... | 38,015 | 60,882 | - 21,776 | 84,158 | 67,821 | + 16,337 | - .45,242 | $-\quad 3,947$ |
| Kaehmir 8tate | 33 |  | + 5 | -34 | ${ }_{27}$ | + 7 | $\underline{-\quad 1}$ | + 1 |
| Madras States- |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| Travancore | 8,293 | 10.448 | - 2,153 | 58,277 | 49,520 | + 8,757 | - 49,984 | - 38,074 |
| Cochin ... ... | 10,124 | 9,643 | + 481 | 26,388 | 30,488 | - 4,100 | - 16,264 | - 20,845. |
| Mysore State . .... | 66,855 | 92,732 | - 25,877 | 289,675 | 263,417 | + 6,258 | - 202,820 | - 170,685 |
| North-Weat Frontier  <br> Province ... |  |  |  | ... |  | - 9 |  | - $\quad 9$ |
| Panjab 8tates ... |  |  | ... |  | 39 | - 39 |  | - 39 |
| Rajputana Arency ... | 1,415 | 1,491 | $-\quad 76$ | 203 | 290 | - 87 | + 1,212 | + 1,201 |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Onited } & \text { Provinces } \\ \text { States } & \ldots . \\ & \end{array}$ | ... | -* | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 |  | + | 4 |
| Barma <br> areas <br> Administered <br> ... | ... | ... |  | 2,007 | .. | + 2,007 | - 2,007 |  |

Fote.-In this aubsidiary table, Trarancore and Cochin States are treated as ontaide the Wadras Previdenoy.
In addition to the immigrante shown in the table, 14,257 possons (against 22,174 in 1911) born in the French and Portugnese Settlements in India were enmmerated in the Presidenoy. They have not been finoladed in the table ar the correaponding Giguree of emigration have not been received.
4.- Migration between the Province and athor parte of Iedia-continned.
(ii) British Texritory.

 the Medras Statce of Paduktottai, Bangamapalle end Bardor.

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

(iii) Madras States.

| Province. | Immigrants ta Madras Statea |  |  | Emigranta from Madras Staten. |  |  | Ezoees ( + ) or deficiency ( - ) of immigration over omigration. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1921. | 1811. | Variation. | 1921. | 1911. | Variation. | 1921. | 1811. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9. |
| Total ... | 41,999 | 4,007 | - 5,698 | 14,15! | 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 |
| - jmer-Merwara -.. | .." | -* | - | $\cdots$ | 6 | - 6 | ... | - 6 |
| Andamans and Nico- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| bart .. ... ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -* | 2 | ... | + 2 | - 2 | ... |
| Absam --. ... |  | $\cdots$ | ... | 9 | 12 | - 3 | - 9 | - 12 |
| Bengal ...- ... | 5 | 10 | - 5 | $\cdots$ | 1 | - 1 | + 5 | + 9 |
| Bihar and Orisaa ... |  | -." | ... | 6 | ... | + 6 | - $\quad 0$ | ... |
| Bombay ... .-. | 196 | 352 | - 156 | 6 | 2 | $+\quad 4$ | + 190 | + 350 |
| Barma ... ... | 20 | 30 | - 10 | 54 | 704 | - 650 | - 34 | - 675 |
| Central Provinces and Berar... | 1 | 10 | - 9 | :-. | 1 | - 1 | $+1$ | $+$ |
| Coorg ... ... | $\cdots$ | 4 | 4 | -* | 2 | - 2 | .-. | + 2 |
| Madrae ... .e. | 41,211 | 46,734 | - 5,523 | 13,889 | 21,048 | - 7,209 | + 27,872 | + 25,686 |
| Nerth-Weat Frontier Province ... | -' | 8 | - 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | + |
| Punjab ... ... | 4 | 1 | + 3 | $\cdots$ | 6 | $-6$ | + 4 | - 6 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Ondh ... | 5 | 4 | + 1 | -* | 22 | - 32 | $+5$ | - 28 |
| States and Agencies | 557 | 549 | + 8 | 235 | 74. | + 161 | + 322 | $+\quad 475$ |
| Barods State -- | $\cdots$ | 2 | - 2 | ... | -.. | *** | - | $+\quad 2$ |
| Bombey States ... | 3 | $\cdots$ | + 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | + 3 | ... |
| $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Central } & \text { Provinces } \\ \text { States } & \ldots \end{array}$ | 8 | ... | + $\mathbf{2}$ | $\cdots$ | *.. | ... | + 2 | ."• |
| Hyderabed State ... | 179 |  | - 101 | 6 | - | + 6 | $\pm \quad 173$ | + 280 |
| Kadres 8tates - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Travancore ... | 74 | 29 | + 45 | 187 | 9 | + 188 | - 123 | $+\quad 20$ |
| Cọahin ... ... | 21 | 8 | + 19 | 8 | 3 | $\pm \quad 5$ | + 13 | - 1 |
| Mybore Etate .-. | 278 | 229 | + . 49 | 24 | 55 | - . 31 | + 254 | + 174 |
| Rajputana Ayency ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | ... | 7 | - 7 |  | 7 | - 7 | ... | ... |

Note.-This part refers to migration between the Madras States of Pudukkotai, Banganapalle and Sandur and other gorts of lndia, including Madras, British Territory.

## CHAPTER IV.-RELIGION.

Tas religious distribution of the people of the Madras Presidency is shown zeferecce to in Imperial Tabie VI. On the title page of the table is given a summary of the returns regarding the sects of Mahammadans; and the information collected regarding the sects of Christians is presented in Imperial Table XV. The salient features of the religions 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 person enumerated and also, in the case of Mahammadans and Christians only, the sect. In India information regarding the religions 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 varions 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 nsually replies with the name of the sect (e.g., Saivite), to which be belongs. Many attempts have been made to define the term "Hinda," 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 religions beliefs but also a certain nationality and almost neoessarily 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 gjstems 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 sjstem 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 "Hinda" have in common and which those who are not Hindus are withont, 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 orthodor deities, the incarnations of Vishna or Siva, their wives or their offspring; bat 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 derotion is paid to the local Amman or Gràmadévata in whose power it rests to bestow prosperity or the reverse on the individuals who shelter beneath their sway. There are also many malerolent powers always on the lookout for opportanities to cause harm or suffering and these it is always adrisable to appease with timely propitiation. Thus the religious exercises of the "Hinda" may be described as a series of ceremonies undertaken in order to arert 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 condact, these metaphysics form little or no part.


Sammary of the statistics
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 litule change in the relative strength of the main religions. What little movement can be noticed is from Hinduism and Animism to Mahammadauism and Christianity. But the movement is so small that in the distribation of a handred 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 Mohammadans, 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 figares for these two roligions. 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 distingaish the Hindu from the Animistic member of the same tribe. The figures are as follows :-

|  |  |  |  | Varistion. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1821. | 1912 | 1901. | 1911-1821. | 1901-191 |
| Hindu and Animist | . $38,520,589$ | 37,868,500 | 85,078,411 | 1.7 | 80 |
| Increase in popalation | , | , |  | $2 \cdot 2$ | $7 \cdot 2$ |

Thas while between 1901 and 1911 Hindus and Animists together increased at a greater rate than the popalation as a whole, in this decade they have lost ground.
5. In the fourteen districts noted in the margin and in the State of Pudakkottai

| Ganjām. | North Aroot. | 90 per cent and more of the tion are Hindas. If $\Delta$ nimists |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vizagapatam. | ${ }_{\text {Salem. }}^{\text {Coimbatore. }}$ | tion are Hindas. If Animists also |
| Kistra. | oth | must be added to these districts. Apart |
| Anantapur. | Tanjor |  |
| Cbinglepat. Chittoor. | Triobinopoly. <br> Madura. | om Anjengo, where Christians predo- |

Salem.
Coimbatiore.
Donth lroot Triobinopoly. Madura. 90 per cent and more of the popalation are Hindus. If Animists also be added to Hindas, the Agency division from Anjengo, where Christians predominate, Malabar is the only district in which the Hindus and Animists number less than 70 per cent of the popalation. Hindus bave gained groand 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 Mohammadans and they have also gajned 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 creed of Islam. Yet even here the "pure doctrine of the word". has in some measure caught infection froin the surrounding Hindus. Witness the carious sect of Dūdēkulas whose religious exercises are derived both from Hindu and Mahammadan exemplars and the famous shrine at Nagore which attracts Hindas as well as Mahammadans to its annual festival.

The Muhammadan popalation of the Presidency bas 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 $6 \cdot 3$ and $5 \cdot 7$ per cent. In. the East Ooast North division the increase occurred principally in the districts of Guntar 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 Mäppilla 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 Ganjäm 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 recorded with the following resalt :-

Manact mannisa

$\square$

An examination of the records of a few districts in which a considerable number of Shiabs were retarned 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.

## Cristians

Distribution
of Christian of Christian
populatioa
8. Since 1911 the Christians of Madras have increased by 172,157 or 14.2 per cent. The figures for the various natoral divisions are noted in the margin. The largest increase both

| Divisiong. |  |  | Increase. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Actaal. | Per cens. |
| Agency | ... | $\cdots$ | 4,338 | 327 |
| Eant Coast Xorth | .. | $\cdots$ | 85,497 | 38.6 |
| Deocar ... ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 15.119 | 20.6 |
| Laet Const Central | $\cdots$ | ... | 15,917 | 7.5 |
| Faer Coast 8onth |  | $\ldots$ | 36,394 | 7.2 |
| Weat Const . ... | -." | .-. | 14,952 | 88 | 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:-


| Dietrict |  |  |  |  |  | Increaso. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Aotual | Per cent. |
| Kistns |  | ... | ... | ... | - | 41,224 | 82.7 |
| Guntūr | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29,803 | $24 \cdot 1$ |
| Nellore | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 8,198 | 18.5 |
| Gōdāvari | ... | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 5,997 | $72 \cdot 8$ |

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 $9 \cdot 4$ per cent. Of the other Southern districts, Trichinopoly, Madura and Rämnād show increases ranging between 4,800 and 8,100 ; Coimbatore has an increase of nearly 9,000 or $44 \cdot 8$ per cent ; and in South Kanara the numbers have risen by 10,000 or 10.8 per cent.
9. From the statement in the margin, which shows the distribation among the

Nataral division. 1921.1911.

| Agency ... |  |  |  | 13 | 11 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Eaat Coast North | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 |  |  |
| Decan $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 231 | 193 | 171 |  |
| East Coast Central | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 64 | 61 | 58 |
| East Coast Bonth | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 165 | 175 | 188 |
| West Coast | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 133 | 419 | 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.

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 nse except to missionaries and other religious workers who may wish to use its figares 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 Sonth 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 Madara 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 anthorities of the Church gires the number of Christians in each Council area as shown below:-


It is difficult to account for the discrepancies in the areas of the Madara and North Tamil Councils. Possibly some of these Christians have returned themselves as belonging to some other denomination. Rämnād 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 mast hare 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 Sonthern India.
11. Passing on to the other denominations in order of numerical superiority, we find that the Roman Catholic Charch has increased daring the decade by i1,239 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 Ganjäm, 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 cent). The great stronghold of the Anglican Communion is the district of Tinnevelly and here it is remarkable that their numbers have gone down by 1 per cent as compared with the returns of 1911. A closer examination of the figares, however, suggests that there is something peculiar in the female popalation retarned 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 retarned being 39,063 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.

Protestants
Protestants

Minor
Protestant
denomina-
tions

Syrian
Christian
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 Karnool ( $26 \cdot 1$ per cent). The number of Baptists in Gōdāvari has increased by 2,000 or 50 per cent.
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 Guntür they have risen from 44,000 to 64,000.
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.
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, Guntir 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.
17. The retarns under Congregationalists and Presbyterians can hardly be compared with those of previous censuses, for the majority of the Christians whowere formerly returned under one of these heads have at this census been returned as members of the South India United Church.
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.
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.
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 the Jains in the Madras Presidency the majority ure permanent residents engaged in cultivation, but in almost every district there is a certain number of Märwāri 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 districts south of them, there are about

|  |  |  | 1221. | 1911 | Differ- | 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 basiness |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cbingleppt |  |  | 8,271 | ( $\begin{gathered}371 \\ 8,826\end{gathered}$ | $+\quad 182$ <br> $\quad 555$ |  |  |  |  |
| Sonth Arcot |  |  | 4,558 | 4,947 | - 889 |  |  |  |  |
| Tenjore | ... | ... | 535 | 595 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sooth Kan | $\cdots$ |  | 8,153 | 8,898 | - 745 |  |  |  |  |
| Bellery |  |  | 1,019 | 1,156 | = 137 |  |  |  |  |
| Anantapur ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 196 | 436 | - 240 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | $\ldots$ | 23,711 | 25,719. | -8,008 |  |  |  |  |

22. Buddhists have nearly doubled during the decade, having increased mamista from 697 to 1,222 . Most of them are found in Madras and in the districts of North Arcot and Chinglepat. 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"; butt apparently this association has succeeded only in securing abont 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 parals number. They are mostly found, as is natural, in the principal trade centres, Madras, the Nilgiris, Malabar and so forth. Unlike the Jaiu Märwāri, 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 Braimo Samaj seems to be losing its ground in this Presidency unless its members have preferred, at this census, to return themselves as "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. Soath Kanara, Malabar and Ganjām.
25. At this census 51 people, of whom 44 are in South Ranara, 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 Anantapar districts. From the censas 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 religions life or thought of the masses of the Madras Presidenoy.
26. The number of Jews in Madras is only 45, of whom 34 ary in the Malabar district. They are more numerons in Travancore and Cochin, where they number 258 and 1,167. There is a carions 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 censases it was the practice to inclade Freethinkers, Atheists, 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 fouod on the title page of Imperial Table VI.

## 1.-General distribution of population by religions.


2.-Distribution by districts of the main religions.

| infiatrict and nataral. | Tumber per 10,000 of the popalation who are |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hinda. |  |  |  | Musalman. |  |  |  | Christian. |  |  |  | Othera |  |  |  |
|  | 1821. | 1911. | 1801. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1902. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1801. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1801. | 1891 |
|  | 2 | 8 |  | 5 | 6 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  | 18 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| Hency .a. ... | 6,862 | 6,772 | 6,216 | 6,575 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 118 | 85 | 36 |  | 2,990 | 3,114 | 3721 | 3,89 |
| Lest Coast North. | 9279 | 9,347 | 9,386 | 0,511 | 315 | 306 | 298 | 287 | $\varepsilon 95$ | 222 | 166 | 18 | 111 | 125 | 130 | 55 |
| ¢Ganjūm ... | 9,680 | 9,875 | 9.589 | 8,651 | 28 | 29 | 35 | 84 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 271 | 288 | 368 | 300 |
| -Vizagapatam | 8,872 | 9.889 | 9,830 | 9.876 | 88 | 100 | 108 | 108 | $\stackrel{25}{6}$ | 23 | 20 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 848 | 1 |
| IGodisvari ... | 9,742 | 8.771 | 9.787 | 9,783 | 158 | 169 | 175 | 188 | 47 | $\begin{array}{r}87 \\ 250 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 87 | ${ }^{24}$ | 15 | 8 | 18 | 1 |
| - Kiotans ... | 8,208 | ${ }^{8}, 388$ | 9,488 | 9,547 | 350 | 354 | 358 854 | 347 820 | 427 | 250 | 167 | 100 | 15 | 7 | 18 | 1 |
| IGantar ... | 8.878 | P. 5228 8.555 | 8,818 8,088 | 8.843 9,153 | 722 644 | 691 616 | 854 587 | 820 568 | 848 878 | 789 334 | 679 | 538 281 | 58 388 | 64 495 | 88 | 8 |
| IN Allore ... | 8,585 | 8,555 | 9,088 | 8,153 | 644 | 616 |  |  |  |  | 202 | 281 | 382 |  |  |  |
| reccan ... | 8,622 | 8,721 | 8,781 | 8,903 | 1,121 | 1,060 | 1,022 | 980 | 241 | 192 | 165 | 112 | 16 | 27 | 38 | 5 |
| Coddapah | 8,481 | 8,802 | 8.756 | 8,912 | 1,199 | 1,109 | 1,037 | $¢ 85$ | 290 | 251 | 207 | 103 | 20 | 88 |  |  |
| Karnool . | 8.082 | 8,286 | 8.857 | 8.530 | 1.339 | 3,291 | 1,234 | 1,191 | 586 | 450 | 381 | 278 | 13 | 23 | 18 | 1 |
| Banganapalle | 7,729 | 7,752 | 7,847 | 7.985 | 2,082 | 2.047 | 1,032 | 1,949 | 189 | 200 | ${ }^{88}$ | 16 |  | 1 | 29 |  |
| ( Bellary ... | 8,831 | 8,872 | 8,920 | 8,972 | 1,013 | ${ }^{988}$ | $1, \mathrm{M} 8$ | 453 | 41 | 48 | 53 | 59 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 16 |
| - Bendar ... | 8,138 | 8,047 | 8,182 | 8,326 | 1,841 | 1,898 | 1,8^6 | 1.640 | 21 | 68 | 38 30 | 84 |  |  | 89 | $\cdots$ |
| - Anantapur -.. | 9,042 | 0,099 | 9,098 | 9,237 | 889 | 831 | 783 | 738 | 62 | 38 | 30 | 21 | 17 | 82 | 89 | . |
| ust Coast Central. | 2,433 | 9,429 | 9,436 | 9,468 | 359 | 365 | 359 | 354 | 190 | 182 | 180 | 163 | 18 | 24 | 25 | 15 |
| Madrem | 8,117 | 8,019 | 8,082 | 7,936 | 1,009 | 1,141 | 1,128 | 1,178 | 838 | 808 | 804 | 879 | 36 | 84 | 8 | 9 |
| Chingle put | 0.543 | 8,547 | 9,688 | 9,812 | 224 | 225 | 229 | 227 | 218 | 218 | 202 | 158 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 8 |
| Chittoor ... | 0,398 | 0,417 | 9,438 | 0,548 | 511 | 478 | 458 | 429 | 54 | 87 | 83 | 23 | 89 | 68 | 47 |  |
| North Aroot | 0,207 | 0,188 | 9,194 | 9,243 | 578 | 601 | 891 | 580 | 175 | 187 | 163 | 124 | 42 | 48 | 68 | 53 |
| Salem ... | 9,703 | 9,898 | 9,873 | 9,873 | 223 | 228 | 236 | 230 | 73 | 76 | 90 | 95 | 1 |  | 1 | 2 |
| Coimbatore | 9,865 | 9,694 | 9,677 | 0,725 | 207 | 204 | 202 | 182 | 128 | 92 | 80 | 81 |  | 10 | 81 | 2 |
| South Aroot ... | 8,412 | 9,410 | 9,419 | 9,453 | 289 | 284 | 273 | 268 | 278 | 285 | 283 | 258 | 20 | 21 | 25 | 28 |
| Pest Coast South. | 8,972 | 8,982 | 9,011 | 9,023 | 499 | 510 | 499 | 499 | 528 | 507 | 469 | 87 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tanjore | 9,051 | 9,032 | 9,062 | 9,078 | 582 | 655 | 548 | 538 | 385 | 380 | 387 | 383 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Trichinopoly | 9,182 | 9,183 | 0,223 | 6,280 | 336 | 342 | 320 | 299 | 482 | 475 | 457 | 441 |  |  |  |  |
| Pudalinottai | 9,216 | 9,278 | 9,248 | 9,827 | 352 | 328 | 322 | 408 | 433 | 398 | 380 | 370 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Madora. | 9,282 | P,291 | 9,308 | 9,830 | 393 | 398 | 400 | 398 | 325 | 813 | 292 | 278 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Kĭmnēd ... | 8,831 | 8.815 | 8,R40 | 8,828 | 675 | 723 | 698 | 723 | 494 | 482 | 462 | 449 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Tinnevolly | 8,414 | 8,429 | 8,514 | 8,508 | 574 | 589 | 577 | 687 | 1,012 | 982 | 909 | 907 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| Test Coust . ... | 6,969 | 7043 | 7,180 | 7,301 | 2,597 | 2,538 | 2,411 | 2,327 | 413 | 393 | 372 | 343 | 21 | 25 | 87 | 24 |
| \| Nilgiria ... | 7,833 | 7817 | 7802 | 8,387 | 635 | 496 | 521 | 457 | 1,595 | 1,462 | 1,318 | 1,159 | 27 | 125 | 859 | 4 |
| Malubar ... | 6,582 | 8,060 | 6,807 | 6,928 | 3,241 | 3,162 | 3,015 | 8,807 | 178 |  | 172 | 188 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Anjengo ... | 8.011 | 2.855 | 8,888 | 8,670 | - 370 | ${ }_{1} 897$ | 405 | - 339 | 6,819 | 6,748 | 6,707 | 6,098 |  |  |  |  |
| South Kamare ... | 7 804 | 7,046 | 8,056 | 8,168 | 1,217 | 1.177 | 1,118 | 1,060 | $\cdot 853$ | 803 | 741 | 675 | 66 | 76 | 85 | 97 |


| District and natural division． | 3．－Christians－Number and variations． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Actaal number of Chriatians in ．．． |  |  |  | Variation per cent． |  |  |  |
|  | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1911－1981． | 1901－1912． | 1891－1901． | 1891－1921． |
|  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |  |
| Province | 1，380，672 | 1，208，515 | 1，038，854 | 879，437 | ＋ 142 | ＋ 16.3 | ＋ 181 | ＋ 570 |
| Agency | 17，603 | 13，265 | 4，807 | 1，102 | ＋ 327 | ＋ 1760 | ＋ 3362 | ＋1，497 |
| East Coast North． | 318，955 | 233，458 | 178，045 | 129，629 | ＋ 366 | ＋311 | ＋ 37.3 | $+1461$ |
| Ganjàm ．．． | 1,969 $\mathbf{5}, 656$ | 2,367 4,983 | 2,426 4,191 | 2,292 3,014 | $\begin{array}{r}168 \\ +\quad 13.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2.4 \\ \hline+189\end{array}$ | 58 <br> $+\quad 39$ | $\begin{array}{r}141 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Vizagapatam | $1,8,656$ 14,237 | 4,983 8,240 | 4,191 4,768 | $\mathbf{3 , 0 1 4}$ $\mathbf{2 , 8 7 1}$ | +18.5 <br> $+\quad 72.8$ | ＋ 18.9 $+\quad 728$ | ＋ + + + | P $+\quad 877$ $+\quad 395$. |
| Godāvari－．． | 14,237 91,087 | 8，240 49,863 | － $\begin{array}{r}4,768 \\ \mathbf{2 j , 1 8 6}\end{array}$ | 2,871 $\mathbf{1 6 , 1 0 7}$ | +728 <br> +82.7 | $\begin{array}{r}788 \\ +\quad 708 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ＋ 66.1 $+\quad 81.8$ | +3859 +465.5 |
| $\underset{\text { Kistna }}{\text { Gantar }}$－ | 91，087 $\mathbf{1 5 3 , 5 1 0}$ | 49,863 123,707 | 20,185 101,825 | 16,107 $\mathbf{7 0 , 4 7 0}$ | $+\quad 827$ <br> $+\quad 24.1$ | $\begin{array}{r}+708 \\ +\quad 22.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +81.8 $+\quad 436$ | a $+\quad 465.5$ +1397 |
| Nellore $\quad$ ．．．． | 52，496 | 44，293 | 36，249 | 34，875 | ＋ 18.5 | +22.2 $+\quad 2$ | $\begin{array}{r}+\quad 436 \\ +\quad 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $+\quad 50.5$ |
| Deccan | 88，568 | 73，449 | 60，480 | 39，069 | $+20.6$ | $+21.4$ | ＋ 548 | $+126.7$ |
| Coddapah ．．． | 25，739 | 22，408 | 18，196 | 9，103 | ＋ 149 | ＋ 23.1 | ＋ 99.9 | ＋ 182.6 |
| Knrnoal ．．．．．． | 53，656 | 42，068 | 34，052 | 22，735 | ＋ 27.5 | ＋ 23.5 | ＋ 49.7 | ＋ 136.0 |
| Banganapalle－．．： | 684 | 785 | 297 | 57 | － 116 | ＋1643 | ＋ 421.1 | ＋1，1175 |
| Bellary ．．．．． | 3，532 | 4，481 | 5，066 | 5，283 | － 21.2 | － 11.5 | － 41 | － 33.1 |
| gandur ．．．．． |  | 71 | 37 | 39 | $-662$ | +919 $+\quad 28$ | － 51 | － 38.5 |
| Anentapar ．．．．．． | 4，823 | 3，636 | 2，832 | 1，853 | ＋354 | ＋ 28.4 | ＋ 52.9 | ＋ 1657 |
| East Coast Central． | 227，939 | 212，022 | 194，997 | 162，248 | ＋ 75 | ＋ 88 | ＋ 202 | ＋ 405 |
| Madras ． | 44，136 | 41，914 | 40，958 | 39，742 | ＋ 58 | ＋ 21 | ＋ 311 | ＋ 11.1 |
| Chingleput ．．． | 32，581 | 30，377 | 26，483 | 18，982 | ＋ 74 | ＋ 148 | ＋ 39.4 | ＋ 71.4 |
| Cbittoor ．．． | 6，916 | 4，558 | 3，864 | 2，535 | ＋ 51.7 | ＋ 179 | ＋ 523 | ＋ 1728 |
| North Aroot ．．． | 36，019 | 32，822 | 28，569 | 20，403 | +97 $+\quad 9$ | +149 $+\quad 129$ | ＋ 40.0 | +76.5 $+\quad 74$ |
| Salem ．．．．． | 15，375 | 15，465 | 17，719 | －16，597 | － 0.6 | －127 | 68 $+\quad 220$ | － 74 |
| Ooimbatore ．．． | 28，308 | 19，550 | 17，758 | 14，504 | ＋ 44.8 | +1011 $+\quad 13.1$ | ＋ 22.4 | ＋ 85.2 $+\quad 30.7$ |
| South Aroot | 64，654 | 67，438 | 59，663 | 49，485 | 41 | ＋ 131 | ＋ 20.6 | ＋30．7 |
| East Coast South． | 542，508 | 506，174 | 450，054 | 416，850 | ＋ 72 | ＋ 125 | ＋ 80 | ＋ 301 |
| Tanjore ．．． | 89，558 | 88,914 | 86,979 | 85，371 | － 03 | 33 $+\quad 120$ | ＋ 19 | $+\quad 49$ |
| Trichinopoly | 91，727 | 86，891 | －77，576 | 71，273 | 56 $+\quad 12$. | ＋ 12.0 +13.5 | $\begin{array}{r}+\quad 23 \\ +\quad 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +\quad 5.9 \\ \hline 9.7\end{array}$ |
| Paduksôttai | 18，470 | 16，393 | 14，449 | 13，813 | ＋ 127 | +135 $+\quad 15$ | $+\quad 46$ | $+\quad 38.7$ |
| Madura | 65，301 | 60,192 | 49，745 | 41，914 | ＋ 8.6 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +\quad 210 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +187 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ＋ 55.8 |
| Rāmnäd | 85，102 | 76，995 | 70，669 | 65，700 | ＋ 105 | 9.1 $+\quad 1$ | ＋ 74 | ＋ 29.5 |
| Tinnevelly.$\therefore$ ．．． | 192，350 | 175，889 | 150，736 | 138，779 | ＋ 94 | ＋ 167 | ＋ 86 | +386 |
| West Coast ．．．．． | 185，099 | 170，147 | 150，471 | 130，539 | ＋ 88 | ＋ 131 | ＋ 153 | ＋ 418 |
| Nilgiris | 20，178 | 17，343 | 14，875 | 11，649 | 163 $+\quad 18$ | ＋ 16.6 | ＋ 48.9 | 73.2 $+\quad 127$ |
| Malabar ．．． | 54，650 | 53，615 | 43，262 | 44，557 | 161 $+\quad 31$ | ＋ 98 | ＋ 19.0 | $+\quad 22.7$ $+\quad 27$ |
| Anjengo ．．． | 3，917 | 3,760 98,029 | 3,231 84,103 | 3,974 71,259 | $\begin{array}{r}+\quad 42 \\ +\quad 108 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +164 $+\quad 142$ | $+\quad 228$ $+\quad 348$ | $+\quad 27.5$ $+\quad 492$ |
| Noutb Kanare－${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 106，354 | 98，029 | 84，103 | 71，259 | ＋ 10.8 | ＋ 14.2 | $+348$ |  |

4．－Religion of urban and rural population．－

| Wataral division． | Number per 10，000 of urban popalation who are |  |  |  |  |  | Number per $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ of raral popalation who are |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 退 | － | \＃ |  |  |  | －号 | 5 | \％ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 邑 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 点 } \\ & \text { 啹 } \\ & \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | 易 | 品 | 官 |  | 号 | 烒 | 䂞 | 号 | 寅 | － |
| $\cdots 1$ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ．${ }^{8}$ | 10 | ${ }^{11}$ | 12 | 13 |
| Total ．．． | 8，153 | 1，313 | 509 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 8，967 | 579 | 296 | 152 | 6 | $\cdots$ |
| Agency $\quad . .0$ | 8，501 | 451 | 51 | 997 |  |  | 6，852 | 27 | 118 | 3，003 | $\cdots$ | ． |
| East Cosst North ．．．．－ | 8，846 | 791 | 307 | 52 | 3 | 1 | 0，332 | 259 | 282 | 117 | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| Decoan ．．．．．． | 6，886 | 2，873 | 217 | 4 | 20 |  | 8，834 | 907 | 244 | 14 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| East Cuast Central ．．．．．． | 8，357 | 1，150 | 469 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 8，605 | ${ }_{370}^{238}$ | 145 | 6 | 12 | $\cdots$ |
| East Coset South ．．．．．． | 8，313 | 1，144 | 540 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 7 | $\mathbf{9 , 1 0 4}$ $\mathbf{7}, 084$ | 370 2,580 | 525 315 | 1 | 20 | ． |
| West Coast ．．．．．．．－ | 5，699 | 2，787 | 1，498 |  | 9 | 7 | 7，084 | 2，580 |  | 1 | 20 | ．．． |

## CHAPTER V.-AGE.

Tre statistics regarding the age distribution of the population of each district ralmer ine and state are exhibited in Imperisl Table VII; the age distribution of certain ratisice castes is shown in Imperial Table XIV; and at the ond of this chapter are ten subsidiary tables which bring out, by comparative and proportional figares, 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 instractions sound simple, bat in practice they give rise to a great deal of difficalty. In no country in the world does the census bring in accurate retarns 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 inflaences. But the principal canse of the inaccaracy 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 roand number; especially as a multiple of 10 or 5 . The ages of a limited namber of the population wera tabulated by annual periods. The result of this tabulation is given in subsidiary table 1 and is aliso illustrated by the diagrams below which show most graphicaily how erratic the returns of age are. Besides ignorance there are varions other factors which tend to ritiate the returns of age. There is a tendency to retarn 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 figares. The Government of India have, as asual, engaged the services of an actuary to examine and report upon the age statistics and in anticipation of his report it would beidle for a lagman to attempt to go over his groand.


Comparison will previons censies

Loss of children among Among

Age distri-
Age distr
Agency and
Agency Deecan
divisions
2. Unsatisfactory and unreliable as the age returns are, it is claimed that they 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 nataral 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 ievel 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.
3. Subsidiary table 3 gives the age distribution by religion; and from this 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 mach 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 reprodactive 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.
5. If this change in age distribation 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 statistios show that iofluenza 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 children in the Deccan was lower than

|  |  |  | Propartion per eent te persone aged 15-40 of ohildrem below 10. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1921. | 1911. |
| Presidepcy | $\cdots$ | - | 65 | 68 |
| Agencr | $\ldots$ | ... |  | 70 |
| Kant Conat North | $\cdots$ | ... | 67 | ${ }^{71}$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{6}^{61}$ | 63 |
| Hest Conet Contral | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | $\cdots$ | 68 64 | 69 |
| Eass Const Bouth <br> West Coeet | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{64}^{64}$ | 69 68 |

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

|  |  |  |  | 0-5. |  | 10-15. |  | 20-25 |  | 80-85. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Malor. | Femalen. | Malea. | Tomaloa. | Males. | Famalea | Malce. | Temalen. |
| 1981 | -.. | $\cdots$ |  | 2,547,664 | 2,859.423 | 2,605,202 | 2,438,284 | 1,685,959 | 2,012,173 | 1,704,787 | 1.860,881 |
| 1911 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2.716 .603 | 2.820,872 | 8,488,739 | 8,296,029 | 1,866,171 | 1,948, 248 | 1,519,466 | 1,715.888 |
| 2001 | $\ldots$ | -. | ... | 2,521,045 | 2,651,248 | 2,449,697 | 2,209,587 | 1,340,769 | 1,673,204 | 1.638,458 | 1,728,885 |
| 1891 | ... | ... | .. | 3,591,549 | 2,726,128 | 1,895,566 | 1,651,286 | 1,434,561 | 1,741,146 | 1,448,253 | 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: tetween 1901 and 1911 the loss was , $33,2 \overline{6} 6$ males and 356,219 females, and between 1911 and 1921 it was 111,403 males and 382,148 femeles: The reason for the greater mortality of females at these ages is no doubt prematare marriage and maternity. Now following up age group 10-15 of 1901 we find that between 1901 and 1911 when they were uged $20-25$ 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 asd 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 figares 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.
7. The statement in the margin and the five diagrams on the next page com-

| Asc-pätod. | Wamber por mille of total popelacion onemereted at each ago-period. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1821. | 1911. | 1801. | 1891. | 1881. | 1871. |
| $0-5$ | 183 | 184 | 135 | 149 | 124 | 188 |
| 8-10 | 135 | 132 | 145 | 156 | 138 | 143 |
| 10-15 | 119 | 115 | 122 | 49 | 119 | 83 |
| 16-20 | 68 | 88 | 79 | 80 | 62 | 118 |
| 20-25 | 86 | 88 | 79 | 89 | 87 | . 88 |
| 25-80 | 85 | 88 | 79 | 84 | 8 | 40 |
| 80-35 | 64 | 78 | 65 | 85 | 88 | 49 |
| 85-40 | 87 | 58 | 66 | 55 | 52 | 72 |
| 40-45 | 64 | 68 | 37 | 06 | 6 | 80 |
| 20-50 | 36 | 88 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 51 |
| 80-65. | 67 | 4 | 47 | 4 |  | 16 |
| ${ }_{6}^{65-60} \mathbf{6 5}$ | 20 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 85 |
| $60-65$ $65-70$ | 29 10 | 31 9 |  |  |  |  |
| to cod over. | 20 | 19 |  | 63 | 82 | 4 | pare the present age distribution with that in 1871 and at each subsequent 18 census. Between the returns of 1871 and 1921 there is a most remarkable contrast-not only was the namber of children in 1871 greatly in excess of the number now, or indeed of the number returned at any sabsequent census; but even more remarkable are the fluctuations at subsequent ago-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 187T-78; and it is remarkable how closely the curve of 1921 corresponds with that of 1881 especially in the earlier 10

Pumulation of Madras Presidency, Persons of both sexes. Proportional numbers enumerated at various

age－periods below 20．It cannot merely be a coincidence that the carves of 1331 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 serere shock．In 189J we see the proportion of children rise arain－while at other are－periods the distribution is not far different from that of 1921．Between 1901 and $19 \nLeftarrow 1$ there is again a general resemblance，shortage in 1921 at age－periods 0 －10 being balanced $\mathrm{b}_{5}$ an excess at ages $15-50$ ．Between 1911 and 1921 there is more differenco： the proportion of children at ages $0-5$ has fallen and there is a slight excoss 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 courrat in and sex constitution of the population of urban and rural districts．The following aze diserile－ table and the diagrams on the nert page were drawn up to illustrate such differences incion ortome 2 a are to be found in the constitution of the population of the towns and rillages an rillages of this Presidency．5，000 persons in the Presidency popalation of both sexes are distributed by 10 －year age－periods；we thas get a standard age distribation for the Presidency；and with this is compared the distribation 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 differ－ ence in the age distribution of males and females in the Presidency popalation； 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 per－ sons of both sexes at ages $20-30$ ；and the same attraction is exercised by other towns and cities bat to a smaller degree．The lower proportion of children in the cities and towns is partly due to the immigration of adalts 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 popa－ lation is clearly marked by the almost exact resemblance between the age distri－ bution of the population of the whole Presidency and that of the raral population．

| Age－period． |  | 10,000 parmes of difiermat locnlitiet distribeted sooordieg to ees and ase． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mudrae Preaideney． |  | Medrea City． |  | Other citicas |  | Townas |  | Tilluge |  |
|  |  | － |  | $\frac{2}{2}$ | 哑 | 安 | E E 晨 | $\frac{8}{8}$ | ह | 를 | E 8 8 8 |
| 0－10 | 1.890 | 1，270 | 1.318 | 1，039 | 1.050 | 1.116 | 1，114 | 1，198 | 1，219 | 1283 | 1．828 |
| 10－20 | 1，010 | 1，039 | 4.7 | 804 | ． 934 | 1,090 | 978 | 1,085 | 1007 | 1804 | 975 |
| 20－80 ．．． | 855 | 788 | 925 | 1，060 | 1,035 | 931 | 850 | 888 | 982 | 777 | 928 |
| 80－40 | 705 | 703 | 707 | 913 | 724 | 751 | 728 | 718 | 706 | 801 | 708 |
| 40－50 | 500 | 400 | 501 | 618 | 488 | 535 | 530 | 508 | 515 | 4081 | 10 |
| $80-00$ ．．． | 335 | 816 | 336 | 857 | 308 |  | 856 | ． 830 | 352 |  | 335 |
| 60 and ever． | 205 | $\pm 23$ | 811 | 240 | 217 | 268 ！ | 817 | 278 | $8 \pm 2$ | 2951 | 312 |

9．In the India Censas Report of 1911 it was shown that the popalation of

|  | Iamber of percome per millo aged |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0－18． | 18－50． | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \text { and } \\ & \text { over. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Preahiency 1921 | 377 | 404 | 129 |
| Do 1911 ．．．－． | 88 | 48 | 128 |
| Arwont 1921 ．．． | 85 | 525 | 88 |
| Fien Count Eurth | 338 | 46 | 184 |
| Decona ${ }^{\text {a }}$－ | 870 | 40 | 185 |
| Ten Coent Contral | 381 | 41 | 13 |
| Tor Conesontim－ | 268 | 501 | 183 |
| Wert Cont | 286 | 508 | 107 |

11

India conforms to the role observed in Europe that about half the population are between the ages of 15－50．The distribation of the population of Madras by this method remains practically the same as in 1911，－2s will be seen from the table in the margin．The propor－ tional lack of old people in the Agency division is natural ；primitive man is not long－lived Bat the comparative lack of old people in the West Coast division is strange．The figures，how－ ever，show that in each of the natural

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


divisions the population is of the type classified by statisticians as progressive, with a mach 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, bnt by religion: it is 530 among Animists, 495 among Hindus and 487 among Masalmans and Christians.
11. In the Madras Censas Report for 1911 Mr. Molony published some interesting figares 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 (stadent or apprentice), 20-45 (honseholder), 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 soitable 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 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 ensaing 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; bat honseholders 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 ageperiod at the last three censases. It shows that taking the province as a whole

Varioctoe in pepilation Aifferent ese difiereat
periels the main increase is at ages 10-15; this is cortainly a more healthy position than 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 variations. In the divisions which saffered worst from influenza we find $\dot{a}$ marked decrease at ages $0-10$, and 40 and over. On the Weat Coast we find the main incruase 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 distribw
Age distribu
tion of certain captes
$\because$ 14. Subsidiary tables 4 and 4 -A show the age distribution of certain castes. They display several carious 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, Tiyans and Holegas-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 Nambüdri and Embrāndri Brāhmans as compared with females. Again the highest proportion of persons over 40 is as 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 remembered 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 dintribution of about 200,000 Hindus of eack sex by annual poriods.


1-B.-Age distribution of about $50,000 \mathrm{Musalmans}$ of each sex by annual poriods.

2.-Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the province and each natural dicioion.

|  |  | 1821. |  | 1911. |  | 1901. |  | 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Males. | Females. | Meles. | Femples. | Males. | Fommler | Yalea. | Yemaloen |
| 1 |  | 2 | 3 | - | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Provinco- } \\ 0-1 \ldots \end{gathered}$ | $\cdots$ | 260 | 259 | 285 | 284 | 294 | 297 | 230 | 538 |
| 1-2 .. ... | ... | 152 | 153 | 178 | 177 | 158 | 161 | 171 | 178 |
| 2-8 ... | ... | 246 | 254 | 283 | $\pm 85$ | 280 | 288 | 315 | 827 |
| 2-4... ... | ... | 287 | 298 | 309 | 315 | 310 | 328 | 352 | 365 |
| 4-5 ... | ... | 275 | 275 | 283 | 280 | 297 | 300 | 314 | 316 |
| - 0-5 ... | $\cdots$ | 1,220 | 1,239 | 1,333 | 1,341 | 1,839 | 1,368 | 1,489 | 1,584 |
| 8-10 | .." | 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 | ... | 856 | 791 | 876 | 815 | 825 | 757 | 823 | 788 |
| 20-25 | ... | 783 | 437 | 817 | 947 | 711 | 843 | 820 | 978 |
| 25-30 ... | ... | 816 | 887 | 782 | 836 | 755 | 824 | 881 | 865 |
| 30-85 . ... | ... | 817 | 868 | 745 | 816 | 618 | 891 | 828 | 885 |
| 85-40 ... | ... | 016 | 527 | 590 | 533 | 599 | 520 | 592 | 505 |
| .40-45 .... | ..- | 624 | 646 | 643 | 656 | 670 | 675 | 670 | 661 |
| 45-50 | ... | 388 | 342 | 410 | 855 | 376 | 320 | 365 | 805 |
| $50-65$... | ... | 465 | 482 | 454 | 468 | 465 | 480 | 427 | 430 |
| 50-60 ... | ... | 217 | 182 | 218 | 189 | 140 | 162 | 177 | 157 |
| 60-65 . ... | ... | 308 | 325 | 295 | 3201 |  |  |  |  |
| 65-70 ... | ... | 96 | 88 | 94 | 90 | 520 | 594 | 815 | 613 |
| 70 and over ... | ... | 190 | 202 | 179 | 201 |  |  |  |  |
| Mean age | ... | 23.5 | 25.5 | $\underline{51}$ | 25.3 | 24.5 | $24 \cdot 8$ | 246 | 25.0 |
| Agency- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-5 ... ... | ... | 1,090 | 1,077 | 1,3:1 | 1,402 | 1,197 | 1,345 | 1,023 | 1,158 |
| 5-10 | ... | 1,497 | 1,455 | 1,58¢ | 1,560 | 1,539 | 1,532 | 1,284 | 1,25 |
| 10-15 | ... | 1,300 | 1,443 | 1,158 | 1,023 | .1,24, | 1,084 | 1,023. | (1) |
| 15-20 ... | $\cdots$ | 802 | 824 | 793 | 850 | 814 | 802 | 711 | 788 |
| 20-40 | ... | 8,429 | 3,464 | 3,278 | 3,469 | 8,288 | 3,514 | 2,513 | 2,759 |
| 40-60 | ... | 1,532 | 1,381 | 1,546 | 1,334 | 1,584 | 1,250 | 1,251 | 1,024 |
| 60 and over .o. | ... | 351 | 356 | :20 | S82 | 324 | 353 | 291. | 323 |
| Not miabed ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | -.. | ..* | ... | 1,8:3 | 1,814 |
| Mean age | ... | $\pm 4.3$ | 23.5 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| East Coast North |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-5 ... | .. | 1,16\% | 1,178 | 1,300 | 1,245 | 1,318 | 1,356 | 1,301 | 1,456 |
| 5-10 . ... | ... | 1,401 | 1,376 | 1,414 | 1,371 | 1,415 | 1,893 | 1,458 | 1,846 |
| 10-15 ... | -. | 1,339 | 1,180 | 1,803. | 1,131 | 1,357 | 1,154 | 1,240 | 1,037 |
| 15-20 ... | ... | 861 | 793 | 841 | 806 | 817 | 354 | 8:0 | 771 |
| 20-40 | $\cdots$ | 2,857 | 3,186 | 2,600 | 3,017 | 2,829 | 8,057 | 2,802 | 1,089 |
| -40-60 ... |  | 1,605 | 1,644 | 1,679 | 1,631 | 1.68E | 1,624 | 1.618 | 1,642 |
| 60 and over ... | ... | 650 | 703 | 013 | 689 | 558 | 68 | 678 | 702 |
| Sot steved ... |  | -- | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\downarrow$ |
| Nean age | ... | 25.3 | 218 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ * | ... |

CHAPTER F.-AGE,
2.-Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the province and each natural division-concluded.

| , . | 1921. |  | 1911. |  | 1901. |  | 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Femaleen | Matee. | Femalea | Males | Temales. | Malos. | Femalea. |
| Deccan-1 | $\pm$ | 3 i | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0-5 ... ... ... | 1,053 | 1,103 | 1,140 | 1,209 | 1,143 | 1,25 | 1,380 | 1,508 |
| 5-10 - ... | 1,819 | 1,394 | 1,243 | 1,302 | 1,412 | 1,483 | 1,349 | - 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 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 3,803 | 8,036 | 3,135 | 2,832 | 3,08e | 3,455 | 3,517 |
| 40-60 | 1,658 | 1,607 | 1,862 | 1,731 | 1,883 | 1,698 | 1,768 | 1,614. |
| 60 and over ... ... | 667 | 653 | 654 | 653 | 549 | 620 | 508 | 616 |
| Not etated ... .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | ... |  | $\cdots$ | 3 | 4. |
| Mean ago ... | 26.1 | 25.4 | ... | ... | - ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| East Coast Central- |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-5 ... ... ... | 1,253 | 1,329 | 1,357 | 1,41\% | 1,381 | 1,446 | 1,876 | 1,844 |
| 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 | 1,099 | 1,288 | 1,155 | 994 | 859 * |
| 15-20 ... ... | 839 | 764 | 899 | 852 | 817 | 713 | 809 | 758. |
| 20-40 ... ... | 3,050 | 8,211 | 2,91* | 3,085 | 2,815 | 3,051 | 3,107 | 3,281 |
| 40-60 ... | 1,704 | 1,639 | 1,782 | 1,678 | 1,728 | 1,621 | 1,653 | 1,558 - |
| 60 eud over... ... | 604 | 570 | 577 | 569 | 529 | 553 | 503 | 561 |
| Not stated ... ... | -.. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1. |
| Mean age ... | $25 \cdot 6$ | 25.1 | .." | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| East Coast South - |  |  |  |  |  | * |  |  |
| 0-5 .. ... ... | 1,256 | 1,221 | 1,393 | 1,345 | 1,415 | 1,863 | 1,519 | 1,471 |
| 5-10 ... | 1,316 | 1,294 | 1,326 | 1,269 | 1,417 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 1,344 | 1,373 | 1,299 - |
| 10-15 b.. ... | 1,175 | 1,056 | 1,185 | 989 | 1,168 | 1,020 | 1,044 | 865. |
| 15-20 ... | 877 | 799 | 858 | 818 | 837 | 764 | 847 | 776 |
| 20-40 ... ... | 2998. | 8,233 | 8,909 | 3,141 | 2,860 | 3,105 | 2,968 | 3,191 |
| 40-60 -.. .-. | 1,781 | 1,777 | 1,789 | 1,793 | 1,735 | 2,769 | 1,702 | 1,750- |
| 00 and over ... ..- | 597. | 630 | 580 | 645 | 548 | 635 | 545 | 647 |
| Not etated ... ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2. |
| Mean age ... | 25.9 | - $\mathbf{2 6} \cdot 3$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | -* | ** | ** |
| West Coast - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-5 ... ..- ... | 1,365 | 1,306 | 1,388 | 1,33\% | 1,318 | 1,328 | 1,528 | 1,524. |
| 5-10 ... ... | 1.339 | 1,238 | 1,319 | 1,227 | 1,412 | 1,320 | 1,371 | 1,268. |
| 10-15 ... ... | 1,284 | 1,166 | 1,277 | 1,156 | 1,381 | 1,243 | 1,228 | 1,002 |
| 12-20 -.. -- | 940 | 934 | 1,018 | 1,036 | 964 | 965 | 952 | 978. |
| 20-60 -. | 3,082 | 3,292 | 3,120 | 3,240 | 3,040 | 3,178 | 8,080 | 8,186 |
| 40-60 ... ..- | 1,554 | 1,538 | 1,478 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 1,500 | 1,461 | 1,469 | 1,438 | 1,432 . |
| 60 and over ... - | 436 | 528 | 400 | 504 | 394 | 503 | 401 | 523 |
| Net atatea .... - | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 8 | 2 |
| Mann ago - | 24.1 | 28.2 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | -.. |

3.-Ago distribution of 10,000 of each ses in each main religion.

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

|  | Males-Number jer mille sged. |  |  |  |  | Temales-Namber per mille aged |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Caste. | 00 | $\underset{1}{9}$ | - |  | 官 | ${ }_{0}^{18}$ | ¢ |  | i 0 0 | ? |
| 1 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 5 | ${ }^{6}$ | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Balija, Kavarai ... | 110 | 176 | 75 | 392 | 247 | 113 | 181 | 63 | 395 | 248 |
| Tamil .... ... ... ' ... | 98 | 150 | 74 | 425 | 253 | 107 | 158 | 60 | 398 | 277 |
| Teluga ... ... ... $-\boldsymbol{\square}$ | 115 | 155 | 74 | 41E | 241 | 116 | 157 | 76 | 390 | 261 |
| \% gi Embrāndri ... ... .9. ... | 59 | 86 | 32 | 477 | 346 | 120 | 146 | 61 | 435 | 238 |
|  | 92 | 128 | 62 | 433 | 285 | 111 | 147 | 63 | 386 | 293 |
| ¢ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( Pattar ... ... ... ... | 112 | 143 | 66 | 404 | 275 | 129 | 202 | 61 | 388 | 220 |
| Kanarese ... ... ... ... | 147 | 238 | 104 | 351 | 260 | 143 | 157. | 51 | 401 | 248 |
| ( Oriya ... .". | 126 | 44 | 87 | 432 | 311 | 106 | 183 | 57 | 408 | 248 |
| Cheruman . ... | 140 | . 193 | 81 | 393 | 193 | 130 | 158 | 74 | 437 | 201 |
| Chetti ... | 111 | 153 | 104 | 380 | 252 | 93 | 137 | 74 | 432 | 264 |
| Devānge ... , .0. ... | 114 | 176 | 74 | 396 | 240 | 104 | 175 | 66 | 413 | 252 |
| Holeys ... : ... ... ... | 161 | 207 | 89 | 350 | 193 | 147 | 159 | 71 | 407 | 216 |
| Kaikolan, Sengundar, Sengunda Kehatriya ... | 129 | 173 | 103 | 396 | 199 | 142 | 174 | 91 | 376 | 217 |
| Kälingi ... . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 118 | 196 | 70 | 385 | 231 | 119 | 193 | 55 | 384 | 239 |
| Kālinji ... ... ... ... ... ... | 128 | 265 | 102 | 321 | 184 | 93 | 209 | 78 | 400 | 222 |
| Kammālnn. Kamsala, Pānchāla, Viava Brāhman, Visva Karma (Tamil) | 125 | 170 | 84 | 394 | 227 | 123 | 173 | 81 | 402 | 221 |
| Kámmàlan, Kaméala, Pānohāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Telngu) | 105 | 189 | 74 | 403 | 229 | 106 | 188 | 53 | 408 | 245 |
| Küpa | 108 | 193 | 73 | 387 | 240 | 111 | 190 | 57 | 393 | 249 |
| Komati, Arya Vaisya - . | 108 | 167 | 78 | 400 | 247 | 109 | 167 | 69 | 396 | 258 |
| Măla | 122 | 207 | 80 | 358 | 233 | 129 | 189 | 65 | 894 | 223 |
| Nādā ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 122 | 162 | 83 | 894 | 239 | 12\% | 165 | 85 | 397 | 228 |
| Paraiyan, Yanohama ... ... . ... ... | 136 | 199 | 77 | 372 | 216 | 135 | 184 | 64 | 411 | 208 |
| Sale . . ... | 114 | 196 | 77 | 381 | 232 | 119 | 184 | 59 | 403 | 235 |
| Tryan ... ... ... ... | 139 | 175 | 78 | 399 | 209 | 122 | 183 | 78 | 417 | 200 |
| Vellạla ... ... ... ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$... $\cdot .$. | 114 | 165 | 76 | 413 | 232 | 109 | 165 | 78 | 394 | 253 |

4-4.- Proportion of children nader 12 and of pgroons over 40 to thoee agod 15-40 in certain castes; also of married females aged 15-40 por 100 females.

5.-Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those agod 15-40; abo of married fimales aged 15-10 por. 100 females.


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．

| Religion and nataral division． | Proportion of children（both sexes） per 10. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15－40． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of married femalen aged 15－40 per 100 females of all ages． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Persone aged$15-40$. |  |  |  | Married females aged 15－40． |  |  |  | 1921. |  | 1911. |  | 1901. |  | 1891. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 守 | $\underset{\underset{\sim}{\underset{~}{8}}}{\text { - }}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\theta}}$ | $\underset{-\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\infty}}$ | 惫 | $\underset{\underline{a}}{\overrightarrow{⿹ 丁}}$ | $\stackrel{\ddot{0}}{\mathbf{0}}$ | $\stackrel{\text { id }}{\underset{\sim}{\infty}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{⿷ 匚 ⿳ 亠 丷 厂 犬} \\ & \text { gig } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 寅 | ¢ |  | 苗 | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{-}}{-}$ | \| | － |
| 1 | ${ }^{8}$ |  | 4 | 6 | 6 |  |  |  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |  | 30 | 21 |
| Province－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hinda． | 65 | 68 | 78 | 71 | 158 | 163 | 178 | 173 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 15 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 32 |
| Masalenan | 70 | 72 | 77 | 76 | 170 | 174 | 187. | 181 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 33 |
| Christian | 70 | 72 | 79 | 74 | 176 | 179 | 196 | 178 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 12 | 12 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 83 |
| Animist $\quad .$. | 63 | 72 | 68 | 76 | 161 |  | 168 | 189 | ${ }^{8}$ | 7 | ${ }_{9}^{9}$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 34 |  | 34 | 21 |
| Jain ．．．．．． | 44 | 46 | 52 | 50 | 126 | 128 | 141 | 187 | 16 | 22 | 17 | 23 | 18 | 24 | 16 | 22 | 30 | 82 | 31 | 32 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 53 | 61 | 52 | 57 | 140 | 150 | 159 | 145 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 7 | ${ }_{13}^{8}$ | 8 | 10 | 33 35 | 35 | 36 35 | 34 38 |
|  | 74 | 54 | 63 | 78 | 172 | 134 | 160 | 223 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 30 |
| Animist ．．． | 59 | 70 | 68 | 75 | 155 | 178 | 170 | 186 | 8 | 6 | － | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 20 |
| East Coast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hindu $\quad \cdots$ | 66 | 71 | 74 | 75 | 155 | 182 | 175 | 178 | 17 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 32 |
| Musalman ： $\mathrm{in}^{\text {a }}$ | 71 | 73 | 78 | 76 | 170 | 173 | 165 | 181 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 32 | 32 | S5 | 82 |
| Christian | 69 | 71 | 88 | 81 | 183 | 186 | 194 | 186 | 20 | 13 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 33 | 83 | 31 | 34 |
| Animiat | 78 | 82 | 73 | 86 | 180 | 183 | 179 | 210 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 31 |
| Deccan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hindu | 60 | 61 | 71 | 66 | 165 |  | 188 | 175 |  | 17 | 17 |  | 15 | 17 | 12 | 15 | 30 |  |  |  |
| Musalman ．．． | 68 | 73 | 81 | 74 | 173 | 175 | 197 | 181 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 15 | ；3 | 32 | 30 | 34 |
| Ohriatian ．．． | 68 | ${ }^{8} 8$ | 79 | 70 | 172 | 169 | 199 | 178 | 17 | 14 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 14. | 12 | 13 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 34 |
| East Coast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hinda ．．． | 68 | 69 | 77 | 73 | 163 | 166 | 187 | 173 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 33 | 32 | 30 | 33 |
| Magalman－．．． | 70 | 76 | 81 | 66 | 171 | 178 | 187 | 177 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 33 |
| Christian ．．．． | 79 | 72 | 82 | 77 | 219 | 180 | 218 | 201 |  |  | 13 |  | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 26 |  |  | 30 |
| Jain ．．．．．．． | 43 | 52 | 54 | 51 | 109 | 126 | 134 | 131 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 30 | 23 | ． 27 | 20 | 26 | 82 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| East Coast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South－ | 64 | 68 | 72 | 72 | 154 |  |  |  |  | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 32 | 33 | 31 | 32 |
| Mnsalman | 72 | 78 | 82 | 80 | 158 | 163 | 169 | 168 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 82 |
| Christian． | 69 | 74 | 79 | 80 | 175 | 178 | 190 | 188 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14. | 14 | 14 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 31 |
| West Co3st－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hindu ．．． | 61 | 52 | 64 | 67 | 160 | 138 | 171 | 172 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 31 | 81 | 30 | 82 |
| Musalman ．．． | 68 | 70 | 73 | 76 | 176 | 181 | 192 | 179 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 31 | 32 | 30 | 35 |
| Christian ，．．． | 71 | 68 | 55 | 77 | 193 | 188 | 148 | 199 | 14 | 13 | 11 |  | 11 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 |
| Jain ．．．．．．． | 54 | 45 | 58 | 52 | 156 | 130 | 153 | 145 | 14 | 18 | 13 | 17 | 15 | 20 | 14 | 17 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 32 |



Note.-The percentagye are based on variations in anadjusted figeres for provious cenausen. For 1891, persona who have not tited cheir ages have been omitted in working out percentagea for colegne 4 to 8 , but have been inoluded for oolnmn 8.
(a) High increase in all age-periods betweon 1901-1911 is partly doe to inclavion of Jugur in 1911. The high incroaso between 1891-1901 may be doe to oxolusion of "not atated "froce 1891 fixaren.
(b) Figures for 1901 inolade Madanapelle and Vayalpad talake now transferred to Chitwor.
(c) Probably due to ammill number of birthe durice 1877-78 famine.
7.- Reported birth-rale by oex and natural divisione:


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


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

| Age． | Average of deaade． |  | 1911. |  | － 1912. |  | 1913. |  | 1914. |  | 1915． |  | 1916. |  | 1917. |  | 1818. |  | 1919. |  | 182 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\frac{\dot{\Phi}}{\overrightarrow{3}}$ |  | $\stackrel{\dot{\ddot{\theta}}}{\stackrel{\ddot{\theta}}{\ddot{\theta}}}$ |  | 安 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\circ}{0.0} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\partial} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { 褭 }}{\stackrel{y}{x}}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { 总 }}{\stackrel{y}{y y}}$ |  | $\frac{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\dot{\phi}}}{\stackrel{y}{\pi}}$ | 安 | 安 |
| All ages： | 26.3 | 24. | 240 | 5 <br> $22 \cdot 3$ | 6 <br> 25 | 235 | 22， | $\|l\|_{9}^{207}$ | 10 1 | 11 | 13 | 131 | 14 ${ }^{14}$ | 15 21.2 | 27－1 | 25．4 | 438 | 429 | 28.0 | 26.5 | 22. |
| Onder 1 | $218 \cdot 8$ | 186.0 | $211 \cdot 9$ | 1794 | 224.3 | $188 \cdot 3$ | 2196 | 1841 | 2484 | 2098 | $218 \cdot 6$ | $186 \cdot 9$ | $225 \cdot 5$ | $188 \cdot 4$ | $235 \cdot 7$ | 201.3 | 467 | 2162 | $183 \cdot 1$ | 158.5 | $172 \cdot 6$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { year } \\ 1-5 \end{array}$ | 348 | 33.4 | 31.4 | 29.7 | 34.6 | $32 \cdot 9$ | 29.5 | 28.2 | 37.2 | 36.0 | 29.4 | 28.3 | 30－2 | 29.0 | 37.0 | $35 \cdot 7$ | 53.0 | 51.1 | 871 | 35.2 | 287 |
| 5－10 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 98 | 93 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 98 | 8.1 | 76 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 8.2 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 8.0 | 76 | 11．5 | $10 \cdot 8$ | 21.3 | 21.7 |  | 12.5 | 9.1 |
| 10－15 ．．． | 77 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 73 | 71 | 5.5 | 56 | 7.0 | 70 | 57 | $5 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | 78 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 167 | 187 | 9.0 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 8.2 |
| 15－20 ．．． | 11.2 | 140 | 9.6 | 11.7 | $10 \cdot 8$ | 12．7 | 78 | 10.3 | 97 | 12．4 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 108 | 7.4 | 98 | $10 \cdot 2$ | $12 \cdot 6$ | 27.6 | 34.7 | 12＇6 | 14.8 | $8 \cdot 5$ |
| 20－30 ．．． | 13.1 | 146 | $10-9$ | 11.6 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 122 | 94 | 10.5 | 88 | 10.1 | 11.5 | 129 | 33.3 | $37 \cdot 5$ | 15.1 | 162 | 10 |
| 80－40 ．．． | 15.9 | 14.8 | $13 \cdot 9$ | 124 | 157 | 134 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 13.4 | $12 \cdot 6$ | 11.8 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 14.4 | 13.3 | 35.6 | 33.8 | 18.7 | 176 | 13 |
| 40－50＇．．． | 20.1 | 16.8 | 189 | 146 | 19.5 | $15 \cdot 3$ | $15 \cdot 9$ | 124 | 17.6 | 14.2 | 161 | 12.8 | 160 | 125 | 19.9 | 16.0 | 37.0 | 31.1 | 23.1 | $18 \cdot 9$ | 17.4 |
| 50－60 | $31 \cdot 3$ | 86.3 | 298 | 84.6 | 30.4 | $25 \cdot 3$ | 25.7 | $21 \cdot 2$ | 28.3 | 23.8 | 26.6 | 22.2 | 26.2 | 21.9 | 32.6 | $27 \cdot 1$ | 49.8 | 43.5 | 35.6 | 29.9 | 28.8 |
| 60 and over． | $75 \cdot 3$ | 730 | 702 | 68.6 | 70.9 | 69\％0 | 64.2 | 62：0 | 70－1 | 68.7 | 70.0 | 67.8 | 70.7 | 68． 2 | 82.8 | 79－1 | 977 | 94.9 | 85.6 | 81.0 | 71.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

10.-Roported deaths from cerlain dimeases per mille of each een.


## CHAPTER VI.-SEX.

Refereace to statistics

Sex propore
tion at successive censuses

Sex propor-
tion in dlatricts

Actual and
natural
popalation

Tre distribation 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 deáths of each sex at different ages.
2. Of the $42,794,155$ persons enumerated in the Madras Presidency in 1921.

## Number of females to 1,000 males.

| $18711^{\prime}$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 1881 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,021 |
| 1811 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,033 |
| 1801 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,029 |
| 1911 | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,032 |
| 1821 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,028 | 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 saccessive 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 .


| Number of females to 1,000 meles. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1821. | 1911. |
| Indis | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 94 a | 954 |
| Bengel ... | ... | -* | 933 | 945 |
| Bumbay | ... | ..- | 901 | 933 |
| Barme ... ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 955 | 959 |
| Oentral Provincea | ... | ... | 1,001 | 1,0u8 |
| Bibar and Oriesa | ... | .. | 1,023 | 1,043 |
| Punjab ... ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 830 | 817 |
| Onited Provincea | . |  | 912 | 917 |

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 popalation.
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.
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

|  |  |  |  | Actual population. | Natural popalation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agency | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 988 | 1,050 |
| Kistna | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,007 | 999 |
| Bandar | ... | ... | ... | 1,005 | 898 |
| Anjengo | ... | ... | ... | 1,096 | 943 | 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 popalation are far from complete so far as districts are concerned; for returns have not been


received completely for persons enumerated in countries bejond 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 figares so incomplete as this; and in the discussions in this chapter the figures used will always be those of the actual population.

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

1911-1920. 1901-1810.

Female births to $\mathbf{i , 0 0 0}$ mule births. 955.9 ' 958.3
Female deaths to 1,000 male deaths. $979 \cdot 0 \quad 961 \cdot 2$ the worst year of the influenza outbreak, and the proportion of female births was lowest (951) in 1919 and 1920 following the epidemic.

Sex proportion at different-
ages

Proportion of sexes in different religions and
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 Mabammadans. There is a tendency among Muhammadans in all natural 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.
in the sex proportion in the different religions we find that it is only among Animists and Jains that females are short. The position has been the

| Hindo ... | ... | -** | ... | $\bullet$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,029 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mussimen | ** | $\cdots$ | ** | .-. | ... | ... | 1,023 |
| Christian | ... | ... | ** | -." | ** | ... | 1,080 |
| Animistio | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 896 |
| Jain ... | ... |  | -00 | $\cdots$ | -00 | $\cdots$ | 877 | same at each of the last four censuses. 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 Prosinces 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 provinces. 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 Brähmans, three lingaistic divisions show males in excess, and the rest show females. Of the depressed classes, all except Mādigas show females in excess, while Mãdigas have more males.

In other parts of India, it has been remarked that racial or quasi-racial factors influence the sex distribution. Thas 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 vitalstatistics course regulated by the birth and death-

|  | Femules per 1,Ocu mualen. | Female birthe per 1,000 male births. | Female deaths per 1,000 male deathe, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Medras Preaidency ... | 1,028 | 956 | 979 |
| Agency ... ... | 988 | 981 | 0.21 |
| East Coast North ... | 1,051 | 953 | 964 |
| Deocan ... ... | 960 | 970 | 969 |
| East Coast Central ... | 997 | 958 | 985 |
| Enat Coast South ... | 1,063 | 851 | 987 |
| Weat Coast ... ... | 1,048 | 958 | 974 | 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, wo 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 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 popalation is 8 wollen 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 sarroanding 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 448 in the Harbour division-where all the shipping, etc., naturally gives a great preponderance of males-to 1,014 in the Seren 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 varions wards of Madura Madera 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.


Trichinopoly.
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 Exeess of 1891 is the preponderance of the male sex in the eight districts in the centre of peecalin the the Presidency. As has been pointed out above, these (with the addition of the districts
Agency, Madras and the Nilgiris where

| istrict. |  |  | Females per 1,000 males in ectual popalation. |  |  | 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 circum- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1911. | 1821. |  |
| Guatar |  | $\ldots$ |  | 982 | 982 |  |
| Nellor |  |  |  | 987 | 896 | stances of this tract of country to |
| Cuddapah | ... |  |  | 964 | 969 | account for the difference it presents in |
| . Rarnocl |  |  |  | 975 | 984 | this respect to the rest of the Presidency. |
| Bellary | ... | ... |  | 081 | 855 | In 1891 the only conclusion reached |
| Anentapar | ... |  |  | 942 | 949 | was that the deficiency of females was |
| Chinglapat | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 984 | 993 | + |
| Chittoor | ... |  | $\ldots$ | 960 | 968 | female births. In 1901 the main |

- 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 prematare marriage is less common here than in the districts of Ganjäm 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 Ganjäm. There tho result was to drive the adult males to emigrate to Burma or Assam with the result that in Ganjäm 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, apparenily 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.

9.-Number of. fumales per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last four censuses.

|  | All meligiona |  |  |  | Bindu |  |  |  | Musulman. |  |  |  | Cbriatian. |  |  |  | Avinitutia. |  |  |  | Juin. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1821. | 1918. | 1801. | 1891. | 21. | 1211. | 1801. | 1881. | 102. | 1911. | 1901. | 1881. | 1921, | 191 | 1801. | 1891. | 1881. | 1911. | 1802. | 881. | 1921. | 1. | 1001. | 1891. |
|  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{10}$ | ${ }^{11}$ | ${ }^{28}$ |  | ${ }^{16}$ | ${ }^{10}$ | ${ }^{18}$ | ${ }^{17}$ | ${ }^{18}$ | ${ }^{19}$ | ${ }^{20}$ | ${ }^{31}$ | ${ }^{22}$ | 23 |  | ${ }_{5}$ |
| Total allagos (actual population) $\cdots$ | 1,028 | 1,032 | 1,029 | 1.023 | 1,029 | 1,033 | 1,029 | 1,024 | 1,023 | 1,029 | 1,032 | 1,028 | 1,020 | 2,030 | 1,033 | 1,087 | 996 | 989 | 969 | 8 | 87 | d | 90 | 921 |
| Total 0-30 | 1,038 | 1,032 | 1,087 | 1,081 | 1,037 | ; 1,031 | 1,027 | 1,021 | 1,037 | 1,029 | 1,028 | 1,020 | 1,039 | 1,050 | 1,043 | 1,035 | 1.056 | 1,035 | 1,083 | 968 | 866 | 904 | 925 | +4 |
| 0-1 ... | 24 | 1,027 | 1,061 | 1,048 | 1,029 | 1,029 | 1,048 | 1,049 | 91 | 1,002 | 1,018 | 1,038 | 1,084 | 1,010 | 1,086 | 1,038 | 1,071 | 1,048 | 1,064 | 1,059 | 1,098 | 1,070 | 1,01 | 0.45 |
| 1-2 ... ... | 1,036 | 1,0 | 1,051 | 1,065 | 1,039 | 1,000 | 1,054 | 1,063 | 994 | 1,026 | 1,009 | 1,080 | 1,063 | 1,011 | 1,059 | 1,050 | 1,069 | 1,037 | 1,082 | $9 \times 8$ | 972 | 1.112 | 009 | 1,000 |
| 2-3 ... ... | , 080 | 1,030 | 1,058 | 1,068 | 1,085 | 1,043 | 1,083 | 1,068 | 1,011 | 1,003 | 1,005 | 1,019 | 1,033 | 1,012 | 1,018 | 1,039 | 1,088 | 1,067 | 1,088 | 1,ceo | 968 | 1,040 | 1,104 | 968 |
| 24.1 .0. |  | 1,054 | 1,087 | 1,061 | 1,072 | 1,057 | 1,070 | 1,084 | 1,007 | 1,014 | 1,024 | 1.011 | 1,063 | 1,044 | 1 1,050 | 1,086 | 1,078 | 1,062 | 1,088 | 1,12] | 1,046 | 71 | 1,032 | 1,148 |
| $4-1$. | 1,020 | 1,029 | 1,040 | 1,029 | 1,029 | 1,028 | 1,043 | 1,082 | 1,004 | 987 | ${ }^{\text {988 }}$ | 895 | 1,064 | 980 | 1,087 | 3,000 | 1,186 | 1,028 | 1,084 | 1,048 | 988 | 1,140 | 1,077 | 1,014 |
| Total 0-5 | 1,048 | 1,038 | 1.031 | 1,058 | 1,017 | 1,042 | 1,055 | 1,055 | 1,002 | 1.005 | 1,007 | 1,016 | 1,043 | 1,012 | 1,036 | 1,033 | 1,107 | 1,048 | 1,088 | 1,062 | 1,008 | 1,063 | 1,040 | 1,081 |
| -10 ... ... ... | , 88 | 1,015 | 1.008 | 980 | 1,026 | 1,017 | 1,011 | 891 | 934 | 1,000 | 988 | 984 | 1,037 | 1,029 | 1,012 | 1,004 | 008 | 88 | 059 | ${ }^{288}$ | 1,001 | 1,082 | 097 | 1,082 |
| 10-18 | 036 | 822 | 908 | 87 | 936 | 922 | 2 | 870 | 821 | 021 | 002 | 870 | ${ }^{067}$ | 8eo | 687 | 018 | 205 | B78 | B57 | 862 | 808 | 876 | 60 | 868 |
| 18-20 . .... ... | 50 | 0 | 044 | OCP | 988 | 80 | . 084 | 960 | 1,041 | 1,057 | 1,014 | 1,024 | 1,038 | 2,072 | 1,017 | 1,035 | 1,082 | 1,167 | 1,089 | 998 | 727 | 704 | 810 | 869 |
| 20-25 | 1,230 | 1,107 | 1,248 | 1,214 | 1,227 | 1,198 | 1,246 | 1,214 | 1,252 | 1,183 | 1,972 | 1,282 | 1,236 | 1,218 | 1,262 | 1,109 | 1,862 | 1,298 | 1,284 | 1,153 | 840 | 851 | 008 | 848 |
| 25-20 | 4.119 | 1,688 | 1,120 | 1,077 | L,110 | 1,089 | 1,120 | 1,077 | 1,142 | 1,101 | 1,156 | 1,104 | 3,122 | 1,105 | 1,189 | 1,008 | 1,044 | ${ }^{208}$ | 1,003 | 908 | 776 | 785 | 867 | 920 |
| Total 30 and ovor ... | 1.011 | 1,039 | 1,030 | 2,087 | 1,016 | 1,036 | 1,033 | 1,031 | 998 | 1,028 | 1,040 | 1,038 | ${ }^{251}$ | 993 | 1,014 | 1,009 | 893 | 002 | 872 | 848 | 698 | 009 | 961 | 936 |
| 80-40. | 1,000 | 1,048 | 1,025 | 1,003 | 1,002 | 1,047 | 1,027 | 1,006 | 909 | 1,030 | 1,029 | 1,001 | 988 | 1,017 | 1,042 | 1,005 | 968 | 069 | 966 | 928 | 825 | 829 | ${ }^{488}$ | 889 |
| 40-50 ... | 1,004 | ${ }^{001}$ | 978 | 056 | 1,009 | 894 | 881 | 958 | 088 | 898 | 1,024 | 007 | 978 | 987 | 978 | 949 | 848 | R 14 | 74 | 750 | 838 | 811 | 888 | 020 |
| 60-60 ... | 1,000 | 1,009 | 2,000 | 1,045 | 1,008 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,048 | 70 | 099 | 2,027 | 1,042 | 802 | 986 | 972 | 1,028 | 810 | 872 | 11 | 788 | 930 | 089 | 1,081 | 828 |
| 0000000000 | 1,088 | 1,109 | ,176 | 1,215 | 1,073 | 1,118 | 1,183 | 1,223 | 1,045 | 1,110 | 1,152 | 1,200 | 885 | 978 | 1,nes | 1,018 | ${ }^{283}$ | 961 | 1,08 | 602 | 1,088 | 1,162 | 1,141 | 1,20s |

3．－Number of females per 1，000 males al ciifterent age－periods by religions ard natural divisions（Oensus of 1921）．

|  |  | Agency， |  |  |  | East Coant North， |  |  |  | Deccan． |  |  |  | East Coast Central． |  |  |  | East Const South． |  |  |  | Went Cosat． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age. |  |  | 品 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{3} \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { 思 } \end{aligned}$ | 总 总 号 |  | 品 | 晋 搨 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 若 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 品 |  |  |  | 它 | 最 | 最 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 辟: } \\ & \text { 要 } \\ & \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$ | 易 | 最 | 吕 |
| 1 |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | B | B ${ }^{1}$ | －7 | － | $\bigcirc$ | 10 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | ${ }^{14}$ | 20 | 21 | 88 | ${ }^{83}$ | ${ }^{2} 4$ | ${ }^{26}$ |
| Total all ages（actua popalation）．．． |  | 998 | 996 | 1，010 | 1，015 | 1，051 | 1，056 | 978 | 979 | 960 | 963 | 942 | 974 | 897 | 999 | 944 | 1，001 | 1，063 | 1，055 | 1，218 | 1，058 | 1，048 | 1，060 | 1，019 | 1，030 |
| Total 0－30 | ． | 1，059 | 1，062 | 1，059 | 1，107 | 1，047 | 1，046 | 1，018 | 1，093 | 992 | 693 | 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 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ．．． | 1，038 | 1，015 | 085 | 1，131 | 1，021 | 1，016 | 1，025 | 1，151 | 1，040 | 1，039 | 1，044 | 1，077 | 1，085 | 1，038 | 991 | 1，001 | 1，020 | 1，024 | 191 | 885 | 988 | 1，008 | 904 | 893 |
| 1－2 | ．．． | 668 | 618 | 1，000 | 1，181 | 1，075 | 1，066 | 1，086 | 1，839 | 1，059 | 1，055 | 1，084 | 1，C67 | 1，048 | 1，050 | 1，00s | 1，082 | 1，087 | 1，046 | 868 | 601 | 1，005 | 1，010 | 91； | 1，007 |
| 2－8 | ．．． | 1，112 | 1，115 | 1，843 | 1，146 | 1，090 | 1，088 | 1，047 | 1，210 | 1，049 | 1，044 | 1，090 | 1，018 | 1，089 | 1，074 | 997 | 1，001 | 1，042 | 1，047 | 1，021 | 002 | 1，012 | 1，028 | 982 | 858 |
| 8－4 |  | 1，109 | 1，116 | 1，208 | 1，148 | 1，071 | 1，070 | 1，046 | 1，098 | 1，083 | 1，06 6 | 1，072 | 1，062 | 1，087 | 1，080 | 1，039 | 1，067 | 1.050 | 1，054 | 900 | 1，051 | 1，013 | 1，084 | 972 | 860 |
| 4－8 |  | 877 | 718 | 902 | 1，268 | 1，001 | 1，054 | 1，164 | 1，180 | 1，081 | 1，063 | 1，042 | 1，044 | 1，043 | 1，047 | 970 | 1，014 | 1，015 | 1，015 | 1，018 | 1，026 | 891 | 1，010 | 568 | 927 |
| Total 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 | 1，050 | 1，053 | 1，037 | 999 | 1，012 | 1，003 | 1，080 | 969 | 966 |
| 6－10 | ．．． | 670 | 051 | 978 | 1，076 | 1，032 | 1，038 | 1，018 | 1，063 | 1，020 | 1，023 | 088 | 1，022 | 1，025 | 1，020 | 400 | 1，043 | 1，046 | 1，045 | 1，071 | 1，（86 | 8 P0 | 074 | 958 | 993 |
| 10－16 |  | 1，108 | 1，187 | 1，129 | 932 | 926 | 926 | 878 | 087 | 888 | 905 | 860 | 889 | 918 | 915 | \＄77 | 024 | 055 | 940 | 1，040 | 868 | 852 | 950 | 881 | 1，014 |
| 15－20 | ．．． | 1，028 | 1，003 | 1，025 | 1，024 | 971 | 968 | 963 | 1，041 | 849 | 844 | 808 | 954 | 808 | 804 | 046 | 1，021 | 956 | 431 | 1，804 | 1，046 | 1，041 | 1，048 | 1，080 | 1，082 |
| 30－85 ．．．．．． | ．．． | 1，384 | 1，838 | 1，268 | 1，440 | 1，283 | 1，283 | 1，201 | 1，308 | 1，182 | 1，188 | 1，185 | 1，211 | 1，188 | 1，163 | 1，101 | 1，185 | 1，237 | 1，221 | 1，654 | 1，241 | 1，240 | 1，241 | 1，247 | 1，185 |
| 25－80 ．．．．．． |  | 1，084 | 1，040 | 001 | 1，153 | 1，108 | 1，118 | 1，042 | 1，019 | 947 | 948 | 011 | 1，028 | 1，087 | 1，100 | 1，081 | 1，082 | i，208 | 1，109 | 1，409 | 1，198 | 1，179 | 1，178 | 1，189 | 1，208 |
| Total 30 and over | ．．． | 891 | 882 | 930 | 836 | 1，057 | 1，074 | 907 | 796 | 909 | 914 | 878 | 889 | 952 | 956 | 870 | 043 | 1，072 | 1，054 | 1，301 | 1，052 | 1，057 | 1，080 | 1，004 | 1，000 |
| 80－40 ．．．．．．． | ．． | 860 | 814 | 725 | 863 | 1，067 | 1，059 | 944 | 907 | 871 | 874 | 841 | 884 | 948 | 054 | 884 | 932 | 1，065 | 1，058 | 1，327 | 1.088 | 1，017 | 1，025 | 887 | 1，003 |
| 40－60 ．．．．．． | ．．． | 004 | 821 | 1，200 | 683 | 1，018 | 1，033 | 897 | 808 | 882 | 985 | 008 | 951 | 971 | 974 | 889 | 899 | 1，164 | 1，051 | 1，278 | 1，080 | 1，009 | 1，026 | 808 | 880 |
| 50－60 ．．．．．． | － | 891 | 014 | 1，019 | 076 | 1，019 | 1，089 | 836 | 688 | 929 | 934 | 898 | 872 | 849 | 848 | 825 | 907 | 1，056 | 1，117 | 1，295 | 1，008 | 1，084 | 1，118 | 488 | P88 |
| 60 and over ．．． |  | 1，011 | 1，085 | 1，180 | 1，120 | 1，135 | 1，183 | 923 | 664 | 041 | 950 | 801 | 885 | 940 | 943 | 855 | 015 | 1，122 | 1，068 | 1，978 | 1，007 | 1，268 | 1，825 | 1，180 | 1，048 |

4.-I'wmber of females per $1,000^{\circ}$ malen for certasis selocted casles.


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

5.-Actwal number of births and deathe reported for each sex during the decades 1901-1910 and 1911-1980.

| Tear. | Namber of birthe. |  |  | Namber of deathe. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\frac{8}{8}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 总 } \\ . \end{gathered}$ | \% | $\frac{\ddot{\partial}}{3}$ | - | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8 |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  | 0 |  | 19 |
|  | 5,771,072 | 5,536,400 | 11,314,152 | 4,342,551 | 4,174,304 | 8,516,955 | - 241,192 | - 168,347 | + 2,798,197 | 3 | 951.2 |
|  | 477,4e0 | 458,259 | 935 | 407,97 | 388,165 | 796 | - 19,231 | - 19,810 | 39,0 | 950-8 | 0514 |
|  | 521 | 601,401 | 1,0 | 873,855 | 359,082 | 732,437 | - 20,344 | - 14,273 | + 290,7 | 961.0 | 0617 |
|  | 503,71 | 571,887 | 1,165, | 419,275 | , 38 | 826,66 | - 22,348 | - 11887 | + 338,417 | 62 | 971.8 |
|  | 673,818 | 651,932 | 1,12 | 419,825 | 404463 | 824,2:8 | - 21.887 | - 15,372 | + 301,472 | 261.9 | 4 |
|  | 598,460 | 576,7e | 1,176,256 | 401,408 | 884,717 | 780 | - 22,882 | - 18,689 | 0,1 | . 968.2 | 958.4 |
|  | 675,074 |  | 1125,878 | 507,823 | 490,588 | 988,391 | - 24,170 | - 17,265 | + 127,587 | 958.0 | 206-0 |
| ... ... | 673,04 | 646 | 1,1 | 449,290 | 433,726 | 888 | - | - 15,604 | + 236,164 | 953.0 | 965:4 |
|  | 610,268 |  | 1,182,136 |  |  | 980,819 | - 28,400 | $-21,508$ | + 231,217 | 958.5 | 8 |
|  | 621,300 | 694,848 | 1,2 | 410,689 | 390,977 | 801,566 | - | - 19,619 | 14,161 | 956.5 | 959-8 |
|  | 631,684 | 603,48 | 1,235 | 462,051 | 465,371 | 907,428 | - 28,18 | - 16,880 | + 8877 ,767 | 955 | 96 |
| $\text { 20. }{ }^{1911-}$ | 0,203,011 | 5,992,02 | 12,261,503 | 5,185,077 | 5,075,980 | 10,281,057 | - 276,519 | - 109,097 | + 8,000,446 | 9559 | 8790 |
|  | 627,274 | 590,214 | 1,228,488 | 40,4 | 457,0 | 933,5 | - 28,00 | - 19,888 | 3,97 | 955:2 | 950.4 |
|  | 637 |  |  |  | 481,114 |  | - | $\underline{-10,080}$ | 203,16 | 558 | $859 \cdot 9$ |
|  | 658 |  | 1,288,618 | 43 | 420 |  | 28,21 | ,33 | 431,067 | 957.1 | 984.8 |
|  | 683 |  | 1. | 505,794 |  |  | - 26,730 | - | + | 0.9 | 88.7 |
| ... ... | 638,440 | 610,994 | 1,240 | 445,460 | 434,486 | 879,950 | - 27,483 | $\underline{-10,988}$ | + 368,484 | 9570 | 96.8 |
| ... ... | 68 | 636,770 | 1,20120 | 629 | 430,334 | 87 | - | - | 6,58 | 578 | 68. |
| ... ... | 661, | 633,407 | 1,295, | 532,512 | 517,033 | 1,04 | - 28,08 | -: 15,470 | + 245,533 | 576 | $870 \cdot 9$ |
| ... ... | 591 |  | 1,1 | 850,723 | 871,280 | 1,722,003 | - 280 | 20,0 | 665,79 | 955 | 1.021 |
| ... ... | 623,544 | 407,669 | 1,021,212 |  | 22 | 1,089,829 | - 25.875 | -11881 | - 88,0 | $950 \cdot 6$ | 9798 |
|  | 682,963 | 654,875 | 1,137,23s | 441,714 | 432,267 | 873,981 | - 28,888 | - 0,487 | + 293,257 | $960-8$ | 978.6 |

6.-Number of dealhe of each кem at diffurent agan (arolunive of Europeane and Anglo-Indiano).


## CHAPTER VII.-CIVIL CONDITION.

The number of married, unmarried and widowed persons of each sex is given zeterence to for the Presidency, and for each district and state by age and by religion in Imperial Table VII. At the end of the table statistics are given for cities by age bat 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 tables-
(1) showing the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age-period at each of the last four censases:
(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 distribation 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 distribation by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.
2. Enumerators were instructed to record each person as anmarried, married or widowed exactly as the person described bimself or herself. The custom of iufant 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 fulcil 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 marriod, even though the marriage has not been consummated; and ahould one of the parties die before the consummation of the marriage the survivor is technically "widnwed." Moreover between the various classes of society and between one tribe and another marriage customs differ. For some a marriage is an elaborate 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; bat to write down for each person the exact description which such persou 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 prostituten or kept women prefer to describe themselves as married. It is also difficult to male enumerators carry out the instruction to describe divorced persons as widowed; the term "widowed" especially among women is a term of such opprobrinm that it is inconceivable that except by way of insolt any one who has not actually lost husband or wife by death should be called by that name.

Suremary of the ofalistics
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 previons censuses and with those of England and Wales in 1911 as follows:-

|  |  |  |  | Xales per 1,000. |  |  | Femalee per 1,000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Camarried. | Married. | Widowed | Unmarried. | Martied. | Widowed. |
| 1921 ... -- .- | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 531 | 425 | 44 | 373 | 439 | 159 |
| 1912 ... -- .- | $\cdots$ | - |  | 533 | 488 | 39 | 378 | $4+1$ | 186 |
| 1901 .-. ... ... . | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 552 | 400 | 39 | 390 | 419 | 191 |
| 1891 … ㅍ. $-\cdots{ }^{-}$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 539 | 427 | 34 | 378 | 435 | 198 |
| Eaghand and Walen, 1211 |  | -- |  | 593 | 572 | 35 | 571 | 358 |  |

The variation between the returns for 1911 and those for 1521 is very slight. The difference between Earopesn and Indian customs is illastrated by the difference between the Madras return and those for England and Wales. The greatest difference is in the high proportion of widews 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 widoted males and females per 1,000 licing in each aye grvup, is

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 widuwed. Among, the unmarried there were 722 females for every 1,000 males; the number of wives
exceeded the number of hasbands 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 different age-periods, as may be seen in sabsidiary table 1. It is generally 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 mex.


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 fer 1,000 of sach sua.

|  | All religiona. |  | Hindu. |  | Momulman. |  | Christian. |  | Animiet. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Melen. | Femalen | Malen | Tomalee. | Malea. | Fomenem | Malos. | Fomalea | Malon. | Fomalea. |
| Of marriageable age. | 538 | 628 | 535 | 630 | 600 | 808 | 518 | 604 | 638 | 611 |
| Married und widnwed. | 469 | 627 | 473 | 634 | 422 | 583 | 48 | 549 | 474 | 667 |

Among Hindu females alone we find the proportion of aarried 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 commanities, is most common among Hindus of the better classes.

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


A decrease of 1 per oent among the Hindus who are chiefly responsible for the premature marriage of their daughters is all to the good, especially when com-. pared with the retrograde tendency of the ducade-1901-1911, but the pace of the improvement does not indicate that the social reformer is as jet 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 Hindas of the East Coast North
 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 263 ．A closer examination shows that the districts specially addicted to this unfortunate habit are Ganjam 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 Kālinjis enumerated in Ganjā．m．Among Kālingis of every 1,000 girls aged $5-12$ no less than 641 are married，and among Kälinjis 411．In 1911 these figures were 632 for Kälingis and 478 for Kālinjis．The castes with the next largest propor－ tion married are the Telngu 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．

| Number per 1，000 females who are woidowed at ages |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 0－5． | 5－10． |  | 10－15． |
| Presidenoy | ．．． | ．．． | 1 | 3 |  | 10 |
| Ganjām ．．． | ．．． |  | 2 | 6 |  | 22 |
| Visagapatam | ．．． | ．．． | 2 | 9 |  | 32 |

7．A nataral corollary of this pre－ valence 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－

|  | Kälingi． |  |  |  | Kālinjí． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Married． |  | Widowed． |  | Married． |  | Widowed． |  |
|  | -i | $\underset{\sim}{\square}$ | － | － | 菏 | 守 | 号 | $\stackrel{-1}{-}$ |
| 0－5 ．．． | 160 | 84 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 44 | 1 | － |
| 5－18．．． | e41 | 632 | 24 | 18 | 411 | 278 | 8 | 2 |
| 12－20．．． | 918 | 914 | 56 | 50 | 862 | 870 | 44 | 33 | and this fact，together with the fact that it affects a Telugu caste worse than an


| Ivmber married in 1，000 femalee aged 0－10． |  |  |  |  | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1921 | 1911. | 1801. |
| Ganjam |  |  | 132 | 123 | 106 |
| Viragepatam |  | ．＊＊ | 165 | 153 | 134 | Oriyà 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 ixaber married and nioioued per 1000 aped 15 ead ever. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Malem. | Temalen. |
| Eagland and Walea | - 1911 | 589 | 615 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1921 \\ 1911\end{array}\right.$ | 750 754 | 947 |
|  | 11801 | 745 | 946 |

eralence of premature marriage to consider the second of the characteristic - features of Indian census returns-the universality of marriage. A comparison between the figures of the English census and those of this censas of Madras will illustrate the difference between the social conditions of the two countries. In Yadras 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 fomales only. The variation between the religions is not great; Animists
 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 vomen some of whom are not marrien; and there are fewer exceptions to the rale of nnirersal nuarriage among Musalmans than among Hindus.
10. We do see however from Imperial Table VII that there were in 1921 8,092,817 unmarried females in the Presidency, of whom 726,233 are over the age of 15. Of these 599,000 are Hindus, 60,600 are Musalmans, 47,000 are Christians, 19,625 are Animists. Special eortings 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 resalt of this sorting is almost entirely negative. Adult women who remain unmarried are of all castes, they follow all occapations, and the proportion of literacy among them is no greater than it is in the female population as a whole. Take, for instance, Brähman women in Trichinopoly district, of whom there are 184 over 15 Jears of age unmarried. Only 20 of them are literate; all bat 26 are supported by agricultare; of the 26 who depend on occopations other than agriculture only 3 are actaal workers; and of these 3 , one is a beggar aud two are merchants. As a rule the occupation is agricoltore, or the traditional occupation of the caste, or general lebour. It is only among Kaikolars that any considerable rumber 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 sumber of merrid foncle por 1,000 mariod meles. in each netural dirision in 1911 and

|  |  |  |  | 1221. | 1914 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Madres Presidency | ... | - | $\cdots$ | 1,081 | 1084 |
| Apebry ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 979 | 1010 |
| Leat Conat Xorth | $\cdots$ | - | - | 1,088 | 1,07\% |
| Demean ... - | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | - | 96\% | 1087 |
| Emet Coent Contral | $\cdots$ | -- | $\cdots$ | 1,036 | 1.044 |
| Leat Comet Bonth | - |  |  | 1,084 | 1.001 |
| Weet Coen - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 1007 | 1.070 | in 1921. In the decade the proportion

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.
12. If 1,000 persons of each sex are taken from the popalation, the distribu-

Civil condi-
tion In trban and raral pepriations

|  |  |  | Malea | Females. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unmarried | ... | ... | ... 531 | 573 |
| Married | ... | ... | -. 425 | 438 |
| Widowed | $\cdots$ | ... | ... 44 | 189 | tion by civil condition will be as shown in the margin. The population of the Presidency is so overwhelmingly rurd, 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 figares show that in Madras City to a marked degree and


|  |  | Madras City. |  | Cition. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Males. | Females. | Malea | emales, |
| Unmarried | ... | 491. | 348 | 508 | 350 |
| Married $\cdot .$. | ... | 478 | 479 | ${ }^{453}$ | 458 |
| Widowed | ... | 38 | 173 | 39 | 192 | to a less extent in other cities the proportion of unmarried and widowed is lower and that of the married is higher than in the population as a whole. 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 characteristio of city life is that whereas in the popalation 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 ago-period at sach of the las four consuses.

| Religion | Sex and ago. | Enmarried |  |  |  | Married. |  |  |  | Widowed. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1981. | 1911. | 1801. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891 | 1421. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
|  | $\square$ |  |  | 552 | 539 | 425 | 483 | 409 | ${ }^{10} 48$ | 11 | 30 | 13 30 | 14 |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc}0-5 & . . & \cdots \\ 5-10 & \ldots & \ldots\end{array}\right.$ |  | 988 991 | 998 893 | 998 891 | 10 | 2 9 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10-15 | 900 <br> 8088 <br> 805 | 982 | ${ }_{967} 96$ | ${ }_{0}^{601}$ | 81 | 97 | 32 | 38 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 15-20 - - $\quad . \cdot$ |  | 849 | 887 | 842 | 138 | 148 | 130 | 155 | 3 | 8 | 3. | 3 |
|  | 20-40.. |  | 237 | 255 | 244 | 720 | 736 | 715 | 734 | 34 | 27 | 30 | 22 |
|  | 40-60 ... |  | 30 | 30 | . 27 | 868 | N76 | 872 | 885 | 107 | 94 | 88 | 88 |
| All | 60 and over | - $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 21 \\ 21\end{array}$ | 20 | 18 | 17 | 725 | 732 | 738 | 738 | 254 | 248 | 249 | 247. |
|  | Femalea ... | . 373 | 373 | 390 | 372 | 438 | 44 | 419 | 436 | 189 | 186 | 191 | 192 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {5-10 }}^{0-6}$.:. $\quad .$. | $\begin{aligned} & 901 \\ & 955 \end{aligned}$ | 894 946 | 994 | 990 937 | 4 | .$^{6}$ | 4 | 61 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 8 | $\cdots$ | 11 |
|  | 10-15 ... ... | $\begin{aligned} & 955 \\ & 778 \end{aligned}$ | 271 | 759 | 698 | 218 | 252 | £33 | 294 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 10 |
|  | 15-841 ... | 28029108 |  |  | 225 | 685 | 687 | 681 | 745 | 35 | 88 | 38 | 30 |
|  | 20-40 ... ... |  | 81107 | 826 -23 | 31 | 820 | 828 | 820 | 821 | 151 | 141 | 152 | 148 |
|  | 40-60) ... ... |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 17 | 480 | 478 | 451 | 434 | 510 | 511 | 537 | 640 |
|  | 60 and over ... |  |  |  | 12 | 154 | 137 | 113 | 107 | 688 | 85 A | 878 | 881 |
|  | ales ... - .m | 527 | 528 | 548 | 535 | 428 | 432 | 412 | 430 | 45 | 10 | 40 | 35 |
|  | ... ... | 297 | 898 | . 988 | 996 | 3 | 2 | 8 | $\leqslant$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5-10 ... ... | 090 | 990 | 992 | 991 | 10 | 10 | 8 | $\theta$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
|  | 10-15 $\ldots$.. $\quad . .0$ | . 988 | 958 | 965 | 958 | 83 | 41 | 34 | 41 | - | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | 15-20 | 857 | 848 | 859 | 836 | 140 | 155 | 138 | 161 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
|  | ${ }^{20-40} \times 10$. | 24427 | 235 | 253 | 248 | 721 | 739 | 717 | 738 | 34 | 28 | 130 | 28 |
|  | 60-60 ... |  | 81 | 80 | 28 | 864 | 873 | 870 | 883 | 108 | P6 | 100 | 89 |
| crinda ... | Foruales |  | 81 | 18 | 367 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 722 \\ 441 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 445 | 422 | 732 | 257 | $\begin{aligned} & 251 \\ & 189 \end{aligned}$ | 252 | 251 |
|  |  | 366 | 366 | 383 |  |  |  |  | $438$ | 193 |  | 195 | 155 |
|  | $0-5$ $5-10$ | 891 | 989 | 994 | 080 | A | 87 | ${ }^{6}$ | 10 | 1 |  | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | $0-10$ $10-15$ 15 $\ldots$ | 952 758 | ${ }_{723} 781$ | 850 743 | 932 679 | 268 | 57 268 | 48884848 | 66 810 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
|  | 15-20 ... ... | 265 | 262 | 276 | 219 | 489 | 705 | 690 | 750 | 36 | 83 | 84 | 11 |
|  | 20-40 ... . | 28 | 29 | 28 | 80 | 820 | 827 | 819 | 819 | 154 | 144 | 165 | 151 |
|  | 40-60 ... .... | 9 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 476 | 478 | 448 | 431 | 515 | 815. | 541 | 858 |
|  | 60 and over .-. |  | 7 | 8 | 18 | 150 | 135 | 112 | 108 | 842 | 868 | 880 | 888 |
|  | Malen ... | 79 | 582 | 598 | 588 | 387 | 388 | 373 | 394 | 3 | 30 | 29 | 24 |
|  | 0-5 ... ... | 098 | 999 | 099 | 997 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6-10 ... ... | 997 | 997 | 897 | 987 | 3 | 1 | 3 | , | $\ldots$ |  | ... | $\cdots$ |
|  | 10-15 ... ... | 990 | 989 | 989 | 990 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
|  | 25-20 $\ldots$... ... |  | 918 | 934 | 918 | 64 | 78 | 64 | 81 | 3 | 4 | -. 2 | 1 |
|  | ${ }_{40-60}^{20-40} \ldots$ |  | 871 | 286 | 878 | 687 | 700 | 686 | 71 | 38 | 29 | 28 | 17 |
|  |  | 19 | 16 | 25 22 | 26 | 898 | 905 | 901 | 914 | 78 | 78 | 74 | 60 |
| .Mucalman $\{$ | Fomales ... | 417 | 412 | 428 | 412 | 768 | 876 | . 777 | 786 | 213 | 175 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 413 | 413 | 398 | 416 | 170 |  | $174$ | 172 |
|  | $\begin{array}{cccc}0-5 & \cdots & . \\ 5-10 & \cdots\end{array}$ | 987 980 | ${ }^{988}$ | $998$ | $995$ $981$ |  | ${ }_{12}^{8}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | 18 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
|  | 10-15... |  | 855 | 861 | 818 | 119 | 140 | 135 | 178 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 15-21 - | 317 | 288 | 288 | 233 | 650 | 693 | 681 | 748 | 33 | 29 | 83 | 41 |
|  | 20-40 ... | 35 | 28 | 38 | 43 | 882 | 830 | 821 | 881 | 143 | 144 | 143 | 128 |
|  | -80 ... | 11 | 8 | 80 | 38 | 470 | 458 | 440 | 433 | 519 | 534 | 540 | 535 |
|  | and over | 0 | 5 | 10 | 28 | 141 | 125 | 107 | 103 | 850 | 870 | 876 | 871 |
|  | Males .. ... | 558 | 561 | 584 | 564 | 405 | 407 | 385 | 407 | 43 | 32 | 31 | 89 |
|  | ${ }_{5-10}^{0-5} \cdots$ | 9P8 | 988 897 | 998 | 898 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 3 |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
|  | $0-5$ c-10 $10-15$$\ldots$ | 994 984 | 987 989 | 997 991 | 995 990 | ${ }^{6}$ | 11 | 2 | 10 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 15-80 $\ldots$... | 930 | 833 | 938 | 908 | 68 | 76 | 61 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ |
|  | 20-60 - - - |  | 245 | 281 | 227 | 717 | 735 | 716 | 754 | 38 | 20 | 23 | 19 |
|  | ${ }^{40-60} \ldots$ | 27 | 28 | 24 | 21 | $\begin{aligned} & 869 \\ & 713 \end{aligned}$ | 890 | M2 | 907 | 104 | 82 | 82 | 78 |
|  | 60 and over -at | 81 | 10 | 174 | 16 |  | 748 | 752 | 753 | 256 | 233 | 231 | 238 |
| - Onriatian. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc}\text { Femalce } & . . \\ 0-5 & \ldots & - \\ 5-10 & \cdots & -. \\ 10-15 & \ldots & \cdots \\ 15-20 & \cdots & \cdots \\ 50-40 & \cdots & \cdots \\ 06-60 & \cdots \\ 00 & \text { end } & \text { over }\end{array}\right.$ | 451997989430474682820 | 446 |  | 40 | 414 | 411 | 300 | 408 | 135 | 143 | 148 | 252 |
|  |  |  | 997 | 987 | 983 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 |  |  |  | 1 |
|  |  |  | 991 915 | 991 | 983 | 10 | 1 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | + 16 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 |
|  |  |  | 430 | 408 | 374 | 567 | 549 | 71 518 | 110 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
|  |  |  | 83 | 53 | 47 | 831 | 836 | 837 | 845 | 103 | 101 | 14 | 14 |
|  |  |  | 82 | 19 | 17 | 562 | 541 | 614 | 480 | 418 | 457 | 457 | 108 408 |
|  |  |  | 18 | 18 | 18 | 240 | 170 | 142 | 128 | 740 | 814 | 848 | 850 |

:1.-Distribntion by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion, and main age-perial at each of the last four censures-concladed.


| Matteal diviatox AMD RELICION． | Males． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Femalis． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All agem |  |  | 0－5． |  |  | 5－10． |  |  | 10－15． |  |  | 15－40． |  |  | 40 and over． |  |  | All agen． |  |  | 0－5． |  |  | 8－10． |  |  | 10－15． |  |  | 15－40． |  |  | 40 end over． |  |  |
|  |  | $\frac{\text { 易 }}{}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 安 E 品 | 品 |  |  | 安 <br> 苞 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 宙 } \\ & \dot{E} \\ & \text { 搨 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { 安 } \\ \text { 忽 } \end{array}$ | 定 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 号 } \\ & \dot{E} \\ & \text { 昌 } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 宮 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & \frac{8}{4} \\ & 0 \\ & \mathbf{E} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 安 |  | 安 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{E} \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | 最 |
|  | 2 | 8 | ＊ | 5 |  |  | B |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 | 14 |  |  |  | ${ }^{0}$ | 81 | 28 | ${ }^{23}$ | 2 | 85 | 26 | 27 |  | 89 | 30 |  |  | 85 | st |  | 36 | 37 |
| Province－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{627}^{681}$ | 425 | 48 | ${ }_{897}^{897}$ | 8 | $\cdots$ | 890 490 |  |  | ${ }_{968}^{968}$ | 81 |  | 888 | 690 594 | 27 | 2 C | 829 | 145 | 373 | 438 | 189 | ${ }^{891}$ | 8 | 1 | 982 | ${ }_{6}^{5}$ | 8 | 778 | ${ }_{218}^{218}$ | 0 | 78 | 784 | 128. | 10 | 391 | 580 |
| Mamaluna $\quad$ ．．．． | 878 | 887 | 84 | 989 | 1 | ．．． | 997 |  |  |  | 10 |  | 879 | ${ }_{545}$ | 27 | 28 | 888 | 147 | 386 | 441 | 170 | 997 | 8 | 1 | ${ }_{9} 925$ | 48 | 2 | 787 | 118 | 10 | 78 | 788 784 | 120 | 10 |  | ［038 ${ }^{0}$ |
| Chriatian ．．．．0． | 852 | 406 | 48 | 898 | 2 | ．．． | 904 | 0 | ．．． 9 | 984 | 16 | ．．． | 405 | 570 | 25 | 28 | 827 | 147 | 451 | 414 | 185 | 997 | 8 | … | 8S9 | 10 | 1 | 930 | 67 | 8 | 155 | 762 | 83 | 25 | 480 | 496 |
| A8ency－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All religions ．．． | 512 | 145 | 43 | 091 | 8 | 1 | 885 | 14 |  | 960 | 88 |  | 301 | 659 | 40 | 27 | 853 | 120 | 428 | 4.36 | 138 | 975 | 12 | 18 | 961 | 87 | 12 | 882 | 110 | 8 | 120 | 780 | 100 | 11 | 817 | 672 |
| Hindn ．．．．．． | ${ }^{509}$ | 448 | 43 | 981 | 8 | 1 | 988 |  | 1 | ${ }^{958}$ | 42 | 2 | 285 | 674 | 41 | 24 | 838 | 138 | 424 | ${ }^{436}$ | 140 | 985 | 13 | 2 | 9：58 | ${ }^{4} 4$ | 8 | 874 | 119 | 7 | 108 | 796 | 101 | 15 | 448 | 642 |
| Animiatio Ohristian | ${ }_{628} 82$ | $4: 36$ | 43 | 892 | 7 | 2 | 988 |  |  | 968 |  | 8 | 837 | ${ }^{623}$ | 40 | 29 | 843 | 128 | 440 | 435 | 125 | ． 991 | 8 | 2 | 981 | 14 | 8 | 906 | R2 | 18 | 157 | 745 | ${ }^{93}$ | 20 | 518 | 414 |
| Ohrimiaa ．0．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 828 | 448 | 88 | 1 | 0 | ．．． | 988 |  | 19 | 990 |  | 2 | 250 | 712 | 38 | 21 | 878 | 101 | 472 | 40 | 88 | 892 | 6 | 2 | 477 | 21 | 2 | 982 | 16 | 8 | 111 | 833 | 68 | 18 | 60\％ | 488 |
| East Coast North－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All rellyions ．．． | $\begin{gathered} 498 \\ 496 \end{gathered}$ | 4602 | 40 | ${ }_{995}^{995}$ | 8 | $\ldots$ | P80 | 20 |  | 921 | 76 | 3 | 311 | $68 i$ | 22 | 21 | 846 | 133 | 881 | 478 | 201 | ＇980 | 19 | 1 | 880 | 116 | 4 | 688 | 423 | 18 | 41 | 820 | 138 | 7 | 386 | 638＂ |
|  | ${ }_{855}$ | 408 | 88 | 8098 | 8 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{878}$ | 21 |  | 917 | 81 | 2 | 805 | 874 | 21 | 21 | 847 | 182 | 812 | 481 | 207 | 979 | 21 | － | 878 | 124 | 4 | ${ }^{336}$ | 448 | 19 | 87 | 819 | 144 | 7 | 873 | 620 |
| Chrintian ．．．．．． | 812 | 429 | 69 | ${ }_{8} 897$ | 8 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{980}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | … 9 | 988 | 18 | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 422 | 858 | ${ }_{89}^{19}$ | 25 | 853 | 122 | 410 | 435 | 115 | 996 | 4 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{885}^{888}$ | 17 | 1 | 845 | 180 | ${ }^{6}$ | 74 | 823 | 103 | 9 | 883 | 858 |
| Deccan－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hinda ．．．．．． | 642 | \as | 18 | 897 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 9y4 | 8 | 9 | 980 | 19 | 1 | 424 | 380 | 46 | 55 | 715 | 280 | 354 | 408 | 238 | 992 | 7 | 1 | P64 | 33 | 8 | 704 | 278 | 18 | 81 | 649 | 180 | 18 | ${ }_{880}$ | ${ }_{6}^{610}$ |
| Musalmann ．．． | 552 | 889 | 49 | 897 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 095 | 4 | 1 y | 984 | 15 | 1 | 407 | 564 | 29 | 45 | 795 | 180 | 848 | 420 | 184 | 498 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 884 | 14 | 2 | 819 | 178 | － | 82 | 818 | 182 | 11 | 870 | 619 |
| Christina | 647 | 839 | 64 | 897 | 3 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{906}$ | 4 | ．${ }^{1}$ | 980 | 10 | － | 398 | 568 | 83 | 81 | 788 | 181 | 417 | 409 | 174 | 995 | 6 | ．． | pre | 13 | 1 | 008 | 94 | 4 | 83 | 782 | 125 | 10 | 888 | 848 |
| East Conat Central－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All religiona ．．． | B40 | 118 | 12 | 987 | ： | $\cdots$ | 904 | 6 |  | 980 | 13 | 1 | 402 | 874 | 24 | 27 | 832 | 141 | 881 | 434 | 175 | 995 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 082 | 17 | 1 | 820 | 105 | 6 | 74 | 810 | 118 | 10 | 413 | 877 |
| Mindu ．．．．${ }^{\text {M }}$ | ${ }^{638}$ | 419 | 48 | 0097 | 8 | ．．． | 90＊ |  |  | 938 |  |  | 899 | 676 | 25 | 26 | ${ }^{831}$ | 148 | 394 | 435 | 171 | ${ }^{9985}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{288}$ | 18 | 1 | ${ }^{825}$ | 268 | 6 | 71 | 811 | 118 | 9 | 412 | 879 |
|  | 866 | 408 | 88 81 | P97 097 | 8 | ．．． | 9944 |  |  | 988 |  | 1 | 439 | 545 | 16 | 21 | 714 | 286 | 413 | 432 | 154 | ${ }^{995}$ | 4 | 1 | 987 | 12 | 1 | 872 | 125 | 8 | 75 | 838 | 98 | 11 | 408 | 581 |
|  |  | aeg | 81 | 097 | 8 | ．．． | 044 |  | 9 |  | 11 | 1 | 408 | 673 | 19 | 23 | 880 | 117 | 470 | 891 | 133 | 992 | 8 | ．．． | 937 | 18 | 1 | 927 | 70 | 8 | 142 | 771 | 87 | 28 | 438 | 510 |
| East Coast South－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All raligion！．．． | 836 | 420 | 44 | 009 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 986 | 5 | 8 | 887 | 12 | ］ 4 | 408 | 567 | 25 | 29 | 886 | 142 | 898 | 429 | 183 | 999 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 988 | 11 | 1 | 80.4 | 93 | 8 | 152 | 790 | 108 | 7 | 414 | 879 |
| Hindu ．．．．．． | 688 | 428 | 45 | ypu | 1 | ．．． | 995 | 8 |  | P88 | 18 |  |  | 950 | 49 | 21 | 837 | 142 | 384 | 430 | 188 | 998 | 2 | ．．． | 988 | 11 |  | 902 | 98 | 8 | 01 | 728 | 111 | 9 | 801 | 890 |
| Musalman | ${ }^{578}$ | 897 | 30 | ${ }^{9} 98$ | ， | ．．． | 998 |  | 9 | 987 | 18 | 1 | 895 | 584 | 21 | 18 | $8{ }^{8} 6$ | 108 | 391 | 424 | 185 | 998 | 2 | ．．． | 488 | 11 | 1 | 888 | 116 | 8 | 94 | 788 | 108 | 8 | 364 | 828 |
| Chrintlan | 851 | 410 | 88 | 898 | 1 | ．．． | 985 | 8 | f | P81 | 19 | 4 | 402 | 578 | 20 | 21 | 838 | 141 | 418 | 417 | 140 | 889 | ， | ．．． | 889 | 10 | ， | 954 | 44 | 2 | 185 | 727 | 88 | 16 | 446 | 488 |
| Woot Coast－ All roligione－ Binju Mnealman Christiac ．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 676 | 386 | 88 | 9p9 | 1 | $\cdots$ | p88 |  | ．．． 0 | 094 |  |  | 484 | 581 | 85 | 18 | 880 | 128 | 412 | 387 | 191 | 988 | 2 |  | 003 | 7 | 1 | 868 | 128 | 6 | 130 | 748 | 1：2 | 13 | 854 | 833 |
|  | ${ }^{663}$ | 398 | 4 | 989 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 998 | 2 | ．．． | 193 | 7 |  | 425 | 588 | 37 | 33 | 722 | 245 | 387 | 400 | 203 | 998 | 2 | ．．． | 840 | \％ | 1 | 868 | 128 | － | 123 | 730 | 147 | 15 | 151 | 884 |
|  | ${ }^{605}$ | 885 | 80 | 1，000 |  | ．．． | 989 | ， | ．．． 8 | 994 | 6 |  | 448 | 619 | 83 | 15 | 889 | ${ }^{96}$ | 442 | 391 | 167 | 998 |  | $\cdots$ | 987 | 8 | ． | 883 | 181 |  | 154 | 743 | 138 | 12 | 3fg | ${ }^{819}$ |
|  | 598 | 870 | 82 | 890 | 1 | － | 997 |  | ．．． | P94 | 6 |  | 474 | 504 | 17 | 89 | 841 | 120 | 488 | 377 | 135 | 997 |  | ．．． | 993 | 6 | 1 | 887 | 81 | 2 | 215 | 706 | 78 | b2 | 180 | 609 |

3.-Distribution by main age-periods and civil conditim of 10,000 of each ses and roligion


6.-Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sees at certain ages for selected castes.


## CHAPTER VII.-LITERACY.

Siscr 1871 the census schedule has contained a column in which the literacy Natare of the of the population is recorded. Until 1901 the popalation 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 be 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 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 bat 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 Fhich 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 figares 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 retarns of the Edocational Department ;
(8) giving the main results of University examinations;
(9) showing the number and circulation of newepapers; 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
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. Nert of the bigger provinces comet Bengal, with Madras third. Of the Indian States, Travancore and Cochin come first and recond 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 Barma fourth.
4. The main fact to be learnt from these statistics is that of $42,794,155$ smary of 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, daring the decade, increased by 22 per mille; literates have maltiplied 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.

divisiens
5. The maps at the beginning of the report illustrate the distribution of the literate popalation of each sex, and the diagram illustrates the relative position of the nataral divisions in this respect. In respect of both seres 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 popalation generally.

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


Literacy by distriets
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 Rämnād. Taking male literacy alone, the leading districts are Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Rämnād and Malabar; while taking female literacy by itself, the following districts come first :Malabar, Tinnevelly, South Kánara, 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 Ganjäm, Salem and Cuddapah.
7. The next diagram illustrates the relative position of the main religions Leracy is 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 liagram 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; bat it mast 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.

8. With only 21 in 1,000 literate it is evident that female literacy has a lot Litersey $\propto$ of ground to caver before it overtakes male literacy. Still it is a matter for fenales congratulation that the rate of progress has just doubled in the decade 1911-1921-compared with 1901-1911. In 190l-1911 the proportion rose from 9 to 13 in 1,000 ; in 1921 the proportion is 21 in 1,000 . The actual increase 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 hare increased by 8 per mille, Hindus by 7 per mille, Masalmans by 4 per mille, and Christians by 18 per mille. The figares 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 rapiäly than in 1901-1911 and illiterates in all religions show a very much smaller increase.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Literacs by } \\ & \text { age } \end{aligned}$ | Beligion． | Literates（both seres）per milla |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 10－15． |  | 15－20 |  | 20 and over． |  |
|  |  | 1921. | 1911. | 1921． | 1911. | 1923． | 1911. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All religiona. } \\ & \text { Hinda } . . \\ & \text { Munalman ... } \\ & \text { Chriatian } \end{aligned}$ | 83 | 72 | 128 | 107 | 115 | 103 |
|  |  | 80 | 69 | 122 | 102 | 211 | 99 |
|  |  | 70 | 66 | 119 | 111 | 141 | 184 |
|  |  | 220 | 202 | 289 | 271 | 222 | 211 |
|  | Religion． | Increase per mille of literates （both eexes）． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10－15． |  | 15－20． |  | 20 and over． |  |
|  |  | － － I －1 | $\underset{-1}{1}$ $\stackrel{1}{1}$ $\underset{-1}{0}$ | 亩 | $\xrightarrow{-3}$ |  | 3 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 |
|  | ，All religions． | 214 | 290 | 155 | 316 | 157 | 877 |
|  | $\because$ Hindu ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．．． | 214 | 298 | 161 | 307 | 158 | 267 |
|  | Mnealman ．．． | 137 | 297 | 63 | 361 | 208 | 319 |
|  | Christian ．．． | 269 | 254 | 177 | 377 | 218 | 375 |

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

| ［ ．Literates（females）per mille．${ }^{\text {a }}$（pcrease in female literates per mille． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Religion． |  |  |  | 10－15． |  | 15－20． |  | 20 and over． |  | 10－15． |  | 15－20． |  | 20 and over． |  |
|  | gion |  |  | 害 | $\underset{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{7}}$ | 宝 | $\stackrel{\square}{\text { a }}$ | 淢 | － | 告 |  | 寝 | 烒 | $\xrightarrow{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\xrightarrow[\square]{\underset{\sim}{1}}$ |
| All religions | ．．． |  | $\cdots$ | 33 | 22 | 44 | 29 | 22 | 14 | 577 | 514 | 448 | 609 | 620 | 816 |
| Hindu ．．． | ．．． |  |  | 29 | 18 | 38 | 24 | 19 | 11 | 674 | 628 | 548 | 690 | 716 | 712 |
| Mutalman | ． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 21 | 16 | 26 | 19 | 18 | 13 | 409 | 408 | 837 | 445 | 493 | 393 |
| Christian | ． | ． |  | 177 | 160） | 226 | 211 | 139 | 118 | 286 | 250 | 162 | 427 | 350 | 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 jounger ages．

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 figares． are naturally higher than those in subsidiary table 1 which gives the pro－ portion 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；bat it has：made more progress in the past decade than any other part except the

West Coast; and it is the only nataral division in which the progress in 19111921 bas been more rapid than in 1901-1911. The main contribation to this advance has been made in Bellary district, with Anantapur a close second; and this suggests that the progress reflects the stimulas given to edacation in the Ceded districts by the upening of a new college daring the decade at Anantapar. 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 Ramnād and Tinnevelly have remained practically stationary, and that progress in Madura has been very slow. In the East Coast North division, Gōdāvari, Ganjāro and Vizagapatam have made most rapid progress, Ganjār and Gödāvari being the districts with most, and Vizagapatam the district with least, literate males in the division. Progress in Guntür 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 Ageucy, 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 Ganjam 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 over. 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 youthiful literates is less than that of adalt literates.
13. The proportion of literate females on the West Coast is more than twice 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 Gödāvari which contain the next largest proportion of literate females. The Deccan, after the Agenoy, is the most backward division in respect of female education; yet bere there has been a 79 per cent increase daring the decade as compared with a 39 per cent increase in 1901-1911.

literacy than in rural districts; there are more facilities for education; and in

[^4] the strenuous life of a city the illiterates are more apt to fetl the lack of the power which education gives them. We have already seen that in the Presidency as a whole $15 \%$ 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 co less than seren cities which contain a larger proportion of literate males than Madras; in four of these cities more than half the male popalation is literate; and it is noteworthy that all these cities are in the Tamil country. The 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
order. Mangalore, which in point of was last but one; in female literacy it is last, only 35 females in 1,000 claiming ability to read and write.

Euglish literacy by rellgiom

Increase in English literacy
16. Particulars of English literacy are given in subsidiary table 4 for each district and natural division. In every 10,000 of the popalation 94 are literate in English, the proportion in the main religions being 80 Hindas, 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 $19 \frac{1}{4}$ million Hindus, 673 out of $1 \frac{1}{3}$ million Masalmans, 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.
17. There has been in the decade a great increase of those who profess lite-

| Natare of increase. | All roli- giona | Hindas. | Masalmang | Chriptiana |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Actual | 125,764 | 105,422 | 5,684 | 15,301 |
| Per mille | 455 | 528 | $4{ }_{4} 7$ | 235 | racy in English. In the case of Hindus this increase is greater than that in the previous decade; in the case of Masalmans it is considerably less. The increase of English literacy occurs throughout the Presidency, ranging in the case of males from 35 por 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.

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 expsnsion of primary education; it is doubtful how'far this is a matter for congratulation.
19. To illastrate the frequency of literacy in the principal castes of the wieracy is Presidency and to compare the retarns caste of the present censas in this respect with those of 1901 and 1911, proportional figares are tabalated in subsidiary table $\mathbf{i}$. Literacy is of course most frequent among Brähmans; bùt as the marginal figures will show, between 1911 and 1921 male literacy has declined among all Brähmans, but to a very marked degree amongst Telagu, Kanarese and above all "other" Brahhmans, who are chiefly speakers of Maräthi and Tulu. On the other band, except among Oriyà Brähmans, female literacy has increased, especially amongst Tamil and Teluga Brāhmans. 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 Bräbmans; and hence the number of Brähmans 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 Teluga

| Caste. | Number literate per 1,000. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Malea. |  |  | Females. |  |  |
|  | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1. |
| Kormati | 521 | $E 21$ | 445 | 54 | 25 | 9 |
| Smyar ... ... | 429 | 419 | 345 | 143 | 114 | 103 |
| Chetti ... ... | 395 | 891 | 320 | 22 | 12 | 1 |
| Vēniyan ... ... | 298 | 817 | 148 | 20 | 16 | 2 |
| Kamme- Tamil ... | 266 | 262 | 207 | 13 | 8 | 3 |
| Lan Telvga. | 876 | 251 | 165 | 25 | 13 | 5 |
| Kaibolen ... ... | 262 | 228 | 129 | 19 | 14 | 15 |
| Fellala | 248 | 246 | 69 | 25 | 18 | 8 |
| Devānge ... ... | 248 | 197 | 68 | 16 | 6 | 8 |
| Balija ... ... | 223 | 209 | 143 | 33 | 20 | 8 |
| Tlyan ... ... | 210 | 176 | 147 | 40 | 23 | 16 |
| Agemudaigan ... | 208 | 208 | 149 | 8 | 5 | 8 |
| Nüdür ...t ... | 200 | 181 | 154 | 15 | 7 | 6 |

has been greatest. There has also been diterates is very swall that the increase 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 Brähmans, Khonds and Karavans return fewer male literates now than in 1911. Female literacy has increased in every caste, except among Kalingis, where it has fallen from 5 to 2 per mille.
20. The literacy of Labbais and Mäppillas improves steadily and so does that of Indian Christians; subsidiary table 1-A brings out the remarkable fact that, while among Ruman Catholics there is now more literacy than there was in 1911, other Indian Christian males have lost ground and their females have only just beld their own.
21. The progress in the general spread of education can be roughly gaaged coaparisoe by comparing the namber of literate persons of each sex at ages $15-20$ returned mitreatisute at successive censuses. The proportion of literate persons in the group furnishes
a nefef guide to the number of children who have been under effective instractions daring 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 margin-among males, the increase was

Nimber lisarate per 1,000 of each sez aged 15-20.

1921. 1911.1901.

1921. 1911. 1901.
 eighteen per mille between 1901 and 1911 and twenty per mille between 1911 and 1921: among females it was seven per mille between 1901 and 1911 and fifteen per mille between 1911 and 1921. These results of an effort to posh female education during the past decade manifest themselves at every stage of the study of the literacy tables. The figures for the different nataral 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 Ccast 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 19011911 ; 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 echool 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 figares is to compare the number of literates in age groups, say, 10 to 20 at one census with those in age groaps 20 to 30 at the next census and so on. If it is found that the namber 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:-


Among Hindus it is. only in one group of women in Malabar that the numbers have fallen; in every otber 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 arquire literacy after the age of 20 . The second alternative must be the main canse of the very great increase in literacy of Masalman males in Malabar, where the namber of literates aged 30 to 40 in 1921 was more than double the number at ages 10 to 20 in 1901 ; evidently the Máppilla 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 figares 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 Tapjore; 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 literacy statistics compiled from the census returns. Table 7 shows that during 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 publio insti-

|  |  | Inorease per oent in |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Institationa. | Soholara. |
| All institations ... | ..* | 41 | 65 |
| Colleges ... .. | $\ldots$ | 64 | 108 |
| Beoondary moboole | $\ldots$ | 31 | ${ }^{60}$ |
| Primary schools ... | ... | 41 | 4 | tutions the increase is as shown in the margin. These figures certainly support the conclusion indicated in paragraph 17 above that higher education is spread. ing 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 enougn to satisfy the very modest- standard of literacy required at the census.

24. The Edacation Department has very Kindly supplied the figures sepa-rately for girls' schools and colleges. Ninety eight per cent more girls were at school or college in 1921 than in 1911 ; the namber 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-tbree 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 safficient knowledge to qualify them for the category of literate.
25. Subsidiary table 8 is compiled from the registers of the University valveralty and shows for the foar years 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 the numbers who appeared evaniantions 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.
Newspapert Rewspaper
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 edncational 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, họwever, that a considerable portion of these books are " lighter literatare presented under a religious garb." It is interesting to note that books are being published in the Badaga, Kui (Khond), Savara, Töda 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. T'wo 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 pablication of the books in Madras was more or less an accident.

1．－Literacy by age，sex and religion．

| Religion． |  |  |  |  |  | Namber per 10，000 who are literate． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number per 10，000 who are flliterate． |  |  | Number per 10,000 <br> who are literate in Enalish． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | All agen． |  |  | 0－10． |  | 10－15． |  | 15－20． |  | 20 and over． |  | $\stackrel{\dot{\mathbf{g}}}{\stackrel{\dot{H}}{\mathbf{~}}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\text { ®i }} \\ & \dot{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d. } \\ & \stackrel{y y}{3} \\ & \text { d } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 兑 } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \dot{0} \\ \text { 曷 } \end{gathered}$ | \＄ | 这 |  |  | 㝘 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 惫 } \\ & \text { 苞 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6. | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 10 |
| All religione |  | ．．． | ．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 857 | 1，522 | 211 | 185 | 64 | 1，295 | 328 | 2，043 | 437 | 2，139 | 223 | 9，143 | 8，478 | 9，780 | 94 | $1: 0$ | 20 |
| Hindu ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | － 0 | ．．． | －＊ | 828 | 1，495 | 180 | 180 | 54 | 1，274， | 287 | 2，003 | 384 | 2，093 | 189 | 0，172 | 8，505 | 9，820 | so | 135 | 7 |
| Muanlman | ．．＂ | $\cdots$ | ．＊＊ | －． | ．．－ | 938 | 1，740 | 154 | 144 | 44 | 1，155 | 207 | 2，163 | 263 | 2，718 | 181 | 0，062 | 8，280 | 9，848 | 64 | 125 | 5 |
| Ohrietlan | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | － | ．．． | 1，785 | 8，347 | 1，285 | 464 | 378 | 2，620 | 1，771 | 8，538 | 2，258 | 3，062 | 1，494 | 8，215 | 7，853 | 8，765 | 585 | 740 | 483 |
| Animiatio | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | －．＂ | 28 | 42 | 8 | 18 | 1 | 55 | 8 | 70 | 4 | 48 | 8 | 0，977 | 9，958 | 9，007 | 1 | 1 | ．．． |
| Jain ．．． | ＊． | ．＂ | ．．． | ．．． | －• | 8，089 | B，153 | 736 | 757 | 820 | 4，862 | 1，410 | 6，559 | ＇1，328 | 6，257 | 679 | 8，911 | 4，847 | 8，284 | 157 | 264 | 85 |

1－A．－Literacy of Europeans，Anglo－Indiane and Indian Chrictians．


2-Literacy by age, sea and locality.

3.-Literacy by religion, sex and locality.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number par 10,000 who are literate. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| District end nataral division. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Hindo. |  | Mucalman |  | Chriotian. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Males. | Females. | Hales. | Females. | Malen | Femalee. |
|  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 8 | $\bullet$ | 5 | * | 7 |
|  |  |  |  | MA | Ras | -• | 1,495 | 180 | 1,740 | 154 | 2,347 | 1,235 |
| Agency ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 346 | 43 | 2,101 | 194 | 350 | 74 |
| East Coast Nor |  | ... | ... | -* | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,124 | 161 | 1,201 | 224 | 1,144 | 675 |
| Ganjām ... | - | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,354 | 64 | 3,470 | 735 | 5,411 | 4,338 |
| Vizagapatam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 823 | 118 | 1,838 | 270 | 4,772 | 4,041 |
| Godüvari ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,229 | 239 | 8,834 | 509 | 8,051 | 2,090 |
| Kistns ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,163 | 240 | 1,428 | 383 | 1,294 | 704 |
| Guntar ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | -. | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,269 | 187 | 737 | 98 | 775 | 354 |
| Nellore ... | ... |  | ... | . | ... | ... | 983 | 138 | 1,085 | 162 | 907 | 865 |
| Deccan ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..• | 1,104 | 89 | 1,078 | 101 | 1,411 | 651 |
| Caddapab <br> Kupnool ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | .." | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,092 | 78 | 933 | 187 | 1,363 | 547 |
|  | ... | ... | .- | -.. | ... | ... | 1,138 | 90 | 950 | 82 | 885 | 853 |
| Banganapalle | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,106 | 71 | 885 | 204 | 878 | 283 |
| Bellary ... | ... | ... | ... | - | ... | . | 1,193 | 88 | 1,151 | 79 | 4385 | 8,568 |
| Sandar ... Anadtapar | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,281 | 120 | 683 | 65 | 2,787 | 4,615 |
|  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,007 | 89 | 1,394 | 112 | 4,131 | 2,483 |
| East Coast Central |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | - $*$ | 1,453 | 163 | 2,688 | 379 | 3,294 | 1,991 |
| Medras oee Chinglepat <br> Chittoor ... <br> North Aroot <br> Salem <br> Coimbatore <br> South Arcot | $\cdots$ | .." | $\cdots$ | -." | ... | ... | 4,381 | 1,394 | 4,083 | 1,031 | 6,487 | 8,532 |
|  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,649 | 183 | 3,078 | 388 | 3,043 | 1,735 |
|  | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,139 | 102 | 1,461 | 188 | 2,448 | 2,209 |
|  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,333 | 102 | 2,599 | 367 | 1,801 | 878 |
|  | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 858 | 71 | 2,197 | 369 | 1,142 | 550 |
|  | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1,277 | 140 | 8,499 | 287 | 8,860 | 2,151 |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,723 | 118 | 2,472 | 183 | 1,544 | 550 |
| East Coast South |  | $\cdots$ | -* | - 0 | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,999 | 156 | 3,152 | 127 | 2,696 | 1,140 |
| Tanjore ... <br> Trichinopoly <br> Padukkottai <br> Madara <br> kāmā̃d ... <br> Tianevelly | $\cdots$ | ..0 | ... | .-0 | ... | $\ldots$ | 2,431 | $\pm 25$ | 3,383 | 80 | 8,290 | 803 |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -* | $\cdots$ | ... | ..- | 1,597 | 160 | 3,835 | 184 | 8,360 | 838 |
|  | , | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,850 | 182 | 4,087 | 184 | 3,509 | 191 |
|  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,671 | 108 | 3,180 | 108 | 2,074 | 1,142 |
|  | -.. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,087 | 121 | 2,441 | 117 | 2.148 | 568 |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 2,203 | 195 | 2,955 | 188 | 3,314 | 1,780 |
| West Coast | ... | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 2,166 | 487 | 1,212 | 84 | 3,240 | 1,920 |
| Nilyiris ... Malabar ... Anjengo ... Sonth Kanara | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |  | $\cdots$ |  | 215 | 3,819 | 780 | 6,240 | 8,556 |
|  | ... | . | .-. | ... | ... | ... | 2,470 | 631 | 1,184 | 70 | 4,538 | 2,012 |
|  | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,458 | 1,280 | 2,613 | 1,111 | 8.083 | 8,087 |
|  | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 1,585 | 211 | 1,264 | 183 | 8,175 | 1,076 |
| Citios . ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 4,088 | 1,097 | 3,428 | 549 | - 5,462 | 4,430 |

4．－English literacy by age，ses and locality：

| Distriot and naturat division． | Literate in English per 10，000． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1921. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1911. |  | 1801. |  |
|  | An ages． |  | 0－10． |  | 10－15． |  | 15－20． |  | 20 and over． |  | All ages． |  | All agon． |  |
|  |  | 苦 |  | 管 |  |  |  | 宮 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 思 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 最 } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { en } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 产 } \\ \stackrel{y}{3} \end{gathered}$ | ¢ |  | 寅 |
|  | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． | ${ }^{20}$ | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 18 |
| DR | 170 | 20 | 12 | 6 | 144 | 31 | 334 | 48 | 225 | 21 | 121 | 13 | 90 | 11 |
| Agencs | 24 | 1 | 19 | 0.2 | 10 | 0.6 | 25 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 13 | 0.6 | 7 | 0.3 |
| East Coast North | 160 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 125 | 14 | 316 | 22 | 175 | 10 | 92 | 5 | 62 |  |
| Ganjäm ．．．． | 123 | ${ }^{2}$ | 5 | 0.5 | 127 | 1 | 274 | 2 | 185 | 8 | 71 | 2 | 45 | 8 |
| Giragapari ．．． | 201 | 14 | 12 | 3 | 1118 | 19 21 | 278 500 | 29 | ${ }_{260}^{189}$ | 14 14 | ${ }_{137}^{87}$ | 7 | 94 | 8 |
| Kigtns ．．． | 151 | 10 |  | 8 | 139 | 15 | 310 | 23 | 192 | 10 | ${ }_{114}$ | ${ }_{8}$ | 94 89 | 4 |
| ntar ．．． | 111 | 9 | 5 |  | 117 | 18 | 320 | 20 | 126 | 9 | 71 | 3 | 47 | ${ }_{8}$ |
| llore ．． | 98 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 78 | 13 | 237 | 36 | 324 | 12 | 72 | 7 | 53 | 3 |
| Deccan ．．．．．． | 92 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 74 | 8 | 175 | 19 | 123 | 7 | 59 | 1 | 44 |  |
| Ouddapah ．．． | 75 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 52 | 3 | 130 | 26 | 102 | 4 | 47 | 1 | 31 |  |
| Karnool ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．．． | \％ | 4 | 3 | ， | 30 | 4 | 193 | 9 | 112 | 5 | 53 |  | ${ }^{36}$ |  |
| Banganapalle ．．． | 78 | 1 | 10 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 30 |  | 178 |  | 101 |  | 69 | 0.5 | 16 |  |
| Bellary ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ S Sandar | 110 |  |  |  | 91 58 | 15 |  |  | 148 |  | ${ }_{89}^{78}$ | 8 | 11 |  |
| Sandar $\ldots$ ．．． Snantapur | ${ }_{99}$ | －88 | 7 | ${ }^{13}$ | 53 85 | 9 | 170 | 25 14 | 138 | 19 | ${ }_{64} 8$ | 9 5 | ${ }_{36}^{49}$ | 5 |
| East Coast Central ．．． | 211 | 32 | 18 | 8 | 166 | 47 | ． 357 | 75 | E92 | 34 | 165 | 22 | 131 |  |
| Madras ．．．．．．$^{\text {a }}$ | 2，131 | 498 | 260 | 171 | 1，914 | 885 | 3，205 | 911 | 2，6i5 | 487 | 1，803 | 843 | 1，404 | 03 |
| Chinglepat ．．．． | 818 | 27 | 21 | 13 | 187 | 38 | 383 | 62 | 293 | 28 | 185 | 21 | 118 | 18 |
| Chittoor ．．． | 107 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 108 | 16 | 243 | 23 | 135 |  | $7{ }^{7}$ |  | 50 |  |
| North 4 root ．．． | 109 | 10 | 5 | ${ }^{2}$ | 77 | 11 | 118 | $\stackrel{23}{23}$ | 180 | 12 | ${ }_{54}^{79}$ | 7 | 67 |  |
|  | 130 |  | 13 |  | 108 | 8 | ${ }_{225}^{118}$ | ${ }_{37} 9$ | 177 | 17 |  |  | ${ }_{62}^{46}$ | 5 |
| Sonth Aroot ．．． | 88 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 75 | 11 | 167 | 15 | 335 | 8 | ${ }^{6}$ | 4 | 58 | 3 |
| East Coast South | 193 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 183 | 24 | 389 | 36 | 250 | 15 | 134 | 9 | 98 |  |
| Tanjore | 293 | 1 | 16 | 3 | 287 | 20 | 558 |  | 379 | 14 | 193 | 7 | 160 |  |
| Trichinopoly ${ }^{\text {Prem }}$ | 194 | 118 | 12. | ，${ }^{6}$ | 186 | 314 | 331 | ${ }_{4} 8$ | 189 | 14 | ${ }^{142}$ | 10 | 101 |  |
| Padakkottai ${ }_{\text {Madura }}$ | 153 | 19 | 12 |  | 180 |  | 314 | 8 <br> 43 | ${ }_{201}^{180}$ | 17 | ${ }_{106}^{87}$ | $\stackrel{1}{9}$ | R2 <br> .8 <br> 8 |  |
| Rāmmād ．．． | 111 | ， | 3 | 8 | 97 |  | 231 | 13 | 151 | d | ${ }^{68}$ | 4 | 48 | 2 |
| Tinnevelly ．．． | 194 | 25 | 11 | 4 | 203 | 34 | 395 | 60 | 246 | 27 | 150 | 16 | 87 | 14 |
| West Coast ．．． | 199 | 46 | 13 | 12 | 167 | 78 | 407 | 94 | 268 | 46 | 142 | 28 | 102 | 25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 534 \\ 684 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 719 125 | 349 | 635 | 277 |
| Malabar $\quad \cdots \quad . \cdots$ | 175 |  |  | $27$ |  |  | － |  |  | 29 | ${ }_{892}^{125}$ | 77 | \} 86 | 15 |
|  | 1，144 ${ }^{183}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 1,079 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | 10 | 10 | 1，376 | 1,138 <br> 76 | ${ }_{454}^{2,462}$ | 1，821 | $\stackrel{1,437}{1230}$ | 1，351 | （121 |  | 83 | 16 |

5.-2Progress of lideracy binces 1891.


6．－Literacy by casts．

| Canto． | Numbor por 1，000 who are llterato． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Namber per 10，000 who are literate in Englleb． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ［ 1－1921． |  |  | $\cdots \quad 1011$. |  |  | 1801. |  |  | 2881. |  |  | 1911. |  |  | 1801. |  |  |
|  |  | $\frac{8}{6}$ | \％ | 害 | $\frac{8}{2}$ | 8 0 0 | ＇農 | 安 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 息 } \\ & \text { 苞 } \end{aligned}$ | ．${ }^{\text {E }}$ | $\frac{\phi}{6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | 8 | $\underset{\sim}{6}$ | 8 | 害 | 糆。 | 81 |
|  | 8 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 7 | \％ | 0 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 11 |
| Hindu and Anlmiatio－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Agamudalyan ．．．．．． | 108 | y（） | 8 | 108 | 208 | 8 | 78 | 149 | 8 | 88 | 72 | 1 | 16 | 83 | 0.2 | 7 | is | \％ |
|  | 89 | 75 | 8, | 85 | 49 | 9 | 87 | 55 | 0.7 | 8 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 0.8 | 1 | 0.8 0.8 | 9 | 8 | 0.8 0.8 |
| g．Ambuttan $\quad .$. | 78 | 180 | 8 | 71 | 141 | 4 | 85 | 110 | 2 | 18 | 82 | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{68}$ | 12 | 88 | 48 | 4 | ${ }^{0} 8$ |
| 4．Ballja，Kavaral ．．．$\quad .$. | 288 | 423 70 | 88 | 114 | $\begin{array}{r}209 \\ 42 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 20 8 | 76 78 | 143 80 | 8. | 178 98 | 843 48 | 12 | 181 -18 | 200 20 | 8 | 48 | 98 21 |  |
|  | 87 14 | 70 26 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 0.5 | － | 16 | 04 | 8 | 8 | ．．． | 05 | 1 | ．．． |
| Brahmin－all languagas | 369 | 590 | 142 | S71 | 684 | 03 | 308 | 878 | 4 | 087 | 1，872 | 70 | 782 | 1，853 | 82 | 488 | 978 | 11 |
| 7．Brahman，Tamil－ | 480 | 715 | 210 | 418 | 719 | 120 | 891 | 73 A | 68 | 1，610 | 2，821 | 183 | 8，181 | 8，227 | 28 | 887 | 1，788 | 15 |
| 8．Do．${ }^{\text {c }}$ ，Telugu ． | 475 | 647 | 150 | 889 | 882 | 94 | 866 | 678 | 48 | 901 | 1，787 | 68 | 744 | 1，475 | 21 | ${ }^{818}$ | 1，084 | 7 |
| \％，Do．Malayllam＂ | 447 | 0 22 | 219 | 428 | 634 | 182 | 447 | 048 | 212 | 631 | ［132 | 87 | 918 | ${ }^{486}$ | 7 | 118 |  | 17 |
| 10．Do．Ranarose ．．． | 898 | 625 | 87 | 807 | 678 | 81 | 868 | 810 | 18 | 181 | 1，481 | 44 | 801 | 1，227 | 11 | ${ }_{18}^{18}$ | ${ }_{81} 81$ |  |
| 11．Do．Oriyd ． | 210 | 440 | 10 | 288 | 488 | 19 | 161 | 809 | 4 | ＋144 | ${ }^{8} 814$ | ${ }^{8}$ | 128 | 1，122 | $4{ }_{4}^{2}$ | 407 | 885 | ${ }_{80}^{1}$ |
| 12．Do．Othert ．．． | 288 | 831 | 104 | 817 | 860 | 77 | 878 | 498 | 48 | 1，088 | 1，715 | ${ }^{124}$ | ${ }_{880} 0$ | 1，122 | 41 | 407 | 885 |  |
| 12．Ohakelityan $\quad .$. | 18 | 88 88 | 8 | 8 | \％ |  |  | 1 |  | ${ }^{8} 8$ | － 8 | 08 | 0.7 0.1 | ${ }_{0}^{1}$ | 01 |  |  |  |
| 14．Oheruman ．．．－ | 204 | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 898 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{29}{ }^{0} 8$ | $\begin{array}{r}88 \\ 197 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8918 | 18 | 268 | ． 820 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{2}$ | 117 | 234 ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{-1} 8$ | ${ }_{49}{ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{88}{ }^{8}$ | ＇2 | $\cdots$ | is | ＂8． |
| 18．Ohatti ．．．．．．．．． | 304 | 8988 |  | 197 101 | 891 147 | 18 | 268 88 | －820 | 8 | 88 | 284 108 | 7 | 83 | 45 | 0.6 | 6 | 12 |  |
|  | 189 98 | 248 41 | 16 | 1018 | 187 86 | 8 | 10 | 19 | 0.7 | 11 | 22 | 04 | 7 | 15 | 011 | 8 | 0 | 0.2 |
|  | 10 | 89 | 8 | 14 | 28 | 1 | 6 | 10. | 08 | 14 | 2 A | 1 | 8 | 17 | 0.1 | 6 | 10 | 0.1 |
| 13．Molege... | － 6 | 18 | $0 \cdot 2$ | 8 | 8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 031 | ＇1 | ${ }^{0.7}$ | 1 | ${ }^{\prime \prime} 8$ | 20.1 | ${ }_{88} 0.8$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{8} 8$ | 7 | $\cdots$ |
| 20．Idniymy，Ybluva | － 89 | 112 | 8 | 86 | 108. | 6 | 81 | 63 | 1 |  | 89 | 8 |  |  | 1 | 8 | 7 | ．．． |
| 81．Inllye，Arje Limida， | 85 | 67 | 1 | 18 | 80 | $0 \cdot 0$ |  | 11 | $0 \cdot 8$ | 11 | 21 |  | 13 | 8 |  | 0.0 | ${ }_{18}^{18}$ | \％${ }^{4}$ |
| 29．Iluvnn | 74 | 140 | 10 | 68 | 107 | 6 | 41 | 82 | \％ | 18 | 80 | 8 |  | 27 | 08 |  |  | $0 \cdot 4$ |
| 83．Kuikolan，Bonguudar， Songunda Knhatriya．．， | 141 | 282 | 19 | 218 | 228 | 14 | 70 | 129 | 18 | 40 | 78 | 2 | 18 | ：${ }^{89}$ | 0.7 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ |  | $\cdots$ |
| 24．Kalingl ．．．．．．．．． | 47 | 998 | 2 | 88 | 74 | 6 | 25 | 80 | 0.8 | ${ }^{8}$ | 17 |  | $1{ }^{8}$ | 10 27 | 0.6 |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| 25．Kallun ．．．．．．．．． | 89 | 109 | 6 | 78 | 157 | 4 | 68 | 109 | 8 | 19 | 88 | ${ }^{0} 8$ | 10 | 27 20 | 0.8 0.8 | 9 | 8 | ．．．． |
|  | 78 | 180 | 18 | 65 | 124 | ． 7 | 26 | 48 | 2 |  | 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －Panohela，vinpe Bralto |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 189 | 200 | 18 | 188 | 2 Hz | 8 | 104 | 207 | 8 | 84 | 65 | 8 | 22 | 43 | 1 | $\delta$ | 11 | $\cdots$ |
| 28．Kammálen，Kamala， Pänohila，Viave Brah－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| man，Vinvakarma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87 | 64 | 09 | 18 | 24 |  |
|  | 86 | 102 | ${ }_{8}^{25}$ | 48 | 40 |  | 19 | 88 | $0 \cdot 6$ | 21 | 41 | 1 | 11 | 22 | 08 | 8 |  | 00 |
| 80．Khond $\quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ |  | ${ }^{8}$ | 0.4 |  |  | 0.2 | 8 | ${ }^{8}$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.8 | 1 |  | 08 | － 0.6 |  | ${ }_{82} 0$ | 01 <br> 48 | $0 \cdot 0$ |
|  | 891 | 621 | 54 | 868 | 621 | 25 | 258 | 495 | 9 | 160 | 288 | $\theta$ | 78 | 149 | 8 | 88 | 48 | 0.8 |


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


 gandidatef eligible for a Uni voraity course wae inceed. A regintor of marke abkaiped fin the olane and is the pablie



(b) In additios to theee 223 peceed in Purt I ealy, and 63s in Part II ouly.
(c) In addition, 25 condidetos gralified for the KM . 180 , caly; in Port I aed 21 in Purt II
(d) Of these, is casdidnten qualified for the L.M. \& E. enly.
9.-Number and circulation of newspapers, etc.


[^5]10.-Number of books published in each language during the laet four decader.


## CHAPTER IX.-LANGUAGE.

Reference te On the enumeration schedule a column is provided for the language habitually statiotics

## Pravidian <br> languages <br> mainly <br> spolen

peribation
of popala-
lion by

Variation in
languages
returned.
used by each person. The enomerators were instructed to record in this column the langaage which each person ordinarily speaks in his house. The instractions: 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 $\mathbf{X}$; and at the end of this chapter are three subsidiary tables. of wiich (1) shows the langaages arranged according to the Linguistic Surver and the number of persons speaking each language, (2) gives the distribation by sanguage 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.
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 Mnnda 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.
3. No far as the main languages go, the statistics of this census disclose little:

| Persoms per 1,000 of the population apaaking |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 921. | 1911. |
| Tamil ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ..: | .* | 410 | 407 |
| Telaga | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 377 | 377 |
| Malayãlam | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 75 | 74 |
| Origas ... | $\ldots$ | ... | .. | ... | 37 | 38 |
| Kanarese | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 35 | 37 |
| Bindostānt | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 23 | 23 |
|  |  |  | Total | $\cdots$ | 957 | 958 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1921. | 1911. |
| Talu | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 13 | 12 |
| Khond ... | ... | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | 9 |
| Savare .. | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  | 4 |
| Konkan | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 4 | 1 |
| Marāthi | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Saursebtrā | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 |
| English | ... | ... | - | ... | 8 | 1 |
| Others ... | * | ... | -* | ... | 8 | 9 |
|  |  |  | Total |  | 43 | 44 | variation from thosa of 1911. The proportion of those who speak Tamil has increased by 3, and that of those who speak Malayālam by 1 , and this increase is made up by a decrease of 1 under Oriyà and 2 -inder Kanarese. As for the remaining 43 per mille of the popula. tion, the figures in the margin show the principal languages which they speat. Many of these languages are, however, spoken only in one or two districts; Tulu and Kōnkani 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 Malayālam is current only on the West Coast, and Oriyā only in Ganjām, Vizagapatam and the Agency.

4. Of the smaller languages, Bellara and Koraga which were returned in1911 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; Chiträlī and Korku or Kurukh have not been returned at this census, and Goanese is now incladed with Kōnkani. 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 Distribation of the population speaks one language ; of langeages of the population speaks one language; by districts and it is remarkable that there is far less mixture of languages in the Telugu districts of the East Coost North division than in any other part of the Presidency except Malabar. There are a considerable namber 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-lingaal or malti-lingaal and it is interesting to watch in these districts for any tendency of one language to obliterate another. The principal districte to which these remarks apply are Ganjām with a long-standing feud between Telugu and Oriyà, Bellary divided in allegiance between Kanarese and Telugu with a strong element of Hindōstanni, Chittoor on the borderland between Telugu and Tamil, Coimbatore with Teingu 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 Manda, Dravidian and Aryan languages meet, and where primitive tribal tongues are found side by side with the more cultared languages of the country. '

| Number per 10,000 of the population who speak |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1921. | 1911. |
| Orisa | $\ldots$ | ... | - | ... | ... | 5,076 | 6,124 |
| Telugu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,548 | 4,487 |
| Savara | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 232 | 234 |
| Khond | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 105 | 107 |
| Other | uagea |  | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 48 |

The figures for Ganjàm compare as Canjäm shown in the margin. There are 48 fewer people in 10,000 speaking Oriyä, and 61 more who speak Telagu. The tendency of Telaga to replace Oriya was remarked in 1911.


| Niumber per 10,000 of the 2 opwlution who stak |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1821. | 1811. | Chittoor displays very little change in the decade; the proportion of Telugu | Chitteor |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Telugu } \\ \text { Tamil } \end{array}$ | .. | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $7.2: 4$ $\pm, 13 \pm$ | 7,188 | and Hindōstāni speakers is a little |  |
| Hindjotinni.. | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 45.5 | -23 | higher now, while 'Tamil, Kanarese and |  |
| Kanuroeo ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 110 81 | 137 83 | Marāthi have lost a little ground. |  |
| Uther langoagee | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 48 | 66 |  |  |
| Namber peer 10,000 of the population who speak |  |  |  |  |  |  | In Coimbatore again the proportion | Coimbatore |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1921. | 1911. | remains much as it wes in 1911, a very |  |
| Tamil Teluga $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6.406 <br> .227 | 6.439 2308 | slight gain in Telaga and Hindōstani. |  |
| Knnarese ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\rightarrow$ | $\underline{1.180}$ | 1,215 | being balanced by a slight decline in |  |
| Lindostina | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 113 | 100 | Tamil and Kanarese. |  |
| Uther lengaagea | .. | ... | .. | . | 54 | 41 |  |  |



## Ageney

The fignres for the Agency show

$$
\text { Number por } 10000 \text { of the population whe opealk }
$$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1911. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oriyā | -- | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | 4,026 | 3,849 |
| Khond | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$. | .-. | $\cdots$ | 2,094 | 2,133 |
| Telagn | $\ldots$ | .-. | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,987 | 2,164 |
| Sarare | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 897 | 771 |
| Poroja | -. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 346 | 373 |
| Koyí | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 298 | 306 |
| Gadabas | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | - | 131 | 169 |
| Konda | - | $\ldots$ | -' | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 102 | 95 |
| Gondil | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | -- | $\ldots$ | 73 | 58 |
| Others | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | -* | .-. | 116 |  |

that a large number of languages are spoken each by considerable numbers of people. The proportion of Telaga 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 propcrtion of those who speak Savara, Konda and Gōndī.

Porojä and Gadaba

Tribal
languages
lesing trem
6. The terms Porojā and Gadabā no more represent a language than they represent a race; just as there are several tribes grouped onder the comprehensive term Porojä or Gadsbā, so each of these tribes-amongst other characteristics which distinguish it from its neighbours-has a language of its own. An attempt to get enumerators to distingaish

|  |  |  |  | Persona |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gadabei | ... | - | $\ldots$ | -- | 22,857 |
| Parenga Gadabà | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,163 |
| Olare Gedebe ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | 3,151 |
| Bodo Gadabê (Gutob) | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 2,725 |
| - - |  |  | Total | $\cdots$ | 31,896 |
| Poroja | -. | ... | .-- | ... | 24,502 |
| $\checkmark$ Bonde Parojas | ... | - | $\cdots$ | ... | 28,921 |
| Penga Porojà | - | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 3,584 |
| Darave Poroja | -. | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 929 |
|  |  |  | Total | -* | 51,938 | 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 langusges it is presumptuons to dogmatize. The following conclusions, however, reached from information kindly supplied by Messrs. C. A. Henderson, I.C.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; Olara Gadaba 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 earlh langaage 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 Gadaba or Porojā should be distributed among the several tribes and languages; and a considerable number of persons whose tribe is retarned either as Gadabā or Porojā have returned their language as Orijā, Telagu or Khond.
7. Subsidiary table 3 shows that in the Presidency as a whole the tribal languages are not holding their own; they are spoken only by 792,321 persons as compared with $1,410,433$ persons in 19 J 1 and it is only in the case of Konda Doras and Tōdas 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 is 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 Tödas 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 'l'odas bave 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., Jātäpu, Gond, etc. The figares in column 3 of sabsidiary table 3 are taken from lmperial 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 Jãtāpus, 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 65,460 Konda Doras only 11,768 speak Konda; the other 14,000 Konda-speakers being mostly Khonds and Jätāpus. 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

| Number of Muhammadans whe speak |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Actual. | Per 1,000 |
| Malbyãlam | .. | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,108,865 | 387 |
| Hindontünl | .. | $\ldots$ | ... | 959,870 | 335 |
| Tamil | ... | ... | ... | 698,845 | 209 |
| Trluga | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 169,052 | 59 |
| Kanarese | ... | ... | ... | 11,461 | 4 |
| Mindi | ... | ... | ... | 3,835 | 1 |
| Mahl | ... | ... |  | 3,148 | 1 |
| Konkanl | ... | ... | ... | 2,928 | 1 |
| Maráthi | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,0:5 | 1 |
| Other lango | gen | ... | ... | 8,250 | 2 | returned by the Mahammadans of the Presidenoy. The figures in the margin give the results. The Malayalamspeakers are of course almost all Mäppillas of Malabar and South Kanara districts. Hindōstāni is returned by Musalmans of every district in the Presidency; but it is in most common use in the Deccan districts, Guntūr, Kistna, Nellore and North Arcot. Tamil is of course spoken in all districts south and west of Madras, and Teluga to the north; but there are a considerable number of Telagu-speaking Musalmans returned in the districts of Sonth 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 Masalman tribes in certain districts of the Presidency gives the following results :-


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 Telaga. A considerable proportion of the Sheiks and Saiyads speak Tamil and Telugu, while those Pathäns who do not speak Hindōstānī as a rule return Telugu. A few Dūdèkulas 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 Survoy.
(Langrages mpoken by lew then 500 persens have bees enitted.)

| Tamily, uabfamily branch and eub-brazch. | Groap. | Lenguagt. | Dialect. | Total namber of speaker (000e omitted) |  |  |  <br> 혈를 <br> 흥․․․ <br>  | Where chiefly apoben (district or matarel diviaion). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1921 | 1911 | 1901. |  |  |



(a) Inoluden Eorage (2)
(b) Inclodes Xorage (3).
(c) Isolades 8 enebrit (1), Paral (1)
2.-Distribution by languages of 10,000 of the population of each district.



## CHAPTER X-INFIRMITIES.

THE instractions given to enumerators were to record in the last column of the schedule whether any person were either insane, blind, deaf and damb, or a leper. In one respect the instructions varied from those of 1911. In 1911 only those who were deaf and damb from birth were brought on to the census record. On this occasion enumerators were required to make the record for all sufferers from deaf-matism 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 tne report are four maps illustrating the distribution of the infirm by districts.

Value of the resalts

Comparison
with previons censuses 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 enamerators, 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 reoognized 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." Toa 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 schedale as a lever to work upon the fears of the unsophisticated inhabitants of the more remote rillages, 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.

namber of persons suffering from each 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 deafmates 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 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 notel in the margin the decrease exceeds 50 per cent. Of these
 districts we have seen in Chapter I that all except Gōdāvari, Chittoor and Ganjàm were amongst those where the inflienza epidemic was most severely felt. In other districts, however, where influenza took a very heavy toll of the popalation, e.g., North Arcot, Madara, Chingleput, and the Nilgiris, there has been no marked fall in the number of deaf-mates. 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-nutism, and insanity in England at the

| - | 1nfim per million |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Blind. | Deaf. mute. | Tnomene. |
| England and Waleu Madras Presidency | 780 868 | 419 807 | $\begin{gathered} 4,491 \\ 203 \end{gathered}$ | census of 1911 compares as shown in the margin with the returns for Madras in 1921. The enormous preponderance of insanity io England is no doubt in part dne to more careful diagnosis, bat 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 lesanty 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. Aftor 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 Gödavari which contains a slightly larger proportion of insane persons than the neighbouring district of Vizagapatam. The number of insane persons in Ganjäm 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 may be due to a greater number of

| Number of invame in asylume. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Madres |  | ... | ... | ... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1911 \\ 1800\end{array}\right.$ | $\cdots$ | 539 |
| Visagapatam |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 624 69 |
|  |  | ... | $\cdots$ | ... $\{1920$ | ... | 84 |
| Calicut |  |  |  | $\ldots\{1911$ | ... | 116 |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ** | $\cdots$... 1920 | ... | 169 | admissions to the asylums in those districts. The Pablic Health Department suggest that the increase in Ganjàm is due to increased consamption of drugs sach 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 leane by ageprevious censuses of the insane by age-periods. It is difficalt to feel mach con- perioeds fidence in dedactions 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 aze. Still it may be usefal 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 $0-30$ 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 saggested 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.

Diugram shoucing the number of INSANE per 100,000 persons of each age-perioch



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, Coimhatore, Madura, Trichinopoly and Chinglepat with Pudukkōttai State are next most seriously affected. The number is fewest in the Agency, and remains below 20 per 100,000 in the districts of Gōdāvari, 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 popalation is blind. - Blindness appears to be most prevalent in Ganjām 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 bas been in Madras ( 39 per cent); next come Chinglepat 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 retarns 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 Snperintendent 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.

Diagram showing the number of BLIND per 100,000 peroms of each age-period.


12. The distribation of the lepers is shown on the map which indicates Leprong that Ganjam, 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 Gōdavari; and the second consists of Madras and Chinglepat with North and South Arcot. In all these districts the number of lepers erceeds 40 per 100,000-a proportion which is not reached in any other district in the Presidency. The Deocan division has fewer lepers than any other part of the Presidency. There are only three districts in which the namber of lepers retarned at this census is considerably in oxcess of those returned in 1911-these are Vizagapatam, Salem and Madura. On the other hand there is a considerable decrease in the number retarned from Nellore, Bellary, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Soath Kanara. But it is generally accepted that the returna 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 ihe 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 provions census.

Diaymam shouring the number of LEPERS per 100,000 persins of ench age-period.


13. The vroportion per mille of the infirm of each sex returned as literate or literate in English is given in the margin. In ${ }^{6}$ 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-mate 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 retarns 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 saggests 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 figares is that among deafmates the proportion of females literate in English exceeds that of males. Most of the literates are in the Tinnevelly district where there is a famons Deaf and

Damb School－whose students in all probability swell the namber of female Literates．

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

## Migration of ine

 The number is greatest in the case ofNumber of infirm who were returned as born outside the diostrict in which enmmerated or an adjoining diatrict．
$\left.\begin{array}{lccc}\text { Ineane } & \ldots & \ldots & \begin{array}{c}\text { Actual } \\ \text { namber．}\end{array}\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { Namber } \\ \text { per mille．}\end{array}\right]$ 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 immi－ grants 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 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 food－ stuffa； 25 are in domestic service；and 25 follow a priestly or religious calling． There is only one insane lawyer；bat 9 doctors， 17 schoolmasters， 13 police－ men，and 7 Post office employees admit insanity．The deaf and damb 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－sill returned as lepers．

16．The marginal figures distribute 1

| Civil condition． |  | Number per mille of eech sex of the |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 兑 | 兰 | 号 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |
| Onmarriod．．．$\{$ Malee | ．．． | 531 | 520 | 604 | ＋31 | 528 |
| Onmariod．．．$\{$ Femalea |  | 373 | 368 | 473 | 249 | 261 |
| Merried ．．．Males | ．．． | 425 | 355 | zea | ＋15 | 882 |
| Marriod ．．．${ }^{\text {Prensales }}$ | $\cdots$ | 433 | ＇368 | $3{ }^{4} 0$ | 205 | 878 |
| Widowed ．．．$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Males } \\ \text { fremalea }\end{array}\right.$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | 100 227 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 164 \\ & 4.36\end{aligned}$ | 146 801 |
|  | ．．． |  | 286 | 227 | 438 | 861 | each of the above four infirmities accord． ing to their civil condition and compares this distribution with that of the popu． lation as 8 whole．In the case of all infirmities we find that the proportion of widowed greatly exceeds the pro－ portion of widowed in the general popalation．In the case of the insane the proportion of the unmarried is almost the same as in the total popa． lation；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 danghter 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 commanity 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 curions difference between the sexes，the proportion of married males being considerably greater，while the proportiou of married females is considerably less than the proportion in the total population；this lends further strength to the opinion that there is a consider－ able concealment of leprosy among vomen，and indicates that it is married women especially who tend to conceal the disease．

## 1mfirmities <br> by caste

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

Nrubber of Oriyä Brähmane aflicted.

|  |  |  |  | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Ingane | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | 90 | 5 |
| .. | $\ldots$ | 13 | 99 | 60 |  |  |
| Deaf-mate | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 188 | 26 | 118 |
| Blind | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 123 | 30 | 106 | noticeable feature is the great increase in the infirm (except deaf-mutes) among Oriya Brähmans. A comparison of the figures of the last three censases suggesta 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

Niumber of $\mathbf{M}$ noalmans apicicted.
 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 alsothe infirm Gollas.
20. Other castes in which the proportion of the infirm has increased are Chettis and Kammälans. Of the "Depressed classes," insanity is more prevalent now than in 1911 among Cherumans, Mālas, and Paraiyans, and less common among Mãdigas 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-matism than in 1911; while among Indian Christians all four infirmities are now less prevalent than formerly.
22. The number suffering from double infirmities has fallen from 379 to155. 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 afficted per 100,000 of the population at each of the laet four censuses.

2.-Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex.



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

Reference to statistics

Valve of the returns

Caste the
foundation of
Hinde society

Thr 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 Earopeans 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.
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 argaments used to sapport 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 serye 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 scientifis 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."
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 aronses 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 throaghont 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. 1
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 daty 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 censas, 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 Kshatrijas or Vaisjas they ran the risk of finding the numbers of their caste shown in the census tables lower than they ought to be. The Saurāshtras who want to be shown as Brähmans, the Nādārs * and Vanniyas or Pallis who want to be shown as Ksbatriyas, the Komatis who want to be shown as Vaisyas, and the Kamsalas who wish to be recorded as Visva Brähmans, have on this occasion been joined by Sātānis who prefer the name Sãttāda Srīvaishnavas, and by Idigas and Indras who wish to be called Arya Hihida or Setti Balijas. Then there are Lingāyats 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-Draridas. An attempt was made to tabulate the statistics for these castes strictly according to the names returned, but this was for varions 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 Kōmatis returned as Vaisjas 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. Bat 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 classification schedules. With the caste title "Andi," for example, have been clubbed 26 caste of caste tites 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, Nattakkottai Chetti, etc., bat 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 groops 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 las 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 Ramnād. But it has never been suggested nor is there any evidence that these nuhappy 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 deñed as an " endogamous group or collection of groups bearing a cominon 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 statas,

[^6]ceremonial obserrances 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 anthorities 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 groap, 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 intermaritage and commensality seldom extend to the whole caste and are generally restricted to sab-castes or endogamons 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 occapations in the census tables; the traditional occupation of the Nādärs 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.
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-Brähman party in 1920 led to their dominance alike in the execative and in the legislature, and this roused jealousy in Brāhman'quarters, which serves to keep alive a steady flame of caste consciousness. The attempts which have been made to improve the lot 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 commanity 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 sach 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
tabrilated
by langrage
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 parposes 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 langaages spoken. The matter is of special importance in the district of Ganjām where members of what were originally Oriyà castes have adopted Telagu, and many who were originally Telugu have adopted Oriyä; so that many Oriyà castes return a substantial proportion speaking Telagu, 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
Jocality where small castes are found
10. In Part I of Table XIII there is also a colomn 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 23 castes and communities which contain each 500,003 persons the elzeer and upwards. These communities make up aboat $27 \frac{1}{2}$ milions of the population of the Presidencý. 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 we observed that there have been abnormal increases among Telagaw, Indian Christians, Brähmans, Kammālans and Mäppillas, and that Mâdigas alone have lost to any appreciable extent.

12. The increase among Telagas occors chiefly in Gōdāvari district, where telagas there is a corresponding decrease under Kāpus and Telugu-speaking Pallis.
13. Among Indian Christians, as we have seen in Chapter IV, the chief Indat increase has been in the districts of Kista, Guntūr and Kurnool; the decrease in Christians Mälas and Màdigas in those districts indicates the class from which the Christian converts were drawn.
14. Among Brähmans, the main increase is among Telugu Brähmans whose brahnana numbers have risen by more than 70,000 or 15 per cent; this increase has occurred chiefly in the districts of Guntūr, Kistna and Vizagapatam. Bat 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 Brähmans and confused with Brähmans in the abstraction offices. With this possibility ruled out, it is difficult to offer any plausible explanation why Brämans in these districts should have increased faster than other communities and faster than Brähmans who speak the other languages of the Presidency except Malayalam 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 Māppillas has been mentioned in Chapter IV.
15. The most violent fluctuations have ocrurred not so much in these more valsyes important castes as in some of the smaller ones. There are $\% 1$ 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 streugth. The greatest increase is in Vaisyas who have risen from 6,042 in 1911 to 145,963 in 19.1 ; this increase is mostly accounted for by a fall of 94,523 or 21 per cent in the number of Kömatis; and the greater part of this loss is in the district of Guntūr. The next most marked increase is in Kshatrigas and for the same reason as in the case of Vaisgas. A desire for social advancement or some more subtle reason induces various bodies such as the Razzus of the Circars, the Pallis (of both the Tamil and Telugu branches), or the Nādars to retarn their caste as Kshatriya. An incresse of $97 \cdot 4$ per cent in 1901-1911 has now been followed by an increase of 100.8 per cent in 1911-1:12. Their numbers have doubled in Godarari, Kistna and Cuddapah; they have multiplied ten-fold in Clittoor ; and in all the Tamil districts thes have greatly increased. In Gödarari and Cuddapah they bave gained at the expense of Razus and in the other Telogu

Gamalla,
Indra, Idiga
districts the principal gain is from Pallis; while in the Tamil districts they have gained from the Vanniyans or Pallis and from Nädārs.
16. The nest 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 haverecently formed a common organization under
 the title of Arya Hihida or Setti Balija Sangam. From the figures in the margin we see that in the last decade the Idigas have lost more than 100,000 of their nambers to Gamallas and Indras. 'Ihis has happened chiefly in the districts of Gōdāvari and Kistna: in Gōdàvari in 191] 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 Ganjäm, Gamallas have become Indras; in Vizagapatam, Idigas have become Indras; Guntūr in 1911 had only Gämallas and Chittoor had only Idigas; now Guntūr 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 1,25.5 Idigas, there are now none of any of the three castes.
17. The next castes to engage attention are the Kammara, Kumbara and Kambhāro, or Telugu, Tulu and Kanarese, and Oriyà potters; while the Telugu folk have lost 0.3 per cent of their numbers, the Kanarese and Tula have gained 29.3 per cent and the Oriya 60.8 per cent. The actual figares are given

|  |  | 1921. | 1911. | Difference. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kammars ... | $\cdots$ | 133,696 | 134,075 | - 379 |
| Kambära ... | ... | 49,751. | 38,307 | +11,444 |
| Kambhäro | $\cdots$ | 29,142 | 18,123 | +11,019 |
| Total | ..- | 212,559 | 190,505 | +22,084 | in the margin. Evidently either at this census or in former years there has been confusion between the different languages. Inasmuch as the casto sorting was at. this census done by language, there is at least a probability that the 1921 figures may be the more accurate.

Ambalakīran,
Eminara fusion-Ambalakāran, Mutrācha, and Muttiriyan. Ambalakārans rose in 1911, but in 1921 fell to the level at which they

| Ambalakãrau |  |  | Womber enumerated in |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
|  | $\cdots$ | ... | 164,748 | 185,177 | 162,471 |
|  | ... | ... | 227,536 | 153,422 | 176,060 |
| Mattiriyan | ... | - $\because$ | 100,324 | 86,856 | 65.717 |
|  | Total | $\cdots$ | 492,608 | 425,455 | 404,248 | were in 1901 ; Mutrāchas fell in 1911 , bat in 1921 have risen by 48 per cent; while Muttirigans have increased steadily at each census. A"Mathurāja 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 havelost ground in North Arcot. Muttirigans show a loss in Chingleput, and a gain in North Arcot and Trichinopoly.

Lingayats
19. Next in point of increase come the Lingāyats who now number 171,000 against 134,500 in 1911 -an increase of $27 \cdot 1$ 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 donbled. The Lingayats on the Nilgiris are a section of the Badagas who follow the Lingayat doctrines.


#### Abstract

20. The Maravans of Madura and Tinnevelly have increased by 50 and 30 Maravas per cent, while in Rāmnâd their numbers have risen by $9 \cdot 2$ per cent. In Madara there is a corresponding decrease of Balijas; and in Tinuevelly there is a marked fall in the number of Vellales 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 Ilavan (Malayāam) who shonld be compared with the luvane Ilavan of 1911. The folk shown as Ilavan (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 khows the vext largest increase is the congeries of aborigian aboriginal folk who are grouped under the name of Gadaba. With them it will gorest and be convenient to consider all the aboriginal, forest, and gipsy tribes together.

| Tribe. |  |  | Number ozimorated in |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1921. | 1911. | 1001. |
| Khond |  | .-* | 829,569 | 354,940 | 316,568 |
| Savart | ... | ... | 210,511 | 166,128 | 183,159 |
| Yãnädi | ... | ... | 188,426 | 121,549 | 103,006 |
| Irule | ... | ... | 99,874. | 100,659 | 86.087 |
| Yerukfe ... | ., | ... | 88,831 | 88,241 | 65,613 |
| Poroja | ... | ... | 87,019 | 92,737 | 91,886 |
| Jxtas | .." | ... | 81,844 | 92.520 | 75,710 |
| Koyl | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 74,084 | 79,422 | 63,062 |
| Eonds Dore | ... | ... | 65,468 | 89,775 | 88,715 |
| Lambàdi | ... | ... | 63,980 | 49,418 | 44,439 |
| Gadabil | ... | ... | 53,770 | 45,115 | 40,395 |
| Gond | $\cdots$ | ... | 40,823 | 25,598 | 20,784 |
| Badaga | ... | .. | 40,329 | 88,180 | 84,178 |
| Kudubi | ... | .. | 7,285 | 10,368 | 10,850 |
| Chencha | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6,281 | 9,954 | 7,164 |
| Kots | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,204 | 2,163 | 1,287 |
| Paliyan | ... | $\ldots$ | 731 | 1,459 | 705 |
| Kidun | ... | ... | 728 | . 791 | 789 |
| Tod. |  |  |  | 748 | 807 | The marginal statement shows: how these tribes have fared during the last twentr years.: And before starting the discussion it is necessary to repeat the warning given in Chapter' IX when dealing with languages that the expressions Porojà and Gadabà do not represent each one tribe; but that each word is used to designate three or foar distinct tribes-each such tiibe having a distinetive 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 1921 are lower than they were in 1901. The Kudabis, a jangle 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

 Kudubi and Kuraba. In 1901 ouly 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; bat in 1921 we have 27,022 Kurubas returned in South Kanara. There has been a great fall 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 23 a whole has lost over 25 per cent of its numbers in the last tep years; it is uncertain whether this is due to heary mortality or to emigration. The Cbenchus 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 mach 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 Tödas, 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. Kädans 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 nambers at the two censuses of 1911 and

| Tribe. |  |  |  |  | Lacrease, 1901-1921. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Actaal. | Per |
| Good | $\cdots$ | --. | $\cdots$ | -- | 20,089 | 98.9 |
| Yerakala | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 23,118 | 353 |
| Yânādi | ... | - | - | $\cdots$ | 34.520 | $83 \cdot 2$ |
| Gadabē | ... | $\infty$ | .- | - | 13.375 | $33 \cdot 1$ |
| Lambidi | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | - | 0,541 | 21.2 |
| Badaga | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6,151 | $18 \cdot 0$ |
| Gavara |  |  | ... | - | 27,352 | 14.9 | 1921. The large increase in the number of Gonds occurred mostly at the census of 1921 ; it may be due to migration across the borders from the Central Provinces, or it may be due to confusion with Khond or Konda Dora, both which tribes have lost population in the last decade. Yerukalas, Yānādis, and Lambädis all show a substantial increase-though in the case of Yerakalas 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 popalation 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 sbowed an increase of population in 1901-1911, have lost ground in 1911-1921, bat 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 1411, but in 1.21 their numbers have fallen again to 731. Either the 1911 tigures 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, Kōyis, and Irulas is sufficiently explained by the bad conditions of the closing years of the decade.

## The Depreased classe:

 "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 indastrial disputes with members of saperior 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-Dràvida for the Tamils and Adi-Andhra for the Telugus, others favour Drāvida. 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-Drāvidas; 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 censas of 1921 and the variation between 19.11 and 1921 are an the margin. The fall under Holeyas occurs in Bellary, Coimbatore, partly made up by the presence of 20,000 Malas decrease among Mādigas uscurs in Bellary where it is no donb 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 Mappillas; 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 most 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 probahly due to increased emigration to Ceylon. Chakkiliyans have increased yery largely in the Tamil districts of the East Coast Central division, but have drereased 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, - `orth 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 1911 from 14,905 to $10,8.36$; 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 Earopeans, 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 Jistricts.

| Lees than 30. | 30 to 50. | ! 50 to 100 | 100 to 300. | 1 Over 300. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agedoy. | Kistna. | Genjüm. | Fizagapatam. |  |
| Cuddapah. | Kurnool. | Sontar. | Godívari. | Chinglepet. |
| Anjengo. | Kâmnād. | Nelure. | Nurth Arcut | / t oimbenture. |
| Paduktotlai. | Bonth Konera. | Hellary. | Bouth Arcut. | Madara. |
| Benganapalif. |  | Anentapur. | Tienjore |  |
| Bandar. |  | Chittoor. Salem. | Trichinopoly. Tinnevelly. | Melabar. |

Of the $\mathbf{9 , 9 5 0}$ British subjects, 6,721 are English, 745 Scotch, 1,101 Irish, 41 Welsh, 78 Australian and 34 Caradian. In 1911 there were 8,738 Euglish, 668 Scotcb, 657 Irish, 27 Welsh, 28 Australian, and 74 Canadian. The increase in the number of Irishmen in 19:1 was due to presence of the Lrinster 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 racated have not all been filled. Of the Europeans who are not British subjects, the majority in 1921 were French and 4 mericans who numbered 516 out of 886 . In 1911 the most numeroas community were Germans of whom 545 were pnumerated in Madras that year. In 1921 Germany and ber allies are represented by 11 Germans and 13 Aastrians. 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 from $\div 6,023$ 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 35 to $5: 1$ and with a corresponding increase in childhood and old age. 9,002 of the 23,492 Anglo-Indians were enumerated in Madras ; Malabar has 9,501 , 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 disiricts.

| Coder 30. | 30 to 100. | ! $1000 \pm 00$ | 20.0 to 600. | 600 co 700 | 843. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ageney. Guntar. Kämnäd. Padektoctai. Rangmanalle. Sendar. | Ganjǘt. Coddapeh. Eernool. | Eistan. ( hittour. Ealera. Tingepelly. South Kanara. | Godīrari. sellery. Antentepar. Trichanopoly. | Sellore. <br> Morth Arcok. Soath Arcot. Tanjore. Madure. A jange. | Coimbetore. |

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 Earopeans: whereas only 36 per cent of the Earopeans were enamerated in cities, no less than 53 per cent of the AngloIndian community were returned from the 17 cities.
26. The strength of the principal Musalman tribes shows little variation from 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 Rāmoād 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 (a) Includes Ravathare. (b) Inoludes Hindus. nd from Kistia, but are recorded in Vizagapatam; they have increased considerably in tbe districts of Guntūr, Bellary and Anantapur. The Māppilla who since the census has made himself notorions by his great rebellion is at home only on the West Coast. His nambers have risen by $6 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 Mappillas 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

| Taluk. |  |  | Mäppilla popalation. | Percentage of Mēppills to talut popalation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calicat | ... | $\cdots$ | 86,952 | 29.9 |
| Chirakkal ... | ... | .. | 86,207 | $24 \cdot 9$ |
| Coohin ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 4,225 | 18.8 |
| Ernād | .. | $\ldots$ | 236,873 | 59.1 |
| Kottayam ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 54,780 | 23.6 |
| Kurumbranād | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 95,939 | 26.9 |
| Lacoadives ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 9,453 | 98.8 |
| Palghat ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 18,060 | 4.2 |
| Ponnāni | ... | ... | 298,522 | 42.9 |
| Walluvanād ... | ... |  | 131,497 | $33 \cdot 3$ |
| Wynasd $\quad$.. | ... | ... | 12,833 | $15 \cdot 1$ | 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 nambers involved, the area affected, the damage done to person and property, public and private, and for its duration, has far surpassed all previous risings. Mäppillas 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 Walluvanād, in which they are most numerous, form with Calicut talak the area worst affected by the rebellion. Palghat, it will be observed, is practically outside the Mappilla area; and their numbers are comparatively few in the Wynaad and in Cochin.



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

|  | Persons ( 000 s omitted). |  |  |  | Percentage of rariation Increese ( + ), Deorease (-). |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1981. | 1911. | 1801. | 1891. | $\begin{gathered} 1911 \\ \text { to } \\ 1921 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1001 \\ 10 \\ 191 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1891 \\ \text { to } \\ 1901 . \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 2 |  |  | 6 | 6 | 7 |  |
| Malaimin |  | 67 | 58 | 35 | +11.1 |  |  |
| Malayāli ... | 68 | 63 | 46 | 47 | +2.3 |  | $\underline{+59.4}$ |
| Mangals ... ... ... .. ... | 183 | 189 | 164 | 154 | - 0.4 | +11.9 +11 | $\pm 7.1$ |
| Māppilla ... $\quad .0$ : $-\ldots$ | 1,099 | 1,033 | 913 | 823 | + 6.8 | + 18.1 | $+109$ |
| Maraitha $\quad .0$...: $\quad .$. | 91 | 79 | 82 | 67 | +148 | -88 | +22.2 |
| Maravan | 450 | 385 | - 839 | 807 | +23.4 | + 77 | +10.8 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Maträchs } \\ \text { Mutiriran } & \ldots . . & \ldots \\ & \ldots\end{array}$ | 228 | 153 | 176 | 159 | +483 | $-12 \cdot 9$ | $+10.6$ |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Murtirisan } \\ \text { Nüdar } & . . . & . . \\ \end{array}$ | 100 665 | 187 842 | 66 | 34. | +15.E | +32.2 | +91.0 |
| Nattamàn | 161 | 168 | 603 | 532 95 | $\pm 2.1$ | +8.4 +7.6 | +13.4 |
| Nāyar ... . $\therefore$... | 490 | 412 | 410 | ${ }^{994}$ | -188 | +7.8 +0.4 | +58.9 |
| Odd¢ ... ... . ... .... ... | 537 | 550 | 498 | ${ }_{461}$ | +188 -8.8 | +7.4 +10.4 | +4.8 +8.1 |
| Odiya .... ... ... . ... ... | 84 | 101 | 98 | 49 | -17.8 | +10.8 +5.8 | +8.1 |
| Pallan. | 868 | 866 | 825 | 802 | -0.4 | + 4.8 | + 4.8 |
| Palli, Vanniya, Vanniya Knhatriya, Vannikula ; Kshatriga, |  |  |  |  | - 0 | + 4 | + 29 |
| Agnikala Kahatriya ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$... | 2,810 | $\therefore 2,820$ | 2,554 | 2,395 | - 0.4 | $+10 \cdot 4$ | +6.6 |
| Pandäram ... | 64 |  | 53 | . 42 | $-3.5$ | +26.2 | $+26.9$ |
|  | 81 | 71 | 61 | 46 | +13.8 | +16.5 | +32.9 |
| Paraiyan, Panchama, Adi-Drēvida. | 2,387 | 2,364 | 8,158 | 2,035 | +1.0 | +9.8 | +688 |
| Puthēn | 120 | 107 | 95 | 109 | +18.2 | +12.3 | -188 |
| Porojă | 87 | 93 | 98 | 82 | - 6.8 | + 0.9 | +120 |
| Rāxa ... ... ... ... | 52 | 103 | 107 | 68 | -49'1 | + 88 | +56.3 |
| Saiyad | 176 | 170 | 152 | 110 | + 8.2 | +11.8 | $+37 \cdot 6$ |
| Sāle .... - $\quad . .1$.. . ... | 340 | 353 | 326 | 810 | -5.2 | $+100$ | $+51$ |
| Sātüni. Bãtū̃d Srl Vaiehnava ... | 44 | 48 | 39 | 33 | $-7.3$ | +21.4 | +210- |
| Saurüshtra, Saurāehtre Brāhman.. | 91 | 93 | 87 | 73 | - 8.2 | +6.5 | +10.9 |
| Bavara ... ... ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 211 | 186 | 183 | - 182 | +1311 | + 181 | $+0.5$ |
| Segidi... ... ... ' ... | 58 | 58 | 54 | 60 | + 34 | +5.1 | -10.4 |
| Sembadavan ... | 63 | 14 | 54 | 110 | - 81 | +19.9 | -51.2 |
| Bheik .. ... | 933 | 893 | 787 | 619 | + 4.5 | +13.5 | + $27 \cdot 1$ |
| Sudarmūn ... .. : ... | 44 | 47 | 41 | 15 | -5.4 | +15.1 | +174.4. |
| Telaga . ... .... .... | Ond | 449 | 393 | 303 | +21.1 | $\because+30 \cdot 3$ | $+265$ |
| Tryan.o. .... | 676 |  | 578 | 548 | + $5 \cdot 7$ | +10.6 | + 6.6 |
| Togata | 70 | 67 | 68 | 59 | + 40 | -2.1 | +180 |
| Tortiyan | 154 | 156 | 150 | 146 | - 1.8 | +3.5 | + 3 3 |
| Tbälsals ... ... ... | 388 | 387 | 360 | 327 |  | + 7.5 | +10.1 |
| Uppara ... | 118 |  | 110 | 201 | -8.0 | + 47 | + 9.4 |
| Urāli ... | 50 | $63^{\prime}$ | 68 | 43 | -18.2 | -17 | 446.5 |
| Vaduyan | 69 | 58 | 96 | 181 | +18.6 | $-39 \cdot 4$ | -4712 |
| Vaiaya ... ... ; ... | 146 | -6 |  | . | +2315.9 | +68.4 | +90.0 |
| Vakkaliga ... ... .... ... | 80 | 81 | 69 | 62 | - 0.6 | +1711 | +11.6 |
| Talaiyan . ... .. ; ... .. | 346 | 359 | 360 | 286 | - 3.7 | - 0.4 | +258 |
|  | 59 | 68 | 55 | 41 | - 68 | +15.9 | +82.7 |
| Vānigan, Vaniga Vaicya ... ... | 201 | 195 | 171 | 153 | +28 | +138 | +11.7 |
| Vannān .... ...! ... ... | - 251 | 242 | 219 | 228 | + $3 \cdot 5$ | +16.0 | -8.7 |
| Velama .... .... : | 516 | 487 | 438 | 382 | +60 | +11.7 | +14.3. |
| Vellăla | 2,654 | 2,536 | 2,379 | 2,221 | + +4.7 | +6.8 | +171 |
| Vetturan ... : ... : ... .... | 83. | 79 | 91 | 81 | + 4.8 | $-12.4$ | +11.5 |
| Yānādi - ... ...e: | 138 | 122 | 104 | 85 | +139 | +17.0 | $+22 \cdot 2$ |
|  | 46 | 50 | 53 | 49 | -9.1 | -43 | + 711 |

## CHAPTER XII.-OCCUPATION.

## PART 1.

Tres most difficult and complicated subject dealt with at a census, and to many the informe-

| Occopetio subristence | r means of ctasal workere. | Meant of enbsistence of dependsate on actaal workers. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Principal | Sabeidiary. |  |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | people the most interesting and useful; tion collected is that of the occupations by which the people live. The information is recorded in three colamos 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 rague 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 angment the family income.: Column 10 is provided for a record of any occupation which en 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 apon 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 sapports 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 difficult part of the work in the abstraction offices. The same occupation can be described in so many different ways that the tickets and registers mast become bewilderingly voluminous. A new system of classifying occupations, based on that invented by Dr. Jacques Bertillon, a French statistician, was introdaced to India in 1911, and has with slight modification been adopted again at this census. Dr. Bertillon divides all occupations into fonr classes and twelve sub-classes, below whicb there are three series of minor subdivisions which rary according to local requirements.
3. In the scheme adopted for the Indian census of 1911 there were 55 orders and 169 groups; on this occasion there are 56 orders and 191 groups. The rariation in the namber 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 nonproductive industries"; (ㄱ) to the amalgamation (a) of order 18 (industries of laxury) 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 rariation in the aumber of the groups is in the main dae to the eplitting up of certain groups of 1911 with a riew to more precise classification; thas the 1911 group 4 (farm serrants 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 boen done specially for Madras,
in order to determine the number of parsons supported by some occapation, sach as coconut-ibre work [group 30 (a)], dyeing of yarn [group 37 (a)], workers in alaminiam [group 50 (a)], which is of special interest or importance in Madras. In a few cases occupations bave been transferred from one order to another in order to arrive at a more exact classification, e.g., bristles work, brush makers and persons occupid 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 bnen 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 kave been transferred from order 18 (industries of luxary) to order 10 (ceramics); saddlers and harness makers have been transferred from order 16 (construction of means of transport) to ordor 7 (bides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom); manufacturers of ice have been transferred from order 17 (production and transmission of physical forses) to order' 11 (chemical prodocts and analogous); newspaper managers and editors and journalists have been transferred from order 18 (industries of laxury) to order 50 (letters and arts and sciences); trade in thatch has been transferred from order 36 (trade in bailding materials) to order 2 S (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 heads of
elassification
4. Mention has already been made of the introduction of two now orders to cover (1) persons emplojel 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-groap 90 ; (2) for owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven vehicles (inclading 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. (groap 103), aud labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges (group 112), all other persons emploged on these works being placed in separate groups.
5. The resalts 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 pervons sapported by each occupation recognized in the classification scheme, and under each occupation the namber of persons partially supported by agriculture. 'Table XVIII shows the sabsidiary occupations retarned by those whose main occupation is agriculture and contains sэparate divisions for rentreceivers (landlords and tenants*), cultivators (nwners and tenants), and labourers in temporary or permanent employment. Table XIX shows the subsidiary occapations returned oy th ose whnse principal occapation is other than agricaltural. Table XX showing the distribation of occupations among the population by religions was not compiled for Madras iu 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 occapational orders the castes sapported by them. At the end of this chapter are seventeen sabsidiary tables the first nine of which present the salient features of Imperial Tables XVII to XXI.

Table 1 shows the general distribution of the population by occupation.
Table 2 shows the distribution by occapation in natural divisions.
Table 3 gives the distribution of the main classes of occupations in natural divisions and districts.

[^7]Tables 4 and 5 show the occapations combined with agriculture where agriculture is the subsidiary (table 4) or the principal (table 5) occapation.

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 retarned 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 occapation returns obtained on the ordinary census schedales have been supplemented by a sprecial industrial return obtained frum the 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 emploring 10 persons and over. The managers of all these establishments were required to send in retarns giving full particulars about the ownership and management of the basiness, the articles produced, the power employed, and the number, sex, age, casto, and birth-place of each employee, skilled and unskilled. . These schedules were handled quite separately from the enomeration schedules used for the population censas; 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 nomber and nationality of the managing, snpervising and clerical staf, and the namber and ser of skilled and nonskilled employees. Part It shows the distribution of the establishments by districts, giving the same information as Part I. Part III classifies the industries according to the natare 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 emplojed 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 intimnte knowledge of the industrial affairs of the Presidency, I have refrained from any detailed discassion of the industrial occupations.
8. The accompanying diagram illustrates the general distribution of the
 population by occupation, and contrasts with it the distribation of the city be popmation population. Of every 100 persons in Madras, 71 are engaged in ugriculturo, 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 agricultare 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 comparizon of this distribution with that of 1911 shows that there has 23-1

The spectal Indestrial cease
been practically no change in the occupations of the people daring the décade; the slight rise in the proportion dependent upon agricultare is balanced by the equally slight fall in those supported by trade.

Diagrain showing the general distribution of the population by occupation., ... $\cdots$ :

c. - ə. Of the population of the Presidency 49 in every hundred are workers and

I': 'Proportion por cent of dopenidento so verkere.:
 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 dependants on the West Cosst than in any other part of the Presidency; and the professioh have a larger proportion of dependants than any otter group of occupations. . There are fervest 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 elasses aro-A. Production of raw materials; ${ }^{\text {B }}$; Preparation and sapply of material substances; O. Pablic administration and liberal arts; and D. Miscellaneous. The first class oontains two sub-classes(1) Exploitation of animals and vegetation; and (2) Exploitation of minerals; and the first sab-class is again divided into two orders-(l) Pastare and agriculture; and (2) fishing and hanting. ' We thas come to consider the agricultural occupations of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency. As on former occasions the agriculturists of the Presidency have been clsssified into those who live by the rent of agricultural land, and those who cultivata the land; and each of these groups is again divided into landowners and tenants.. Besides these there is the namerous body of farm servants and agricultural labourers.

1. 11. Ordinary cultivation (excluding agents and persons connected with the management of landed estates) supports as workers and dependants 30,062,099 out of the 42,794,155 inhabitants of the Presidency, or 7,0.25 out of every 10,000; in 1911 the proportion of the popalation dependent, upon agricultare 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 agricalturists should rise in 1911-1921 by such a considerable amount as 207 in 10,000: No doabt the familiar tendency of any person howevar remotely connecter with the soil to claim intimate relation with it, hoping thus to rise in the estimation of his fellows, accounts for a great deal.
1. The next matterfor consideration is the numbers of agricaltarists of different types-landlord, tenant and labourer. The figares in the margin

Class A. Prodnction of ran materials 8ab-class l. Exploltation, 1 or animals and veretation. Pasturean agricaltare(a) Ordieary ellivation

Increace in agrical tritets
$\qquad$

Propertion or lamdowners. tenants an show the distribation of 1,000 agricul. tural workers among these six classes and compare the present distribution with what it was in 1911 and 1901. The main distribation remains the same; of every 10 agricultarists, 4 are caltivating landlords, 3. are: labourers, cultirating rent-recoiver or rent-payer: At the same time there is a tendency throughout the twenty years for cultivating. landowners and labourers to lose groand 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-caltivating moneg-Iender for whom he will cultivato as a tenant? The indication is slight, but it deserves attention. The figares of 1921 bear a sufficiently close resemblaice to those of 1901 and 1911 to warrant the conclasion that the retarns have been accurately made, and that the classification has been correctly done.' : Special tronble was taken to ensure this end. Collectors were asked to prescribe for their districts the a 30 of the current vernacular terms for each of the agricultaral occipations; and these terms were communicated to the abstraction offices 80 that they might tnow for each district the exact significance of the vernacular expreasions nosed, in the schedales. If we consider the classification bt all persons supported by
agriculture, dependants as well as workers, we find that the main distribation is the

| Distribution of 1,000 porsons supported by agricu |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Denaription. | 1921. | 191 | 1802. |
| Oom-caltivating handowe |  |  |  |
| altiraling lasdowe | ${ }^{98}$ | 481 | 12 |
| on collivatiag tena |  | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{108}^{8}$ |
| Calcivating tenamt | -. 240 | 225 | 167 |
| Farm cerrant |  |  |  |
| ld leboures | ... 177 | 274 | 289 | tural labour there has been a very Among those supported by agrical-



Adequacy of
Adequacy of
the supply of the supply of labear

Conditions of agricultaral laburar

Order 1 (b). Growers of special
special
products and marinet sardening
13. 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 dependants) supported by the other agricultural occupations; in 1911 this proportion bad fallen to 245 ; in 1921 it was only 212. There is no doubt that these figares 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 agricultaral 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 independ. ence ; but such is the custom of the country that the master nearly always contrives to get his servant into his debt, and thas obtains a poweriul 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 specitied share of the yield of their master's land; in other localities these methods are combined. Of late years labourers generally have begun to hestir 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 sacceed in driving it back to the squalid stapor from which it has just been roused.
15. Passing on from the "ordinary cultivator" we come to order $]$ (b) which covers tea, coffee, etc., planters and their labour, and market gardeners. The 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 Salom and Malabar. New conntry 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 Guntūr and Nellore, as also in Soath 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 enamerator will not admit that he
makes the greater part of his income by the cultivation of veretables, fruit or (1)wers.
16. There is a slight decrease in forest officers, and wood-catters; and a considerable decrease in the number whose occupation is the "raising of farm stock," the chief fall being in group 14 "Herdsmen, etc." There are several groaps 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 varions 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 batter; in the other groups there is a loss; and on the whole the loss is 73,000 or 10 per cent. There is, of coarse, a close alliance between these occupations and agriculture and it is more than likely that the deficiency under cattle bas 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 against 327 in 1911 ; the principal occupation being the breeding and tending of silkworms in the districts of Salem and Coinbatore; birds and bees oscupy a few people in Chingleput and Madura.
18. Order 2 contains thnse who live by fishing and hanting. Fishermen are liable to be confused with fish-curers (group 63) and fish dealers (group 131); more often than not it is the fisherman limself who both cures and splls 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. The persons shown against Malabar are the dependants of persons working ou the Kolar Gold Fields. There is a considerable fall in the number of persons emploged in the gold mines in Anantapar, a matter which will be mentioned in the industrial part of the chapter.
20. Order 4-group 22-shows persons emplosed on mica in Nellore, on magnesite in Salem, etc. The persons shown against Chingleput and South Kanara 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 oriler 5 is the manufactare of salt carried on undor the auspiçs of the Salt department of the Local Government. Hereagain the table is far trom complete. In the margin are given tigures obtained

| Districk |  |  |  | Namber of persone - ouployed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gonjum | ... | ... | 7 | 775 |
| Visarapratam | ... | ... | 6 | 1.444 |
| Goiúrari ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 311 |
| Kixtom | ... | ... | 5 | 2.231 |
| Gouttir ... | -.. | - | 4 | 1.749 |
| Nellure ... | - | $\ldots$ | 7 | 1, H 23 |
| Camplepat ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 8 | 4.539 |
| Fouth Arout ... | - | $\cdots$ | 6 | 1,492 |
| Jupjwe ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 | 8,119 |
| huminad | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{5}$ | 174 |
| Tiunerelfy ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1,560 |
| Total | ... | ... | 21 | 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 ggainst the districts of Giodarari, Kistna, Guntīr, Nellore and Rāmnād, and against the other district.s a number far smaller than that given by the department. The reason apparently is that practically all these inen are unskilled labourers, who mast have been returneid at the census as labourers onspecified.

Order 1 (c).
Forestry.
Order 1 (d). Raislag of tarm stock

Order 1 (e). Eaisial of samell of sanall animals

Order 2. Fishilg and Figning

Order 4. Quarries of
Mard rocks

Order 5. salt, etc.

## Clase . Preparation and supply of material. sabstances. sab-ciass III. Indugtry

Sab-class IV Transport

Sub-class V. Trade

Interaal trade
$\therefore$ 22. Sub-class III deals with industries; it is divided into thirteen orders and 87 groups. The number of persons sapported by industrial occupations has fallen: from $5,591,058$ in 1911 to $4,812,771$ in 1921 ; of the industrial population

 and the actual workers are distributed among the various industries as shown in the margin.

In these groups are included alike Ceremica
Ohemical $\therefore$ : -
 Induetries of dress, eto. . $\quad . .6$
 Construction of means of transport .... and imansmingion of physical forcee
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. Frum 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 seer 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:

- 24. Sub-class IV includes persons empluyed 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 constraction 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 labonr employed on roads and bridges; bat on transport by water and transport by road generally there is a distinct fall.
'26. Trade supports about $2 \frac{3}{4}$ millions of the population of the Presidency. Of these nearly half are supported by trade in foodstuffs, and about auother 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 yariety of occupation; for example, group 121 includes as bankers persons employed in the big European banks, Indian financiers like the Mārwäris or the Nāttukkōttai 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.
26. Of the business done by the big commercial houses in Madras nothing need be said; it is the basiness 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 profite. In the more backward parts of the Presidency barter is not anknown.
27. Except in the districts of Guntūr, Nellore and Malabar periodical markets play a very important part in the collection and distribation of local produce and martete in bringing within the reach of the raral consumer necessaries or laxuries 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 .
28. 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 hoars, 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 atill to a large extent regalated 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 prodacer.
29. Profits are variously estimated in various places, but abont 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 nsually brings in a larger return to the vendor than wholesale.
30. 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.'
31. The commodities brought to the markets include everything necessary for daily life and alsoluxuries. 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. .
32. 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 sach 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. Catile brokers are paid either by a commission on the sale value or at a fired rate per head of cattle sold through them.
33. The arerage area served by a market and the income derived by local boards from them in certain districts are shown below :-

| Distriot |  |  |  |  |  |  | Arob in square ailes. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { suaber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { marteta } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { A moant of } \\ \text { incomes } \\ \text { darived b; } \\ \text { the local } \\ \text { board. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Average arce served by © marted | A verege iscome derived Irtina seacter. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Godiarari -- | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | 2.545 | - 49 | 886882 | ce. 5188 | 86. |
| Kimat ... | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |  | $\cdots$ | 5.907 | 63 | 23,116 | 94 | 268 |
| Beliery ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | -- | ... ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | $\pm$ | $5,718$. | 50 | 10.884 | 114 | 820 |
| Narth 1 root | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6.954 | 58 | 18.732 | 85 | 883 |
| Coimbatare | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | 7.285 | 78 | 61,054 | 98 | 783 |
| Bimasd ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 4838 | 55 | 12,745 | 88 | 238 |
| 8outic kamet | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 402 | 20 | 4,876 | 124 | 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 lncal or general repute. The Madura and Tiruppur fairs are the most important instances; bat there are many others. A report has been received of a special market for the employees in the railway workshops at Perambür 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 obtained.
36. During the decade the number of persons engaged in the parsuit of commerce has fallen by 0.6 per cent. There is a large increase in group 152, general store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise anspecified, which has of course to be distribated 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 peri1,000 supported by commeros. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1921. |  | 1911. |
| Madras ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 196 |  | 294 |
| Malabar | ... | - | ... | $\cdots$ | 102 |  | 122 |
| South Kanara | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | . | 85 | , | 78 |
| Nellore ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | - 84 |  | 84 |
| Rāmnüd | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 |  | 105 | 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 hāmnād the fall under commerce is made up by a gain under agricultare.

Class C.
Public Admi-
mistration and
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 bas 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-

| . Distríct, |  |  | Police-Actasal workers. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1821. | 1911. |
| Agency | ..: | ... | ... | 481 | 1,675 |
| Visagapatam | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,502 | 2,015 |
| Cbittoor | ** | ... | *.. | 1.133 | 1,773 |
| Trichinopoly | ... | ... | ... | 1,871 | 1,182 |
| Ganjām | -. | ... | ... | 1,759 | 1,265 |
| Malabar | . | ... |  | 2,881 | 1,748 | risons at Bellary, St. Thomas' Mount, Trichinopoly and Malappuram. The flactuation 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


| Districtu |  |  |  | Village watchaenActual workers. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1924. | 1911. |
| Agency | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 532 | 1,274 |
| (fanjam ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,002 | 3,958 |
| Vixagapatam | ... | $\ldots$ | .. | 245 | 1,24l |
| Gödă ${ }^{\text {ari }}$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 689 | 1,291 |
| Chittoor | ... | ... | ... | 614 | 1,215 |
| North Aroot | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,324 | 1,813 |
| Tanjore ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,983 | 2,488 |
| Trichinopoly | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1,058 | 2,344 |
| Coimbatore | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,549 | 993 |
| Soath Arcot | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,620 | 1,030 |
| South Kadara | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 798 | 4 | 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

 $\begin{array}{llllrl}\text { Sooth Aroot } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 1,620 & 1,030\end{array}$ of the Agency, Gödävari and North Arcot, the fall may, owing to carelessness in classification, be due to the increase in groap 164 -"Village officials and servants other than watchmen "; but in the other districts this explanation is of no avail.
35. Sub-class VII contains four groups 161—Service of the State : 162 -Service

Sab-class ViI Peblic Admimistration of Indian and Foreign States : 163-Manicipal and other Local service: 164Village service. In this order there has been a fall of 9 per cent, shared by all groups except the last. whose nambers have risen by 4 per cent. Government service has lost $11 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent; Manicipal 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.


#### Abstract

39. From Sub-class VIII-Professions and Liberal Arts-we learn that there has been a fall of 25 per cent in Order 46-Beligion, a fall of 6 per cent in Order 47Law, an increase of 2 per cent in Medicine, a fall of 12 per cent in persons supported by Instruction and a fall of $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent in Letters and Arts and Sciences. Under Religion, thare 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 perbaps most striking in Ganjäm, Gantür, Anantapur, Chittoor and Trichinopoly. The number of lawyers has increased, while their clerks are fewer by $15 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 $35 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent under their assistants. It must be remembered that in group 171 are incladed not only qualified graduates of a Medical College bat 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, otc., is greatest in Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly. 41. Next come the groups in Order 49-Instruction; the number of persons supported by these occapations 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 mast, 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 tbe order as a whole supports $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent fewer persons than in 1911.


43. There has been a fall of 21 per cent in the number of persons with independent means, chiefly in the districts of Trichinopoly and North Arcot.

Clase D. Mis
cellameons. Sab-elass IL Pertens Mivind theirineons
44. Domestic service maintains 14,000 or 7 per cent fewer people than in 1911; the number of grooms and coachmen has fallen by $37 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the 6,000 private motor drivers do not quite make up the loss. The loss is distribated over most districts and in all probability represents a preference on the part of domestic servants to return an occupation, such as agricalture, other than their real one rather than an actual shortage of servants or a change in the habits of the people.
ub-clase 1 Domente service
45. The 1911 census saw an increase of 125 per cent in the number of those sapported by "insufficiently described occupations." At the 1921 census there is a still further increase of 33 per cent. The namber clasfified in this order is now over $2,100,000$. The increase is abnormally high in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot and Salem. There is, however, z satisfactory decrease in Trichinopoly and South Kanara districts. It cannot be necessary for $s 0$ many as 2,000,000 persons to be described as owing their livelinood to one of these vague terms, and epecial efforts should be made at the next cunsus 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.

Sab-elase 111 Oupredier tive ecmpation By matiral divisiea
:. 46. Finally, we have the "4 anproductive" Who are fewer now by 25 per cent than in 1911. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses have fallen by 1 per cent, while beggars and prostitutes have fallen by $26 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
47. The accompanying diagram based on subsidiary table 3 shows for each natural division the proportion of the population dependent on agricalture, industry, commerce, professions and other occupations. The, figures for the province as a whole are given in the margin. The variation under agricaltare has been discussed above: the "other" occupations in which there has been an increase are the insufficiently deseribed occupations.

Diagram showing the distribution of the popuchtion by oxcupation (classes) in uatural divisions.


Note.-The:baee of each rectangle is proportional to the total popalation of the proviace. The height ohowe the perventage of the population which is anploved on each olase of secupetion.
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
 in the margin that there has been a fall in the past decade in-the proportion of
the population supported by sgriculture, indastry and commerce, while-there has been a considerable increase in the number who live by the professions or by "other" occupations. The increase under "other". occupations is almost entirely in the insufficiently described occupations 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 as shown in the margin. It will be observed that these figures approximate mach more closely to those of the Presidency. It will also be noticed that the districts of Vizagapatam and Kistna are exceptions to the rule that agricalture supports now a larger proportion of the population than in 1911. In 1911, 724 out of every 1,000 persons in Vizagapatam and 721 in Kistna were sapported byं ngricaltare. The figures of this census are 691 and $\mathbf{6 7 3}$, whereas in Ganjüm, Godàvari and Guntür the proportion of those supported by agricalture 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 sopported 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 143 . The greatest fall has been in Ganjām, but Guntür, Godā̄ari and Vizagapatam all return a considerably smaller proportion of their population supported by industry than was the case in 1911. Kistna again is the only district in the division which now has a larger proportion of the population sapported by commerce than in 1911. The proportion in Nellore is exactly the same at the two censases; but in the other four districts of the division there has been a distinct falling off on the part of the commercial popalation. With regard to professions the districts differ from each -other very much. Gōdāvari, Kistna and Gantūr more or less follow the fortunes of the division as a whole. In Ganjäm 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 cirice is natural, the distribution of the popalation by occupations in these cities is very different from the distribation in the districts. Agriculture supports only 286 people per mille in Rajahmundry and 319 in Cocanadi. Rajahmandry returns 198 and Cocanada 182 per mille as maintained by indastries. 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 cousiderably more people are sapported by agricalture than the Becean the Presidency average, und the proportion has increased considerably in the past
 decade. There has been a correspond-- ing decrease in those' supported by industry, by commerce, and by other occapations. Professional men on the other hand show an increase, the proportion having risen from 9 per mille in 1911 to 23 in 1921. There is no great varistion in the four districts, though Bellary has a considerably higher proportion of agrioultarists than the other districts and a corresponding shortage in those supported by industry; but the figares 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 -very 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 rale that the proportion of the population supported by industry has declined since

## The East Conet

 Nurth1911 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 Sandür; while in Cuddapah the proportion has risen from 58 to 62 per mille; the most consider-able fall is in Anantapar district where the proportion has dropped from 75 to 43. The proportion shown ander 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.
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.
53. In the East Coast Central division the principal variation in the decade is

## East Coast Central

Bellary eity

Tumber per 1,000 aupported by

|  |  |  |  |  | 1921. | 1911. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Agricalture | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | 704 | 698 |
| Industry | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 120 | 132 |
| Oommerce | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 60 | 76 |
| Professions | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 26 | 16 |
| Others | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 80 | 78 | $a$ fall in the proportion of those supported by commerce and industry and an increase in the proportion supported by other occupations. The increase in the number of those supported by agriculture is small and the proportion of agriculturists is still below the Presidency 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 parely agricultaral 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 namber 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 Arcol bat 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 (hingleput. Of those supported by commerce the proportion in Madras has fallen from 294 to $190^{\circ}$ per mille, the reason apparently beino a. large increase in the number of those returned as business men unspecified. The proportion of the population supported by professional occupations has practically doabled 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 expported by |  |  |  | Madras. | Coimbatore. | Conjeeveram. | Salem. | Cuddalore. | Vellore* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultare | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 38 | 398 | 178 | 655 | 453 | 229 |
| Iuduatry $\therefore$.. |  |  | $\cdots$ | 370 | 193 | 512 | 135- | 125 | 226 |
| Commerce ... |  | . | $\ldots$ | 196 | 139 | 156 | 1:8 | 152 | 263 |
| Protessions ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 124 | 75 | 86 | 24 | 44 | 97 |
| Others | ... | $\cdots$ | . | 271 | 190 | 68 | 48 | 226 | 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 twa cities both contain a large proportion of agrivultarists. In Salem as many as 655 per mille depend on agricalture and for Cuddalore the proportion is 453. More than half the population of Conjeeveram is maintained by industry-chiefly weaving-a proportion. which is not approached in any other city except Madara where 499 persons ont of 1,000 are supported by indastries.
56. The proportions in this division differ considerably from those in any other
 natural division, and the variations between 1911 and 1921 are more considerable in this division than in any other. The proportion of those engaged in agriculture has increased and there has been a considerable decrease in the proportion sapported 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 occarred in every district except Madara. The increase is most considerable in 'Tanjore and least in Tinnevelly which has as remarkably low agricultaral population only 587 per mille of the inkabitants deriving their support from :agricultare. In every district except Rāmnäd 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 apon commerce; the proportion has now fallen to 64. In Rămräd 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.
57. There are 6 cities in this natural division, Madara, Trichinopoly, Kumba- cules kōnam, Tanjore, Negapatam and Tinnevelly in none of which is there anything. unusual in the distribution of the population by occupations.

| Zinamber p oupporte |  |  | Maduram | Triohinopoly. | Kumbatonnam. | Tanjore. | Xegapaiama. | Tinaevelly: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agrioulture | ... | ... | 138 | 148 | 820 | 194 | 174. | 256 |
| -Indantry ... | ... | ... | 409 | 388 | 258 | 283 | 381 | 304 |
| Commerce ... |  | $\ldots$ | 138 | 215 | 244 | 153 | 160 | 125 |
| Proferaions |  | $\cdots$ | 93 | 118 |  | 163 | 76 | 87 |
| Others ... |  | . | 138 | 13. | 188 | $\geq 05$ | 248 | 276 |

58. In the West Coast division the proportion supported by agricultare, industry west coast

|  | Number per 1,000 oupporied by 1921. |  |  |  |  | 1911. | number supported by other occupations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agrioalure | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 644 | 888 | has gone down. The proportion of agri- |
| Industry | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 173 | 156 | calturists is lower in this division than |
| Oommerco |  | .. | ... | ... | 96 | 109 |  |
| Profemiont | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 88 | in any other part of the Presidency. |
| Others ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 51 | 74 | The increase in agricultarists occurs in | every district and is most noticeable in Malabar. The increase under indastry occars in every district and is practically aniform. The fall under commerce occars 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.


60. Imperial Table XVIII gives the

1921. 1911

| Bant reouivere-landewners | $\cdots$ | ** | $658$ | $2,788$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| teameta .. | ... | ... | 719 | 1,993 |
| Caltivatore-landownere | -. | $\cdots$ | 437 | 1.220 |
| tenanta | $\cdots$ | -. | 483 | 1,218 |

## East Coast semin

their subsidiary occupation. The first point which arrests attention is the striking fall in the number of those who have retarned a subsidiary occupation. Taking first those who have returned agricalture as the principal occupation, wesee 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 retarned their traditional occapation as the principal occupation and agricalture as subsidiary, have at this census returned agriculture as the main occupation and suppressed the traditional occapation 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 whoseprincipal occupation was not agricultare retarned an agricultaral sabsidiary. occupation. In 1911 the proportion was 279 in 10,000; the figures for the

Number per 10,000 who ere partially agriculturists.

|  |  |  | 1921. | 1911. | Percentage of varistion. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agency | -• | *** | 6 | 133 | $-95.5$ |
| East Coast North | ... | ... | 88 | 415 | -78.8 |
| Deccen ... | ** | ... | 106 | 359 | $-70.5$ |
| Fart Coast Central |  | ... | 82 | 233 | -86.8 |
| Fast Coast South | ... | ** | 116 | 220 | -47.3 |
| West Coast .a. | - | ** | 57 | 172 | -680 | natural divisions are compared in the margin. The fall is less than 50 per cent 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 per cent in the East Coast North, East Coast Central and Agency divisions.

Agriculture
as a subsi-
diary
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 occapation 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 occapation, 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 agricalture 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 Soath 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 retarn 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.

62. Turning now to occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture is the principal occopation, we find that in every case the majority have returned as their subsidiary occupation some other form of agricultural occupation, next come

Sabsidiary cocepalions
of agrientinriats 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 miscellaneons labour; among tenants, we find general labour, religion, wood or metal industry, money-lending and grain dealing, public service, and textile indastry; among caltivators 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 population of $21,693.997$ are engased in some occupation. Of every 1,000 eccupations women workers 750 are employed in cultivation, 90 in industry, 52 in trade, 72 in occupations insaficiently described; and 36 in other occupations. Of the agriculturists 313 in every 1,000 are cultivating landowners, 295 are field labourers, 209 are cultivating tonants, 111 are farm servants, 45 are non-cultivating landowners, and 27 are non-cultivating ténants. In 1911, 746 women in every 1,000 workers in British territory were employed on agricultare, and of this number, 447 were labourers or farm servants, 532 were cultivating landlords or tenants. There is little difference between the fgares of 1911 and those of the present censub.
64. The general feature of the 1921 census is an almost universal redaction 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 emplosed on roads and bridges; (2) owners of carts; (3) porters and messengers; and (4) railway labour. Those who depend on professions are sapported 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 $9 \cdot 7$ per cent and in 1921 only 585 women were working for every 1,000 males as against 648 in 1911 .
65. After caltivation the principal occapations which afford women a liveli. hood are trade in food, industries of dress and the toilet, textile industries and building industries. These occupations absorb $6 \frac{1}{2}$ millions of the $7 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ million women workers and of the remaining million more than half come under the head of insofficiently defined occupations. An examination of each of these occupations in detail may indicate the direction in which women's work tends to develop.

Numiser of fomele actwal workera,

| Occapation. | 1821. | 1911. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Varia- } \\ \text { tion } \\ \text { per coent. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sent receivert-landownert. | 254,463 | 112,973 | $+125$ |
| $\cdots$ - - - | 150,603 | 17,817 | $+7540$ |
| Cultivetors-iandowners ** | 1,474,436 | 2,204,228 | $-21.6$ |
| . $\quad$ tenate $m$... | 1,188,219 | 1,104,804 | $-7.5$ |
| Labourers .a - -- | 2,208,304 | 2,700,550 | $-18 \leqslant$ |
| Tes, ete., entates $\quad \cdots$ | 17,347 | 0.722 | +784 |
| Freit, former, ete, growert ... | 11,093 | 8,874 | $+88$ |

[^8]| Textite Indestries | Number of female ectual workers. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Occupation. | 1821. | 1911. | Varistion per oent. |
|  | Antextile indastries. | 185,954 | 292,076 | -329 |
|  | Cotton eising and weaning. | 102,595 | 191,350 | - 472 |
|  |  | 5,548 |  |  |
|  | Coconat fibre work ... | 30,838 | 54,518 | - 381 |
|  | Other fibrea ... ... | 545 |  |  |
| - | Cotton giuning ... | 5.700 | 12,548 | - 546 |
|  | Silk spinning and | 8,958 | 15,453 | - 420 |
|  | Weavers anspecified. | 31,833 | , |  |

## Industries of dress and the toilet

Balding
industries

Trade in food
68. In indastries of dress and the toilet, the variation between the number

Wumber of femala actual workers.

| Oconpation. | 1921. | 1911. | Fariation per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| All industries of   <br> drean, eta. ... 192,576 211,414 - 8.9 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Tailors, eta ... | 7,368 | 12,018 | - 88.7 |
| Shoe-makers | 19,252 | 15,888 | + 21.2 |
| Washing, etc. ... | 160,125 | 175,996 | - 90 |
| Barbera, etc. | 4,189 | 4,074 | +28 |

number of women workers has fallen by 9

Number of fomale actual vorkere.

| Ocoupation. | 1921. | 1911. | Varistion per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All building industries | 101,141 | 85,579 | + 18.2 |
| Lime barners .... | 2,730 | 8,111 | - 12.8 |
| Excarators, eta ... | 49,99. | 65,752 | - 103 |
| Stone-oatters, eto. ... | 7,803 | 20,230 | +123.1 |
| Brioklayers, eto Baildera | 37,321 $\mathbf{3 , 2 9 3}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 20,230 } \\ \hline 6,486\end{array}$ | - 498 |
| Bailders ... ... | 3,293 | 6,486 | - 482 |


| Ocoupation | 1921. | 1911. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Vario- } \\ \text { tion } \\ \text { per cent. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All food tradea | 217,826 | 351,570 | - 38.0 |
| Sellers of wine | 7,308 | 15.045 | - 51.4 |
| Hotel-keepers | 10,163 | 3,387 | + 1992 |
| Fisb-dealers | 39,069 | 63,160 | - 38.1 |
| Grooers, eto. ... | 41,799 | 106,973 | - 60.9 |
| Sellers of milk, eto. | 25,446 | 28,318 | $=10.1$ |
| sweetrasats | 27,527 <br> $\mathbf{3 0} 9$ | 42,025 45865 | 3 -34.5 -34.4 |
| " vegotablem | 30,995 | 45,865 $\mathbf{2 8 , 6 0 7}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}3184 \\ -30.7\end{array}$ |
| " tobacoo .. ... | 4,335 | 4,6cil | - 70 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { n } & \text { sheep, goats and } \\ \text { pigs } & \text {... } & \text {... }\end{array}$ | 1,827 | 2,629 | 53.3 |
| , hay and grase ... | 10,140 | 10,890 | 6.9 |

67. Of the textile industries those which employ most women are shown in the margin. There has been an enormons fall in the number of women employed in each kind of work. These figures do not tell us whether the fall is in tie number of women employed in mills, or in the number of women who work at cottage indastries.
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 shoo-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.
68. 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 limeburners and excavators, the number of women employed as stone-cutters, bricklayers, etc., has more than doubled.
69. 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 occapations 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.

Ocerpation by caste
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, Dērānga, Kaikōlan, Kamsala (Telagu), Kōmati, Kusavan, Mangala, Odde, Pattanavan, Sāle, Saurāshtra, Sembadavan, Tsäkala, Vāniyan, Vanuăn, and Yernkala, cultivation in some form or other is the favourite occupation of each caste. Of the castes specitied 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 Dēvãnga, Kaikōlan, Sāle and Saurāshtra are all by tradition weavers or dyers; the

Sembadavan and Pattanavan are fishing castes; the Tsākala and Vannān are washermen; Väniyans are concerned with the extraction and selling of vegetable oils; the principal occupation of Kōmatis is the keeping of sundry bazaars and miscellaneous shops; Kasavans 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 agricalturists.

| Number per 1000 vorkers who returned a religiowe accespation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1921. | 1911. |
| Brähman. Tel | Telugr ... | $\infty$ | -• |  | 40 | 103 |
| \% Ta | amil ... | ... | ... |  | 71 | 128 |
| Ke | Kanarece |  |  |  | 84 | 60 |
| Or | Oriys $\quad \therefore$ | ... |  |  | 51 | 868 |
| M | Mujayàlam | - | ... |  | 125 | 289 |
| Number per 1,000 coorkers returned as non-cultivating landowners and tenants. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brïhman Te | guga |  |  |  | 295 | 386 |
| Ta | Tamil ... | ** |  |  | 213 | 338 |
| K | Kanereme | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 114 | 141 |
|  | Oriye ... | ..* | $\square$ | $\cdots$ | 196 | 184 |
| $\cdots \mathrm{M}$ | Malej tlam | ... | ... |  | 412 | 433 |
| Sumber per 1,000 workers returned as cultivating igndowonerc and temante. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1821. | 1911. |
| Brähman, Te | Teloga | .. | ... | ... | 494 | 829 |
| T | Tamil |  | ... | $\cdots$ | 363 | 196 |
| K | Kanerese | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 643 | 713 |
| Or | Oriya ... | ... |  | ... | 624 | 420 |
| " M | Maleyälam | ** | $\cdots$ | ... | 90 | 71 |
| Xumber par 1,000 workare returned as agricultural Labourers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1821. | 1811. |
| Chakkiliyen | - | - | -- |  | 408 | 468 |
| Cheramen |  |  |  |  | 912 | 950 |
| Holeys | .. ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 442 | 797 |
| Madige ... | -. ... | $\bullet$ | ... |  | 473 | 661 |
| Müla | .. -.. | ... |  |  | 60 | 791 |

## 72. Among Brāhmans in all parts ocecpation of

 of the Presidency, there has been a great fall in the number who returned as their principal occupation some form of religions calling or service in a temple. The comparative figures are as shown in the margin.Again among all Brāhmans except Oriyä Brāhmans there has been a decline in the number of non-cultivating landowners and tepants as shown in the margin.

Brähmans on this occasion have preferred to return their occupation as that of coltivators. Hence we find for each of the Brähman castes except Kanarese an increase in the proportion returned as caltivating landowners and tenants.
73. We may next consider the occa. The depresed pations returned by those castes which classee constitate 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 1911.

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 ana there are also in every 1,000 actual workers 8 non-cultivating landowners and tenante. Among Chakkiliyans and Mädigas the proportion of leather workers is approxi-

| Number por 1,000 workers returwed as general labour |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1981. | 1011. |
| Cbaktiligan | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 158 | 259 |
| Cheruman | $\cdots$ | .-* | $\infty$ | $\infty$ | ... | 16 |
| Holeya - | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  |  | 36 |
| Mėdiga | .-. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 80 |  |
| Male . $:$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 84 | 23 | mately 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 namber mill and of hill and jungle tribes. It is unfortunate that occupation statistics were jongle tribes not tabulated in 1911 for any of these tribes ; hence figures for comparison are not available. The occupations that are most frequently returned are cultiration, general labour, forest work and, in the case of Badagas, work on tea and
 coffee estates. The statement in the margin shows the number per thousand workers of each tribe engaged in each of these occapations. The only other occupations returned by any considerable number of these tribes are trade, returned by 4 Khonds per mille, weaving (120 Dombös), begging ( 95 Chenchus), cattle-breeding (115 Dombठs), and village watchmen ( 12 Konda Doras).

## Weavers

Tallans

## Women workers by caste



Irwber per mille engaged in cultivation. 1921.

| Devãnge | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | 293 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kaikolace. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 383 |
| Băle | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 365 |
| Baarāshtre | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 68 |

Number per mille engaged in irade in testiles, eto. 1921

| Devànga | ... | $\cdots$ | -.* | * | - | ... | 61 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kaikolan | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | --* | ... | -.. | 27 |
| 8ale ... | -. | - | ... | ... | -.. | ... | 28 |
| Smarähtra | ** |  | . |  |  |  | 58 |

75. In 1911 occupation statistics were tabulated for the three weaving castes, Dēvānga, Kajkōlan and Sāle. In 1921 we have in addition statistics for Sauräshtras.

The number per mille of the workers of these castes who are engaged in cultivation is shown in the margin.

And the proportion who returned trade in piece-goods and ready-made clothing is shown in the margin.

In the case of Dēvāngas, Kaikolans 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 daring 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.

|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1891. | 1911 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cultivators |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mon-caltivatiag landowners and 902 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tenar | ... | ... | - * * | $\cdots$ | .-6 | 187 |  |
| Agrionl | ral | our | ... | ... | ... | 98 |  |
| Miscell | eous | bor | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 23 | 24 |
| Artisan | and | er | uatr | - | .- | 12 | 22 |
| Trade | ... | ... | ... | ... | -. |  | 18 |
| Other | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 63 | 34 |

75. Apart from the castes already mentioned the only pre-eminently agricultural caste for which statistics were tabulated in 1911 are the Kallans. The 1921 statistics for this caste compare with those of 1911 as shown in the margin.
The proportion of the caste engaged in ordinary caltivation remains unchanged, and the numbers engaged in the other occapations are so small that the slight variation is not worthy of potice.
76. 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




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 agricultaral labourers and they also work at basket making. Khond women are largely emploged on cultivation, on general labour, in the sale of firerood, and in basket work. Idiga women mostly work as agricultaral labourers.

PART II.-INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.
(Contributed by Mr. C. WV. E. Cotton, C.I.E, I.C.S.)

## Part 1.-General.

78. Many reasons have been given at different times by different authorities for the industrial backwardness of the Madras Presidency. Sorne have pointed out that the intelligentsia have no natural inclination for industrial pursuits and prefer the less exactiug routine of academic study to the strenuous apprenticeship which commerce demands of it's acolytes. The professional classes, others say, consider the acquisition of land the best investment for their savings and the hereditary trading castes have a mach greater aptitude for trafficking in raw materials than in promoting manufactures, while the history of joint-stock company promotion in Madras indicates a singalar lack of that co-operatire 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 ansatisfactory 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 developmient 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 neighboarhood 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 ytars, and continues to rise while the price of oil fuel chiefly obtained from Barma 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 circunstances I can' only ecbo Sir Alfred Chatterton's regret that very little use is made of hydranlio 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 proroked by the bydro-electric survey of India which was initiated some three years ago, prospects for the fature are decidedly brighter. There are several projects now ander examination, among which may be mentioned the Sirumalai, the Kollimalai, the Kunda aud the Pykara schemes which, if they materialize, will supply power to Madura, Trichinopoly. Coircbatore and Calicut, respactively. The Periyar scheme, on the other hand, has not adranced much, if at all, since 1911 chiefly, it would seem, owing to the difficulty of $r$ cconciling the claims of the promoters with those of the Irrigation Department. A part from the electricity generated by water power, there are a few pablic power installations sapplying current for electric lighting, driving fans and in some cases for industrial purposes. The Madura municipality is understood to be negotiating for a generatiog station which will supply the town with light and also furnish the power for a service of trams. For the derelopment of chemical industries, scarcely less important than cheap supplies of sulphurio and hydrochloric acids and alkalis, such as canstic soda
and ammonia is the availabiiity of electricity at sufficiently low rates. Nadras is no better and no worse off than the rest of India in the matter of the essential chemicals, the !great bulk of which are of necessity imported, but of the several promising hydroelectric schemes which are now being investigated in Soathern India, it is doubtful if any will gield electric energy at a figure which will make it profitable to emplog it either for electro-metallargical or electrolytic parposes owing to the fact that the water-supplies from which the power is generated postalate in most cases very heavy expenditure on the construction of storage reservoirs in order to guard against a shortage in the rainless interral between the north-east and south-west monsoons.

## Minerals

Manganese
79. The only two minerals worked in the Madras Presidency on any considerable scale are manganese and mica, bat magnesite, bargtes and the precious metals, gold aud silver also figure in the returns.

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 952,023 tons in the ten years ending 31st March 19Cy. 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 attribatable to two of the principal mines being flooded, and all work in them being suspendcd for about a year after war broke out. In 1914 some 33,000 tons were mined in Sandür 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 retarns which show that the population supported by mineral prodaction in the Presidency fell from 18,336 to 9,288 or practically 50 per cent between 1911 and 1921.

The mining of mica in large open quarries in the Nellore district continned. 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 aiscouraged output and diminished the volume of exports, bat 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 Goversment account was introdaced. 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. $49,54,193$ for the previous decade. The above figures are generally regarded as conservative.

The exploitation of the magnesite deposits in the Chalk Hills near Salem has been steadily proceeded with in spite of various bandicaps 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 temperatare of $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. 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.

The gold fields of Anantapur have sielded the following quantities of gold and silver during the last ten years :-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | oz. trox. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Gold | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 152,845 |
| Silver | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5,945 |

Only one mine was systematically worked.
Earytes
The considerable deposits of barstes occurring near Betamcherla in the Karnool district were for the first time exploited during the decennium. Two handred 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, respectirely, only.
80. As regards other raw materials, it is only perhaps in respect of col seeds and hides and skins that Madras is at all favoarably situated, these fields there is much yet to be done in the way of developing manuacituses 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 manorial parpnses, 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 difficalties 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 prejadice agninst oil expressed in India on account of impurities or deliberate adulteration has also to be lived down. The bult 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 farther treatment known as "currying" after they reach forvign markets, befofe they can be regarded as finished leather. There is no cotton spinning and weaving mill north of Madras though there are largo. areas uuder cotton in the Northern Circars and Ceded 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 begon, 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, bat the extent of the Presidency resources in this regard has scarcely yet been fully aecertained. The industrial develop. ments 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 mid way between manofacturing 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 saitable for farther handling.
81. The following tabalar statement extracted from the seas report for 1910-11 and 1920-21 shows in detail the area devoted ic crops grown in the Presidency which are subjected to preparatory pri industrial or quasi-industrial character before they are put on the mar


82. The fall in the area ander forests is no doabt 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 ander cultivation is only temporary and attribatable to the failure of both monsoons in parts of Ganjăm, Vizagåpatam, Kurnool, Gōdāvari and Anantapur in 1920-21. The acreage under groundnut shows a very marked increase due to the high prices and proftable trade in this oil-seed which prevailed during the greater part of the decade. The area under cotton has remained fairly stationary in the neighbourhoed 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 Guntür district, in the course of the next few years. The low prices which prevailed in 1920-21 sufficiently account for the $\mathbf{1 0}$ per cent fall in the area in that year.

Trade of atistles
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 rapees) :-

| Year. |  |  | Eea-borze trade. |  | Coseting trade. |  | Rail-borne trade. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Imports. | Exports. | Importa. | Exports. | Importe. | Exporta. | Importe. | Exports. |
|  |  |  | EMERS. ms. | LAEBS. <br> ms. | LAEES. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LaERs. } \\ & \text { • Rs. } \end{aligned}$ | LAEES. ies. | bAEB9. es. | LaRHS. Rs. | LAEES. ng. |
| 1910-11 | -* | ... | 1,064 | 8,108 | 914 | 517 | 1,025 | 921 | 3,008 | 3,548 |
| 1911-18 | - | -* | 1,169 | 2,310 | 811 | 633 | 1,161 | 938 | 3,141 | 3,881 |
| 1912-13 | -* | .** | 1,304 | 2,494 | 904 | 672 | 1,289 | 1,124 | 8,497 | 4,297 |
| 1913-14 | -** | ... | 1,635 | 2,591 | 853 | 549 | 1,265 | 1,105 | 3,753 | 4,245 |
| 1914-15 | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,252 | 2,161 | 749 | 524 | 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 | $\cdots$ | *** | 1,286 | 2,591 | 613 | 558 | 2,301 | 1,847 | 4,200 | 4,096 |
| 1917-18 | ... | ** | 1,220 | 1,694 | 614 | 707 | 2,629. | 2,594 | 4,483 | 4,985 |
| 1013-19 | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,177 | 2,424 | 952 | 858 | 2,857 | 3,306 | 4,980 | 6,588 |
| 1918-20 | - | ... | 1,338 | 3,565 | 1,451 | 752 | 2,783 | 2,804 | 5,572 | 7,211 |
| 1820-21 | ... | *** | 8,497 | 2,237 | 1,470 | 828 | 2,492 | 2,627 | 6,459 | 5,690 |

84. The bistory of the past ten years falls into three distinct epochs, the pre-war and post-war periods, and the forr years and three months of actual hostilities. $\cdots$ The first of these was marked by considerahle 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 parposes, 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 secoud period considerable trade depression, but as the war proceeded, this was largely made good by the increasing demands of the mother conutry 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 requirementy which the Iudian Manitions Board working through a Provincial Controller, did much to stimulate. The manufacture of finished leather was encoaraged 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 Buckingbam 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 webling, etc. The cbief engineering workshops at the Presidency nodertook the manafacture of machinery and parts of machinery which hitherto bad invariably been imported. 'The lndian 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 manofactaring internal combastion motor nnd 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 Rānipēttai by Messrs. Parry \& Co. was nearly trebled. There was a temporary revival in the stipbuilding 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 uachisery became practically unprocurable and the shortage of coal and oil fuel became intensifed. In fact many of the rural installations which depended apon liquid fuel to run their plant had on this account compalsorily 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 bigh sterling value of the rupee fostered imporis and the total volnme of the trade of the Presidency (including rail-borne) reached the unprecedented figure of 127 crores of rupees. But early in $19 \% 0$ a reaction began $t \leq$ set in. With congestion of stocks in the United Kingdom, the United States of Amorica and Japan, which are Iudin'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 perbaps the most severely affected and at the same time importers of Lancashire piece-goods found the distribating trade unable or unwilling on a fnlling exchange to take up their commitments when the general level of prices at home was simulianeously declining. The balance of trade tarned against India and in March $10: 1$ when the censas was taken there was an almost complete stagnation of trade with the prospect of dull times ahead, fore exporters in particular, for some time to come.

Eallway .development
$\therefore$ 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 Cejlon via Adam's Bridge, an extension from Pamban across the island of Rameswaram to Dhanashkodi being connected with the terminus of the Ceglon 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 Sonthern 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 meleage owned by District Boards. The Podanur-Pollrchi 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 TrichinopolyRamnäd chord line while the alignuent of the metre gainge connexion between Dindigul and the Shoranur-Cochin Railway cannot yet be regarded as finally settled. The extension of the Vizianagram-Pärvatipuram line depends upon the materialization of the Vizagapatam harb ur scheme. Io compengate 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.
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 Panjab, Bombay for the Bombay Presidency proper, Calcutta with Chittagong, for Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar, and Rangoon for Barma whereas in Madias 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 developinent of the harbours of Vizagapatam, Taticorin and Cochin have been under cunsideration daring the period under review. The Bengal-Nagpur Company is interested in the first named, but the Cochin sckeme has the greatest potentialities in view of the size of the inner harbour if a permanest entrance can be successfully dredged, and of its geographical situation and the rich hinterland inclading the States of Travancore and Cochin which it will serve.
88. Whatever the objections may be, and they are by no means purely theoretical, to the pioneering of industries by a bureacracy, 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 daring the last fifteen fears 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 sot-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 connexjon with the Department of Industries in Madras terminated early in the decennium under review, I am jastified in paying a tribute here to the cousiderable valuo 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, groundnat decorticating and rice hulling. And the record of the Department of Indistries since Sir Alfred Chatterton left is not, as some people imagine, altogsther barren of nchievement. Sir Frederick Nicholson has conclusively proved the potentialities of soap manafacture and fish canving on a commercial scale. Pencil manufacture has successfully been domonstrated and the manufacturn 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 systumatizing the growth
of industrial edacation chielly by co-ordinating the work of the different schools under privato management jn different parts of the Presidency and thers is no doabt that in recent years, owing to the devoted laboars of the missionaries in whose charge the majority of the schools are, the bazaar standards of attainment in the minor arts of carpentry and llacksuithy are imperceptibly, bat none the less appreciably, being raised. But while the artisan is being taught to do better work, it is anfortanately, seemingly much more difficult to tarn 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 Earope, America or Jupan quite nnable to erect the machinery which thes 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 stractoral 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 Agriaultarists' Loans Act, which has done mach to further the atiiization of small plants for this purpose, but the want of a similar measare to help the small industrialist has long been felt, and emeasure is now under conaderation to deal with the general question of State aid to industries It is a sabject of great complexity and the terms and principles governing such loans and the agency which will dacide 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 an examination of the provincisl census.retarns wnuld reveal any marked indica. 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 s bstitution of machine-diven small plants for primitive bullnck mills and mhote3, which tends not to increase the number of those who figure in the returns as industrial workers but to reduce them. A rice buller does the work of a gond many rice pounders and the same is true of cotton ginning, nil pressing, etc., when machinery displaces manuat labour. The figures guoted in/ra indicating substantial declines in the popalation sapported by these industries confirm this view. It is not therefore a matter for surprive that, while the population as a whole lias only increased by 2.2 per cent, the increase in the popalation supported by pasture and agricaltare is 4 per cent from 28,586,737
 tion, if the figures are reliable, for the extent of the fall under the general head "Industries" from 5,591,0;8 to, 4,8i2,771, equivalent to nearly 14 per cent, though the high price of food-grius in parts of the country whea the census was tuken and general trade depression may have led to a temporary abondonment of many cottage industries in favour of agricalture or emigration. Undor the sab-head textiles, there has been a decline from $1,406,286$ to $1,12 i, 114$ which is chiefly dae to the fall under cotton gianing, clevning and pressing from 59,253 to $20,8+4$ and under cotton spinning, sizing and weaving from $1,118,6: 8$ to 687,083 though the two sets of figures are not strictly comparnble berause there is a new sub-heal "weavers nuspncified" amonating 10 224,818 and "spinners unapecifed" 6,64.). Onder makers of rope, twine and string, there was a fall from $74,29+$ to 14,444 ; urder silk spinning and weaving from 74,733 to 34,984 anil undar wool carding nad spinning and wearing 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 falion from 131,232 to 69,797; basket makers and bailders working with bamboos and roeds from $222,{ }^{2} 01$ to 145,319, makers of implements and tools from 158,0;2 to 133,5.36; workers in brass, copner and bell metal frum 41,8i1 to 26,381. Under the head "cersmics "the fall is less marked from 249,413 to 226,is3. Uniler the mannfaco tare and refining of vegetable oils the total is 39,979 and for mineral oils 130. making a total of $40,10 \%$ es compared with 33,302 for the combined group in 1911. Under "food induistries" there has been a fall from 619,248 to 545,517 26-a
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 haskers and flour grinders from 204,929 to 139,691 .
90. On the 31st March 1921 there were 511 factories sabject to control under the Indian Factories Act though 14 were out of commission throughout the jear. 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 figares 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 $43,412 \mathrm{only}$, while the additions in the namber of women and children emplojed were not proportionate to tbe general increase. As in the past immigrant labour from other provinces was practically negligible.
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 :-

|  | - |  |  |  |  | 1981. | 1911. | Incresse. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Steam | ... | ... | ... |  | ... | 35,733 | 26,101 | 9,632 |
| Oil | $\ldots$ | -. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 12,430 | 8,989 | 9,088 |
| Gas | ... | - | ... | ... | . | 5,647 | ... | , |
| Water | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,519 | 1,783 | 1,756. |
|  |  |  |  | Total | ... | 37,329 | 36,853 | 20,476 |

92. The above figures indicate that while the balk 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 fael at its present height, there is little doubt that when the figares 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 nnder 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 years. The total namber 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 smail installations for agricultural parposes for which a wider scope exists in districts like Coimbatore where so mach garden produce depends apon well irrigation.

## Power census of sonthers districts.



Eeetric pewer The electric power applied to industries according to the table given in the corresponding chapter of the census report for 1911 was only $280^{\circ}$ 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 oatside 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.

Cocont
temnetries
(i) Cepra
94. The principal commercial products of the coconat are four-copra, coir, coconut oil and poonac to name them in order of their importance-in thisPresidency. the value of the shipments of each in the year 1913-14 being 181, 103, 94 and 4 lakhs of rapees respectively. But these do not by any means exhanst the products of the tree, every part of which as Mr. Indes 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 mannre. The shells are the fuel of the Coast. The jnice is drank either fermented or unfermented and is made into jaggery and distilled into arrack . . . the trunks are emplojed in building or are used as water pipes."
95. The exports of copra, the dried kernel of the coconut, from Malabar ports in 1913-14 amouoted to $762,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. at values double those which obtained in 1908-09. Of this quantity Germany took no less than 73 per cent and herelimination 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 1016-17 amounting to over $400,000 \mathrm{cwt}$ against a pre-war average of $55,3: 3 \mathrm{cwt}$.) and the United Kingdom which had previously obtained the bulk of the coconut oil requirea for the manafacture of margarine from the Hamburg mills turned to Malabar for direct supplies of copra. 'I he 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 1918-10, the despatches being limited in that year to 13 cwt . to the Bahrein Islands while the All-India total was less than $10,000 \mathrm{cwt}_{\mathrm{c}}$. 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.
96. The exports of coconut oil in the quinquenniam preceding the war werealmost stationary. Germany which admitted copra free imposed a duty on the-
imports of oil and took only 23 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 aftervards, there was a marked developinent in the demand for edible oils, long popular on the continent, in the United Kingdom and batter substitates became the rule and not the exception in every household. The governing factors being qaite different, exports of coconut oil, unlike those of copra, were greatly stimalated during the whr perind, the ehipments in 1014-15 amonating to $1,784,00 \mathrm{u}$ gallons as compared with $1,060,000$ gallons in 1913-14. The figures for sabsequent years are :-

| Tears. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | oallors |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1915-16 | ... | ... | -.. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 2,016,000 |
| 19:6-17 | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | ... | -.. | 2,01!,(01) |
| 1917-18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,490,000 |
| 1918-19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | ... | 3,485,000 |
| 1919-20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 3,012,097 |
| 1920-21 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | 1,791,018 |

The figures for 1918-19 were swelled by parchases 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 $5,700,000$ gallons valued at over three-quarters of a million sterling.

9S. The despatches of poonac (the resaltant cake after exprossion of the oil)
never attained to any considerable dimensions. What littlo was slipped have never attained to any considerable dimensions. What little was slipped during the war period went to tho United Kingdom which had not previonsly appreciatod its value as a cattlefeed to anything liko the same extent as Gormany.
99. The manufacture of coir is the principal cottage indastry of the Malabar (iv) Cotr and littoral and as Mr. Innes has pointed out coir yarn is to some extent the currency coir manmee of the Coast, for the workers (cliefly women), when they are not employed in any factory, take their hanks every evening to the bazaar to barter thein for rice, chillies and other household necessities. These people were at first badly hit by the fall in values, which followed upon the outbrenk of war and notwith standing the support of the principal exporting firms which accumalated large stocks in excess of their imuediate commitments, there was for a time not a little economic distress. The value of exports of coir manufacture in 1013-14 amounted to aboat Rs. 90 lakhs and of coir rope, fibre and matiing 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, 20,3:9 tons of manufactured coir represeuting 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, |  |  |  |  |  |  | TONA. | 25. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1914-15 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdot$ | ... | -. | 23,550 | 55,25,000 |
| 1215-16 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | - | 28,600 | 63,15,010 |
| 1916-17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | -.. | -•• | 27,900 | 03,45,400 |
| 19:7-18 | ... |  | ... | ... | ... | -. | 18,400 | 41,50,(100 |
| 10:3-14 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,090 | 34,40,000 |

In 1910-11 the corresponding figures were $31,73 n$ tons valued at Rs. $69,70,000$ and in $19: 0-21,29,36 \mathrm{~J}$ tons ralued at Rs. $96,53,000$. A marked increase in ral ces since 1914 will be notical.

Nats and matting of every descriptinn aro woven from coir garn on handlooms at Cuchin and Alleppey. During the war several num lines were successfully introduced, shipments being chiely frum Cochin. For example, in the list two gears of tho war abont 150,050 square jards of coir screouing were supplied
monthly to the military authorities in France for camonflage purposes. The following table shows the exports of coir, rope and cordage from 1913-14 onwards:-

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 etatement shows the area on which cotton was grown during the last ten years with the weight and value of the cotton exported :-


Cotton
cinning

Varieties of cotton
hand-weaving centres when the charka soddenly 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 insafficient to postalate any great extension of it as whole-time employment.

The following table shows the progress made by the mill industry since mill indexry 1891 :-

Statement showing progress of the mill industry since 1891.


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 Eandicen quantity of mill-made and foreign jarn available for handloom weaving industry weavias in this Presidency:-

Quantity in lb. of mill-made and foroign yarn available for handloonn weavers.
Particulars.

1. Imports into the Madras Presidency:-

Cotton twist and yarn-
(a) Sea-borne traffic ... ... ... ... ... 5,050,500
(b) Coastal traffio-Indian $\quad . . . \quad$... $\quad . . \quad$... $\quad 3,083,500$
(c) Do. Foreign ... ... ... ... 206,000
(d) Rail-borne traffic-Indian ... ... ... ... 48,657,500
(e) Do. Foreign $\quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad . .$.
2. Yarns produced in mills in the Madras Presidency

42,793,500
3. Total quantity of yarna importod and produced in the

Presidency ... ... .... ... ... .... ... 104,623,500
4. Exports from $\ddot{\text { the }}$ Madras Presidenöy :Cotton twist and yarn-
$\begin{array}{cccccr}\text { (a) Sea-borne traffio-Indian } & . . . & \ldots . & \ldots & \ldots & 4,406,500 \\ \text { (b) } & \text { Do. } & \text { Foreiga } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots . \\ \text { (c) } & \text {... } & 8,000\end{array}$



| (e) Rail-borne traffio-Indian | ... | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | $88,93,000$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (f) | Do. | Foreign | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

(f) Do. Foreign .... $\quad . . . \quad$....
5. Weight of goods woven in mills in the Presidency ... 18,642,000
6. Estimated consumption of yarn by cotton milla $(x)$.... 12,180,500
7. Yarns exported and consamed by cotton mille in the
Presidency $\ldots . . .$.
8. Bulance available for consumption ontside the milis .... $54,220,500$
(s) Caloulated at the rate of 100 lb yars $=118 \mathrm{ib}$ woren goode.

In the three jears 1907-08 to 1909-10, the quantity available for the handloom industry was calculated at $179,572,000 \mathrm{lb}$. equivalent to an annaal absorption of $59,857,333 \mathrm{lb}$. 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 factora involved in the calculation that any material error in a single item would vitiate comparisons.

Census of
105. The census taken of the number of handlooms in the Presidency has given the following totals for each district:-

| Gontūr | ... | 14,974 | Bellary |  | 5,102 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North Arcot | ... | 12,743 | Gōdāvari ... |  | 5,078 |
| Tinnevelly | ... | 11,394 | Rāmnād ... |  | 4,989 |
| Salem ... | ., | 10,841 | Anantapar |  | 4,841 |
| Chingleput | $\ldots$ | 10,600 | South Arcot | ... | 4,640 |
| Nellore ... | ... | 10,494 | Karnool ... |  | 4,419 |
| Malabar and Anjengo | ... | 7,886 | Chittoor | ... | 3,862 |
| Coimbatore | ... | 7,714 | Sonth Kanara | ... | 1,528 |
| Vizagapatam | ... | 7,438 | Madras City. |  | 1,527 |
| Madura | ... | 6,493 | Agency Division | $\ldots$ | 1,526 |
| Kistna | ... | 6,349 | Banganapalle State |  | 929 |
| Tanjore ... | ... | 6,299 | Nilgiris ...: |  | Nil. |
| Cuddapah | $\cdot$ | 6,251 |  |  |  |
| Trichinopoly | ... | 5,898 | Total | ... | 169,403 |
| Ganjăm ... ... | ... | 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 Ganjam has fallen from 10,320 to 6,030 (inclading the Balligudà 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.
107. The counter-check made in certain localities by officers of the Department of Indastries 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 namber 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 sapported 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 wonld 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 mach exceed 100 lib. of cloth per head per annum. The popularization of the fly shattle 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.
108. The development in the use of the fiy shattle 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 indastry find it difficult to market the increased outturn of the looms and to keep the coolie weavers supplied with jarn.

Many silk weavers have also adopted the fly shuttle but it is not saitable 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 hazardoas 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 Dyeies to 28,527 in addition to 35 persons returned as sapported by printing and preparation and sponging of textiles, making a total of $93, \boldsymbol{r} 12$ 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 fourishing 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 Madara, one in Bellary and two in Kistna. Most of the dyeing is done in the dyer's own hoase by himself and his family, who possess no knowledge of chemistry and work according to rough and ready rule of thamb methods. The statement below shows the quantity in lb . of alizarine and aniline djes imported daring the last ten years. The ralnes are not given because during the war period they touched almost unimaginable heights.

| Year. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LB. } \\ & 1,254,830 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1911-12 |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| 1912-13 |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  |  | ... | 1,761,709 | 457,292 |
| 1913-14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1,479,124. | 486,011 |
| 1914-15 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 771,188 ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 141,752 |
| 1915-16 | $\ldots$ |  | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 31,243 | 11,355 |
| 1916-17 | . | ... | .. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 50,772 | 49,240 |
| 1917-18 | ... |  |  |  |  |  | 20,8:3 | 40,520 |
| 1918-19 | ... | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | 405,862 | 11,984 |
| 1919-20 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 761,979 | 98,619 |
| 1920-21 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 887,980 | 139,646 |

The normal development of the industry was very mach interfered with by the war. When supplies of synthetic dyes became increasingly difficalt to obtain, it was found that little use conld 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 djes.
111. It is a matter for regret that the ryot continues to display a marked Ferilizers indifference, except perhaps for sugarcane cultivation, to the advantages of employing suitable manures. Quantities of oilcake 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 outpat of Mesirs. Parry \& Co.'s works at Rãnipêtai continues nevertheless to increase, and in 1919 Messrs. Stanes \& Co., Coimbatore, were given two blocks in the Trichinopoly district for the extraction of phosphatic nodales for conversion into fertilizer, a maximum price being fixed for the powdered meal in the hope of encoaraging orders from the ryots of the Cauvery delta.
112. The declaration of hostilities in 1914 closed the markets of the world indise to synthetic indigo and in a very short time the shortage of dytstaffs among the Allies except perhaps Japan becarne acate 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 dgers finding supplies of aniline increasingly difficult to obtain and then only at
extravagant rates, the area under caltivation increased by over 100 per cent in 1915-16 and again br another 100 per cent in the following jear. 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 consamption though there has always been a definite market for the better grade, particularly in the Levant. Bat the improvement noted was only temporary. The secret of aniline manufactare 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 coltivated 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cwт. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1913-14$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,787 |
| $1914-15$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5,393 |
| $1915-16$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 26,171 |
| $191 r-17$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $1917-18$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3,411 |
| $1918-19$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10,246 |
| $1919-20$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 12,138 |
| $1920-21$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4,874 |

The particularly heary shipmenta 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 sapplies was less severely felt in those quarters. With natural indigo prices gradually receding and with better returns obtainable from other agricultaral products, the area under this crop is likely before long to return to its pre-war level.

Engineering
works and
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 inclading 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 jears.
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. R8. | Year. |  | Quantity. tons. | Talue. Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1911-12 |  | TONS. $\mathbf{3 , 0 1 0}$ | 7,49,786 | 1916-17 | -.. | 6,090 | 10,84,030 |
| 1912-13 | ... | 3,485 | 9,88,952 | 1917-18 | ... | 32 | 8,264 |
| 1913-14 |  | 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 | $\ldots$ | 5,867 | 12,60,022 | 1920-21 |  | 748 | 2,62,245 |

The large increase in 1913-14 was due to the temporary closing of the Chittivalasa mill which released a lagge quantity of raw jute for export.

The export trade lacking the otganization of the Bengal jote indastry gnd dependent apon an uncertain and gradually diminisfing steamer service at three non-terminal ports was, it will be seen from the above fighles, greatly cartailed during the last two years of the war. There were at the time the census was tagen -only.two factories in the Madras Presidency whish deal with this fibre, one being at Chittivalasa near Bimlifatam 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 fizagapatam at the close of the period under review.
116. In examining the census returns for industries connected with hides and Leater skins, one must remember that thedeather trade throughout the world was suffering from a period of most acate depression at the time the census was taken, which was partly attribatable to the sudden cessation 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-


The success of chrome tanning has now been commercially proved and a regular industrial colony has been set ap by the original firm which pioneered this form of tanning at Chromepet near Palla varam 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 tansed skins 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 andesirable 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 thoagh permission was afterwards given to ship the balance of stocks held on the 31 st 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. *


The improvement in the volume of shipments in 1919-20 is attribatable to the removal of the embargo on tanning and export, the record prices realized being due to the heary demsnds chiefly from the United States of America to make good the shortage cansed by export restrictions daring the previous two years.

119. As far as the Madras. Presidency is concerned, sericulture is confined tothe Kollegä taluk in Coimbatore district. The area under malberry during the past four years has been as follows :-


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 $400,000 \mathrm{lb}$. which is quite insufficient for the needs of the Presidency and is. supplemented not only by foreign imports but also by considerable rail-borneimports from Mysore, 90 per cent of which are used by silk weavers of the Presidency and the balance exported. According to the census retarns the popalation supported by silk spinning and wearing 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 borderof the cloins which they manafacture 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 finecounts 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 balk of silk weaving is done are. Tanjore ( 2,524 males and 631 females) and Trichinopoly $\mathbf{~} 2,413$ 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.
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: gar 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 Pallapālaiyam near Coimbatore which receives cane from the neighbouring ryots and charges so much per pothi for the jaggery prodaced. 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 difficalty about the utilization of the palmyra for sugar extraction is chiefly attributable to the sporadic distribation of the trees. A great deal of work has been done during the last ten years in the direction of growing and distribating 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 districts of the Presidency as the following table shows :-

Statement showing the area under cultivation of each kind of oil-seeds for 1920-81.

122. The copra and coconat 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 oountries 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 valne of the oils derived therefrom exported in that year:-


The census returns show that the persons supported by the manufactureand 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 manufactare 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 dhupa 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 figare either in factory or censusretarns.

## THE OCCUPATION SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

1.-General distribution by occupation.

1.-General distribution by occupation-concladed.

|  | Niember per 10,000 of total population. |  | Percentage in each claes, sub-alaen and order of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | Persong supported. | Actual workers. | Aotual workert. | Dependents. |
| 1 | $\lambda$ | 3 |  | 5 |
| Clags C.-Publie administration and liberal arts | 2520 | 95.00 | 377 | 683 |
| Sus-Class VI_-Publie force .-. ... ... | 388 | 145 | $37 \cdot 3$ | 027 |
| Order 41. Army . ... ... .. ... ... ... | 27 | $1 \cdot 8$ | 42.2 | 57.8 |
| . 48. XIary ... ... . . . ... ... ... |  |  | $57 \cdot 1$ | $42 \cdot 9$ |
| * 43. Air force ... | $\cdots 36.1$ | $\cdots 183$ |  | *-. 68.1 |
|  | 36.1 | 133 | . 1. 369 | 68.1 |
| Ste-Clase VIT.-Poblic adminietration ...e ... | 753 | 281 | $37 \cdot 4$ | 626 |
| - Order 45. Public adminiatration .a. ... .e. | 75.8 | $28 \cdot 1$ | 37.4 | 686 |
| Scb-Cless VJII,-Professions and liberal arte ... | 1379 | 524 | 380 | 620 |
| Order 46. Religion - $\quad-\quad . \infty$.-. ... | $45 \cdot 2$ | $16 \cdot 4$ | 36.8 | 63.7 |
| ,9 47. Law ... -... ... .... - | 107 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 31.8 | 68.2 |
| " 48. Medicine - ... ... .... ... | 21.4 | 8.3 | $37 \cdot 9$ | 62.1 |
| \% 49. Instraction . . . .- ... $\quad$ - | 30.8 | 28.0 | $39 \cdot 8$ | $\begin{array}{r}042 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| $\because$ - 50. Letters and arts and sciences ... . ... | 30.4 | 12.5 | 41.1 | - 580 |
| Clags D.-Miscellaneous .n .., "** | 6020 | 3147 | 52.3 | 47.7 |
| Scb-Class IX.-Pertome living on their income ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$... | 162 | 65 | 400 | 600 |
| Order 51. Persons living principally on their income ... | 162 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 400 | 60.0 |
| Sue-Class X.-Domestic eervice -... | 448 | $22 \cdot 3$ | 498 | 50.8 |
| Order 52. Domeetio service ... .... -a | 44.8 | 2298 | 498 | 508 |
| Sub-Class XI.-Ingafficiently deecribed ooenpations * ... | 4951 | $255 \cdot 4$ | $51 \cdot 8$ | 48.2 |
| Order 53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupetion ... ... ........ | $493 \cdot 1$ | 255.4 | 51.8 | $48 \cdot 2$ |
| Sob-Class XII-Unmodnotive : .w. ... | 47.9 | $30 \cdot 5$ | $63 \cdot 8$ | $36 \cdot 8$ |
| Order 54, Inmates of jails, maylums and almshouses ... | 31 | 27 | 87.0 | $18 \cdot 0$ |
| . 55. Beggana, ragranth, prostitutes ... .... ... | 448 | $27 \cdot 8$ | 62.2 | 37.8 |
| * 56. Uther unolasaified now-prodpotive indastries.o | ... | ... | 420 | 580 |

2.-Disifibution by eccupation in matural divisionc.

|  | Number per 10,000 al sotal popalation sapported is |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 产 } \\ & \text { 品 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | \% \% \% |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { iे } \\ & 0 . \\ & 0 . \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | - | $\checkmark$ |  | 1 |
| Class A-Production of raw materisis ... | 8,200 | 7,465 | 7.614 | 7,195 | 7,084 | 6,669 |
| Sus-Clasa L-Exploitation of animale and vegetation ... | 8,207 | 7,46i | 7.611 | 7,194 | 7,084 | 0,659 |
| 1. (a) Ordinary coltivatios <br> (b) Cultiration of apeoial productac and market | 8,048 | 7,241 | 7,458 | 6,890 | 6,897 | 6,246 |
|  | 4 | $\because 3$ | 5 | - 6 | $\because 48$ | 198 |
| 2. Raising of farte strck and amall animule : | 143 | - 138 | 116 | 97 | 78 | 82 |
| 3. Others ... .. - ... ... ... .... | 15 | 18 | 31 | 15 | 7 | 88 |
| 4. Fiahing and hanting ... - $\quad$ - $\quad \ldots \quad$.... | . | 69 | 6 | 87 |  | 159 |
| Sun-Clase IL-Exploitation of minaralo ... -m - - | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 3 |
| Class B-Preparation and sapply of material sub- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| stances ... - .o. ... | 665 | 1,765 | 1701 | 1,798 | 2,062 | 2,091 |
| Sun-Clase III_-Indastry | 854 | 1,061 | 1,074 | 1,084 | 1,248 | 1,478 |
|  | 138 | 228 | 290 | 274 | 263 | 848 |
|  | 28 | 117 | 68 | 87 | 119 | 479 |
| 8. Metal iodustry ... . - - . . ... | 67 | 16 | 84 | 46 | . 50 | 70 |
| 4. Ceramicn .es ... ... . ... - . ... .. | 85 | - 28 | 60 | 64 | - 67 | 78 |
| 5. Food indutry .me ... $\quad . \infty$ - $\quad . .0$ | 17 | 59 | 41 | 104 | 198 | 205 |
| 6. Indastries of drese and the toilot ... .o.' . . - | 46 | 283 | 885 | 199 | . 216 | 168 |
| 7. Buildipg industriea ... - ... | 16 | 98 | 140 | 189 | 201 | 98 |
| 8. Other industries ... ... . ... . . ... ... | 26 | 117 | 67 | 161 | 146 | 143 |
| Son-Clase IV.-Trabaport ... ...i | 14 | A2 | 89 | 185 | 140 | 240 |
| Sob-Cuse V:-Trade . . ... ... ... ... | 297 | 612 | 538 | 689 | 074 | 964 |
| 1. Poodrtufis ... -. .... .m ... | 61 | 284 | 172 | $2 \% 3$ | 820 | 588 |
| 2. Taxtilen ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11 | 87 | 82 | 21 | 18 | 4 |
| 8. Otbert ...... | 228 | 301 | 834 | 302 | 839 | 884 |
| Class C.-Public administration and liberal arts ... | 86 | 802 | 226 | 258 | 284 | 359 |
| Sus-Crase VI,-Pablio force ...... | 19 | - 30 | 82 | 4 | 83 |  |
| n. VII.-Pablic edminietration ... | 40 |  | 96 | 77 | 81 | 79 |
| -) Vill.-Profescionn and liberal arta. | 87. | 09 | 78 | 137 | 170 | 248 |
| Cless D.-Miscellaneous ... ...\| ... ... ... | 1,048. | 585 | "49 | 70 | 560 | 235 |
| Sub-Olata 1X.-Persona living on their income ... |  |  |  | 50 | 11 | 18 |
| - X.-Domentic eervioe ... ... .... ... | 37 | 89 | 29 | 46 | 48 | 77 |
| - XI.-Innafficiently denoribed oceupations - ... | 988 | . 407 | 819 | 630 | 483 | 168 |
| - XII.-Daprodrotive .- ... -n. ... | 17 | 78 | 102 | . 34 | 23 | 87 |

3．－Distribution of the agricultural，industrial，commercial and professional population in natural divisions and dietricts．

| Distriot and natural division． |  | Agrioaltare． |  |  |  | Induatry（inclnding mines） and tranaport． |  |  |  | Commeroe． |  |  |  | Profeaniont． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Peroentage on agrioultural population of |  |  |  | Percentage on industrial population of |  |  |  | Percentage on ocmimeroial population of |  |  |  | －Perceatage on profensior al population of |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 鼻 } \\ & \text { 曾 } \\ & \text { 。 } \end{aligned}$ |  | Dependants． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80 |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  | ＋ |  |  | － | － |  |  | 10. | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 17 |
| Provinoe | ．． 3 | 30，293，165 | 708 | 49 | 51 | 5，962，967 | 126 | 45 | 55 | 2，749，890 | 64 | 44 | 66 | 1，078，255 | 85 | 38 | 62 |
| Agency ．．． |  | 1，203，906 | 804 | 52 | 48 | 55，510 | 37 | EO |  | 44，469 | 30 | 56 | 44 | 12，844 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 55 |
| East Coast North ．： | ．．． | 7，873，217 | 725 | 49 | 51 | 1，236，224 | 114 | 49 | 51 | 665，040 | 61 | 49 | 51 | 219，446 | 80 |  | 63 |
| Gajamin ．．．．．． | $\cdots$ | 1，484，240 | 781 | 61 | 49 | 98，897 | 64 | 61 | 49 | 117，248 | ${ }_{68}^{68}$ | 60 | 50 | 41，008 | 29 | 40 88 | 80 |
| Vizagapniam ．．． | $\cdots$ | 1，541，653 | 601 | 57 | 48 | 248，984 | 109 | 66 44 | 44 | 117，488 | 58 85 | 61 | 89 88 | 28.208 8089 | 18 21 | 89 84 | 64 86 |
| Godīpari ．．．．．． |  | 1，127，438 | 767 | 48 | ${ }_{58}^{52}$ | 164,056 800385 | ${ }^{128}$ | 44 | 86 | 81,277 144,429 | ${ }_{68}^{65}$ | 48 | 68 62 | 80,089 63008 | 21 25 | 84 <br> 42 <br> 8 | 86 88 |
| Kintna ．．． | ．． | 1，435，653 | 678 777 | 44 | 68 54 | 800，385 215,439 |  | 46 47 | 54 <br> 58 <br> 8 | 144,429 88,540 | 68 49 | 48 | 62 80 | －83，981 | 17 | 84 | 68 |
| Buntar $\quad .0$ | ．．． | 1，416，218 | 777 070 | 46 47 |  | 215,480 $\mathbf{2 0 4 , 4 7 3}$ | 148 | $4_{49}^{47}$ | ${ }_{6}^{68}$ | 81640 16,008 |  |  |  | 85，288 | 85 | 84 | 66 |
| Nellor | ．．． | 927，980 | 670 | 47 | 68 | 204，473 | 148 |  | \％ 4 | 116，008 | 84 | 57 | 48 |  |  |  |  |
| Drocan ．．．．．． | ．0． | 8，737，524 | 746 | 52 49 | 48 | 427,781 <br> 122,009 <br> 1 | 116 137 | 51 48 48 | 49 57 | 197,421 54,871 | 54 64 | 58 45 | 48 85 | 83,002 18,778 | 23 21 | 45 40 | ${ }_{80} 65$ |
| Ouddapah ．．．．．． | $\cdots$ | 657，158 | $7+3$ 732 | 49 52 | 61 48 | 122,009 109,419 | 137 120 1 | 48 <br> 59 | 67 41 | 64，077 <br> 47,998 | 62 52 | 58 | 42 | 30，551 | 28 | 50 | 60 |
| Karnool ${ }_{\text {Banganapailo }}$ ．．．． | ．．．． | 670,000 20,124 | 732 6.49 | ${ }_{64} 6$ | $4{ }_{4}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10,479 \\ \hline 8.49\end{array}$ | 122 | 67 | 83 | 8，216 | 88 | 82 | 18 | 281 | 8 | 75 | 25 |
|  | $\cdots$ | 677，604 | 788 | 54 | 48 | 78，088 | 88 | 51 | 49 | 49，847 | 57 | ${ }^{68}$ | 45 | 24，261 | 28 | 44 | 66 |
| Sandar $\quad$ \％．．．$\quad .$. | $\cdots$ | 9，054 | 776 | 53 | 47 | 998 | 88 | 55 | 45 | 754 | 65 | 60 | 60 | ， 402 | 84 | 40 | 80 |
| Anantapur．．．］．．． | $\cdots$ | 703，584 | 780 | 53 | 47 | 118，888 | 119 | 52 | 48 | 41，434 | 4.9 | 60 | 50 | 18，784 | 20 | 46 | 54 |
| East Coast Central |  | 8，451，376 | 704 | 47 | 53 | 1，440，319 | 120 | 45 | 55 | 717，694 | 60 | 43 | 57 | 310，129 | 26 | 38 | 62 |
| Madram $\cdot .$. | ．．． | 20，284 | 83 | 98 | 61 | 195，130 | 870 | 39 | 81 | 108，328 | 1813 57 | 89 <br> 45 | 61 65 | 85，846 <br> 45,084 | $\begin{array}{r}124 \\ 80 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38 <br> 37 <br> 8 | 67 88 |
| Chinglepat ．．． | ．．． | 1，084，885 | 718 | 40 65 | 54 45 | 188,781 158,720 | 125 | ${ }_{62} 6$ | 616 48 | 84,230 62,373 | 57 <br> 49 | 45 61 | 66 49 | 45，084 18，470 | 80 15 | 98 | 62 |
| Chittoor $\quad$ \＃1 $\quad \cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 964,893 $1,612,692$ | 760 788 | 60 50 | 50 | 108，795 | 101 | 43 | 57 | 132，820 | 48 65 | 40 | 80 | 89，425 | 19 | 89 | 61 |
| North Arsot $\cdots$ <br> Salem $\ldots$ | ．．． | $1,642,992$ $1,481,305$ | 786 701 | 4 | 58 | 227，108 | 107 | 45 | 65 | 120，066 | － 57 | 44 | 56 | 41，784 | 20 | 40 | 60 |
| Olimbatore | ．．． | 1，608，358 | 677 | 47 | 53 | 273，698 | $123^{*}$ | 48 | 62 | 186，452 | 62 | 48 | 64 | 50，344 | 88 | 42 | 88 |
| South Arent ．．． |  | 1，804，514 | 821 | 48 | 67 | 192，046 | 83 | 40 | 80 | 78，319 | 84 | 44 | 66 | 44.216 | 21 | 88 | 62 |
| East Coast South | ．．． | 7，143，735 | 695 | 50 | 50 | 1，428，501 | 139 | 44 | 66 | 693，616 | 67 | 41 | 59 | 292，199 | 28 | 37 | 63 |
| Tanjore ．．．．．． |  | 1，624，203 | 698 | 49 | 61 45 | \％88，709 | 122 140 | 40 44 | 60 88 | 147,864 109,058 | 64 87 88 | 42 45 48 | 58 <br> 58 <br> 8 | $\begin{array}{r}102,088 \\ \hline 47,886\end{array}$ | 45 25 | 84 <br> 40 | 66 60 |
| ．Trichinodoly ．． | ．．． | 1，850，351 | 710 | ${ }_{65}^{65}$ | 45 89 | 286,501 83,227 | 140 78 | 44 48 | 68 62 | 1091058 81,577 | 74 | 87 | ${ }_{63} 68$ | 15，484 | 88 | 88 | 62 |
| Pudukkottui ．．．． | ．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 824,776 \\ 1,499.388 \end{array}$ | 761 | ${ }^{61}$ |  |  |  | 48 | 68 85 | 118，792 | 59 | 43 | 67 | 41，616 | 81 | 40 | 60 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}  \\ \text { Bladura } \\ \text { Rámnād } & \ldots . . & \ldots \\ \hline . . \end{array}$ | ．．．． | $\begin{aligned} & 1,499,838 \\ & 1,228,528 \end{aligned}$ | 747 714 | 50 44 | 60 | 182，898 | 138 108 | 44 | 66 86 | 138，724 | 81 | 88 | 64 | 82， $\mathrm{H71}$ | 19 | 81 | 88 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ramnḕd } \\ & \text { Tinnevelly } . . . \\ & . . . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ．．． | $\begin{aligned} & 1,228,528 \\ & 3,116,639 \end{aligned}$ | 714 587 | 4 | 80 | －${ }^{1895,(687}$ | 208 | 45 | 85 | 146，601 | 77 | 43 | 67 | 49，86＇4 | 26 | 43 | 87 |
| West Coast ．．． | $\cdots$ | 8，883，407 | 644 | 45 | 55 | 775，032 | 173 | 11 | 59 | 431，650 | 96 | 36 |  | 160，635 | 36 | 35 | 65 |
| Nilgiris ．．．．．． |  | 75，675 | 597 | 65 | 45 | 14，380 | 114 | 51 | 49 | 6,810 817719 | 54 | 36 83 88 | 64 67 | 7,680 120,018 | 60 89 | 41 84 |  |
| Malnbar ．．．．．． | ．．． | 1，905，182 | 615 | 39 <br> 88 | 81 | 687，061 | 198 <br> 234 |  | 60 68 | 817,719 1,072 | 102 181 | 83 48 | 67 67 | 120,018 819 | 84 | 81 | 69 |
| Anjonyo ．．．$\quad .$. | $\cdots$ | 1，084 | 180 | 88 88 | 67 42 | 1,384 162,207 | 234 130 | 44 | 68 85 | 106，043 | 381 85 | 48 45 | 55 | 82，723 | 28 | 85 |  |
| Bonth Kanara ．． | ．．． | 801，586 | 728 |  | 57 | 58，7，409 | 334 | 41 | 59 | 292，570 | 185 | 39 | 61 | 169，444 | 107 | 34 | 66 |
| Cltios ．．．．．． |  | 271，207 | 172 | 4 | 57 | 587，009 |  |  |  | 292，570 |  |  |  | 16， 10 |  |  |  |

4.-Occmpatione combined with agriculture (where agricultwre is the subsidiary oxcupation).

5.-Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).

6.-Occupation of fermales by enb-classes and selected orderc and groups.

6.-Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders und groups-continued.

6.-Occupation of femates by sub-clarses and setected orders and greups-concladed.



7r-8elected occupations (1921, 2911 and 1901)-icontinned:

7.-Salectod occupations (1951, 1911 and 1901)-continued.


7-Selected accupations (1921, 1911 and 1901)-onaluded.


$\qquad$
8.-Occupations by carto.


8.-Occupations by casto-continued. :


8.-Occupations by caste-continued.

| Casco and oceupstion. | Namber per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation. | Number of female workers per 1,000 males. | Caste and oocupation. | Number per 1,000 worters engaged on each oecupation. | Namber of female wortere per 1,000 males. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 |  | 1 | $\pm$ | 8 |
| raly | - |  | Tiyan |  |  |
| . Cattle, etc., breeders and hexic- |  |  | Agriculural lsibourers... | 444 | 1,300 |
| men ... ..e * ... | 12 | 132 | Cultivators : owners and tenants. | 209 | , 217 |
| Village watchmen and village |  |  | Toddy drawers ... | 70 |  |
| servanfe . ... ... |  |  | Workers in coconat fibre and |  |  |
| Others ... . . .- ... ... | 53 | 332 | allers of textiles ... .ns | 85 | 10,637 |
|  |  |  | Sawyers ... . ... ... | 20 |  |
| attanavan |  | 545 | Clerke anspecified and miscol- |  |  |
| Fisining and selling fish... ... | 630 | 987 | laneons labourera .... ... | 18 | 278 |
| Boatmen, ship's employees and hsriont coolies | 124 |  | Porters, messengers and dounes. tic servants | 16 | 372 |
| Cultivatore : owners and tenenta. | 98 | 22 | Gardeners, firewood, oto., collec. |  | 372 |
| Miscellsneons labourers | 34 | 232 | tors and eellers of vegetables. | 17 | 62 |
| Gardeners and firewood sellers. | 12 | 112 | Grain sellers and sundry shop- |  |  |
| Cotton weavera |  |  | \&nepers ... ...: ... ... | 12 | 78 |
| Others ... ... ... |  | 459 | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Brick ant tile makers and } \\ \text { masong ... } & \ldots . & \ldots & \ldots\end{array}$ | 10 |  |
| ale ... .. ... ... |  | 605 | Hotel keepers, eto. $\quad . \times$....... | 10 | 58 |
| Cotton apinners and weavers $-\cdots$ | 471 | 45 | Others ... ... .... ... | 93 | 228 |
| Caltivatore ownera and tenants. | 172 | 87 |  |  |  |
| Agricultaral lsbourert ... ... | 122 | 6 |  |  |  |
| Landowners and tenantg * ... | 71 | 397 | Tsākala ... |  | 847 |
| Miscellaneous labourers | 65 | 2,491 | Washermen | 793 | 951 |
| Traders in piecergooda and ready |  |  | Cultivators: owners and tenants. | 121 | 604 |
| made clothing .... ... | 28 | 113 | Agrioultural labourers.... ... | 37 | 827 |
| Others .as ... ... ... | 71 | 672 | Candowners and teuants | 24 | 215 |
|  |  |  | Miscellaneouh labourers. | 14 | 207 |
| Saurāshtra, Saurāshtra Brāh- |  |  | Others ... ... ... | 21 | 346 |
| man ... ... ... .a. |  | 61 |  |  |  |
| Ootton spinners and weavers | 482 | 274 | Valaiyan ... ... |  | 745 |
| Silk epinners and weavers* .... | 169 | 369 | Cultivators: owners and tenants. | 463 | 510 |
| Dyers and bleachers ... ... | 71 | 1,29: | Landowners and tenants .... | 189 | 1,635 |
| Sellers of piece.gonda and ready |  |  | Agrioultural lahourers ... ... | 152 | 1,034 |
| - made clothing. |  | - 30 | Fishing and selling fish... ... | 58 | 387 |
| Oultivators: owners and tenants. | 88 | 222 | Miscellaneoas labourers | 81 | 1,974 |
| Cashiers, aconuntants, eto. | 17 |  | Others | 87 | 334 |
| Landowners and tenants . .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dancers, actors, eta ... a- | 18 | 10,239 | Vāniyan, Vaniga Vaisya ... |  | 417 |
| Agrionltaral labourera ... ... | 18 | 51 | Extracting and selling vegeta- |  |  |
| Keligion ... ... .... ... | 8 | . . 3 | bletoils .. . $\therefore$ | 379 | 652 |
| Polioe and pablio administra- |  |  | Cultivatorn: owners and tenants. | 215 | 248 |
| tion ... .- . |  |  | Auricultucal labourers ... | 104 | 347 |
| Others ... ... | 122 | 755 | Miscellaneoza labonrers | 55 | 474 |
|  |  |  | Landowners and Lensits | 48 | 268 |
|  |  |  | Other traders is food stuffs |  |  |
| Savara - .... .- |  |  | and eundry storekeepers, eto. | 81 | 283 |
| - Caltivators: owners and tenante. | 561 | 3 | Others *- | 118 | 340 |
| Agricaltural labourers ... | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| Landowners and tenants | 165 | 2,134 | Vannān ... ... .... ... |  | - 788 |
| Miboellaneons labourers | 47 | 1,886 | Washermen .. ... ... | 733 | 956 |
| Firewood sellera... ... | 13 | 817 | Cultivatore : owners and tenants. | 129 | 890 |
| Others : ... ... | 11 | 551 | Auricultaral labourers ... | 38 | 744 |
|  |  |  | Miscellsneous labourers . .. | 19 | 2,330 |
| Sombadavan .... ... ... | $\cdots$ | 34 | Grocers and sandry shop- |  |  |
| Fishing and solling fish... . | 450 | 5 | keepers -... ... | 18 | 251 |
| Caltivatore: nwners and tenants. | 166 | 83 | Tailors ... | 14 | 34 |
| Agrioultaral labourers ... . ... | 113 | 393 | Others | 48 | 348 |
| Landowners and tenants | 39 |  | Vobat |  |  |
| Kope, eto., makers ... . ... |  | 502 | Velams ..4 ... ${ }^{\text {-t- }}$... ... |  | 833 |
| Misoellaneons labourera -* |  | 1,782 | Cultivatory : owners and teuants. | 793 | 777 |
| Fish oarers $\quad \therefore . . .6$ |  | 72 | Agriculiural lahourers ... | 97 | 1,373 |
| ; Othere $\quad \therefore$... ... | 159 | 398 | Miscellaneous Jabonrers | 45 | 1,95t |
| \% Ohero |  |  | Landownors and tenants | 33 | 512 |
|  |  |  | Others - ... | 32 | 603 |
| Telaga ... ... ... ... |  | 461 |  |  |  |
| Caltivators: owners and tenants. | 625 | 396 | Vellāls ... ... ... ... | -.. | 234 |
| Agricultaral labourrrs ... ... | 158 | 608 | Cultivatore: owners and tenanta | 534 | 99 |
| Miscellaneons laboarers ... | 49 | 1,351 | Agrionltural laboarers ... . .. | 158 | 453 |
| Laudowners and tenants | 44 | 533 | Landowners and tenante ... | 124 | 875 |
| Sundry basaar keepers ... -.0 |  | 527 | Gardeners and miscellaneons |  |  |
| Police ... ... ... |  |  | labourers ... ... | 43 | 887 |
| Sellers of vegetables ... | 7 | 980 | Tiaders of all sorts | 36 | 603 |
| Others .a.n ... .-4 | 97 | 391 | Masons and house builders | 10 | 441 |

8.-Occupation by casto-continued.

| Cante and occupatios. | Number per 1,000 workere ongaged on oech ocen. pation. | Number of fomale workert per 1,000 malea | Caste and coeupation. | Fumber <br> per 1.000 workers engeged on emah noen. pation | Ninaber of fomele workere pose 1,000 malea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Vellala-concluded. |  |  | Māppilla-comeludea |  |  |
|  | 7 | 859 | Corice, tee, eta, platation |  |  |
| Cavhiers, eccountante, anspeoi- |  |  | emplojees $\ldots$ - |  | 129 |
| fied ... .m mem |  | 11 | Hotel keepars and earranta -- | 12 | 231 |
| Money-lenders .o. |  | 26 | Tsilore ... ... |  | 218 |
| Ofhers ... . ... ... ... | 73 | 299 | Meligioa - ... $\quad . .0$... | 13 | 47 |
|  |  |  | Others ... ... | 103 | 181 |
| Tanădi ... .a. ... ${ }^{\text {c. }}$ |  | 66 |  |  |  |
| Agricaltural leboarers .i. | 7 | 1,027 | Sheik -m | - ... ; | 29 |
| Caltivatores owners and renente. | 175 | 239 | Cultivatorts: ownors and |  |  |
| Herdnmen, chepherds and |  |  | tenanta | 209 | 458 |
| Micattlo breeders | 48 | 1.268 | Agricultaral habonnere | $\begin{gathered} 201 \\ 45 \end{gathered}$ | 480 |
| Bcavengert ... ... ... | 23 | 695 | Landownern and teanate. | 77 | 207 |
| Woodcutters and sellers of |  |  | Bundry bagam keopert | 37 | 01 |
| firewood, etc. ... | 36 | 596 | Textile induntries ... |  | 681 |
| Bakket znatore syd other |  |  | Cart-owners, drivera, eto. ... | 15 | 21 |
| workers on wcody materialm. | 22 | 475 | Beggars ... ... .. ... | 14 | 564 |
| Rico ponndera ... $\quad .$. | 21 | 430 | Tailore $\quad .0$ an | 10 | 183 |
| Fishing and selling 6ish -.. | 31 | 404 | Trade in pieco-goods and |  |  |
| Donertie cerventa .m. .a- | 17 | 1,627 | ready-made elothing ... | 19 | 71 |
| Mining ... ... ... $\quad .0$ | 12 | 388 | Thedore in food otafis... | 46 | 176 |
| Village watohmen ... ..... | 11 |  | Traders in skise, elc. ... -m | 8 |  |
| Othert ... ... ... . | 93 | 704 | Goldemithe and cilver workera, |  |  |
|  |  |  | Clerta, unspecified ... |  |  |
| Yerukala ${ }^{\text {ace }}$ |  | 687 | Police … .-m © - - |  |  |
| Banket makers and other workers and sellers of bark, |  |  | Goverament servante... - |  |  |
| - leaven, eto. ... -- ... | 298 | 722 |  | 13 |  |
| Cultivetors: owners and |  |  | Gardenert - . ... |  | 286 |
| tenante ... ... | 233 | 528 | Batubers |  |  |
| A gricaltural labourers ... | 207 | 985 | Othere ... ... ... ... | 120 | 110 |
| Miscellaneous labourers . ... | 47 | 781 |  |  |  |
| Beggart ... ... ... -- |  | 635 | Europeans $\quad . \quad . . . \quad$... |  | 38 |
| Landowners and tenanta .... | 54 | 710 | Army .on m - - - | 187 |  |
| Firewood outters and eellers. | 27 | 838 | Religion.. ... ... ...0 | 125 | 619 |
| Othere ... ... ... . | 95 | 638 | Profomare and tesohert, clo...- | 67 | 2,639 |
| 1 - |  |  | Income from invertmenta | 61 | 7 |
| Labbal -- |  | 372 | 8bip's officert, etc. ... ... | 68 |  |
| Caltivators: owners and | 207 | 438 | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Medical men } \\ \text { Government oficort } & \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots\end{array}$ | 48 | 2,847 |
| Landowners and tenante | 144 | 168 | Reilway offioers |  |  |
| Fiahing and erlling fish | 61 | 2,631 | Plantera- ... . ... | 84 | 58 |
| Agricultaral labourers | 64 | 274 | Polies officart .. ... |  |  |
| Miecelleneous labonrera $\quad \cdots$ | 6. | 681 | Architecte add ongineern ... | 32 |  |
| Betel vine growere and sellere |  |  | Cusbiern a0d eccountante - ... | 80 |  |
| of betel lasvee $\quad \therefore$... |  | 623 | Poetal and Tolegraph officers... | 25 | 32 |
| Tradors in akisk eto.... | 38 | 16 | Shopkeopere, mnspeaified : ... | 21 | 19 |
| Workers on woody materisle..o. | 84 | 7,904 | Orhere .a. ... . | 194 | 174 |
| Weavers and sollert of readymade olothing | 58 | 378 | Anglo-Indiant ... ... $\quad$ - |  | 01 |
| Grocers and cellime of graize, |  |  | Bailway omployees ... .- | 180 | 78 |
| tobenco and mandry chopo ioepert ... ... .o. | 98 | 168 | Cappocified elorks and mecheniot - ... ... ... | 119 | 171 |
| Batchere and eellers of sheep, |  |  |  | 118 | 431 |
| oto .-. $\cdots$ - |  | 16 | Teachers and profemeort -- | 5 | 8,059 |
| Carthowners, driverg, otc. ... Othere | 14 180 | 191 | Medical praotitioners and mid- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2,404 |
|  |  |  | Domeet io servantic and private |  |  |
| Mippilla .-. $\quad \cdots \quad$-- | $\cdots$ | 328 | metor drivers | 21 | 976 |
| Cultivacors: ownere and | 334 |  | Tailors, millinery | 86 | 2,481 |
| Agrioultoral la | 989 | 814 | Goverameat chiale - - | 18 | 91 |
| Finhing and colling fish | 60 | 49 | Arrbitcots, emgimeort | 16 | 17 |
| Other trede in food atrif! -- | 62 | 144 | Port and harbour employeers | 18 | $\cdots$ |
| 8 undry bazoas konpare | 49 | 81 | and ehip's employees | 15 | 80 |
| Workess in eoconit fibre and |  |  | Others - .- | 302 | 188 |
| dealere in textioe | 26 | 1,767 | Indian Christians |  |  |
| Portore and memeangery and |  |  | Catholics) -- |  | 633 |
| mincollameons labourers - | 34 |  | Culcivacore: owsers and |  |  |
| Cart-owners, drivers, da | 18 |  | temat! -.- |  | 107 |
| Lendownere and treants | 18 | 281 | Agricaltaral habourue - | $258$ | 1,463 |


| Caeto and oocepation. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ruabber } \\ & \text { of femana } \\ & \text { writhers } \\ & \text { peep } 1,000 \\ & \text { males } \end{aligned}$ | Conte and oceupation. | Number <br> per 1,000 <br> worker engaged on each exerpation. | Nember of female workers per 1,000 malen. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indian Christians (Roman Catholics)-comeluleal. <br> Landowners and tenants :... Yimoellazeopas habourrort Finhing <br> Domentio merranta Railway employees... Washormen -. ... Teachera, profeesors, eto Toddy drawere Curpentert Shop-keepera, niappecifiod Tailora Gardener: and millers of vogetablea ... Clarks, eta, znapecified Leacher workerr Others <br> Indian Christians (Syrians). <br> Cultivatore: ownors and terance <br> Lope, etc, makers aod workers on coconat fibre <br> Rice pounders <br> Grocers and sellers of vegetables | 1 | 3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Indian Christians (Syrians)- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48 39 | 633 805 | Agricultaral labourera | 47 | ,547 |
|  | 19 |  | ehop-kveperch anspeoified ... | 29 | 86 |
|  | 14 |  | Tenobera eca ... ... |  | . 36 |
|  |  | 31 | Miscellaneons meohanics and |  |  |
|  |  | 538 | laboarers. . ... . ...: | 45 | 58 |
|  |  | 516 | Othere ... . ... ... | 934 | 247 |
|  |  | 10 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 | Indian Christians (0thers)..- |  | 566 |
|  |  | 665 | Agricaltaral haboerers ... | 326 | 1,071 |
|  |  |  | Cultivators: ownert end |  |  |
|  |  |  | Portars and mesengers and | 301 | 335 |
|  |  | 20 | miscollaneous labourers | 62 | 894 |
|  |  |  | Landowners and tenants | 38 | 414 |
|  | 112 | 142 | Frabing and selling fah | 18 | 87 |
|  |  |  | Wearare .. ... | 31 | 265 |
|  |  | 328 | 8hoo-mikera ... ... | 80 | 68 |
|  |  |  | Goverument mervanta ... | 8 |  |
|  | 16 | 77 | Teachers - ... , | 21 | 598 |
|  |  |  | Domeetio merranta .... .... |  |  |
|  | 48 | 42,571 | Railway ernployeer … .... | d |  |
|  |  |  | Workdrs on woody matarials... | 188 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,232 \\ 500 \end{array}$ |



## THE INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

10.-Distribution of industries and persons employed.
(a) Main heads only.

10.-Distribution of industries and peroons employed-conaluded.
(b) Special industrioe.

11.-Particulare of establishments eraploying 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.

12.-Organisation of extebliohmente:

|  | Namber of industrinl edebliehmeato in mech olem. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of organisation. |  | 1 | II | 115 | IV | V | 7 I | VII | VIII | Ix | I |  |  | IV | x 7 | IVI |
| Total .- | $2,105$ | $276$ | ${ }^{*}$ | 23 | 41 | 4 | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{\circ} 00$ | ${ }^{16}$ | ${ }^{12}$ | ${ }_{508}^{18}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3}^{26}{ }^{15}$ | 2 | ${ }^{17}$ | 160 |
|  | 72 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 87 | 2 | ... | - | ... | 5 |
| 3. Registered companios ... | 286 | 114 | 80 | 1 | 82 | 1 | - | 52 | 7 | 18 | 85 | 1 | 11 | 14 | - | 30 |
| (a) With Europesen or Anglo-Indian direce corli *s .as .m |  | 110 | 20 | $\cdots$ | 50 | 1 | 4 | 40 | - | 10 | 22 | 1 | $\cdots$ - | 10 | B | 13 |
| (b) With Indina direo <br> tor: ... .. ... |  | 4 | 7 | 1 | 87 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 | 2 | 12 |  | $\ldots$ | 8 |  | ¢ |
| (c) With direotors of different races .... | 12 | $\cdots$ | 8 | ... | 5 | ... | :- | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 8. Privately owned - ..: | 1,647 | 158 | 61 | 81 | 258 | 80 | 38 | 41 | 68 | 168 | 404 | 11 | - 2 | 8 | 4 | 146 |
| (a) By Earopeand or Anglo-Ludiang ... |  | 109 |  |  | 26 | $2$ |  | 4 | E | $\ldots$ |  |  | , |  | 2 | 14 |
| (b) By Indiens ... ... | 1,428 | 4 |  | 19 | 822 | 76 | 28 | 37 | 58 | 150 | 477 |  | - 2 | 8 | 8 | 129 |
| (c) By joint ownore of different races | 34 | 2 | ... | 1 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 16 | ... | ... ... | ... |  | 1 |

13.-Place of origin of skilled employees.

|  | Number of persons employed in eech class of incistrial establiebmenticher |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Birth-placen | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { of work- } \\ \text { men. } \end{gathered}$ | $\mathbf{I}$ | II | 111 | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X | XI | XII | XIII | XIV | XV | IVI |
| 1 | 2 | s | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| 1. In the Prorince or 8tate ... ... | 46,754 | 1,030 | 185 | 181 | 15,153 | 908 | 694 | 12,749 | 697 | 1,021 | 4,464 | 663 | 184 | 33 | 1,869 | 226 | 4897 |
| (1) District of employment | 82,600 | 883 | 123 | 175 | 10,452 | 608 | 533 | 0,170 | 675 | 591 | 3,670 | 631 | 145 | 30 | 1,243 | 168 | 4,005 |
| (2) Other distriote. | 12 | 647 | 62 | 6 | 4,701 | 302 | 161 | 8,579 | 22 | 430 | 794 | 32 | 40 | 3 | 426 | 57 | 892 |
| (a) Contiguous distriota | 7,559 | 517 | 25 | 5 | 3,310 | 157 | 119 | 2,041 | 8 | 299 | 325 | 1 | 36 | ... | 202 | 22 | 492 |
| (b) Non-onntiga ons dietricta. | 4,595 | 130 | 87 | 1 | 1,391 | $145^{\circ}$ | 42 | 1,538 | 14 | 131 | 469 | 31 | 4 | 3 | 224 | 35 | $400^{\circ}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { 2. Outeide } \\ \text { vince } & \text { the } & \text { Pro- } \\ \text {... }\end{array}$ | 305 | $\cdots$ | 3 | ... | 129 |  | 18 | 114 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 7 | 13 |
| 8. Ontaide India - ... | , 150 | 9 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 18 | 1 | $\pm$ | 78 | .. | 28 | 2 | 2 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 1 | 5 |

14.-Place of origin of unskilled labour.

| Birth-place. | Namber of persons employed in each clase of industrial establishment. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { namber } \\ \text { of work- } \\ \text { men. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1 | II | III | IV | v | VI | VII | VIII | IX | $\pm$ | XI | XII | XIII | XIV | XV | XVI |
| 1 | $\%$ | $\overline{3}$ | 4 | 5 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 7 | 8 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 10 | 11 | 12 | 19 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1. In the Provinoe or State ... ... | 120,570 | 33,520 | 6,153 | 9:1 | 29,704 | 8,244 | 1,114 | 11,336 | 6,479 | 4,487 | 18,683 | 241 | 130 | 266 | 1,22 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 561 | 2,445 |
| (1) Distriot of employment | 94,889 | 20,986 | 5,949 | 783 | 24,526 | 2,165 | 878 | 8,720 | 6,245 | 3,680 | 16,955 | 16) | 108 | 238 | 982 | 362 | 1,894 |
| (2) Other districts. | 25,741 | 18,534 | 204 | 183 | 5.178 | 1,079 | 236 | 2,*18 | 234 | 807 | 1,733 | 81 | 22 | 30 | 247 | 198 | 651 |
| (a) Contiguoue districts . ... | 17,983 | 9,978 | 129 | 151 | 3,188 | 606 | 155 | 1,4.55 | 208 | 572 | 866 | 48 | 13 | 6 | 171 | 74 | 309 |
| (b) Non-oontignous distriots. | 7,812 | 2.558 | 75 | 37 | 1.980 | 473 | 81 | 963 | 26 | 235 | 807 | 33 | 9 | 24 | 76 | 125 | 212 |
| $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { 2. Ouiside } \\ \text { vince } & \text { the } & \text { Pro- }\end{array}$ | 3 O 0 | 8 | 10 | 22 | 150 | 2 | 1 | 54 | $\ldots$ | 21 | 31 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | 2 | 12 | : 16 |
| 3. Outside India ... | 65 | 2 |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | 19 | $\cdots$ | 4 |  | ... | -... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 |




- 17-A.-Distribution of poxer oy establishments.


17-B.-Distribution of power by districts.


## APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX I.

General summary of main statistice of natural divioione.


APPENDIX 11 .

appendix ill．
Gencral summary of statistics of cilies．

| Name of city． |  | Nember per 1，0M0 persone of |  |  | Number per 1，000 males aged |  |  | Nomber of females to 1,000 a．ales at age |  |  | Number per 1,000 male actual wurkers of those employed on |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 . \\ & 0 \\ & \text { en } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 吕 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 卨 } \\ & \text { 号 } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\dot{1}}{\stackrel{0}{0}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { or } \\ & \text { a } \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\bar{J}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{\bullet}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | ${ }^{16}$ |  |
| Madras ．．． | 815 | 812 | 101 | 84 | 298 | 5－10 | 162 | 964 | 899 | 837 | 39 | 392 | 188 | 109 | 272 | 146 |
| Madura | 6x5 | 873 | 74 | 53 | 327 | 517 | ：56 | 959 | 985 | 682 | 127 | 506 | 138 | 94 | 135 | 265 |
| Trichinopuly ．．． | 547 | 734 | 128 | 138 | 340 | 49 | 163 | 987 | 968 | 1，050 | 120 | 389 | 223 | 128 | 140 | 3 |
| Calicut ．．． | 641 | 554 | 354 | 61 | 352 | 508 | 140. | 914 | 950 | 940 | 89 | 386 | 207 | 115 | 203 | 170 |
| Coimbatore ．． | 628 | 854 | 63 | F2 | 364 | 439 | 147 | 59 | 963 | 1，011 | 347 | 238 | 152 | 70 | 193 | crs |
| Conjeeveram ．．． | 688 | 958 | 37 | 2 | 239 | 475 | 186 | 958 | 1，033 | 993 | 148 | 529 | 157 | 94 | 72 | 213 |
| Kumbakonam．．． | 620 | 929 | 14 | $2 \overline{0}$ | 315 | 508 | 177 | 887 | 1，042 | 1，180 | 176 | 326 | 237 | 143 | 118 | 26： |
| Tanjoro | 551 | 846 | 62 | 80 | 836 | 479 | 185 | 988 | 1，048 | 1，125 | 191 | 305 | 15 | 162 | 18t | 223 |
| Negapatam ．．． | 553 | 503 | 199 | 98 | 312 | 512 | 176 | 909 | 997 | 1，091 | 172 | 408 | 155 | 76 | 188 | 123 |
| Mangalore ．．． | 639 | 579 | 111 | $3 \mathrm{C8}$ | 358 | 405 | 147 | 933 | 872 | 984 | 148 | 381 | 197 | 11 | 169 | 320 |
| Rajahmundry ．．． | 553 | 938 | 51 | 21 | 340 | 516 | 144 | 959 | 998 | 1，176 | 258 | 228 | 182 | 100 | 23 | 355 |
| Tinnevelly ．．． | 41 | 888 | 109 | 23 | 314 | 513 | 173 | 971 | 989 | 1，229 | 250 | 300 | 115 | 44 | 291 | 331 |
| Cocanada ．．． | 705 | 921 | 51 | 26 | 343 | 507 | 150 | 099 | 1，028 | 1，075 | 574 | 112 | 187 | 71 | 386 | 38； |
| Salem ．． | 527 | 903 | 80 | 17 | 371 | 467 | 162 | 835 | 1，050 | 1，098 | 632 | 146 | 153 | 29 | 40 | 323 |
| Cuddalore－． | 539 | 923 | 43 | 31 | 366 | 433 | 171 | 944 | 1，091 | 960 |  | 165 | 176 | 81 | 159 | 405 |
| Vellore | 675 | 732 | 236 | 31 | 372 | 443 | 185 | 1，003 | i， 052 | 958 | 251 | 207 | 231 | 88 | 223 | 216 |
| Bellary | 500 | 626 | 315 | 52 | 301 | 535 | 184 | 964 | 815 | 980 | 259 | 262 | 153 | 153 | 172 | 314 |

## APPENDIX 15.

（a）Statistice of Madwru Caly．

|  |  | Suenler per 1，000 of the population of |  |  | Sinaber por 1,000males aged |  |  | Iumber of femaleu te 1，000 males aged |  |  | Nembor per 1,000 mala meraal workers enployed on |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ward number． |  | 淢 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 㤟 } \\ & \frac{E}{5} \\ & \frac{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{20}{d}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 | $\frac{0}{6}$ | 1 | 安 | 宫1 | 咅 品 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 最 } \\ & \text { 最 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | 8 | 8 |  | 6 |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  | 14 |  | 16 | 17 ． |
| Madura City ．．． | 685 | 873 | 74 | 53 | 328 | 517 | 155 | 959 | 957 | 1.073 | 142 | 506 | 138 | 24 | 120 | 268 |
| 1 | 687 | 909 | 65 | 36 | － 844 | 497 | 159 | 1，064 | 473 | 1230 | 205 | 876 | 44 | 88 | 79 | 408 |
| It | 821 | 880 | 45 | 75 | 343 | 481 | 176 | 991 | 1，097 | 444 | 50 | 748 | 124 | 41 | 43 | 108 |
| III ．．． | 509 | 887 | 7 | 156 | 263 | 486 | 151 | 898 | 1，003 | 1，008 | 64 | 660 | 178 | 80 | 123 | 827 |
| 1 V | 768 | 958 | 11 | 38 | 319 | 498 | 159 | 1，021 | 967 | 922 | 94 | 425 | 208 | 393 | 80 | 180 |
| V | 740 | 839 | 148 | 18 | 846 | 608 | 152 | 1，003 | 1，011 | 1，080 | 181 | 868 | 184 | 71. | 42 | 104 |
| VI | 661 | 966 | 28 | 11 | 840 | 498 | 168 | 054 | 1，669 | 921 | 161 | 592 | 97 | － 69 | ． 81 | 241 |
| VII | 674 | 986 | 12 | 2 | 350 | 475 | 176 | 864 | 1，149 | 1，079 | 175 | 581 | 97 | 67 | 80 | 820 |
| VIII | 631 | 976 | 20 | 4 | 816 | 512 | 172 | 066 | 1，070 | 1，174 | 122 | 297 | 327 | 123. | 181 | 858 |
| 1X | 622 | 620 | 813 | 67 | 820 | 644 | 186 | 459 | 916 | 1，244 | 89 | 558 | 118 | 48 | 146 | 240 |
| $\times$ | 751 | 737 | 86 | 227 | 305 | 558 | 139 | 403 | 848 | 894 | 208 | 365 | 83 | 117 | 238 | 298 |
| XI | 741 | 878 | 88 | 34 | 308 | 650 | 147 | $9: 3$ | 812 | 1，078 | 115 | 442 | 158 | 115 | 328 | 878 |
| XII | 650 | 970 | 28 | 2 | 818 | 528 | 159 | 920 | 1，081 | 1，284 | 124 | 414 | 117 | 189 | 213 | 351 |
| XIII ．．． | 575 | 945 | 50 | 5 | 319 | 529 | 158 | 860 | 1，094 | 1，289 | 288 | 809 | 99 | 109 | 201 | 204 |
| XIV ．．． | 652 | 975 | 23 | 8 | 294 | 547 | 159 | P98 | 739 | 1，064 | 85 | 348 | 222 | 138 | 268 | 238 |
| $\times \mathrm{X}$ | 744 | 997 | 8 |  | 825 | 623 | 158 | 682 | 943 | 1，278 | 160 | 449 | 95 | 118 | 184 | 326 |
| XVI | 888 | 884 | 92 | 24 | 818 | ${ }_{5} 56$ | 156 | 977 | $9 \times 9$ | 498 | 918 | 189 | 848 | 95. | 251 | 882 |
| XVII ．．． | 686 537 | 888 | 300 128 | 54 | 809 825 | 567 514 | 124 | 1，042 |  | ${ }_{1}^{918}$ | 266 | 837 | 198 | 82 | 116 | 158 |
| XVIII ．．． | 537 | 884 | 128 | 54 | 825 | 514 | 161 | 958 | 936 | 1，008 | 186 | 428 | 148 | 114 | 150 | 284 |

（b）Statietice of Trichinopoly Cíty．

| Namber of ward． |  | Namber per 1，000 persone of |  |  | Number per 1，000 malee aged |  |  | Number of femalen to 1,000 malee at age |  |  | Number per 1,000 male actaal ．Workers of those employed on |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{d}{d}$ | $\dot{1}$ | $\circ$ <br> 8 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 | $\stackrel{\dot{\omega}}{\mathbf{6}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{y}{c} \\ & \underset{c}{c} \\ & \underset{E}{c} \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Delta} \\ & \text { 曾 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $E$ |  |  |  |
| Trichinopoly City | 567 | 734 | 123 | 138 | 340 | 49 | 163 |  |  | 11. | 128 | 12 389 | 14. 233 | 15 | 16 128 | ${ }^{17}$ |
| 1 | 800 | 638 | 61 | 303 | 281 | 598 | 121 | 984 |  | 893 | 178 | 253 | 60 | 870 | 13 | 160 |
| $11 \quad \therefore \quad$－．． | 541 | 678 | 184 | 200 | 382 | 470 | 168 | 1，086 | 1，154 | 8487 | 168 | ． 320 | 813 | 125 | ． 100 | 128 |
| III | 632 | 687 | 235 | 78 | 877 | 457 | 171 | P55 | 1，084 | 1，013 | 30 | 418 | 288 | 187 | 123 | 161 |
| 1 l ． | 582 | 797 | 28 | 175 | 373 | 481 | 148 | 788 | 1，171 | 1，168 | 151 | － 201 | ；80 | 2＊0 | 78 | 100 |
| V | 528 | 839 | 0 | 71 | 345 | 464 | ． 171 | 1.083 | 1，i42 | 1，133 | 45 | 50. | 300 | 88 | 66 | 87 |
| V1 ．．．．．： | 816 | 919 | 68 | 15 | 301 | 436 | ． 175 | 1，04 | 1,041 | 1，077 | 138 | 659 | 89 | 76 | 44 | 288 |
| VII ．．．．．． | 561 | 779 | 43 | 178 | 283 | 578 | ＇139 | 818 | K72 | 88 | 82 | 374 | 207 | 164 | 163 | 226 |
| VIII | 387 | 908 | 18 | 78 | 317 | 515 | $16{ }^{108}$ | 873 | 940 | 1，054 | 89 | 415 | 208 | 100 | 154 | 288. |
| IX | 699 | 894 | A | 5 | 813 | 848 | 145 | 850 | 792 | 1，334 | 23 | 693 | 128 | 178 | 83 | 85＊ |
| ${ }_{x}$ | 568 | 749 | 168 | 85 | 327 | 511 | 168 | 818 | 835 | 1， 197 | 131 | 446 | 220 | 145 | 68 | 123 |
| XI | 651 | 458 | 538 |  | 380 | 519 | 161 | ${ }^{253}$ | 816 | ． 832 | 83 | 894 | 383 | 110 | 81 | 109 |
| XIII | 649 | ${ }^{838}$ | 116 | 4 | 845 | 490 | 165 | 1.047 | ${ }_{\sim}^{181}$ | 1，025 | 187 | 228 | 871 | 126 | 8 | 57 |
| XIII | 598 849 | 863 801 | 138 188 | 17 | 343 300 | 478 | 179 | 1，041 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1073 \\ & 1149\end{aligned}$ | 1，014 | ${ }^{63}$ | 489 | 245 | 68 | 43 | 178 |
| $\mathrm{XIV}_{\mathbf{X Y}} \quad \cdots \quad-$ | 489 | 801 406 | 188 | 17 150 | 369 336 300 | 503 | 161 | 876 1023 | 1.149 | 1，005 | 199 | 108 | 93 | 168 | 487 | 174 |
| XVY  <br> XVt $\ldots$. | 478 576 | 468 438 | 384 46 | 150 481 | 336 360 | 503 472 | 161 | 1，023 | 1，000 | 1，039 | 371 403 | 177 | 248 | 78 | 156 | 191 |
| xvit | 405 | 894 | 68 | 344 | 335 | 476 | 171 | 1，013 | 1，007 | 1，037 | 58 | 223 | 257 | 78 | 128 | 215 |
| XVLI $-\infty$ | 488 | 730 | 85 | 234 | 246 | 485 | 169 | 1，035 | 1,085 | 1，007 | 139 | 40 | 208 | 80 | 106 | 200 |

## APPENDIX 5.

Statement showing the propurtion of Animists in certain fribes.



[^0]:    Placed at the beginaing of the report.

[^1]:    " Poda" cultivation i: the wasteful method by which a piece of jungle is felled, the felled trees and ander. growth are burned, and dry grain is sown in the ashes two yeara in sucoession ; after which the plot is abandoned end the same procest in started elsewhers.

[^2]:    - Reproeste increace for the province (ezcluding Pudutkottai and Banganapalle States) as wholo, inoluding permone enumerated outside India for whom dootrict of birth in mot known.
     the particalar portion of the Ageney wat thon inoluded.

    I The Ggaree againat this diotrict include thoee for Sander State for which ceparate ritel stetiotion are not avaiisblo.
    $\because$ Vital otatistice for Banganapalle aad Padukikotai Statee aro oot orailsbie and they do not therofore appear in this table.

[^3]:    Note．－Partioularín by distriotia are not available for those ennmerated outside India．

[^4]:    Proportloa or female ilteracy

[^5]:    (b) Once in two months.
    (c) Eight times a year.
    (d) Yade up of 1 onee in four months (cineulation 600); 2 three times a year (circulation 900); 4 half-yearly (circulation 1,475 ); 2 year (aircalation 570).
    (c) At irregalar intervals.
    ( ) Made op of 1 three times a jear (eireulation 350); 1 half-yearly (oirculation 750).

[^6]:    - One change may perhape be noted between thie Table XIII and that of 1911: the Ehinir of 1211 now appeare an is Nadir ; thin is dume ander the urdert of che Goverement of Madrae, that the word Ehingip abould cone to to meed in official recorde

[^7]:     the dificranco betwren the rent he recoives and the reat he hat to pay.

[^8]:    66. The figures for the agri- Agricalure cultural occapations 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 considerabla decrease both in cultirators and in labourers. The number of women emplojed on planters' estates has pearly doubled.
