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# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931

VOLUME XIV

MADRAS

PART I

*REPORT*

BY

**M. W. M. YEATTS,**

OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE,

*Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras.*



MADRAS

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1932

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General Summary of main Statistics of Natural Divisions.

Province and natural division.	Districts and states by natural division.	Population, 1931.	Percentage variation.								Percentage of total population, 1931.	Density.	Urban proportion per 1,000 of total population.	Proportion per 1,000 of rural population in villages below 500 each.	Houses per square mile.
			1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1871	1871	1871					
			1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1871.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Madras	.....	47,193,602	10.3	2.2	8.3	7.2	15.3	-1.3	49.4	100.0	323	136	124	65	
Agency	Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari East	1,763,765	16.5	-4.0	16.7	2.4	19.9	8.7	72.1	3.7	89	6	799	19	
East Coast North	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari East, Godavari West, Kistna, Guntur and Nellore.	12,175,530	12.2	3.2	9.8	8.8	13.6	8.7	72.1	25.8	386	113	115	81	
Deccan	Cuddapah, Kurnool, Banganapalle, Bellary, Sandur and Anantapur.	4,047,344	10.3	3.8	3.8	5.3	18.1	-20.1	1.7	8.6	153	108	80	32	
East Coast Central	Madras, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and South Arcot.	13,349,980	11.3	3.0	7.9	8.9	19.9	-7.1	61.1	23.3	417	153	98	77	
East Coast South	Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Pudukkottal, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely (less Anjengo).	10,774,703	4.7	3.0	8.4	5.4	13.6	0.9	44.6	22.8	463	195	102	95	
West Coast	Milgris, Malabar, Anjengo and South Kanara	5,082,231	13.5	3.3	7.1	6.3	11.5	5.8	57.4	10.8	471	89	30	84	

Province and natural division.	Religious distribution of 10,000 of the population.				Females per 1,000 males.	Married girls per 1,000 below 10 years of age.	Literate per 10,000.		Literate in English per 10,000.		Languages returned as mother tongue per 10,000 persons.						Persons per 1,000 of the population engaged as earners (principal occupation) and working dependents in			
	Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.	Animist.			M.	F.	M.	F.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Oriya.	Kannara.	Hindustani.	Agri-culture.	Industry.	Trade.	Profes-sions.
	2	3	4	5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Madras	8,332	706	380	74	1,025	49	1,610	258	220	30	4,004	3,768	790	391	357	261	255.5	48.6	21.9	6.7
Agency	3,014	31	184	1,771	1,006	30	313	31	33	1	3	2,023	..	4,040	..	29	317.1	21.9	15.4	3.3
East Coast North	9,220	333	416	30	1,039	141	1,150	195	169	12	32	3,626	1	931	2	276	231.2	59.0	21.5	6.1
Deccan	3,436	1,195	312	..	961	42	1,124	104	117	11	46	7,133	5	2	1,610	1,007	313.0	46.9	20.3	4.8
East Coast Central	9,330	338	218	..	992	18	1,607	249	272	46	7,009	2,214	21	1	300	289	246.7	44.3	19.6	3.8
East Coast South	3,901	525	573	..	1,069	8	2,299	279	253	25	3,639	973	13	..	204	63	240.3	45.0	24.5	7.9
West Coast	6,833	2,666	431	..	1,053	12	2,144	572	276	60	34	53	7,246	..	573	58	174.1	52.1	27.4	10.8

## APPENDIX II.

## General Summary of Statistics of Cities.

City.	Popula- tion.	Occupied houses.	Persons per 1,000 houses.	Per 1,000 population.			Per 1,000 males.			Per 1,000 Females.			Agricul- ture.	Indus- try.	Trade.	Profes- sions.	Male earnings per 1,000 males.	Female earnings per 1,000 females.
				Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.	0-15.	15-40.	40 and over.	0-15.	15-40.	40 and over.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Madras .. ..	647,230	73,845	8,765	804	108	84	318	484	203	<i>338</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>177</i>	43	240	54	21	584	400
Madura .. ..	182,018	25,188	7,228	872	72	55	348	450	202	<i>350</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>196</i>	87	368	61	18	560	474
Trichinopoly ..	142,843	27,003	5,290	720	136	142	334	471	195	<i>353</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>203</i>	85	249	72	20	589	401
Salem .. ..	102,179	17,876	5,716	893	86	21	402	418	180	<i>406</i>	<i>421</i>	<i>178</i>	54	480	41	12	518	502
Calicut .. ..	99,273	14,705	6,710	584	351	64	260	440	191	<i>351</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>191</i>	121	143	61	22	659	322
Coimbatore ..	95,198	17,823	5,341	842	74	83	361	452	187	<i>382</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>188</i>	99	281	60	18	556	222
Tanjore .. ..	66,889	11,900	5,621	844	60	93	340	444	216	<i>341</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>224</i>	79	208	59	31	567	404
Mangalore ..	66,756	9,185	7,268	612	110	277	369	440	191	<i>336</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>198</i>	37	230	52	24	544	529
Cocanada .. ..	65,952	12,749	5,173	923	49	27	353	543	194	<i>354</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>203</i>	61	195	44	23	603	529
Conjeveram ..	65,258	9,574	6,816	950	44	4	358	416	226	<i>346</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>211</i>	146	516	46	13	611	366
Guntur .. ..	65,179	11,058	5,894	700	213	85	333	437	180	<i>350</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>188</i>	156	206	61	21	616	532
Rajahmundry ..	63,526	8,010	7,931	925	43	30	352	469	179	<i>344</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>197</i>	59	298	92	31	724	563
Kumbakonam ..	62,317	10,302	6,049	919	49	31	340	440	220	<i>313</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>236</i>	168	237	44	24	409	536
Bezwada .. ..	60,427	9,492	6,366	791	122	82	325	474	201	<i>356</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>195</i>	53	223	57	20	655	562
Tuticorin .. ..	60,395	14,569	4,145	716	51	232	342	452	206	<i>351</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>202</i>	38	163	53	18	616	418
Cuddalore .. ..	59,057	10,598	5,572	908	53	38	370	413	217	<i>358</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>195</i>	160	217	42	16	561	474
Elore .. ..	57,342	9,221	6,219	867	103	30	335	464	201	<i>346</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>209</i>	107	320	54	18	594	469
Vizagapatam ..	57,303	10,376	5,523	895	52	53	345	464	191	<i>360</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>202</i>	373	141	29	19	649	606
Vellore .. ..	57,265	8,073	7,093	740	222	37	388	404	206	<i>337</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>199</i>	61	172	33	15	523	360
Tinnevely .. ..	57,078	13,630	4,188	859	118	23	333	434	233	<i>315</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>251</i>	193	272	45	20	511	496
Masullipatam	56,923	10,192	5,586	846	114	39	347	464	189	<i>358</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>205</i>	114	303	60	26	594	555
Palamcottah ..	51,990	11,749	4,425	577	324	99	384	408	210	<i>343</i>	<i>431</i>	<i>226</i>	123	451	29	19	581	542

N.B.—Figures in italics are ratio of females to 1,000 males of specified ages.



APPENDIX III.

(a) Statistics of Madras City.

Division.	Persons per 1,000 houses.	Per 1,000 population.		
		Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.
Madras City—				
I .. ..	6,053	676	52	264
II .. ..	9,512	672	74	50
III .. ..	9,339	898	97	35
IV .. ..	6,179	805	155	25
V .. ..	8,087	401	538	58
VI .. ..	11,118	938	50	16
VI-a (Fort) .. ..	9,943	230	44	625
VII .. ..	9,943	773	79	145
VIII .. ..	11,511	799	169	25
IX .. ..	10,117	676	200	119
X .. ..	11,910	854	62	75
XI .. ..	9,152	925	5	2
XII .. ..	12,772	941	14	4
XIII .. ..	12,422	978	5	2
XIV .. ..	12,098	867	42	70
XV .. ..	12,024	942	18	39
XVI .. ..	6,997	754	192	50
XVII .. ..	4,380	929	18	52
XVIII .. ..	8,503	825	20	151
XIX .. ..	11,914	719	88	186
XX .. ..	9,808	725	99	178
XXI .. ..	7,519	822	30	147
XXII .. ..	7,570	778	63	160
XXIII .. ..	11,318	877	45	73
XXIV .. ..	9,764	626	337	84
XXV .. ..	8,888	750	215	85
XXVI .. ..	8,367	974	20	5
XXVII .. ..	9,846	577	288	40
XXVIII .. ..	6,728	762	193	42
XXIX .. ..	7,281	862	59	75
XXX .. ..	7,121	806	27	105

(d) Statistics of Salem City.

Ward.	Persons per 1,000 houses.	Per 1,000 population.		
		Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.
Salem City—				
I .. ..	5,567	966	13	20
II .. ..	7,151	966	17	17
III .. ..	5,091	795	18	187
IV .. ..	5,374	986	5	9
V .. ..	4,766	858	111	31
VI .. ..	6,212	995	4	1
VII .. ..	5,912	993	6	1
VIII .. ..	5,078	983	14	8
IX .. ..	6,115	650	341	3
X .. ..	5,913	679	259	61
XI .. ..	6,824	450	461	89
XII .. ..	6,565	771	210	19
XIII .. ..	5,183	893	79	28
XIV .. ..	6,293	843	56	101
XV .. ..	5,688	894	91	15
XVI .. ..	6,569	967	29	4
XVII .. ..	5,360	964	35	1
XVIII .. ..	5,681	976	24	..

(b) Statistics of Madura City.

Ward.	Persons per 1,000 houses.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.
Madura City—				
I .. ..	6,090	915	55	80
II .. ..	8,126	898	42	55
III .. ..	8,726	844	3	153
IV .. ..	7,903	903	12	25
V .. ..	7,040	838	148	14
VI .. ..	8,236	905	23	11
VII .. ..	7,317	982	18	5
VIII .. ..	5,487	970	17	4
IX .. ..	7,030	599	325	76
X .. ..	7,084	770	38	192
XI .. ..	7,213	899	70	25
XII .. ..	6,790	903	33	4
XIII .. ..	6,100	944	54	2
XIV .. ..	7,789	973	24	3
XV .. ..	7,435	993	2	6
XVI .. ..	7,322	895	71	34
XVII .. ..	6,299	724	270	6
XVIII .. ..	6,197	848	109	53

(c) Statistics of Trichinopoly City.

Ward.	Persons per 1,000 houses.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.
Trichinopoly City—				
I .. ..	6,077	660	83	287
II .. ..	5,321	553	109	279
III .. ..	5,400	643	200	97
IV .. ..	5,578	814	24	161
V .. ..	5,389	835	90	75
VI .. ..	5,611	911	73	16
VII .. ..	5,138	775	51	174
VIII .. ..	4,008	933	3	64
IX .. ..	4,919	994	..	4
X .. ..	5,578	756	190	54
XI .. ..	4,490	477	516	7
XII .. ..	5,229	824	180	40
XIII .. ..	5,516	840	152	7
XIV .. ..	5,169	842	145	13
XV .. ..	5,147	457	337	155
XVI .. ..	5,755	510	54	436
XVII .. ..	5,105	638	51	311
XVIII .. ..	5,021	683	46	293

(e) Statistics of Calicut City.

Ward.	Persons per 1,000 houses.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.
Calicut City—				
A-1 .. ..	6,422	816	130	54
A-2 .. ..	6,417	835	153	12
B-1 .. ..	6,410	696	255	49
B-2 .. ..	7,349	885	456	157
B-3 .. ..	6,563	852	76	72
B-4 .. ..	7,204	635	90	273
C-1 .. ..	5,842	543	315	142
C-2 .. ..	8,475	195	289	514
C-3 .. ..	8,098	236	760	4
C-4 .. ..	6,867	546	355	99
C-5 .. ..	6,572	462	1	537
D-1 .. ..	9,406	45	955	..
D-2 .. ..	7,334	416	517	53
E-1 .. ..	7,456	332	659	9
E-2 .. ..	6,711	64	934	2
E-3 .. ..	3,395	236	747	17
F-1 .. ..	6,449	590	233	172
F-2 .. ..	6,451	927	56	16
F-3 .. ..	7,420	789	201	8
G-1 .. ..	6,221	581	406	10
G-2 .. ..	6,402	648	348	3
G-3 .. ..	5,883	811	181	8
G-4 .. ..	5,408	828	173	..
H .. ..	6,286	835	165	..

(f) Statistics of Coimbatore City.

Ward.	Persons per 1,000 houses.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.
Coimbatore City—				
I .. ..	4,780	995	..	5
II .. ..	5,295	733	2	265
III .. ..	4,951	983	3	15
IV .. ..	7,624	626	27	347
V .. ..	4,544	732	17	251
VI .. ..	5,488	886	25	68
VII .. ..	4,742	958	30	12
VIII .. ..	4,833	950	24	25
IX .. ..	4,432	555	234	159
X .. ..	6,345	745	44	210
XI .. ..	5,580	346	322	332
XII .. ..	5,018	813	133	1
XIII .. ..	6,252	576	390	24
XIV .. ..	6,302	754	189	39
XV .. ..	4,903	683	96	21
XVI .. ..	5,566	971	23	6
XVII .. ..	5,791	945	52	3
XVIII .. ..	5,293	953	35	2
XIX .. ..	4,710	958	39	5
XX .. ..	4,622	996	3	1
XXI .. ..	5,570	1,000	..	..
XXII .. ..	6,709	996	..	..
XXIII .. ..	6,048	969	..	..
XXIV .. ..	4,546	971	26	3
XXV .. ..	4,356	988	9	3

## APPENDIX IV.

## General Summary of main Statistics of Linguistic Divisions.

Language.	Area in square miles.	Rainfall in inches.	Population, 1931.			Population, 1921.	Percentage rate of increase.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.	Tribal.	Jain.	Others.
			Persons.	Males.	Females.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Aboriginal .. ..	8,579	55.6	787,865	391,024	396,841	713,666	10.4	543,512	949	7,206	236,103	..	5
Oriya .. ..	9,541	56.2	1,769,553	827,273	942,280	1,496,393	18.3	1,672,966	4,784	23,191	68,577	..	35
Telugu .. ..	61,875	37.4	16,248,788	8,113,272	8,135,516	14,581,485	11.4	14,650,771	906,424	641,220	43,643	2,537	198
Tamil .. ..	47,073	35.6	21,603,908	10,630,980	10,972,928	19,905,670	8.2	19,824,759	912,439	848,698	440	16,090	1,282
Malayalam .. ..	6,835	122.3	3,880,011	1,838,637	1,991,324	3,337,964	14.6	2,548,551	1,253,754	76,829	..	585	292
Kanarose .. ..	5,703	39.0	891,860	446,690	445,170	799,774	11.5	807,800	72,103	10,621	..	1,318	18
Tulu .. ..	2,638	155.0	915,892	443,351	472,041	846,922	8.2	708,875	86,450	112,127	..	8,402	33

Language.	Females per 1,000 males.	Urban population.	Urban population per 10,000 total population.	Literate.						Literate in English.					
				Total.			per 1,000 of each sex.			Total.			Per 10,000 of each sex.		
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Aboriginal .. ..	1,015	..	..	13,110	12,242	868	17	31	2	960	926	34	12	24	1
Oriya .. ..	1,139	70,351	398	91,494	84,865	6,629	52	103	7	7,459	7,160	299	42	87	3
Telugu .. ..	1,002	1,722,981	1,061	1,017,901	877,420	140,481	63	106	17	131,103	121,869	9,214	81	150	11
Tamil .. ..	1,032	3,386,696	1,568	2,283,371	2,021,885	261,486	106	190	24	259,485	231,998	27,487	120	218	25
Malayalam .. ..	1,054	281,595	726	543,650	422,033	121,612	140	223	61	55,255	45,494	9,761	142	241	49
Kanarose .. ..	997	121,774	1,365	65,944	59,517	6,427	74	133	14	9,093	689	1,004	102	181	23
Tulu .. ..	1,064	106,630	1,164	103,540	81,136	22,404	113	133	47	19,652	,071	4,581	215	340	97

Note.—Madras district has not been allotted to any of the linguistic divisions.

## APPENDIX V (a).

## Key for the Social Map.

District and section.	Rectangle population.	Communities.				
		Depressed classes.	Hindu, others.	Muslims.	Christians.	Primitive tribes.
Ganjam Agency .. ..	346,908	..	60,665 17.5%	..	..	286,243 82.5%
Ganjam Plains .. ..	2,045,109	227,267 11.1%	1,892,565 82.8%	..	..	125,277 6.1%
Section A .. ..	1,310,658	141,750 10.8%	1,105,171 84.3%	..	..	63,737 4.9%
Section B .. ..	734,451	85,517 11.6%	587,394 80.0%	..	..	61,540 8.4%
Vizagapatam Agency ..	1,102,732	47,171 4.1%	471,533 40.5%	..	22,242 1.9%	621,786 56.5%
Section F .. ..	394,722	..	245,253 62.1%	..	14,570 3.7%	134,899 34.2%
Section G .. ..	324,923	18,740 5.8%	67,478 20.8%	..	..	238,705 73.4%
Section H .. ..	410,678	21,009 5.1%	145,275 35.4%	..	..	244,394 59.5%
Section K .. ..	14,317	..	14,317 100%	..	..	..
Vizagapatam Plains ..	2,442,916	240,382 9.8%	2,085,668 85.4%	23,684 1.0%	11,882 0.5%	81,300 3.3%
Section C .. ..	802,422	90,177 11.3%	648,479 80.8%	..	..	63,766 7.9%
Section D .. ..	546,293	51,202 9.4%	480,090 87.9%	..	..	15,001 2.7%
Section E .. ..	1,072,558	99,003 9.2%	957,099 89.3%	16,456 1.5%	..	..
Godavari East Agency ..	227,584	29,306 12.8%	116,866 51.3%	..	..	81,412 35.9%
Godavari East Plains ..	1,676,205	358,081 21.4%	1,266,235 75.5%	26,677 1.6%	25,212 1.5%	..
Godavari West .. ..	1,220,872	250,476 20.5%	882,133 72.3%	26,602 2.1%	62,661 5.1%	..
Kistna .. ..	1,253,231	202,805 16.2%	886,130 70.7%	63,007 5.0%	101,289 8.1%	..
Guntur .. ..	2,032,749	163,222 8.0%	1,474,109 72.5%	157,646 7.8%	237,772 11.7%	..
Nellore .. ..	1,486,206	261,810 17.6%	1,055,610 71.0%	103,192 7.0%	65,594 4.4%	..
Cuddapah .. ..	949,340	111,542 11.7%	676,650 71.3%	124,481 13.1%	36,667 3.9%	..
Kurnool .. ..	1,024,848	111,730 10.9%	693,302 67.7%	145,561 14.2%	74,255 7.2%	..
Bollary .. ..	950,229	108,869 11.3%	748,556 77.9%	103,804 10.8%	..	..
Anantapur .. ..	1,042,722	141,062 13.5%	802,706 77.0%	98,954 9.5%	..	..
Madras .. ..	644,329	84,921 13.2%	435,255 67.5%	70,031 10.9%	54,122 8.4%	..
Chingleput .. ..	1,653,869	467,973 28.3%	1,108,164 67.0%	37,005 2.2%	40,727 2.5%	..
Chittoor .. ..	1,447,077	245,027 16.9%	1,111,357 76.8%	80,048 5.5%	10,645 0.8%	..
North Arcot .. ..	2,257,374	405,130 17.9%	1,673,092 74.2%	136,035 6.0%	43,117 1.9%	..
Salem .. ..	2,433,874	324,242 13.3%	2,024,083 83.2%	61,882 2.5%	23,667 1.0%	..
Coimbatore .. ..	2,444,871	349,965 14.3%	1,991,702 81.5%	56,364 2.3%	46,840 1.9%	..
South Arcot .. ..	2,449,571	648,467 26.5%	1,653,046 67.5%	76,050 3.1%	72,008 2.9%	..
Tanjore .. ..	2,385,321	523,486 22.0%	1,624,557 68.1%	145,620 6.1%	91,658 3.8%	..
Trichinopoly .. ..	1,912,919	331,567 17.3%	1,405,538 73.5%	72,506 3.8%	103,308 5.4%	..
Madura .. ..	2,195,692	341,743 15.6%	1,679,593 76.5%	90,587 4.1%	83,769 3.8%	..
Ramnad .. ..	1,838,923	268,126 14.6%	1,351,617 73.5%	121,251 6.6%	97,929 5.3%	..
Tinnevely .. ..	2,046,889	329,239 16.1%	1,369,711 66.9%	120,335 5.9%	227,604 11.1%	..

## APPENDIX V.—SOCIAL

## APPENDIX V (a).

## Key for the Social Map—cont.

District and section.	Rectangle population.	Communities.				
		Depressed classes.	Hindu, others.	Muslims.	Christians.	Primitive tribes.
Nilgiris .. .. .	169,058	30,363 18.0%	49,169 29.1%	10,958 6.5%	26,607 15.7%	51,961 30.7%
Malabar .. .. .	3,533,105	359,823 10.2%	1,943,931 55.0%	1,163,453 32.9%	65,898 1.9%	..
South Kanara .. .. .	1,363,613	97,524 7.2%	912,337 66.9%	180,210 13.2%	122,210 8.9%	51,326 3.8%
Pudukkottai .. .. .	400,694	59,023 14.7%	308,517 77.0%	15,194 3.8%	17,960 4.5%	..
Banganapalle .. .. .	23,990	..	23,990 100%	..	..	..
Sandur .. .. .	9,975	..	9,975 100%	..	..	..
Coorg .. .. .	158,695	24,254 15.3%	120,664 76.0%	13,777 8.7%	..	..

Note.—Figures in italics give the percentage to the total rectangle population.

## APPENDIX V (b).

## Key for the Linguistic Map.

District and Section.	Rectangle population.	Languages.										
		Aboriginal.	Hindustani.	Kanarese.	Kodagu.	Konkani.	Malayalam.	Oriya.	Saurashtra.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Tulu.
Ganjam Agency— Section I .. .. .	193,874	138,771 71.6% 7% Ori.	..	..	..	..	..	55,103 28.4% 15.5% Aboriginal.	..	..	..	..
Section II .. .. .	158,479	100,808 63.6% 39.1% Ori.	..	..	..	..	..	58,171 36.7% 5% Aboriginal.	..	..	..	..
Ganjam Plains— Section I .. .. .	791,649	..	..	..	..	..	..	724,007 91.4%	..	..	67,648 8.5% 57.5% Ori.	..
Section II .. .. .	376,802	..	..	..	..	..	..	232,120 61.6% 5.8% Tel.	..	..	144,682 38.4% 22.8 Ori.	..
Section III .. .. .	262,712	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,541 20.0% 35.5% Tel.	..	..	210,171 80.0% 66.1%	..
Section IV .. .. .	292,561	38,766 13.3% 6% Ori. and 57.5% Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	60,320 20.6% 10.8% Tel.	..	..	193,475 66.1%	..
Section V .. .. .	278,505	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278,505 100.0%	..
Vizagapatam Agency— Section I .. .. .	456,326	59,377 13.0% 45.5% Ori.	..	..	..	..	..	806,040 87.0%	..	..	..	..
Section II .. .. .	302,350	102,582 33.9% 25.5% Ori. 16.2% Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	131,705 43.6%	..	..	68,003 22.5% 11.8% Ori.	..
Section III .. .. .	48,207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,207 100.0%	..
Section IV .. .. .	324,047	205,588 63.4% 12.3% Ori. and 18.3% Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	66,647 20.6% 10.8% Tel.	..	..	61,812 16.0% 16.3% Ori.	..
Vizagapatam Plains— Section I .. .. .	546,630	38,706 6.1% 72.0% Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	512,088 93.6%	..
Section II .. .. .	1,821,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,821,729 100.0%	..
Godavari East Agency .. .. .	235,908	55,897 23.7% 43.0% Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180,011 76.3%	..
Godavari East plains .. .. .	1,653,098	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,653,098 100.0%	..
Godavari West .. .. .	1,105,293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,105,293 100.0%	..
Kistna .. .. .	1,184,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,244 100.0%	..
Guntur .. .. .	2,012,499	..	185,402 6.7% 77.4% Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,877,097 93.3%	..
Nellore .. .. .	1,453,372	..	80,794 6.3% 73.3% Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,368,578 93.8%	..
Cuddapah .. .. .	936,656	..	100,532 10.7% 64.8% Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	836,124 89.3%	..
Kurnool .. .. .	1,000,830	..	126,002 12.6% 87.3% Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	874,878 87.4%	..

APPENDIX V (b).

Key for the Linguistic Map—cont.

District and Section.	Rectangle population.	Languages.										
		Aboriginal.	Hindustani.	Kanarese.	Kodagu.	Konkani.	Malaya-lam.	Oriya.	Saurash-tri.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Tulu.
Bellary— Section I	200,266	..	33,981 17.7% 13.3% Kan. and 30% Tel.	72,075 24.8% 36.5% Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	184,310 63.6% 15.1% Kan.	..	
Section II	686,802	..	53,462 8.4% 50.3% Kan. and 12.2% Tel.	461,468 72.5% 7.6% Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	121,442 19.1% 52.8% Kan.	..	
Anantapur— Section I	815,971	..	77,056 9.5% 71.1% Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,315 90.5%	..	
Section II	88,136	..	..	15,157 18.2% 69.1% Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	67,979 81.8% 8.6% Kan.	..	
Section III	92,170	..	..	61,107 66.4% 12.6% Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	30,973 33.6% 28.4% Kan.	..	
Madras	599,123	..	62,651 10.5% 29.9% Tam.	..	..	..	..	..	411,823 68.7%	124,649 20.8% 50.3% Tam.	..	
Chingleput— Section I	268,412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165,333 62.8%	98,079 37.2% 10.3% Tam.	..	
Section II	219,814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153,907 70.0%	65,907 30.0% 29.8% Tam.	..	
Section III	1,127,597	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	971,637 86.2%	155,960 13.8% 73.1% Tam.	..	
Chittoor— Section I	685,738	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230,769 37.2% 36.7% Tel.	395,964 62.3%	..	
Section II	767,517	..	61,200 8.0% 73.0% Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	30,752 5.2% 67.7% Tel.	666,565 86.8%	..	
North Arcot— Section I	649,884	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	517,747 79.7%	132,137 20.3% 47.8% Tam.	..	
Section II	497,269	..	46,619 9.4% 59.8% Tam.	..	..	..	..	..	381,003 76.6%	69,647 14.0% 64.0% Tam.	..	
Section III	1,051,754	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	915,773 86.8%	115,981 11.2% 88.1% Tam.	..	
Salem— Section I	194,424	..	10,981 5.6% 19.5% Tel.	64,385 33.1% 26.6% Tel.	..	..	..	..	40,599 20.9% 24.6% Tel.	78,468 40.4% 9.7% Kan.	..	
Section II	499,081	..	..	43,955 8.8% 57.1% Tam. and 6.9% Tel.	..	..	..	..	370,576 74.3%	84,550 16.9% 61.8% Tam.	..	
Section III	1,618,802	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,365,596 84.4%	253,206 15.6% 84.5% Tam.	..	
Coimbatore— Section I	98,898	..	..	85,344 86.1%	..	..	..	..	..	10,494 10.6% 74.5% Kan.	..	
Section II	760,958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	641,514 84.4%	109,444 14.6% 84.8% Tam.	..	
Section III	1,516,794	..	..	180,017 11.9% 69.7% Tam.	..	..	..	..	927,075 61.1%	409,702 27.0% 83.8% Tam.	..	
South Arcot— Section I	579,534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	570,534 100.0%	..	..	
Section II	1,798,771	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,640,635 91.2%	158,136 8.8% 91.0% Tam.	..	
Tanjore	2,266,388	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,266,388 100.0%	..	..	
Trichinopoly— Section I	790,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	662,381 83.7%	128,559 16.3% 97.8% Tam.	..	
Section II	1,046,788	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	959,887 91.7%	86,901 8.3% 96.6% Tam.	..	
Madura— Section I	1,116,877	..	..	109,571 9.8% 86.0% Tam.	..	..	..	..	753,728 67.5%	253,578 22.7% 92.7% Tam.	..	
Section II	530,946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	436,270 82.2%	94,876 17.8% 89.9% Tam.	..	
Section III	488,172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,567 8.5% 91.3% Tam.	411,170 84.2% 93.6% Tam.	..	
Bamnad— Section I	708,419	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	544,698 76.9% 23.1%	163,721 23.1% 87.5% Tam.	..
Section II	1,057,868	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,057,868 100.0%	..	..	
Tinnevely— Section I	350,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259,942 74.2%	90,447 25.8% 93.1% Tam.	..
Section II	513,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	461,047 89.7% 10.3%	52,948 10.3% 89.6% Tam.	..
Section III	1,116,553	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,116,553 100.0%	..	

## APPENDIX V.—LINGUISTIC

## APPENDIX V (b).

## Key for the Linguistic Map—cont.

District and Section.	Rectangle population.	Languages.										
		Aboriginal.	Hindustani.	Kanarese.	Kodagu.	Konkani.	Malaya-lam.	Oriya.	Saurash-tri.	Tamil.	Telugu.	T
Nilgiris .. .. .	156,976	48,095 32.7% 17.4% Tam.	..	27,656 18.7% 20.9% Tam.	..	..	17,432 11.8% 17.1% Tam.	..	..	54,311 36.3%	..	..
Malabar— Section I .. .. .	2,991,343	..	..	..	..	..	2,991,343 100.0%	..	..	..	..	..
Section II .. .. .	449,314	..	..	..	..	..	309,023 82.1%	..	..	80,291 17.9% 67.5% Mal.	..	..
South Kanara— Section I .. .. .	139,909	..	..	117,972 84.9%	..	20,937 15.1%	..	..	..	..	..	..
Section II .. .. .	865,054	..	..	103,765 12.0%	..	76,771 13.9% 45.8% Tulu. 19.6% Kan.	85,095 9.9%	..	..	..	..	511,139 59.2%
Section III .. .. .	283,054	..	..	22,813 8.1% 13.5% Tulu and 7.3% Mal.	..	..	211,129 74.6% 5.3% Tulu.	..	..	..	..	9,399 40.1% 17.3% 8.5% and Mal.
Pudukkottai .. .. .	379,689	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	379,689 100.0%	..	..
Banganapalle .. .. .	30,352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,352 100.0%	..
Sandur .. .. .	7,511	..	..	7,511 100.0%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg .. .. .	146,371	..	..	62,769 42.9%	44,566 30.4%	..	24,040 17.0% 51.4% Kan.	..	..	..	..	14,986 9.7% 12.6% Kan.

Note.—(1) Figures in italics give the percentage to the total rectangle population.  
 (2) Figures in bold italics give the percentage with subsidiary language.

## APPENDIX VI.

SUMMARY OF THE CENSUS REPORT FOR THE PUDUKKOTTAI STATE  
BY RAO SAHIB S. DANDAPANI AIYAR, B.A.1. *Distribution and Movement of the Population.*

The Pudukkottai State is the third in importance of the five Indian States included in the charge of the Agent to the Governor-General at Trivandrum, and which lie at the four angles of a parallelogram drawn roughly between latitude 8° and 16° north, and longitude 76° and 79° east. Situated as they are under varying climatic and other physical conditions, and having pursued distinctive paths of development in the course of their long history, they differ from each other in various essential characters. Subsidiary Table i shows certain statistics illustrative of these differences. Position of the State and its divisions.

The State lies between 10° 7' and 11° 4' north latitude and 78° 25' and 79° 12' east longitude. It has no seaboard, the nearest point to the Bay of Bengal being about 12 miles distant; nor has it any defined natural boundaries, except perhaps a few irregular hills to the south and south-west. It is in the form of a rectangle indented in various places by the three British districts (Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Ramnad), which form its boundary. The capital town is in its centre, and from it radiate all communications throughout the State. Pudukkottai town is the only municipality in the State.

The Vellar river runs from west to east in a south-easterly direction dividing the Kolattur and Alangudi taluks in the north from the Tirumayam taluk in the south. The railway line from Trichinopoly to Manamadurai passes through the centre of the State from north to south; the Alangudi taluk, outside the capital town, lies to the east of the railway line, while the major portion of the Kolattur taluk lies to the west of it. Each of the taluks is divided into five revenue inspectors' divisions.

Of the three taluks, Alangudi stands first in respect of agriculture, the leading industry in the State. It possesses a fairly good soil, with facilities for irrigation; the two biggest tanks in the State, both river-fed, are situated in this taluk. It has further a large number of small holdings cultivated by industrious and enterprising ryots. The soil of Tirumayam taluk is on the whole not so rich as that of the Alangudi taluk; but it has several good tanks, and the third largest irrigation tank in the State is within its limits. But, being mostly in the Chettinad, this taluk provides work throughout the year for labourers of all kinds, in individual families as well as in larger industrial or banking concerns. Kolattur taluk is comparatively less prosperous; the soil is for the most part infertile; there are few rivers within its limits; the cultivating classes are less enterprising; and except for the money-lenders and traders in a few of its villages, the area has no industrial or commercial importance. Subsidiary Table ii exhibits the main distinguishing features of the three taluks.

2. The area of the State is 1,179 square miles or 24 per cent of that of an average Madras district. \* Three Madras plains taluks have an area larger than that of the State; but neither in occupied area, nor in density of population, do they approach anywhere near the State. Seven taluks in the Madras Presidency have a larger population than the State—five in the Malabar district and two in Madura. Area, houses and population.

There are 81,565 houses in the State, the number of people per 100 occupied houses being 491 against 505 in the Madras Presidency and 487 in the East Coast (south) division. Among the adjoining British districts, Ramnad district has the same number of persons as the State; Tanjore district has 490, and Trichinopoly district 486. The three taluks in the State vary considerably in this respect, the average numbers being respectively 458, 499 and 526 in Tirumayam, Kolattur and Alangudi taluks. The rate of increase in the number of houses per square mile has been slower in the State than in the adjoining British territory. The number of persons per 100 houses in the urban population was 498 against 490 in the rural.

The density of population per square mile is 340 for the State as a whole, but it varies very much in the different parts of the State, ranging from 498 in the Ponnamaravati division of the Tirumayam taluk to 213 in the Nirpalani division of the Kolattur taluk. The State stands midway between the deltaic tracts of the Godavari and Tanjore districts and the arid Deccan plains or the malaria stricken Agency. As elsewhere, taluks and divisions with urban areas have a higher density than the others. The density of population in Pudukkottai town is 5,755 per square mile or about that of Masulipatam (Bandar).

\* Nandikotkur (Kurnool district), Hosur (Salem district), and Puttur (South Kanara district).

Variation  
in popula-  
tion.

3. During the 60 years from 1871, the population of the State has risen by 26.5 per cent against 49.4 per cent for the Madras Presidency as a whole and 44.6 per cent for the East Coast (south) division. The figures are given below :—

	Population of the State.	Variation from previous census.		Percentage variation in the	
		Actual.	Percentage.	Madras Presidency.	East Coast (south) division.
1871 ..	316,695	..	..	..	..
1881 ..	302,127	—	14,568	—	4.6
1891 ..	373,096	+	70,969	+	23.5
1901 ..	380,440	+	7,344	+	2.0
1911 ..	411,886	+	31,446	+	8.3
1921 ..	426,813	+	14,927	+	3.6
1931 ..	400,694	—	26,119	—	6.1
1871 to 1931.	..	+	83,999	+	26.5
				+	10.3
				+	49.4
				+	44.6

During the census of 1931, the State showed a fall in population by over 6 per cent, while the gain for the Madras Presidency was 10.3 per cent and for the East Coast (south) division 4.7 per cent. In this respect, the position in the Pudukkottai State has been similar to that of Arantangi taluk of the Tanjore district and of the Musiri taluk of the Trichinopoly district, from all of which areas, there is a large amount of emigration to the tea estates in Ceylon, whenever there is scarcity at home. There was acute agricultural distress in the State during the years 1925 to 1929; and during this period, 53,000 people left the State for Ceylon, against 76,000 for the decade 1921 to 1930. An examination of the figures of population recorded at the various censuses shows that the rise or fall in the Census population of the State usually depends on the accident of the agricultural conditions of the particular season in which a census is taken.

## 2. Villages and Towns.

Villages.

4. For census purposes, the revenue village is taken as the unit. There are 435 villages in the State including the capital town. Nine of these were treated as towns. The majority of the population of each village with a few exceptions are Hindus. Mussalmans predominate in one village (Pallivasal in Tirumayam taluk), and Christians in four others. Two-fifths of the villages in the State contain less than 500 persons while two-thirds of the population are living in villages of over 1,000 people.

Towns.

5. Till 1921, Pudukkottai municipality was the only area which was treated as a town.

But on the present occasion, the eight places shown in the margin were also treated as towns. Of this number, four had a population of over 5,000; three more were headquarters of taluks; and the remaining one, which had a population of 2,825 formed with the contiguous British area, a single urban unit.

Owing to the fact that during the last decade, the towns, most of which were in the Chettinad, provided work for a large number of people who had left the village parts during the agricultural distress of 1925 to 1929, the population of every town showed an increase in 1931, while the State as a whole lost over 6 per cent of its population; the rise in Ponnamaravati exceeded 20 per cent; Arimalam showed an increase of nearly a sixth; and Ramachandrapuram over an eighth. The Brahmans have the strongest urban predilection, 65 per cent of them living in towns. Next come the Chettis, with 36 to 37 per cent. The Mussalmans and the professional classes follow with 28 per cent; included in the latter group are Rajus, a half of whose strength is in the towns. The industrial and agricultural castes follow with 22 and 13 per cent respectively of urban population. Last among Hindus, come the "depressed classes" among whose number less than 10 per cent are found in towns. Christians come even below the depressed classes with only 0 per cent.

The occupations followed in the urban area outside Pudukkottai town are shown in the margin. All that can be said about towns is that they are less agricultural than villages.

### Number per 1,000 of Urban Population following different occupations.

Occupation.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total ..	358	611	131
Agriculture and cattle ..	140	231	58
Industry ..	99	158	47
Trade ..	38	64	11
Banking ..	37	70	8
Transport ..	8	16	..
Other occupations.	38	72	7

The builders and metal and woodworkers in the Chettinad account for the comparatively large number against industry. Banking, the principal occupation of the Nattukottai Chettis, is returned mainly in Varpet, Ponnamaravati and Ramachandrapuram towns. Trade is not the predominant occupation anywhere except in Alangudi and Kiranur.



Four hundred and twenty-six males per 1,000 were literate in towns as against 172 in villages. Ponnamaravati and Varpet were the least literate among the towns.

3. Birthplace.

6. The distribution of the population of the State, with reference to birthplace, is shown below :—

Born in	Number per 10,000 of the population.											
	Total population				Males.				Females.			
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
The State .. .. .	9,078	9,124	9,119	9,109	9,267	9,354	9,347	9,374	8,905	8,911	8,911	8,868
The adjoining Madras districts .. .. .	805	802	813	836	593	561	578	563	1,000	1,025	1,028	1,084
The other Madras districts and States .. .. .	85	47	44	34	104	53	49	36	66	41	39	32
Elsewhere .. .. .	32	27	24	21	35	32	26	27	29	23	22	16

Immigration Distribution by birth-place.

7. The first thing which strikes us is the comparatively small proportion of the people born in the State who were found in it on the census night. They numbered only 9,078 per ten thousand of the population while the number of native born per 10,000 of the population was 9,939 for the Madras Presidency as a whole, and 9,638 if we calculate only on the number of persons born in the district in which they were enumerated. The figures for the four adjoining Madras districts vary from 9,376 to 9,675 as shown in the margin. This apparent anomaly is not, however, real.

The State and the adjoining Madras districts.

Tanjore ..	9,657	Madura ..	9,625
Trichinopoly ..	9,376	Ramnad ..	9,675

The State is a small strip of independent territory with an area less than 7 per cent, and population less than 5 per cent, of the combined area and population respectively of the four adjoining British districts—Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Ramnad. The British neighbours are the kith and kin of the State subjects and are living more or less under similar economic conditions. The loss in population during the last decade has affected alike both classes of people enumerated in the State—the Pudukkottai born losing 6.6 per cent and those born in the four adjoining British districts, 5.7 per cent.

Statistics by taluks show that a large percentage of the British born people in the Pudukkottai State were enumerated in the State taluk adjoining each British district ; if figures by taluks were available for the British area, it would probably be found that they were born in the British taluk adjoining the State.

Profession or trade may be the reason for migration in a certain number of cases ; but the main causes are social. Matrimonial alliances are often made between people in the two areas indiscriminately, and after marriage, the girl permanently passes from the area of her birth to that of her husband's home. Marriages, festivals, pilgrimages, *et hoc genus omne*, are occasions for mutual exchange of visits. Further, it is customary for a woman to have her first confinement in her parental home where she stays for a period varying from two to six months. The child born in the mother's parental home thereupon passes permanently to that of its father.

It is therefore abundantly clear that the four adjoining British districts, with the Pudukkottai State, form for demographic purposes, a single unit ; all the persons born and enumerated in that area should therefore be treated as born in the ' district of enumeration '. If this is done, the proportion of people in the unit will be 9,883 per 10,000, a figure more in accordance with the well-known habits of the people. But this proportion has been steadily declining since 1901, and during the last decade, it fell from 9,926 to 9,883 per ten thousand.

8. Immigration from the other parts of the Madras Presidency is very insignificant, the number of such immigrants forming less than one per cent of the population of the State. Among the immigrants may be mentioned the Kammalans, Brahmans and Vellalans from Tinnevely and the Brahmans, Nayars and Kammalans from Malabar.

Other areas.

There were 1,272 'immigrants' from places outside the Madras Presidency as shown in the margin : Almost all these people were children of the sons of the soil, while temporarily sojourning elsewhere, and not, as might appear on the surface, natives of the provinces or countries in which they were born.

Ceylon .. .. .	905	French and Portuguese possessions .. .. .	47
Sumatra, Federated Malay States and Burma .. .. .	186	Other Provinces and States in India .. .. .	34
Mysore State .. .. .	88	Africa .. .. .	8
		Europe .. .. .	4

9. The number of Pudukkottai born enumerated in the four adjoining British districts is much smaller than that of persons born in these districts and enumerated in the State. The proportion varies from district to district. Emigration to other Madras districts and States and to the rest of India is negligible. Emigration to Ceylon, which is prevalent, on a large scale, has already been referred to in paragraph 3 above.

Emigration.

## 4. Age.

Accuracy of return.  
Mean age.

10. The statistics of age are throughout the world the least satisfactory portion of the Census returns, and the Pudukkottai State is no exception: in spite of every effort made to obviate errors, we find that 50 per cent of the population returned their age in multiples of 10 or 5 and another 25 had their ages ending in 2, 7 or 8. With the figures as they are, the mean age of the population is 24.27 for males and 24.93 for females. Figures for the different religions are shown in the margin.

	Males.	Females.
Hindus .. .. .	24.48	25.05
Mussalmans .. .	22.22	22.71
Christians .. .	23.41	24.33

Relative strength in different age periods.

11. It has been found from a study of the age statistics of the West that the number of persons aged 15 to 50 is uniformly about half the total population of a country and that any variations which occur in the age constitution takes place in the other two main groups 0-15 and 50 and over. Where the population is growing the number in the former group is much greater than in the latter, but where it is stationary the numbers in the two groups approach equality. The following statement shows the distribution, among these age periods, of the population enumerated at the four censuses for which complete figures are available:—

	1931.		1921.		1891.		1881.	
	Actual population.	Number per 10,000.	Actual population.	Number per 10,000.	Actual population.	Number per 10,000.	Actual population.	Number per 10,000.
Total population	400,694	10,000	426,813	10,000	373,096	10,000	302,127	10,000
0-15 .. .. .	142,177	3,548	154,720	3,626	138,547	3,713	111,401	3,000
15-50 .. .. .	211,850	5,287	216,589	5,075	184,336	4,941	150,034	4,980
50 and over ..	46,667	1,165	55,504	1,300	50,213	1,346	40,002	1,324

These figures show that the proportions applicable to Western countries obtained in the State only in the year 1881, immediately after the great famine of 1877. The census of 1891 showed slight increases in the proportions of the young and of the old; in the absence of detailed figures for the two subsequent decades, we cannot continue this examination. In recent years, we find a decrease in the proportions at the extreme age periods, with a corresponding increase in the proportion of those between 15 and 50. The figures for 1931 are 53 per cent for 15-50 and 47 per cent (35 plus 12) for the two other age periods together.

A detailed examination of the figures shows that, subsequent to 1901, the number of children between 0 and 5 has been steadily going down both in the Madras Presidency and in the Pudukkottai State; but the proportion of the fall has been higher in the State than in the Madras Presidency. Further while in the latter area, the loss has been more than made up in the last decade, the State has become even worse than it was in 1921. This loss in children is not confined to any particular religion or to any particular geographical area.

Causes of decline in the number of children.

12. The causes of the phenomenon referred to in the preceding paragraph should be sought for in the statistics of births and deaths and of immigration and emigration. The vital statistics for the State are fairly reliable, but for various reasons, incomplete. In the absence of statistics of returned emigrants, we cannot say how many children have gone out of the State. Allowing for all such considerations, however, there is an appreciable fall in the number of children and old people. Whether there is any conscious move in the State for methods of birth control, artificial or otherwise, it is not possible to speak with authority on the present materials.

## 5. Sex.

Proportion of women to men.

13. The subjoined statement compares the number of females per thousand males enumerated in the whole of India, the Madras Presidency, the adjoining districts in the Madras Presidency, and the Pudukkottai State.

	Number of females per 1,000 males in enumerated population.						
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.
India .. .. .	942	945	954	903	958	954	944
Madras Presidency .. .	1,025	1,028	1,032	1,029	1,023	1,021	991
East Coast (South) .. .	1,067	1,063	1,078	1,081	1,076	1,079	1,046
Pudukkottai .. .. .	1,096	1,082	1,095	1,104	1,097	1,116	1,084

The proportion in the State is higher than in the adjoining British area and is very much higher than that for the Madras Presidency as a whole. But the fluctuations in the proportions from decade to decade have been following the same course in the State and in the adjoining British territory, presumably due to like causes.

Proportion of the sexes in different age periods.

14. In all countries of the world, more males are born than females, and more males than females die; but the proportion of females dying is higher than those born. The great rise in the proportion of female deaths in the latter half of the decade 1916-20 is no

doubt due to the influenza epidemic of 1918; but the fact that that high proportion has been maintained during the succeeding decade lends support to the suspicion expressed in certain quarters that malaria is becoming endemic in the State.

An examination of the sex figures by age periods shows that, in the State, there is no neglect of female children as has been noticed in certain other parts of India, but that child-bearing takes its toll of female life quite as much as elsewhere. Much of this wastage of life could be avoided, if more skilled medical aid could be made available in villages for maternity cases; that the latter half of the decade shows an improvement over the former is an augury of hope for the future. The comparatively low proportion between 40 and 60 perhaps indicates that women generally, or widows specially, suffer from no hardships not shared by men. Women succumb more easily at old age than men.

If the vital statistics are the sole determining factor in the constitution of the population of the State, we cannot account for the large preponderance of women which the census returns exhibit. But, as we have already seen, a fairly large number of adults (chiefly women) from outside the State come into it by marriage connections, and some children and more adults (largely men) are leaving the State, the latter specially to Ceylon. In the absence of complete statistics relating to births and deaths or to immigration and emigration, it is difficult to accurately determine the extent to which each of these factors has contributed to the present constitution of the sexes. The proportion of women to men is highest between 20 and 40, in spite of the fact that the feminine death-rate is the highest during this age period; the number of single men who migrate from the State during this age period must therefore be large. That this high rate has been continuing from decade to decade, for the last half a century, indicates that this migration is ancient, regular and continuous.

The Mussalmans have the largest proportion of women in the age periods 15-40 and 60 and over, while the Christians generally have the lowest.

15. The figures by caste show that among the larger castes, the Brahman has the lowest proportion of women to men (989 women to 1,000 men). The Nattukottai Chettis (1,535 to 1,000) whose adult males, frequently go overseas on their banking business, and the Maravans (1,286 to 1,000), who usually accompany them during such sojourn, have the largest proportions. Melakkarans (1,243) and Kaikolans (1,242) also, for obvious reasons, have a high proportion of women.

Proportion of the sexes in castes and in taluks.

Figures for taluks and Pudukkottai town are shown in the margin. Tirumayam taluk in the Chettinad has the highest proportion. The Kolattur taluk and the Alangudi taluk (including the capital town) have nearly an equal proportion of women to men. Men and women are nearly equal in the Pudukkottai town.

The proportion of women has risen in all taluks and religious communities, except in the case of Christians in Kolattur taluk, where the proportion has fallen from 1,056 in 1921 to 1,026 in 1931.

6. Civil Condition.

16. It has been generally observed that the three characteristic features of an Indian census of civil condition are (a) the universality of marriage; (b) the early age at which it takes place; and (c) the abnormally large proportion of widows. Judged by European standards these observations may appear to have a certain amount of justification; but conditions of life differ so much in the two areas that it is not fair to draw any conclusions adverse to either from the experience of the other.

Characteristic features of the returns of civil condition.

17. From the earliest ages of man's life on earth, desire for progeny appears to have been a ruling passion; and in an agricultural country, where under normal conditions food is not difficult to get, children are looked upon more as hands to work, rather than as mouths to be fed. It is no wonder, therefore, that marriage is the normal condition of life in India. But in Pudukkottai State, the proportion of unmarried persons (both male and female) is higher than that for India as a whole or for the Madras Presidency.

Universality of marriage.

Proportion of unmarried women to 1,000 women at those ages.

All ages		Age period.			
397		All reli- gions.	Hindus.	Mussal- mans.	Chris- tians.
0-5	1,000	962	962	940	976
5-10	999	207	212	137	166
10-15	982	13	13	9	20
		3	3	2	

18. Early marriages are also less frequent in the State than they are in British India. The figures in the margin show that even for women, marriages are contracted in the State much later than elsewhere. Among the followers of the different religions, men marry earliest among the Christians, then come the Hindus, and lastly the Mussalmans, the number of unmarried per 1,000 of the population under 24 years of age in the different religions being 931, 940 and 949, respectively. The number of unmarried women to a thousand of the population, in each religion, at different age periods is shown in the margin.

Early marriage.

Proportion of widows.

19. The subjoined statement shows the number of widows under the age of 35 for India as a whole, the Madras Presidency and the Pudukkottai State.

	Actual number.					Number per mille.				
	1931.		1921.			1931.		1921.		
	Madras Presidency.	Pudukkottai State.	India.	Madras Presidency.	Pudukkottai State.	Madras Presidency.	Pudukkottai State.	India.	Madras Presidency.	Pudukkottai State.
0-5 .. .. .	1,266	..	15,139	2,293	14	..	..	1	1	1
5-10 .. .. .	7,348	..	102,293	7,101	40	..	..	5	3	1
10-15 .. .. .	17,691	14	279,124	23,436	83	7	1	17	10	4
15-20 .. .. .	81,048	143	517,898	60,163	280	37	8	41	35	16
20-25 .. .. .	143,820	871	964,617	155,759	887	63	47	72	77	43
25-35 .. .. .	623,000	5,101	3,870,169	539,049	4,788	156	131	147	157	119

The conditions in the State do not appear to be so bad as elsewhere ; and if our figures speak truly, it is of some hope for the future that the number of child widows has considerably gone down during the last decade. The number of child widows (under 15) for the last four censuses is shown in the margin.

The proportion of widowers in certain age periods is compared in the margin with that of the widows in the same periods. The larger number of widows is due chiefly to the prejudice against the remarriage of widows in communities which aspire to social respectability, even though such marriages are not prohibited on religious grounds. Widows who have children or who lose their husbands on the wrong side of life do not ordinarily marry again.

Age.	Number per 1,000 of the population.	
	Widowers.	Widows.
Total .. .. .	44	191
0-5 .. .. .	..	..
5-10 .. .. .	..	..
10-15 .. .. .	..	1
15-20 .. .. .	..	8
20-40 .. .. .	33	139
40-60 .. .. .	114	549
60 and over ..	285	860

## 7. Infirmities.

Main results of the Census.

20. The main results of the Census of 1931 are compared below with those obtained at former enumerations :—

	Population afflicted of both sexes (Actual figures).						Number per 100,000 of the population.					
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Total population ..	400,694	426,813	411,886	380,440	373,098	303,127	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total afflicted .. .. .	1,077	1,000	986	903	929	774	269	250	241	230	240	256
Insane .. .. .	153	104	81	63	61	54	38	25	20	17	16	18
Deafmute .. .. .	400	398	390	343	381	221	100	93	95	90	102	73
Blind .. .. .	341	422	330	397	386	412	86	99	82	104	104	136
Lepor .. .. .	185	141	181	105	101	87	46	33	44	23	27	29

\* Persons afflicted with more than one infirmity are counted only once.

One man was both insane and deafmute and one woman insane and blind.

Insanity.

21. The proportional numbers of the insane in the State are very much higher than those in the adjoining British territory ; and they have been increasing from decade to decade from 1881. The increase has occurred in every age period above 4, and below 60 in the case of males and below 50 in the case of females. Out of a total of 49 additions to the insane during the ten years ending 1930, no less than 41 persons were in the adult ages. The figures further show that while insanity develops in males only up to 40 years of age, females are liable to attack up to 50.

Out of the 153 insane, 134 were Hindus, 13 Mussalmans and 6 Christians. Of the 134 Hindus, 10 were Brahmans, and 23 belonged to the depressed classes. The number of the insane as compared with the total population in that community is very high in the case of Brahmans and Mussalmans. (See figures in the margin.)

Twenty-one insane males were literate, three of them also in English. There was no literate woman. A special enquiry was made after the census into the causes which led to insanity in each of the 153 cases enumerated ; but in as many as 65 cases, no satisfactory account was available. The remaining 88 cases were thus explained :—

Causes.	Number per 100,000 of the community.			Causes.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.				
The State .. .. .	38	46	31				
Hindus .. .. .	36	42	31				
Brahmans .. .. .	85	118	51				
Depressed classes ..	89	39	39				
Other Hindus .. .. .	34	40	29				
Mussalmans .. .. .	86	140	37				
Christians .. .. .	83	35	32				
1. Congenital .. .. .	27	18	9	5. Loss or privation ..	6	2	4
2. Sudden attack ..	21	11	10	6. Religion .. .. .	2	2	..
3. Predisposing illness ..	16	9	7	7. Cured .. .. .	6	5	1
4. Spiritual influence.	7	1	6	8. Merely eccentric ..	3	1	2
				Total .. .. .	88	49	39

22. The record of deafmutes at the various censuses is shown in the margin. Their number has risen by 81 per cent during the last 50 years. There were only 221 persons (males 113, females 108) returned as afflicted by this infirmity in 1881, probably because the great famine of 1877 killed most of these defectives. For the ten years ending 1891, the census returns showed an increase of 75 per cent; but in 1901 there was a fall of 10 per cent, chiefly among women. In 1911, the figures again rose, this time by about 14 per cent, and the total figures are about the same since then. In 1931, while the total afflicted remains the same as in 1921, there is an increase of 30 males and a decrease of 28 females.

	Actual number.			Number per 100,000 of the population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1931 ..	400	233	167	100	122	80
1921 ..	398	213	185	92	99	84
1911 ..	390	208	182	95	106	84
1901 ..	342	176	167	90	97	83
1891 ..	281	147	134	102	105	99
1881 ..	221	113	108	73	79	68

Compared with the rest of India, Pudukkottai State has the unenviable reputation of being the hotbed of deafmutism, one in every thousand of the population being afflicted. In 1921, against an average of 60 deafmutes for a hundred thousand people for the whole of India, Pudukkottai had 93, the figures being exceeded in only two other places—Sikkim (176) and Kashmir (138). This position is further illustrated by the following statement which exhibits the figures of deafmutes for the whole of India, the Madras Presidency, the adjoining Madras districts and the Pudukkottai State.

	Number per 100,000 of the population.								
	1931.			1921.			1911.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
India ..	60	70	49	64	74	53	64	74	53
Madras Presidency ..	70	81	62	51	58	44	78	87	68
Tanjore district ..	85	100	71	39	47	31	85	101	69
Trichinopoly district ..	85	92	77	88	95	77	91	101	81
Itanad district ..	89	104	76	50	57	44	90	101	80
Madura district ..	81	93	69	78	91	62	78	89	68
Pudukkottai State ..	100	122	80	93	99	88	95	108	84

An enquiry into the physical and mental condition of the deafmutes in the State was made after the enumeration. Replies were received in the case of 320 individuals (males 193 and females 127) out of the 400 afflicted (males 233, females 167). Of this number 13 persons have died or left the place where they were enumerated; 185 persons are dependents; and the remaining 122 persons are actually earning their bread (see margin) and are reported to be quite fit. Of the 185 dependents (males 98, females 87), only 28 persons (males 20, females 8) are either feeble-minded or subject to epileptic fits and a few of them have also physical deformities. The result of this somewhat superficial investigation seems to show that deafmutism in the State is ordinarily not due to, or combined with, cretinism as is the case

Occupation.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total ..	122	89	33
Agriculturists ..	48	35	13
Coolies ..	26	15	11
Shepherds ..	24	18	6
Traders ..	8	7	1
Washermen ..	5	3	2
Money-lenders ..	3	3	..
Beggars ..	2	2	..
Others ..	6	6	..

in some other parts of India. It is possible that expert medical examination might reveal possibilities of cure for these unfortunates.

It has been the universal experience that deafmutes, suffering as they do from a congenital defect, do not live long. Accordingly, we find that in spite of the fact that enumeration is defective in the earlier age periods, over 50 per cent of them are under 20; and nearly one-third more are between 20 and 40. Only a sixth of the total afflicted live beyond the age of 40 and four men and four women out of a total of 400 had passed beyond the age of 60.

Till 1931, the sexes among deafmutes were more or less equal in the State, although in India as a whole there was very great disparity in the figures which is attributed to concealment of women defectives. On an examination of the State figures by age periods, we find that the defect in women was highest (613 women per 1,000 men) in the period 5-15 probably because people will not easily declare an infirmity in the case of a marriageable girl. Between the ages of 15 and 30, there were 786 women to a 1,000 men; but again there is a drop in the period 30-50, where there are only 633 women to a 1,000 men. This may be due to the smaller resisting power of women; but there were 18 women over 50 against 15 men.

23. The number of the blind in the State in 1931 was 341 of whom 189 were males and 152 females. Compared with the other parts of India, Pudukkottai seems to have fewer blind people; the comparative immunity may be due to the fact that there are few large towns in it, and that persons leading an open air existence in the country have no occasion to strain their eyes or fill them with road dust.

Deafmutism.

Blindness.

	Actual number.		Number per mille.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
State ..	189	152	1,000	-1,000
0-15 ..	12	12	64	79
15-30 ..	31	16	164	105
30-45 ..	42	22	222	145
45-60 ..	42	37	222	243
60 and over ..	62	65	328	428

Blindness, unlike deafmutism or leprosy, is a disease of old age, affecting women more than men. Fifty-five per cent of the blind men and 67 per cent of the blind women in 1931 were over 45 years of age. The figures for age periods are given in the margin.

An enquiry was made after the census into the causes of blindness in the State. In 133 out of 341 cases or 39 per cent—66 males and 67 females—cataract was reported as the cause; some of these persons might have regained their sight if they had sought proper medical aid. In 156 cases (see margin), blindness was due to avoidable causes.

Cause.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Congenital ..	63	37	26
Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia ..	23	13	10
Smallpox ..	50	26	24
Unskilled treatment for eye disease ..	20	14	6
Total ..	156	90	66

Children are born blind, or lose their sight within a few days after birth, chiefly by the introduction at birth of impure foreign matter into the mother's system; if care is taken to keep the mother, midwife and the surroundings clean, chances of congenital blindness or gonorrhœal ophthalmia would be minimized. Smallpox could have been prevented by timely vaccination. Accidental injuries account for 16 cases (eight of each sex) and three males lost their sight after an attack of jaundice. No cause could be discovered in 32 cases, and one person has been cured.

As the bulk of the people are agriculturists, the majority of the blind also belong to the agricultural communities (vide margin). Two hundred and seventy-three of their number were dependents. Among the earners are eight bankers, seven astrologers, six beggars, two purohits, two physicians and one musician.

24. According to the Census of 1931, there were in the State 185 lepers, 144 of whom were males and 41 females. A comparative study of the statistics shows that, while in the Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura districts which have a comparatively large irrigated area, the proportion of lepers is high, Ramnad district, whose physical features are similar to those of the State had exactly the same proportion of lepers as the State in 1931. The figures for the four Deccan districts show that there are comparatively fewer lepers in that tract than in the rest of the Madras Presidency. Whether a dry hot climate gives immunity from leprosy is a question for experts to decide. There is nothing to show that in the State the communities holding a higher social position are comparatively immune from the disease (see figures in the margin).

Leprosy.

Communities.	Total ..	Number afflicted.
Kallans and Valaiyans ..	..	84
Paraiyans and Pallans ..	..	60
Other agricultural castes ..	..	63
Idaiyans and Kurumbans ..	..	30
Artisans, traders, etc. ..	..	44
Other Hindus ..	..	33
Mussalmans ..	..	10
Christians ..	..	17

Judged by the age periods recorded in the State (see margin), leprosy seems more to be a disease of the adult than of the youth or of old age. Of the 144 male lepers in 1931, 99 men (or nearly 70 per cent) were between the ages of 20 and 50. Those under 20 formed 6 per cent and those over 50, 25 per cent. These figures seem to show that the disease develops in males between the ages of 20 to 30 and attains its maximum level between 30 and 40 and that patients begin to die off after the 40th year. But the fact that eleven of them were living beyond their 60th year seems to show that the disease does not kill its victims very quickly.

	Number per 100,000.			
	Madras Presidency.		Deccan.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1931 ..	107	35	35	16
1921 ..	56	19	15	7
1911 ..	62	20	19	8
1901 ..	54	17	29	8
1891 ..	53	18	29	9
Males.	Males.			
Number per 100,000.	Number per 100,000.			
Brahmans ..	68	Paraiyans and		82
Vellalans ..	153	Pallans ..		70
Kallans and Valaiyans ..	82	Other Hindus ..		126
		Mussalmans ..		104
		Christians ..		

Judged by the age periods recorded in the State (see margin), leprosy seems more to be a disease of the adult than of the youth or of old age. Of the 144 male lepers in 1931, 99 men (or nearly 70 per cent) were between the ages of 20 and 50. Those under 20 formed 6 per cent and those over 50, 25 per cent. These figures seem to show that the disease develops in males between the ages of 20 to 30 and attains its maximum level between 30 and 40 and that patients begin to die off after the 40th year. But the fact that eleven of them were living beyond their 60th year seems to show that the disease does not kill its victims very quickly.

	Actual number.		Number per 10,000.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total ..	144	41	10,000	10,000
0-10 ..	1	1	69	244
10-20 ..	8	3	556	732
20-30 ..	17	11	1,181	2,682
30-40 ..	48	4	3,333	976
40-50 ..	34	6	2,361	1,403
50-60 ..	25	10	1,736	2,439
60 and over ..	11	6	764	1,464

No useful deductions can be drawn from the figures of female lepers, as the statistics are obviously incomplete. But that six out of 41 of their reported number should be over 60 might show that women have a higher power of resistance than men.

The majority of the women lepers were dependents, but among males, the earners were preponderant (see margin).

	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.
Non-working dependents.	77	59	18
Working dependents ..	18	4	14
Earners .. .. .	90	81	9
Agriculturists .. ..	69	66	3

Various occupations, followed by one or two persons each, were returned by the non-agricultural male lepers: Among those may be mentioned barber, washerman, vegetable or provision dealer, carpenter. Eleven of the female working dependents were attending to household work.

25. The statement in the margin shows certain other diseases which were treated

Disease.	Total.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.
Hyphilis .. .. .	1,093	476	617
Tuberculosis .. ..	307	123	184
Hookworm .. .. .	23	8	15
Guineaworm .. .. .	6	2	4
Filaria .. .. .	6	1	5

in the town hospital during recent years. Syphilis claims the largest number of patients; then comes tuberculosis which is mostly of the bone and intestinal types. Pulmonary tuberculosis is rare in the State.

Other common ailments.

Only 23 cases of hookworm came into the hospital; but the disease, though not much in evidence in the town, is reported to be prevalent in the Kolattur and Alan-gudi taluks. Guineaworm, once a pest in the State, is fast disappearing, lingering only in parts of Kolattur and Tirumayam taluks. These two diseases are due chiefly to insani-tary habits of life and they are bound to disappear with an improved sanitary conscience among the people.

Filaria is said to be confined to Pudukkottai town and even there, only to the eastern portion. It is believed to have been imported into the State from the Tanjore district.

8. Occupations.

26. The general distribution of the population of the State by occupations is given below:—

Occupations.	Actual number.			Number per 10,000 of earners and working dependents.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total population ..	400,694	191,134	209,560	..	..	..
Non-working dependents ..	142,259	65,742	76,517	..	..	..
Earners and working dependents ..	258,435	125,392	133,043	10,000	10,000	10,000
1. Agriculture and cattle .. .. .	131,433	86,047	45,386	5,086	6,862	3,411
Cultivators .. .. .	121,370	78,923	42,447	4,696	6,294	3,190
Shepherds .. .. .	9,989	7,037	2,932	386	561	220
Others .. .. .	94	87	7	4	7	1
2. Industry .. .. .	15,560	11,702	3,878	603	933	291
Potters, washermen and barbers ..	5,496	2,898	2,598	213	231	195
Wood and metal workers .. .. .	4,052	4,033	19	157	322	2
Building industry workers .. ..	2,597	2,356	241	101	188	18
Basket and thatch makers .. .. .	785	330	455	30	26	34
Silk weavers .. .. .	411	273	138	16	22	10
Toddy drawers .. .. .	332	332	..	13	26	..
Butchers .. .. .	321	279	42	12	22	3
Scavengers .. .. .	238	125	113	9	10	9
Tailors .. .. .	177	173	4	7	14	..
Shoe and sandal makers .. .. .	139	139	..	5	12	..
Cotton weavers .. .. .	133	102	31	5	8	2
Sawyers .. .. .	87	87	..	4	7	..
Wool spinners and weavers .. .. .	86	5	81	3	..	6
Other industries .. .. .	728	570	158	28	45	12
3. Transport .. .. .	2,027	1,922	105	78	153	8
Cart owners and drivers .. .. .	1,052	1,049	3	40	84	..
Others .. .. .	975	873	102	38	69	8
4. Money-lending .. .. .	3,668	3,222	446	142	257	34
5. Trade .. .. .	8,656	6,267	2,389	335	500	180
Hotel keepers and traders in food-stuffs .. .. .	5,459	3,583	1,876	211	286	141
Other traders .. .. .	3,197	2,684	513	124	214	39
6. Public administration including Public force .. .. .	2,579	2,530	49	100	202	4
7. Professions and liberal arts .. ..	3,187	2,962	225	123	236	17
8. Service .. .. .	89,884	10,001	79,883	3,478	798	6,004
Domestic service .. .. .	72,977	3,207	69,770	2,824	256	5,244
Labourers .. .. .	16,907	6,794	10,113	654	542	760
9. Others .. .. .	1,421	739	682	55	59	51

General distribution of occupations.

These figures show that roughly one-third of the population lives by husbandry and allied occupations, and another third by other occupations. The remaining third of the people are dependent on others for their support.

27. A comparison of the distribution of occupations in 1931 with that of the previous censuses is rendered somewhat difficult by the change made in the record of occupations of women and children. Hitherto, such of them as did active work on the family occupation

Comparison with previous censuses.

were shown as 'actual workers' on that occupation; otherwise, they were shown as dependent on that occupation. On the present occasion, a record was made for the first time of part-time occupations of dependent women and children, which indirectly contributed to the family resources or, as in the case of women who attended to their domestic duties (குடித்தனம்), relieved men of part of their responsibilities. Although clear instructions were issued to enumerators on the point, it cannot be said that the distinction between active workers and part-time workers or between working women and domestic women was always properly made; to add to our difficulties, the Tamil word "குடித்தனம்" is also applied to agricultural pursuits and it is not unlikely that the occupation of certain men and women who were cultivators was entered as "குடித்தனம்". The figures, such as they are, are exhibited in Subsidiary Table iii.

In the Madras Presidency, as in the State, there has been a rise in total earners; agricultural occupations show a large fall against a large rise under domestic service. Insufficiently described occupations have doubled in both areas in 1931.

Occupations  
of men.

28. About two-thirds of the male population of the State are either earners or working dependents, less than 35 per cent depending on others for their maintenance.

Of the workers, 686 persons per 1,000 depend on agriculture (630) and cattle (56). Of 100 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, 77 cultivate their own land, in a large number of cases adding land rented from others; ten solely cultivate rented land; and eleven are landless labourers. Less than two per cent of the agriculturists are non-cultivating land owners living on rent derived from land.

Industries form the occupation of less than 10 per cent of the males. But even this small number is made up of the hereditary village craftsmen who follow the calling of their caste to meet the simple needs of the cultivator, and are in most cases paid in grain at the time of the harvest and on other special occasions. Except the ubiquitous rice mill, a few metal works in the Chettinad and the electric supply corporations, there are hardly any large industries in the State.

More than half of the transport workers are the owners and drivers of the village carts which still survive the railway. The others include the road and the railway staff, the bus proprietors and agents, and the staff of the post office.

Money-lenders, though they form less than one-fortieth of the male population of the State, are the most influential community, as they include the Nattukkottai Chettis, who control an extensive system of banking, extending over India and Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, and possibly also other parts of Asia. The Valnad Chettis, and the Mussalmans in a few villages, are the chief financing agency for the local rural population.

Trade forms the occupation of 5 per cent of the males. More than half the number are hotel keepers or dealers in foodstuffs, including grocery stores. Mussalmans take a leading part in trade. But the bulk of the local trade is carried on in the shandies, the producer often dealing directly with the consumer; such trade will not figure in the census returns.

Five per cent are found in the public administration, including the public force, in the professions and among the followers of the liberal arts.

About 8 per cent of the males are servants—2.6 per cent being motor drivers or cleaners or domestic servants, and 5.4 per cent living on general labour. The latter class of people are mostly unskilled workmen, who, in a favourable agricultural season, find employment in cultivation.

Occupations  
of women.

29. Of the 209,560 women in the State, 49,368 (or 236 per 1,000) were earners and 83,675 (399 per 1,000) were working dependents. The remaining 76,517 women (365 per 1,000) were dependents doing no work.

Of 133,043 women who were earners or working dependents, 69,770 (52 per cent) returned their occupation as domestic service (குடித்தனம்). Of this number 538 were earners and 69,232 were working dependents. The former group represents cooks and other domestic servants in other people's houses. The working dependents must have been mostly housewives who manage their own households.

A large number of women of the agricultural communities always help their male relatives in the various processes of cultivation. The next largest feminine occupations, therefore, are cultivation, labour (agricultural or otherwise) and tending of

	Earners.	Work- ing de- pendents.
Cultivators .. .. .	16,667	10,165
Agricultural labourers .. .. .	14,048	676
Labourers unspecified .. .. .	9,667	446
Herdsmen, shepherds, etc. - .. .	383	2,554
Miscellaneous agricultural occu- pations .. .. .	835	56
Total .. .. .	41,600	13,897

cattle. They employ 55,407 (42 per cent) women. Their actual occupations are shown in the margin. The working dependents shown as herdsmen and shepherds are little female children who tend the household cattle and sheep during spare hours.



Trade comes next in importance, the workers numbering 2,427 or 1.8 per cent of the total. These include 687 petty bazaar keepers, who generally retail betel and nut and tobacco—the elixir of life of the South Indian labourer—either in a stall or as hawkers, especially about fields at harvest time; 323 milk sellers; 314 women who are makers and vendors of rice cakes, sweetmeats, etc., and 223 hotel keepers or servants. One hundred and thirty-five women keep grocery stores; 401 women are hawkers of the various articles shown in the margin; 64 women are engaged in the preparation and sale of boiled rice; 48 are grass cutters; bangles, beads, fans, etc., are sold by 43 women; an equal number of them have returned themselves as butchers (apparently owners of meat stalls working through agents); 29 women are engaged in paddy trade. Cowdung cakes are sold by 16 women. 101 more women are engaged in miscellaneous petty trade.

Oil .. .. .	133	Coconut leaf	
Fruit and vego-		thatch	77
tables .. .. .	121	Chunam	70

	Earners.	Work- ing de- pendents.
Potters and makers of earthen- ware .. .. .	1,170	129
Washerwomen .. .. .	1,188	106
Basket, mat, thatch, etc., makers .. .. .	423	32

Caste industries of the women of the Kusavan, Vannan, Kuravan and certain other communities give employment to over 3,000 women as shown in the margin.

The other occupations which employ women in considerable numbers are :—

Occupation.	Number of earners and working dependents.	Principal castes following that occupation.
Beggars, prostitutes, etc. .. .. .	626	Melakkaran and Kaikolan.
Money-lenders .. .. .	446	Nattukkottai Chetti.
Workers in textiles .. .. .	273	Paraiyan, Kurumban and Saurashtra.
Building coolies .. .. .	241	
Nurses, midwives, etc. .. .. .	158	Ambattan.
Scavengers .. .. .	113	Kuravan and Odds.
Road and railway coolies .. .. .	102	Valsiyan.
Brick and tile makers .. .. .	101	

30. Cultivation of land for men and domestic service for women form the principal occupations among all religious communities. Labour, agricultural and otherwise, is in the case of Hindus and Christians the occupation next in importance. Occupation by religion.

The next most numerous occupation of the Hindus is tending of cattle and sheep. But there are more masons and builders among Christians than shepherds.

The favourite occupation of the Mussalmans, after cultivation and domestic service, is trade; next to the trader, come the butcher and the tailor.

9. Literacy.

31. There were in the State on the census night 45,238 persons (or one person in every nine) who could write a letter to a friend and read the reply to it without outside help. A similar proficiency in English was, however, possessed only by a very small number, one in every 113 persons. Main features of the record.

The proportion of literacy was much higher in the case of males than of females, the numbers per 1,000 respectively being 216 and 19. Three thousand three-hundred and ninety-three males (or 178 in ten thousand) were literate also in English against 143 females (7 per ten thousand).

	1931.		1921.	
	Actual number.	Number per 1,000.	Actual number.	Number per 1,000.
<i>Literate—</i>				
Males .. .. .	41,326	216	40,126	196
Females .. .. .	3,912	19	2,803	13
<i>Literate in English—</i>				
Males .. .. .	3,393	18	3,125	15
Females .. .. .	143	0.7	105	0.5
	<i>Males.</i>			
			Urban.	Rural.
Literate .. .. .			14,252	27,074
Literate in English .. .. .			2,607	786

In spite of the general fall in population during the decade 1921 to 1931, literate persons have risen under all heads (see margin).

Of the total literate male population of the State, nearly two-thirds are in the country and one-third of them are town dwellers. In the matter of literacy in English, however, the position is reversed; more than three-fourths of them are in the towns (see margin).

Taking a thousand males in urban areas, we find among them 426 persons literate and 78 literate also in English. The corresponding figures for the rural areas are 172 and 5.

Literacy in females is mainly confined to towns as the rural folk have not yet begun to appreciate the value of education even in the case of men.

Literacy by religion.

## 32. The statistics of literacy by religion are given below :—

	Number per 10,000 of the population.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Literate.	Literate in English.	Literate.	Literate in English.
All religions ..	2,162	178	187	7
Hindus— .. .. .	2,052	178	187	5
Brahmans .. .. .	7,600	3,687	3,329	103
Depressed Classes .. .. .	769	4	10	..
Others .. .. .	2,073	65	104	2
Mussalmans— .. .. .	4,353	108	173	..
Christians— .. .. .	2,583	235	190	56
Roman Catholics .. .. .	2,490	108	103	10
Others .. .. .	5,455	3,091	3,703	1,830

Among the followers of the main religions, Mussalmans have, as in the adjoining districts of the Madras Presidency, a larger proportion of literate males than their brethren of other religions, the obvious reason being that the latter, who are mainly agriculturists, do not for the exercise of their calling require a knowledge of the letters, while the Mussalmans, who are largely traders, do. Further, Mussalman boys (and sometimes also girls) are sent to Koran schools where they pick up some knowledge of reading and writing. The Christian males come next and the Hindus, last.

The Christians forge ahead of others in other respects and the high percentage of literacy of their women in English is noticeable.

Passing from the figures for the main religions to the groups included in each, a somewhat different picture is presented. The Hindus are composed of three groups—the Brahmans, the depressed classes and the others. There is very little in common between these three groups. The Brahman has 76 per cent of his males literate, while the corresponding percentage for the depressed classes is slightly over 7.6 per cent. The percentage for the other Hindus is 21, i.e., 27 per cent of that of the Brahmans and 2.7 times that of the depressed classes.

The Protestant Christian males have 55 per cent of their numbers literate while the Roman Catholics have only 25 per cent.

In literacy in English, Brahman males have the highest proportion (37 per cent) and Protestant Christians (31 per cent) come next. The Roman Catholic Christians and Mussalmans have 1 per cent apiece; the other Hindus, 65 in ten thousand; the depressed classes, 4.

It has been said that "the spirit, both of Brahmanism and of Islam, is distinctly opposed to the education of the female sex". Though one may not fully agree with this view, at least so far as South India is concerned, few can gainsay the fact that "the scheme of life which orthodox tradition imposes on the women of India presents obstacles to education which, if not insuperable, are at least formidable". Hence it is that we find that against 2,162 men per 10,000 who are literate, there are only 187 women per 10,000 who possess the bare minimum of education that the census requires for inclusion in that category. Literacy of women in English is equally low, the proportion per 10,000 of the population of each sex being, respectively, 178 and 7 for men and women.

But while the Hindu women generally are still going in the ancient groove, the Brahman women themselves are breaking the barriers and are taking to education with zest and zeal: Next to Protestant Christians, they have the highest proportion of literacy in the State. They do not suffer much even in comparison with men; against 76 literate men per 100 we have 33 women.

Mussalman women, though very much behind, have 17 women literate in every thousand. None of them, however, is literate in English.

The advance in education made by the Protestant Christian community—both men and women—is no doubt due to the better educational organization of their missionary bodies.

Literacy by caste.

## 33. The subjoined statement shows the statistics of literacy among the different communities constituting the population of the State arranged in groups according to their traditional occupations :—

Traditional occupations.	Total population.	Actual number.		Number per 10,000.	
		Literate.	Literate in English.	Literate.	Literate in English.
		<i>Males.</i>			
Total ..	191,134	41,326	3,393	2,162	178
Agriculture ..	144,053	21,837	828	1,516	57
Industry ..	18,334	4,087	49	2,220	27
Commerce ..	15,881	8,190	167	5,157	105
Professions ..	4,985	2,096	92	4,205	195
Brahmans ..	5,913	4,494	2,180	7,000	3,687
Others ..	1,968	622	77	3,186	304

Traditional occupations.	Total population.	Actual number.		Number per 10,000.	
		Literate.	Literate in English.	Literate.	Literate in English.
<i>Females.</i>					
Total ..	209,560	3,912	148	187	7
Agriculture .. .. .	156,880	905	77	58	5
Industry .. .. .	19,319	116	..	60	..
Commerce .. .. .	19,751	464	1	235	1
Professions .. .. .	5,892	423	2	720	3
Brahmans .. .. .	5,846	1,946	60	3,329	103
Others .. .. .	1,872	58	8	310	43

34. If universal education is the rule, every person who is in the age period 17 to 23 should have reached the census standard of literacy, and in a progressive community, all conditions being equal, one would expect to find the proportion of literate males and females in the age period 24 to 43 to the total population in that age period to be equal to, or smaller than, that of the corresponding proportion for the age period 17 to 23.

Judged by the second of the standards above laid down, the women are giving a better account of themselves than the men. In every community in which women are taught to read and write—they number 27 out of the 38 major communities in the State—the proportion of the literate in the age period 17 to 23 is, with the exception of the Valaiyan, higher than the proportion for the age period 24 to 43.

Among the men, the proportion of the literate in the age period 17 to 23 exceeds that in the age period 24 to 43 only in 14 communities out of 38. Among these, we find the six educationally backward communities noted in the margin, which shows that they are realizing their position and bestirring themselves to make up lost ground. The Kuravans give the lie to the common belief that literacy weans people from their traditional occupations. Of the 33 earners who are literate, nineteen live by basket making, seven are cultivators, three trade in cattle, and the remaining four have returned earborer, toti, railway pointsman, and State lorry driver as their occupations.

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Kuravan.       | 4. Maravan. |
| 2. Karumpurattan. | 5. Urali.   |
| 3. Vannan.        | 6. Kusavan. |

The communities which show a smaller proportion of the literate in the age period 17 to 23 than in 24 to 43 number 24 as shown below :—

Communities having per 100 literates in age period 24 to 43. (Proportional figures.)

95 to 99 literates in age period 17-23.			90 to 94 literates in age period 17-23.			Less than 90 literates in age period 17-23.		
1. Idaiyan .. .. .	99	9	9. Other Chetti .. .. .	94	18. Muttiriyar .. .. .	88		
2. Vallamban .. .. .	99	10.	Ambattan .. .. .	94	19. Kallan .. .. .	87		
3. Nattukkottai Chetti .. .. .	99	11.	Valuvadi .. .. .	93	20. Kammalan .. .. .	83		
4. Brahman .. .. .	99	12.	Pallan .. .. .	93	21. Paraiyan .. .. .	81		
5. Mussalman .. .. .	90	13.	Agamudaiyan .. .. .	92	22. Uppiliyan .. .. .	52		
6. Vellalan .. .. .	95	14.	Nadar .. .. .	91	23. Chakkiliyan .. .. .	44		
7. Andi .. .. .	85	15.	Valaiyan .. .. .	91	24. Odde .. .. .	41		
8. Saurashitra .. .. .	95	16.	Kurumban .. .. .	91				
		17.	Nattaman .. .. .	90				

It is a matter for regret that the backward communities (e.g. Chakkiliyan, Valaiyan, Paraiyan) still keep in the rear and do not evince any tendency to improve their position in respect of literacy.

Literacy in English cannot, in the nature of the case, prominently appear in the statistics before the age period 14 to 16 and it is only between the ages of 17 and 23 that we can hope for any decided improvement; and the figures support this position (see margin). The highest proportion of English literacy is found between the ages of 17 and 23 and the next highest, except in the case of Mussalmans, is in the period 14 to 16. As we have already seen, Mussalmans are not so keen on English education as on general literacy and the figures are not therefore surprising.

The numbers of English literates among women are so few that it is not worth while examining them by age periods.

35. Literacy in English has always been identified in this country with employment under the State or in one of the learned professions or business concerns that there are few people who have resorted to it for its own sake. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, when the administrative and judicial systems and institutions in the land were

	Number per 10,000.		
	14-16.	17-23.	24-43.
All religions .. .. .	287	360	255
Hindus .. .. .	281	344	258
Mussalmans .. .. .	168	274	215
Christians .. .. .	499	759	234

Literacy by age periods.

Occupations of the literates in English.

being examined and remodelled after their western prototypes, a large number of English educated youth found employment, suited to their qualifications and tastes. The products of the university were absorbed by the Government and the legal, medical and other professions. The Railway companies and industrial concerns which were started in large numbers offered an opening to young men, who had learnt enough English to conduct ordinary trade correspondence in that language. Those who acquired a working knowledge of the English language were therefore assured of a career, which would keep them above want in their mature years; consequently literacy in English enhanced the social position and prestige of its votaries. As a result, almost every promising youth, and several unpromising, were sent to an English school. As the number of billets cannot for all time keep pace with the number of those qualified for them, the English educated man soon overstocked his own market; and we hear the cry of "educated unemployment" everywhere. In order to get an accurate count of such unemployed, the Government of India prescribed for use at this census, an "Unemployment Schedule" to be filled up only by male persons who are literate in English and who are wishful for employment but have tried in vain to obtain any employment for which their education has fitted them.

The response to the request was very poor and that for more than one reason: *firstly* there was no compulsion to fill it, and it had to be filled in by the person himself and not by the enumerator; few were willing to undertake this voluntary task: *secondly*, there was no inducement to fill it in; the enumerators were often informed that, so long as the Sirkar was not going to give them any relief, they saw no need to give them the required information; *thirdly*, young men fought shy of the business as they thought (though wrongly) they would thereby be making an open confession of an infirmity before the world. Only 43 replies were received and the tabulated results were of no value; they were not therefore included in the printed tables.

In order to get at the same information, though in a somewhat modified form, an attempt was made to tabulate the occupations of all persons returned in the ordinary schedules as literate in English, and to classify the unemployed by age periods.

Of the 3,393 male literates, 2,361 are earners and 1,032 dependents. Of the latter, over 92 per cent are under 23 years of age, and a large number of them are probably still at school. Ten more are over 43 years.

Particulars of the remaining 69 persons are given in the margin. Over 80 per cent of the unemployed are Brahmans, and another 30 per cent belong to other Hindu communities (not depressed classes). Nearly 30 per cent of the unemployed have taken a university degree or undergone the College course; and another 50 per cent have received secondary education.

As to earners, the service of the State or one of the learned professions constitutes the occupation of about 60 per cent of their total number, 70 per cent of the Brahmans, and 90 per cent of men with a university degree. The statement below shows the salient features of the statistics in a condensed form:—

	Occupations.								
	Total.	Agriculture.	Industry.	Transport.	Banking.	Trade.	State service.	Learned professions.	Others.
Total ..	2,361	140	82	154	145	114	667	779	280
<i>Communities.</i>									
Brahmans .. ..	1,534	76	24	77	81	62	473	563	178
Depressed Classes .. ..	7	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Other Hindus .. ..	647	48	47	53	63	38	165	142	61
Mussalmans .. ..	58	2	8	10	1	10	11	13	3
Christians .. ..	115	9	3	14	..	4	16	61	8
<i>Standard of Education.</i>									
University degree .. ..	210	6	2	..	5	1	74	111	11
Collegiate education .. ..	157	2	1	2	8	1	82	42	19
Secondary education .. ..	1,451	85	51	109	89	67	374	563	173
Elementary education .. ..	19	4	2	3	..	..	3	3	4
Not stated .. ..	524	43	26	40	43	45	134	120	73

Of the 148 women literate in English, only 32 are earners, of whom eighteen are employed on occupations connected with education and twelve more on those connected with medicine. There are no women among the Mussalmans or the depressed classes, who are literate in English.

36. The number of persons literate in the age period 15 to 20, at successive enumerations, may be taken as a fairly reliable index of the growth of literacy in the State. The figures in the margin show the number of literate males per thousand of total population in that age period and thus indicate the extent to which literacy has spread during the last half century among the males in each religious community.

Number of males per thousand of total population in age period 15-20.

	All religions.	Hindus.	Mussalmans.	Christians.
1931 ..	258	238	404	393
1921 ..	241	224	539	365
1911 ..	192	179	482	263
1901 ..	209	198	465	262
1891 ..	207	197	499	224
1881 ..	164	157	382	167

Comparison with previous censuses.

Judged by mere numbers, the literacy of women has increased during the last 50 years by over 600 per cent against 32 per cent in the rise in general population, the actual figures for 1881 and 1931 being respectively 558 and 3,912. But the latter figure forms only 187 per 10,000 of the population, 9,813 still remaining illiterate. Only 148 women (71 for a lakh) were literate in English in 1931; and if Brahmans and Protestant Christians are excluded, their number is reduced to 45, i.e., 22 for a lakh.

### 10. Language.

37. The main features of the return are exhibited in the following summary:—

Language.	Number of speakers in 1931.	Number per 10,000 of the population.	Proportion of women to 1,000 men.
Total ..	400,694	70,000	1,096
1. Dravidian languages—	396,630	9,898	1,097
Tamil .. .. .	378,740	9,452	1,101
Telugu .. .. .	12,250	306	1,065
Kanarese .. .. .	5,118	128	1,048
Malayalam .. .. .	522	12	315
2. Aryan languages .. .. .	4,040	101	1,014
Hindi and Hindustani .. .. .	2,180	55	941
Saurashtra .. .. .	1,172	29	1,067
Marathi .. .. .	660	16	1,122
English .. .. .	22	1	400
Other languages .. .. .	6	1	400
3. Other languages .. .. .	24	1	600
Arabic .. .. .	23	1	643
Malay .. .. .	1	..	..

Distribution by language.

Practically all Christians speak Tamil, only 42 out of 17,960 speaking other languages—English (22), Malayalam (11), Telugu (3), Kanarese (2), Danish (2), Spanish (1) and Konkani (1).

Of 15,194 Mussalmans, 13,157 persons speak Tamil and 2,009 others, Hindi or Hindustani. Their other languages are Arabic (23), Malayalam (3) and Kanarese (2).

38. Ninety-five per cent of the population of the State are Tamil speakers, and in most, if not all, of the villages, the predominant language is Tamil; no permanent resident of the State—male or female—can therefore get on without a working knowledge of that language, whatever the mother tongue may be. Accordingly, all persons, whose mother tongue was not Tamil, except one European and twelve Kanarese-speaking beggars from Sandur State, had returned themselves, at the enumeration, as speaking Tamil as a subsidiary language. Tamil speakers did not report any subsidiary language. Bilingualism in the State is therefore due solely to adaptation to environment, and not to any other cause. The figures in the margin further show that Telugu-speaking communities in the State are slowly giving up their mother tongue in favour of Tamil, even in their homes.

Bilingualism.

Caste.	Speaking	
	Telugu.	Tamil.
Kavarai Vadugan .. .. .	4,755	2,009
Raju .. .. .	1,350	183
Odde .. .. .	982	190
Chakkiliyan .. .. .	304	720

### 11. Religion and Caste, Tribe or Race.

39. Three great religions of the world—Hinduism, Muhammadanism and Christianity—have followers in the State, forming respectively 917, 38 and 45 persons per thousand of the population.

Religions in the State—intercensal variations.

The subjoined statement shows the variations in population among different religions from 1901 :—

Religions.	Actual population.				Proportion per 10,000.				Percentage variation.			
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1901 to 1931.
Total population ..	400,694	426,813	411,388	380,440	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-6.12	+3.62	+8.27	+5.22
Hindus ..	367,640	393,327	382,044	352,723	9,173	9,215	9,276	9,298	-6.56	+2.96	+8.01	+2.91
Mussalmans ..	15,194	15,010	13,445	12,268	379	352	326	322	+1.23	+11.64	+9.59	+23.85
Christians ..	17,860	18,470	16,393	14,449	448	433	348	380	-2.76	+12.67	+13.45	+24.30

\* Includes other religionists.

During the last 30 years, the total population of the State has risen by 5 per cent, and the Hindus, by only 4 per cent, while the Mussalmans and Christians have increased by 24 per cent. The variation in the total population has been more or less determined by the rate of variation in the Hindu population, the Mussalmans and Christians forming a very small minority. During the last decade, the Mussalmans have risen 1.23 per cent while the Christians have lost 2.76 per cent and the Hindus, 6.56 per cent. The agricultural distress of the last decade hit the Hindus most, and also the Christians to an appreciable extent. Mussalmans being traders were not much affected by it.

It is often supposed that while Christianity and Muhammadanism are proselytizing faiths, Hinduism does not admit converts to its fold. This is not quite correct, as various primitive and alien tribes have been incorporated in the Hindu society from time to time. Within the last ten years, a Singhalese woman and a Chinese girl have been admitted into Hindu families in the State, and have been returned in the schedules as Hindus. Christians and Mussalmans do not appear to have made any appreciable addition to their numbers by conversion during the decade.

Hindus.

40. The Hindu castes returned in the State number 72, but only 34 of these have a strength of more than one per thousand of the total population. Out of every thousand

Traditional occupation.	Number per thousand	Traditional occupation.	Number per thousand
Agriculture ..	615	Professions ..	32
Industry ..	101	Others ..	3
Commerce ..	56		

  

Caste.	Number per thousand.	Caste.	Number per thousand.
Valaiyan ..	141	Idaiyan ..	63
Kallan ..	117	Pallan ..	62
Paraiyan ..	82	Vellalan ..	42

Hindus, 32 were Brahmans, 161 were members of the 'depressed classes' and the remaining 807 belonged to the various other castes between these two extremes. By hereditary occupation, these 807 people may be distributed as shown in the margin.

More than 50 per cent of the total population of the State is found in the six agricultural castes noted in the margin. The Valaiyans and the Kallans make up more than half this number. Paraiyans and Pallans represent probably the oldest aboriginal stock, and the Valaiyans are believed

to be the descendants of the ancient Veduvans. The Vellalan, with the Idaiyan, came later and the Kallan was the last to come into the State.

Caste.	Number per thousand.	Caste.	Number per thousand.
Chetti ..	51	Urafi ..	23
Kammalan ..	36	Vallamban ..	21
Brahman ..	29	Muttiriyam ..	20
Nattaman ..	31	Kavarai Vadugan.	17
Agamudaiyan ..	29		

Next come nine more castes which account for over 25 per cent of the population. Agriculturists form only 55 per cent of this group. The rest is made up of Chettis, who are bankers and traders, the artisan Kammalans and the Brahmans.

Women predominate in all castes, except the Brahman (989 women per 1,000 men), Kuravan (997), Odde (817), Chakkiliyan (969), Namagan (969) and Vanniyan (971).

Caste.	Number of women per thousand men.	Caste.	Number of women per thousand men.
Nattukkottai	1,535	Melakkaran ..	1,243
Chetti ..	1,310	Kaikolan ..	1,242
Dasari ..	1,286	Vallamban ..	1,203
Maravan ..			

The high proportion of women to men in the castes shown in the margin is either due to the absence of men on business abroad as in the case of Chettis, Dasaris, Maravans and Vallambans, or to the adoption of women as in the case of Melakkarans and Kaikolans.

The Pudukkottai State "marks the border line between the Chola and Pandya Tamils, a distinction which has persisted from the time of Asoka to the present day". It has been suggested that a special study might be made of "the Chola-Pandya division in its manifestations and persistence in the State, with an estimate of its importance as a social or cultural factor at the present day or in the future". A study of this character is inapplicable to Indian conditions, for the East and the West essentially differ in such matters. In the West, when different communities come into contact with each other, they tend to coalesce,

both physically and culturally, into a single community. In India, on the other hand, each such community becomes a caste or sub-caste, and preserves for centuries its individuality and its peculiar manners and customs, without affecting, or being affected by, the manners and customs of its neighbours: Each important caste therefore has a Chola and a Pandya sub-caste (see margin), with its peculiar dress, ornaments, customs and traditions; these divisions are met with more often outside the State than within its limits. There has been no fusion, and the existence, side by side, of these communities has been of no importance, either from a social, or from a cultural, point of view.

- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Agamudaiyan.     | 9. Maravan.   |
| 2. Ambattan.        | 10. Pallan.   |
| 3. Anli.            | 11. Paraiyan. |
| 4. Idaiyan.         | 12. Valaiyan. |
| 5. Kammalan.        | 13. Valluvan. |
| 6. Kavarni Vadugan. | 14. Vaniyan.  |
| 7. Kuravan.         | 15. Vannan.   |
| 8. Kusavan.         | 16. Veilalan. |

each such community becomes a caste or sub-caste, and preserves for centuries its individuality and its peculiar manners and customs, without affecting, or being affected by, the manners and customs of its neighbours: Each important caste therefore has a Chola and a Pandya sub-caste (see margin), with its peculiar dress, ornaments, customs and

traditions; these divisions are met with more often outside the State than within its limits. There has been no fusion, and the existence, side by side, of these communities has been of no importance, either from a social, or from a cultural, point of view.

41. Mussalmans are all Sunnis belonging to the Hanafi school. Three hundred and seven persons returned themselves in 1921 as belonging to the Shia sect but this is evidently an error. There are no Shias in the State. Mussalmans.

The religion of the Prophet inculcates in the Faithful a sense of solidarity and brotherhood, which knows no barriers of country, race or nationality; and even the Indian soil has failed in the State to shape the tribes of Islam in the caste mould. Neither in the street nor in the mosque is any distinction made between Pathan, Saiyid, or Labbai, and no convert ever remembers the name of the caste from which he was drawn. Inter-marriages between Hindustani and Tamil-speaking Mussalmans are not encouraged; but that is attributed more to differences in domestic customs and personal habits, rather than to any socio-religious ban.

Nearly 74 per cent of the Mussalmans enumerated in the State are Tamil-speaking converts who returned themselves as Labbais, Ravuttars or Marakkayars. Of the remaining 4,042 persons 1,952 are Sheiks, 995 Pathans, 770 Saiyids and 325 others. The subjoined statement shows the variations in their numbers during the last thirty years:—

Tribes.	1931.			1921.			1911.			1901.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total ..	18,194	7,159	8,035	15,810	5,180	7,850	13,445	6,240	7,205	12,268	5,818	6,650
Labbai, Ravuttar or Marakkayar.	11,153	5,210	5,942	7,964	3,879	4,085	10,969	4,086	5,983	7,778	3,464	4,814
Sheik ..	1,952	946	1,006	5,122	2,800	2,322	1,459	746	713	2,638	1,248	1,388
Pathan ..	995	482	513	1,227	643	584	644	323	321	501	242	259
Saiyid ..	770	353	417	680	325	355	373	185	188	1,185	579	606
Others ..	325	168	157	37	18	19	373	185	188	168	85	83

The variations in the figures for tribes are interesting. They leave no room for doubt that foreign tribe names are often returned by people who have no title to them, and that such names are not consistently repeated from census to census.

42. Out of 17,960 Christians in the State, 17,450 are Roman Catholics, forming 97 per cent. The Protestants number only 510 persons, of whom 351 are Lutherans and 136 belong to the Anglican Communion. Nine persons have not returned their sect and the remaining fourteen have returned six different sects between themselves. Four-fifths of the Lutherans are found in Pudukkottai town (200) and in the Alangudi village (80) of the Nirpalani division. Ninety-three Anglicans live in the Budagudi village of the Viralmalai division and 23 more in Pudukkottai town. The birth places of the Christians are shown below:— Christians.

	All sects.	Roman Catholics.	Lutherans.	Anglican Communion.	Others.
Total population ..	17,960	17,450	351	136	23
Pudukkottai State ..	16,116	15,863	160	92	1
Adjoining British districts ..	1,644	1,475	141	23	5
Elsewhere ..	200	112	50	21	17

The proportion of women to men among the Roman Catholics and Lutherans is shown in the margin. The smaller proportion among the Lutherans is due to the bachelor boarders in the hostel conducted by the Church of Sweden Mission.

	Number of women to 1,000 men.		
	All Christians.	Sects.	
		Roman Catholics.	Lutherans.
1931 ..	1,066	1,073	729
1921 ..	1,055	1,061	782
1911 ..	1,065	1,071	736
1901 ..	1,052	1,055	1,008
1891 ..	1,073	1,075	1,091

As in certain other parts of South India, two Roman Catholic missions (the Portuguese mission represented by the Bishop of Mylapore and the Jesuit mission represented by the Bishop of Trichinopoly) were working side by side, though within

defined limits, in the Alangudi and Kolattur taluks of the State, while in the Tirumayam taluk the latter mission alone was working. This led to constant friction between the two missions in various matters pertaining to their jurisdiction. To put an end to this undesirable state of affairs, a Papal Bull was issued putting an end to this double jurisdiction

with effect from 1930; and accordingly the Portuguese mission is now working in the taluks of Tirumayam and Alangudi to the exclusion of the Jesuit mission, and the Jesuit mission alone, in the taluk of Kolattur.

Four Europeans (two English and two Danish) and 16 Anglo-Indians were enumerated in the State in 1931. These figures are compared below with those obtained at the previous censuses :—

	Anglo Indians.			Europeans.						
				Total.			British subjects.		Others.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1931 ..	16	10	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	1
1921 ..	11	7	4	9	4	5	2	4	2	1
1911 ..	20	9	11	11	7	4	5	..	2	4
1901 ..	19	9	10	24	10	14	5	11	5	3
1891 ..	16	4	12	15	11	4				

Not available.

The remaining 17,940 Christians were Indians. Their rate of increase, as compared with that for the State as a whole, is shown in the margin, with the corresponding figures for the Madras Presidency. Owing to their greater organization, and in most cases their industrious habits, the Christian population has grown in the State at a higher rate during the three decades ending 1921, and has declined to a smaller extent during the last decade.

	Number of Indian Christians in the State.	Variation from previous census.		Percentage of variation in the total population of the State.	Percentage of variation in the Madras Presidency.	
		Actual.	Percentage.		Indian Christians.	Total population.
1891 ..	13,782	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	14,406	+ 624	+ 4.5	+ 2.0	+ 7.3	+ 19.0
1911 ..	16,302	+ 1,896	+ 13.6	+ 3.3	+ 8.4	+ 16.9
1921 ..	18,450	+ 2,088	+ 12.8	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 15.4
1931 ..	17,940	- 510	- 2.8	- 0.1	+ 10.4	+ 32.8
Variation, 1891 to 1931 ..		+ 4,158	+ 30.2	+ 7.4	+ 118.5	+ 31.1

The Lutherans increased over 20 per cent during the decade 1911 to 1921, but during the last decade, they gained less

than 5 per cent. The Roman Catholics have lost nearly 4 per cent.

Although Christianity does not recognize distinctions of caste, the "brethren in faith" are still separated from one another by this ancient division, and intermarriage and inter-dining are as rigidly prohibited among the converts as among the heathen. Indeed, the high and the low caste Christians do not, as a rule, take water from the same tank or well, and different enclosures are set apart for the different castes during the rites and festivals of the Church. Castes were therefore freely returned at the census by Christians, both by Protestants and by Catholics, less than 6 per cent of them declining to declare their caste of origin.

Caste.	Actual number.	Percentage.
Nattaman ..	7,465	43
Vellalan ..	4,184	24
Paraiyan ..	2,779	16
Others ..	3,022	17

The bulk of the Roman Catholics are drawn from the three Hindu castes named in the margin. Nearly three-fourths of the Lutherans were either Vanniyans or Vellalans.



i.—General Summary of Main Statistics of Madras States.

States.	Area in square miles.	Occupied houses.	Population.	Persons per		Villages including towns.	Average number of			Women per 1,000 men.	Number per 1,000 of the Population living in			Percentage variation in population.			
				square mile.	hundred houses.		square miles per village or town.	houses per village or town.	persons per village or town.		Villages with			1921 to 1931.	1901 to 1931.	1881 to 1931.	
											0 to 500 persons.	500 to 1,000 persons.	1,000 persons and over.				
Travancore .. .. .	7,625	929,930	5,095,973	668	548	3,982	1.9	234	1,280	987	108	61	125	706	+ 27.2	+ 72.6	+ 119.2
Cochin .. .. .	1,480	207,563	1,205,016	814	581	234	5.2	731	4,243	1,043	171	2	9	818	+ 23.1	+ 48.4	+ 100.7
Pudukkottai .. .. .	1,179	81,565	400,694	340	491	435	2.7	188	921	1,096	173	106	238	483	- 6.1	+ 5.3	+ 32.6
Banganapalle .. .. .	256	8,174	39,218	153	480	58	4.4	141	676	962	147	210	243	400	+ 6.9	+ 21.6	+ 27.8
Sandur .. .. .	158	3,171	13,583	86	428	21	7.6	151	647	933	311	151	86	452	+ 16.4	+ 21.3	+ 29.0

States.	Number per 1,000 of					Widows to 1,000 widowers.	Number per 1,000 of the population.				Number per 1,000 of the population.					
	unmarried men under 30 years to total men under that age.	unmarried women under 15 years to total women under that age.	widowers under 30 years to total widowers.	widows under 15 years to total widows.	literate.		literate in English.		Hindus.			Musalmans.	Christians.	Others.		
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Brahmans.	Depressed Classes.
Travancore .. .. .	833	975	108	1.9	4,127	338	139	26	6.0	615	13	351	251	69	315	1
Cochin .. .. .	844	977	109	2.5	4,470	383	185	48	24.0	648	34	105	509	73	278	1
Pudukkottai .. .. .	848	988	59	0.4	4,775	216	19	18	0.7	917	29	147	741	38	45	..
Banganapalle .. .. .	782	915	107	6.0	3,052	104	16	5	0.3	744	12	132	600	210	37	..
Sandur .. .. .	792	875	97	4.0	3,474	133	20	15	1.0	815	28	80	707	170	4	2

States.	Total.	Persons per 1,000 of the population engaged as earners or working dependents.											Total income in fact 1930 (in lakhs).	
		Agriculture and cattle.	Mining and quarrying.	Industry.	Transport.	Trade.	Army and the Police.	Public administration.	Profession and liberal arts.	House, Property, pensions, etc.	Domestic service.	Insufficiently described occupations.		Unproductive.
Travancore .. .. .	473	185	..	69	7	31	1	3	11	1	141	23	1	227.18
Cochin .. .. .	510	213	..	90	12	35	1	3	14	2	117	21	1	87.60
Pudukkottai .. .. .	645	328	..	39	6	29	1	3	6	1	182	44	3	22.47
Banganapalle .. .. .	591	266	5	68	6	26	3	3	6	1	174	23	8	3.71
Sandur .. .. .	685	307	50	22	3	16	3	3	10	..	260	19	2	1.85

ii.—Main Features of the State and the three Taluks.

Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Occupied houses.	Population.	Persons per		Average number of				Number per 1,000 of the population living in				Percentage variation in population.						
				square mile.	hundred houses.	Villages including towna.	square miles per village or town.	houses per village or town.	persons per village or town.	Women per 1,000		villages with			1921 to 1931.	1901 to 1931.	1881 to 1931.			
										men.	Towns.	0 to 500 persons.	500 to 1,000 persons.	1,000 persons and over.						
Pudukkottai State	1,179	81,585	400,894	340	491	435	2.7	188	921	1,096	173	106	238	483	—	6.12	+	5.32	+	32.62
Alangudi taluk..	347	25,929	136,365	393	526	137	2.5	189	995	1,063	228	93	266	413	—	0.88	+	3.24	+	25.52
Tirumayam taluk	367	32,634	149,538	407	458	148	2.5	221	1,010	1,152	239	91	131	539	—	0.27	+	12.19	+	44.42
Kolattur taluk ..	465	23,002	114,791	247	499	150	3.1	153	765	1,067	21	139	345	495	—	11.98	—	0.24	+	27.02

Taluka.	Number per 1,000 of				Widows per 1,000 widows.	Number per 1,000 of the population.				Number per 1,000 of the population.				Musalmans.	Christians.
	unmarried men under 30 years to total men under that age.	unmarried women under 15 years to total women under that age.	widowers under 30 years to total widowers.	widows under 15 years to total widows.		literate.		literate in English.		Hindus.					
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brahmans.	Depressed Classes.	Other Hindus.		
Pudukkottai State	848	988	59	0.4	4,775	216	19	18	0.7	917	29	147	741	98	45
Alangudi taluk ..	857	987	52	0.4	4,809	256	31	33	1.7	914	43	154	717	41	45
Tirumayam taluk	825	983	67	0.3	4,907	244	16	13	0.3	935	30	135	770	33	32
Kolattur taluk ..	867	993	59	0.3	4,810	134	8	6	0.1	898	11	154	733	41	61

iii.—Distribution of Population by occupations.

Class.	Sub-class.	Number per 10,000 of the total population in Madras Presidency.		Statistics for Pudukkottai State.							
		1931.	1921.	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
				Earners and working dependants.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Actual workers.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Actual workers.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Actual workers.	Number per 10,000 of total population.
All classes	....	5,551	4,790	258,435	6,450	246,584	5,776	248,768	6,040	229,989	6,045
A. Production of raw materials	....	2,702	3,530	131,433	3,280	201,167	4,713	193,713	4,703	189,040	4,969
	1. Exploitation of animals and vegetation	2,699	3,529	131,433	3,280	201,167	4,713	193,713	4,703	189,040	4,969
	2. Exploitation of minerals	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Preparation and supply of material substances.	....	768	850	29,998	728	27,565	646	30,267	733	29,273	760
	3. Industry	465	519	15,521	367	14,998	348	16,310	372	16,146	424
	4. Transport	62	48	2,027	51	1,637	25	925	23	2,395	55
	5. Trade	241	283	11,548	268	11,042	273	14,022	340	10,922	247
C. Public Administration and liberal arts	....	111	95	4,768	144	5,998	140	6,228	151	4,765	151
	6. Public forms	15	15	407	10	470	11	450	11	181	3
	7. Public administration	23	23	2,172	54	1,458	34	2,637	64	2,022	69
	8. Professions and liberal arts	67	52	3,187	80	4,063	95	3,141	76	2,612	79
D. Miscellaneous	....	1,972	315	93,440	2,300	11,326	277	18,560	463	5,911	166
	9. Persons living on their income	4	7	339	0	271	6	249	6	252	7
	10. Domestic Service	1,376	22	72,977	1,821	957	22	821	20	901	26
	11. Insufficiently described occupations	554	255	17,742	643	9,099	279	18,001	101	2,160	21