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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921

VOLUME XII.

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COORG

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REPORT AND TABLES

BY

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MADRAS

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1922

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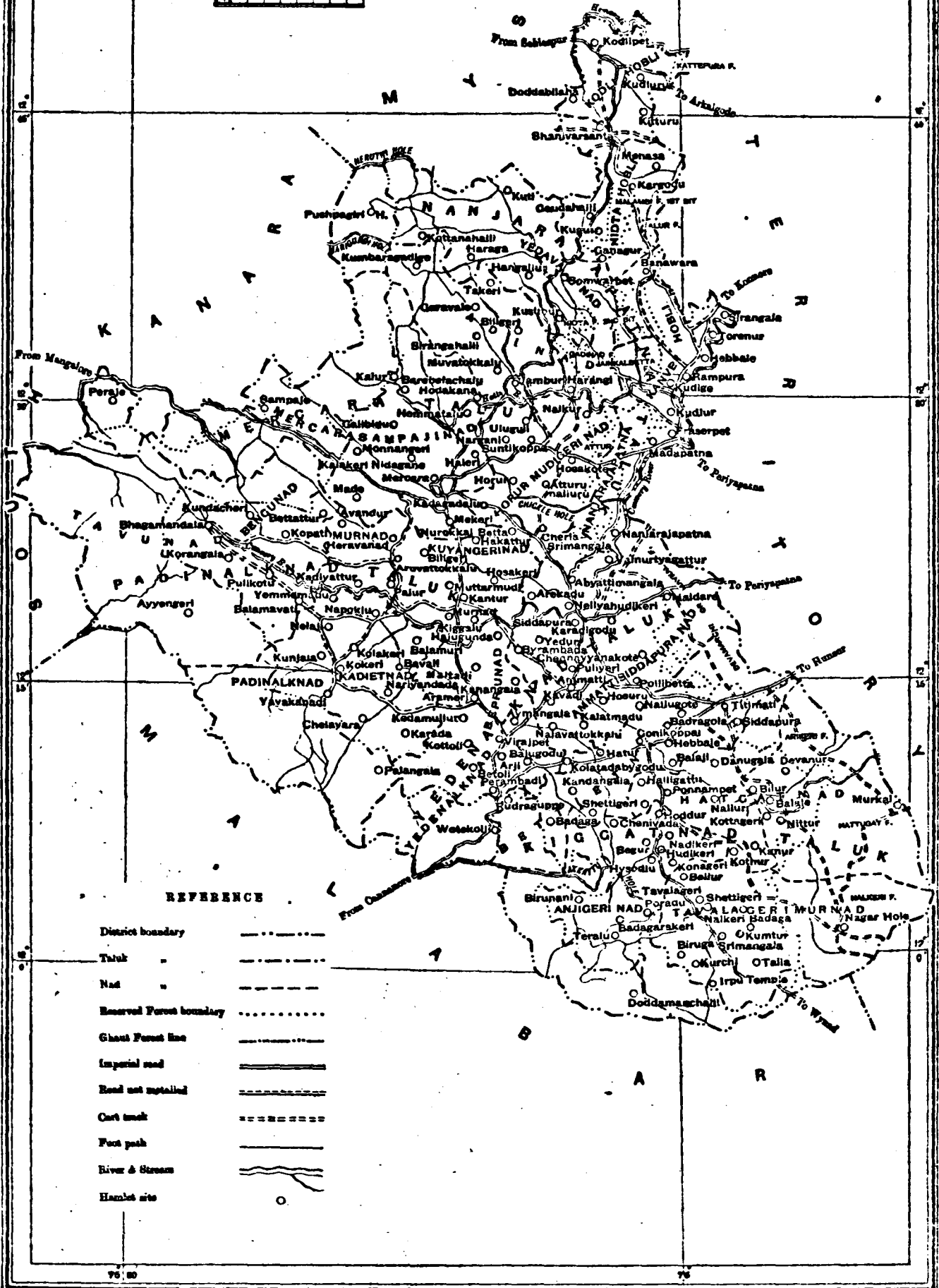
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# MAP of the COORG PROVINCE

Scale of Miles  
 Partials 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Miles



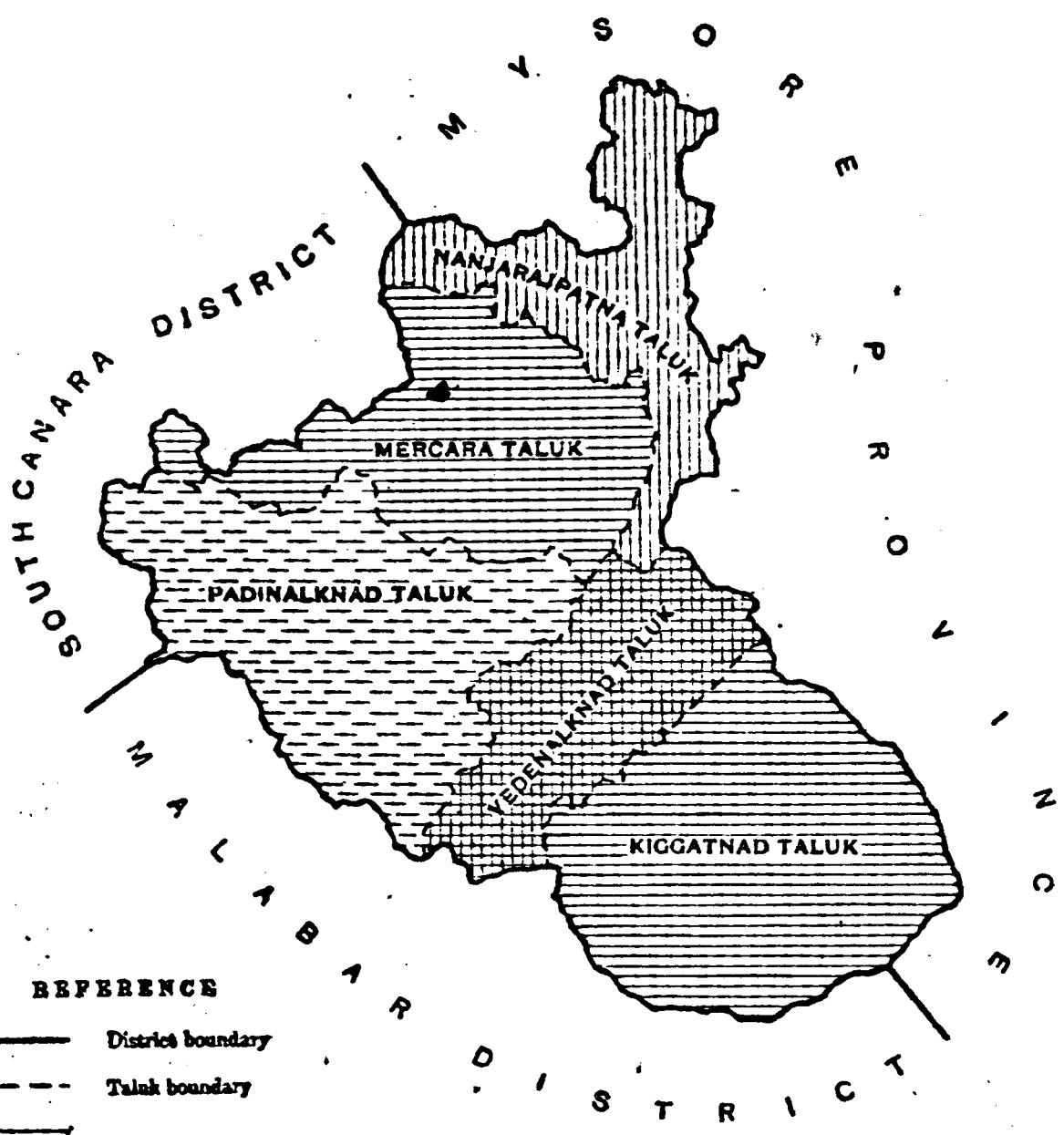
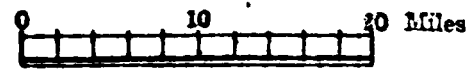
### REFERENCE

District boundary	-----
Taluk	-----
Nad	-----
Reserved Forest boundary	.....
Grant Forest line	-----
Imperial road	=====
Road not metalled	-----
Cart track	-----
Foot path	-----
River & Stream	~~~~~
Hamlet site	○

# MAP of the COORG PROVINCE

Showing  
The Density of the population  
by Taluks.

Scale of Miles



### REFERENCE

- District boundary
- - - - Taluk boundary
- Below 75 Persons Per Sq. Mile
- 75 to 100 ——— do. ———
- 100 to 134 ——— do. ———
- 134 to 164 ——— do. ———

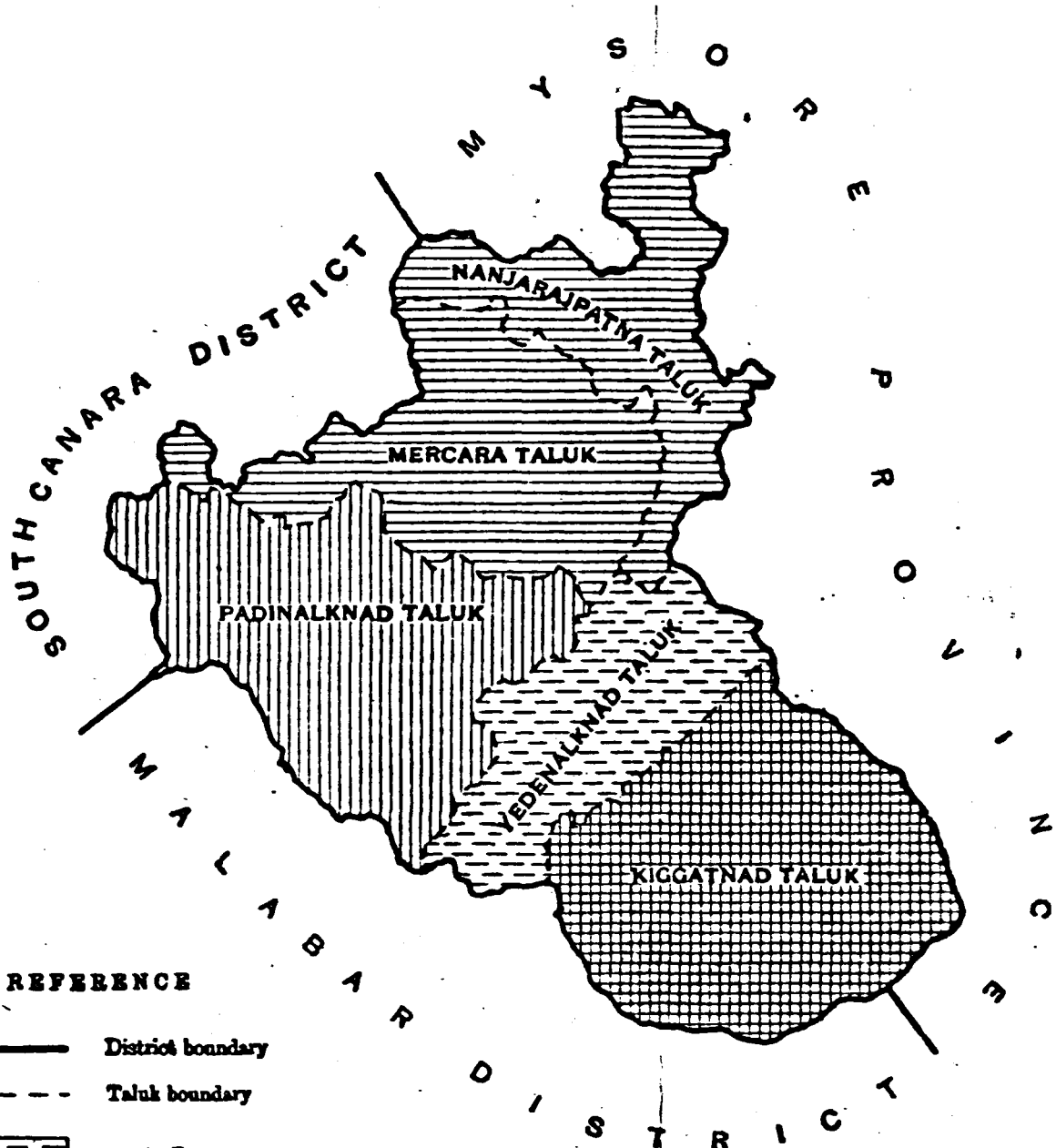
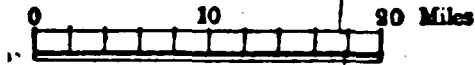
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MAP  
of the  
**COORG PROVINCE**

Showing  
The Variations of the population  
by Taluks.

Scale of Miles



REFERENCE

- District boundary
- - - Taluk boundary
- 13 Per cent
- 8 -do-
- 4 -do-
- + 2 -do-

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# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921

## COORG.

IMPERIAL SERIES—VOLUME XII.

### THE REPORT AND TABLES.

#### INTRODUCTION.

THE physical features of the province are varied. The southern, western and north-western portions of the country are intersected by a network of hills and forests subject to heavy rainfall. The north-eastern and most of the eastern portions are very different and resemble the adjoining Mysore tracts. The drainage of the country is all to the east except on the Western Ghats where it flows west.

2. There has been no change in the area of the province, but there has been a readjustment in the boundaries of the four taluks of Nanjarajpatna, Mercara, Padinalknad and Yedenalknad.

3. Ever since 1891, the census operations of this province have been entrusted to the general supervision of the Census Superintendent of Madras. For the first time since 1891, the work of writing this report, which used to be done by the Madras Superintendent, was entrusted to a local officer, although the work of tabulating the statistics was done in one of the Madras abstraction offices. This course was actually recommended by Mr. Molony, the Madras Census Superintendent, in 1911. It is a matter for regret that statistics relating to the predominant caste in Coorg, viz., Coorgs, has had to be pronounced inaccurate owing to mixing up the figures relating to Kodagas, Amma Kodagas and Jama Kodagas referred to in detail in Chapter XI of the Census Report of 1911. An attempt was made to rectify the blunder by reference to the Census Superintendent, Madras, but without avail, as the enumeration schedules were reported to have been destroyed. Similar errors on a minor scale were noticed in regard to the Gauda community of whom more than 1,000 persons were for the first time found to have been classed as animists. The statistics for Brahmans have swelled to an unprecedented and inconceivable extent when compared with last census figures. In these circumstances the Census Superintendent, Madras, had to cancel Imperial Table XIV relating to civil condition by age for selected castes. Thus an opportunity to gauge the civil condition of the main castes in Coorg was lost. In this connexion it must be remarked that it would have been quite possible to set right this fatal defect, if the abstraction office had been located in the province. Of course, it was a question of funds and taking the small area of the country into consideration, it may not be desirable to set up a costly abstraction office in Coorg. But the fact remains that, with all the advantages of local knowledge, the officer entrusted with the task of preparing the report will be considerably handicapped if the figures on which he has to base his conclusions



turn out to be unreliable through the blunder of either enumerators and supervisors or the staff of the abstraction office. Now that the logical step of getting the census report written by a local officer has been taken, it seems essential that the question of ensuring the accuracy of the statistics at least for the future should be tackled. It is therefore suggested that an estimate should be made of the funds necessary for setting up a separate abstraction office in Coorg. In the event of its being found to be of a prohibitive nature, it seems worth while to consider the question of deputing a few intelligent clerks to help the abstraction office set up elsewhere in regard to the tabulation work concerning Coorg.

4. As for the census operations in Coorg, the method adopted was the same as in 1911 and worked satisfactorily. The country was divided into seven charges, two of them being the two municipalities in charge of the President, Mercara Municipality, and the Munsif of Virarajendrapet, and the remaining five in charge of the five Subedars. The total number of circles was 127 which were further divided into 1,431 blocks.

5. The house numbering was commenced in June 1920 and ended about the 15th July. The preliminary census was conducted on 1st February 1921 in rural areas and on 15th February in the towns. The final census was taken on the night of the 18th March. On the 19th morning, the supervisors assembled at the headquarters of each taluk and prepared the taluk totals for transmission to the district office at Mercara. The district office worked up the taluk totals and telegraphed them to the Census Commissioner with the Government of India and to the Madras Census Superintendent on 22nd March 1921. The difference between the preliminary figures and the final figures shows that the former was in excess of the actual figure only by 621. The Forest Department conducted the preliminary as well as the final census of the jungle tribes on the 1st March and the 18th March 1921, respectively, without experiencing any difficulty. The industrial census was taken on the 10th March.

6. Coorg was singularly free from the non-co-operation agitation and the people at large rendered all the help they could in facilitating the work of the census staff. One solitary instance of obstruction was reported from Mercara taluk where the enumerator was refused facilities to approach a house by an estate writer. He was also alleged to have refused to answer questions put to him. The man was dealt with in the criminal court under sections 7 and 8 of the Census Act and fined Rs. 10. This action on the part of the accused was said to have been due to private malice.

7. Mr. Hilton Brown, I.C.S., First Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, was throughout in charge of the census operations in Coorg.

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

THE area of the province is 1,592 square miles. The boundary of the province did not undergo any change during the decade but the areas of four taluks were readjusted in 1916 when certain revenue circles were abolished for administrative reasons. The variations in the areas and population of taluks are given below :—

Changes in area

Taluk.	At census of 1911.				After readjustment of boundaries in 1916.			
	Area in square miles.	Population.			Area in square miles	Population based on census of 1911.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.		Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total ...	1,582	174,976	97,279	77,697	1,582	174,976	97,279	77,697
Kiggatnad ...	421	39,767	21,711	18,055	421	39,767	21,711	18,055
Mercara ...	227	26,604	15,727	10,877	810	28,795	17,336	11,459
Nanjaraipatna ...	317	40,513	21,672	18,841	235	34,333	17,936	16,397
Padinalknad ...	899	26,827	14,039	12,828	395	30,825	15,850	14,475
Yedenalknad ...	218	41,225	24,130	17,095	221	41,756	24,446	17,310

Another change inaugurated in the course of the decade was the clubbing of the many small villages in 1916, resulting in the reduction of the number of villages from 493 to 377.

2. The term "population" as used in this report exclusively refers to persons enumerated on the 18th March 1921. There is no question of *de jure* population for Coorg. The population as returned at the 1921 census is 163,838—a decrease of 11,138 from the figure for 1911. The talukwar area and population are given in Provincial Table I. The variation in population as compared with 1911 shows that Yedenalknad taluk has sustained the greatest loss. Nanjarajpatna taluk comes next. This decrease has not, even in the main, any bearing on the resident population. This will be apparent from a comparison of the figures shown in Subsidiary Tables 1 (a) and (b) attached to Chapter III which makes it clear that the decrease in the population of the province is almost wholly due to the decrease in the number of persons born outside but enumerated in Coorg. So far as local conditions go, the contraction in the area under coffee to the extent of 2,363 acres in the course of the decade greatly diminished the need for immigrant labour. Increased demand for labour created within the planting districts of the Mysore State and the Madras Presidency in the later years of the decade has also contributed towards restriction in the supply of labour to Coorg. On the whole, there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the enumeration.

Definition of population and summary of statistics

3. The density of the population in 1921 is 104 per square mile against 111 in 1911. If the 600 square miles of forests are excluded, the density comes to about 167. Subsidiary Table 1 gives the mean density in cultivated area and also details regarding cultivated area, water-supply and crops. Subsidiary Table 2 shows area and population of taluks classified according to density. The variation in population in Coorg, as a rule, has very little to do with the natural population. It almost invariably hinges upon the fluctuations of the coffee industry which is mainly dependent upon immigrant labour. This fact is well illustrated in the figures given in Imperial Table II. It does not, however, follow

Density and variation

from this that resident population is stationary. This matter has been dealt with at length in paragraph 6 below.

Condition  
of the  
decade

4. The country is mainly agricultural in its nature. The only industry worth mentioning is coffee. There are also a few rubber plantations, a tea garden and an agave plantation. Coffee is now worked only by Europeans and a handful of well-to-do Indian planters. The elimination of the small planters without much capital which commenced as far back as 1901 continued to the present decade. Owing to the outbreak of war and consequent rise in the wages of coolies on account of the rise in cost of living, even the best equipped planters found it hard to tide over their difficulties in 1918 and applied for and got State help. At the time of taking the census, there was no sign of decrease in the large cost of management.

5. As regards the main section of the population engaged in agricultural pursuits, those who were ruined by speculation in coffee energetically took to rice cultivation, increasing the area under rice by 2,363 acres. The rise in the prices of necessaries since the outbreak of war caused them a certain amount of distress. But the splendid prices which paddy fetched in Malabar and Mysore markets enabled them to make both ends meet. At the same time the recruitment of about 800 men for the Coorg Regiment from among the poor middle class people brought in a great deal of monetary relief to their families. Another noteworthy feature is that at no time was there any fear of famine intruding its unwelcome presence into the country. The rainfall was ample, although erratic in some years, and there was, throughout the whole decade, a considerable amount of surplus grain available for export to the adjoining districts.

Public  
health

6. The foregoing remarks point to a certain amount of agricultural prosperity, but the same could not be said of public health. As elsewhere in India, influenza appeared in Coorg in a virulent form in 1918. Its effects in the succeeding years were such that within three years commencing from 1918, according to official figures, some 13,000 people became a prey to "fever," under which head deaths from influenza were returned. There is no doubt that the distress which people had to undergo in one form or other since the outbreak of the war, coupled with the influenza outbreak at the end of the decade, greatly affected the birth-rate, with the result that we find the incidence of births and deaths during the decade almost leaving the natural population in a stationary condition. There is some reason to believe that but for the havoc wrought by influenza, there would have been an appreciable increase in the natural population of the country. As it is, the natural population enumerated in Coorg shows an increase of only 460 over last census figures.

Vital  
statistics

7. The vital statistics are recorded in nad offices in rural areas and by the two municipalities in urban areas. According to the figures given in Subsidiary Table 3, the number of deaths exceeds the number of births by 13,888. Owing to the presence of a large number of immigrant population, it is impossible to gauge the exact incidence of births and deaths exclusively relating to the indigenous population. The fact remains that the natural population born and enumerated in the country is only 460 in excess of the 1911 population. It may be mentioned here that the minus figure of 573 given in Subsidiary Table 3 is arrived at by taking into consideration the natural population enumerated both in and outside Coorg. The excess in the number of deaths cannot by any means be wholly attributed to the floating population although they must have suffered heavily from the rigours of the climatic conditions. The only plausible explanation of this anomaly seems to consist in the omission to record a great number of births, which is quite possible in the case of large numbers of Yeravas and others residing in forests as also in remote villages owing to the non-realization of the importance of vital statistics by patels, the majority of whom, in Coorg at any rate, are extremely ill-equipped for the purpose. No artificial methods are resorted to for keeping down the population. On the other hand, the mentality of the people at large is to have as many children as possible in entire disregard of the economic aspect of the question.

8. The movement of the population is all in the direction of absorbing as many immigrants as possible of the labouring classes, as the coffee industry and even the agricultural prosperity of the country is bound up with the labour that can be made available. The natural population is averse from migration except to a limited extent for purposes of education. It seldom seeks service elsewhere. It is interesting to note that whereas 3,853 persons born in Coorg were enumerated outside in 1911, only 2,825 were found to have been so enumerated in the present census. The immigrant population mainly consists of people from South Kanara, Mysore and Malabar, the majority of whom are labourers. Owing to the increased demand for their services in their own districts and elsewhere in Mysore and Madras, it seems to be a matter of doubt whether even the present supply can be counted upon in the decade to come.

**Movement  
of the popu-  
lation**

9. Imperial Table I gives the number of occupied houses in the province and the Provincial Table I similar details for each taluk.

**Occupied  
houses**

A "house" was defined to mean "a dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way." This interpretation has been in vogue for some decades in Coorg and the enumerators had no difficulty in following the instructions. The number of occupied houses has gone down by 2,348 since 1911, the decrease in the urban area being 432. The decrease is mainly due to the reduction in the number of the immigrant population. Subsidiary Table 4 shows the house-room, density and variation in population since 1881. The average number of houses per square mile is 20 as compared with 21 in 1911, but there is no change in the average number (5) of inmates of each house. The joint family system which was in vogue among the indigenous population only three or four decades ago has practically disappeared giving room for individualistic expansion. This can by no means be considered as an unmixed blessing. As a rule only a few members of the family prove to be energetic enough to carve out their destinies by self-exertion; the rest find it difficult to make both ends meet as, although family property is legally indivisible and inalienable owing to the peculiar land tenures such as *jama*, *umbli*, etc., prevailing in the country, each individual member of the family is entitled to get what is termed a maintenance share of the property, which will necessarily be small in the majority of cases. The *jama* tenure implies payment of half the normal assessment leviable on land, the other moiety being remitted on account of the liability of holders to be called upon for military service to the State.

10. The pressure of population on the means of subsistence available is not such as to cause any anxiety. The staple food of the country is rice. The outturn is considerably more than is necessary for local consumption and a large portion is exported at considerable profit. The standard of living is comparatively high among the Coorgs who are predominant in every walk of life in the country. The well-to-do among them are well educated and to some extent follow European methods of living. The rest of the population, notably, Gaudas, are also following suit in the matter of a higher standard of comfort. The labourers, owing to a considerable increase in their wages, have also advanced their standard of living. The need for the introduction of intensive methods of cultivation is felt and steps are being taken to organize an Agricultural department on approved lines.

**Pressure of  
population**

## 1.—Density, water-supply and crops.

Provinces.	Mean density per square mile		Percentage of total area.		Percentage of cultivable area.		Percentage of gross cultivated area which is irrigated.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Percentage of gross cultivated area under				
	Of total area.	Of cultivated area.	Cultivable.	Not cultivated.	Net cultivated.	Double cropped.			Coffee.	Rice.	Ragi.	Other food crops.	Other crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Coorg ... ..	104	741	32	12	44	1	3	120	29	60	3	2	6

## 2.—Area, population, etc., of taluks classified according to density.

Taluks with a population per square mile.	Number.	Area.		Population.		Variations since 1911.	
		Actual.	Percentage to total.	Actual.	Percentage to total.	Actual.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total ... ..	5	1,582	100.0	163,838	100.0	- 11,138	- 6.4
Under 100 ... ..	3	1,126	71.8	96,160	58.7	- 2,727	- 2.8
100-150 ... ..	1	235	14.2	31,438	19.2	- 2,895	- 8.4
150-200 ... ..	1	221	14.0	36,240	22.1	- 5,516	- 13.2

## 3.—Comparison with vital statistics.

Province.	In 1911-1920 Total number of		Number per mille of population of 1911 of		Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of births over deaths.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of population of 1921 compared with 1911.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		Natural population.	Actual population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coorg ... ..	47,263	61,151	27.0	34.9	- 13,888	- 573	- 11,188

## 4.—House room, density and variation.

Year.	Houses.		Mean density per square mile.	Variation in population.	
	Average number of houses per square mile.	Average number of persons per house.		Period.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1881 ... ..	14	8	113	1881-1891	- 2.9
1891 ... ..	17	6	109	1891-1901	+ 4.4
1901 ... ..	19	6	114	1901-1911	- 3.1
1911 ... ..	21	5	111	1911-1921	- 6.4
1921 ... ..	20	5	103	1881-1921	- 8.1

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

IMPERIAL Table I gives particulars of urban and rural population. Imperial Table III shows towns and villages classified by population. Imperial Table IV gives the list of towns classified by population with the variations since 1871, and Imperial Table V shows the town population classified by religion. At the end of this chapter there are three Subsidiary Tables (1) showing the distribution of the population between towns and villages, (2) the number per *mille* of town population by main religions and (3) the towns classified by population. Reference to statistics

2. There are only two towns and 377 villages. Mercara with a population of 5,675 against 6,269 of 1911 is the only town in the province which answers the definition of the town, viz., "a place inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons." The other town, Virarajendrapet, which has a population of 3,166 against 3,712 of 1911 has been specially classed as a town on account of its being a centre of trade and also a municipality. The population in both the municipalities has been gradually going down since 1881 and the remark made in paragraph 5, Chapter I, of the 1911 Census report to the effect that Mercara had added considerably to its population is opposed to facts. The decrease in the population seems to be mainly due to the decrease in the number of petty traders and their followers and has been brought about by the gradual reduction in the volume of trade as a result of the slump in the coffee trade. The percentage of reduction in the total urban population during the four decades ending 1921 is shown to be 31.8 (Subsidiary Table 3). Subsidiary Table 2 shows a substantial decrease among the Jain and Musalman population as worked out per *mille*, the figures being 203 and 177 against 670 and 206. The Parsis are altogether eliminated from this year's census, as the only family in Coorg is reported to have been absent from Coorg on the day of final enumeration. The great difference among Jains is not of much importance as actual figures show that there were only 65 Jains in 1911 and 41 in 1921. Population of towns

3. The sex proportion among the urban population indicates a great preponderance of males over females. This is due to the fact many traders from outside mainly among Musalmans such as Bhatkallis, Māppillas, etc., are not in the habit of bringing their womenkind to Coorg. This is evident from the fact that while the provincial average of females per 1,000 males is 831, that for Mercara stands at 713 and for Virarajendrapet at 610.

4. The village statistics show that there has been a reduction of 116 villages as compared with the number of villages at the time of taking census in 1911, viz., 493. This is due to the clubbing of smaller units for administrative purposes. The term "village" is merely a revenue expression of the administrative unit. Except the villages of Nanjarajpatna taluk, those in other parts of Coorg consist of isolated homesteads close to the wet and forest land owned by each family. Those of Nanjarajpatna taluk represent a cluster of houses like those of Mysore. The only striking difference to be observed in Imperial Table III is the elimination of three villages from the class having a population between 2,000 to 5,000. Two of these are Hosuru and Uluguli. These are plantation villages giving shelter to a large number of labour population and must have suffered in the general decrease of labour throughout Coorg. The other one is Chowdlu village. Here the difference is only apparent and was brought about by the splitting of the population between Chowdlu village proper and Somwarpet Notified Area which had been combined during the last census (See Village Statement for Nanjarajpatna taluk). Village population

---

5. Subsidiary Table 1 places the average population per village at 411, while it was only 335 in 1911. This of course is due to the combining of a number of smaller units as noted above. As regards the density of the village population, it is generally the case that most of the Nanjarajpatna taluk villages bordering on reserve forests and a few South Coorg villages bordering on hilly portions of the country are sparsely populated, whereas villages situated in the plains and around trading, taluk and nad centres with road communications are generally more densely populated.

**Distribution of  
population  
between  
towns and  
villages**

6. The distribution of population between towns and villages is 54 and 946 per mille against 57 and 943 in 1911. There has been no great tendency to migrate into towns except by a few for Government service or for business, because there are no industries worth the name to attract the people from rural areas in large numbers.

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

Province.	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns, with a population of		Number per mille of rural population residing in villages, with a population of		
	Town.	Village.	Towns.	Villages.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	1,000 to 2,000.	500 to 1,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coorg ...	4,421	411	54	940	642	358	145	374	481

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

Province.	Number per mille who live in towns.				
	Total population.	Hindu.	Musliman.	Christian.	Jain.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Coorg ...	54	45	177	265	203

3.—Towns classified by population.

Class.	Number of towns of each class in 1911.	Proportion to total urban population.	Females per 1,000 males.	Variation per cent in the population of towns as classed at previous censuses.				
				1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1881 to 1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total ...	2	100	674	-11.4	-9.4	-4.1	-11.4	-31.8
IV. 5,000 to 10,000.	1	64.2	713	-9.5	-6.9	-4.3	-16.1	-32.3
V. Under 5,000...	1	35.8	610	-14.7	-13.3	-3.7	-2.8	-30.8



## CHAPTER III.—BIRTH-PLACE.

Reference to  
statistics

THE statistics relating to the birth-place of the population are to be found in Imperial Table XI. The Subsidiary Table 1 in two parts given at the end of the chapter shows variations in the natural and actual population between 1921 and 1911.

Emigration  
and immi-  
gration

2. The main indigenous population of the country comprising Coorgs, Yeravas, Kurubas, Holeyas, etc., have got no social and marital relationship with any class of people beyond the province. Consequently no migration is possible on an appreciable scale. The few among the higher classes who migrate do so with a view to secure higher education in the colleges of Madras and Mysore. Very few people are in employment elsewhere. A comparison of the figures for 1921 and 1911 (2,825 and 3,858) relating to the number of persons born in Coorg and enumerated elsewhere bears testimony to this fact. In view of these facts, practically no materials are available to discuss the question of migration from the various standpoints mentioned by the Census Commissioner in his notes bearing on this chapter. It is also worthy of note here that as a rule families among the main castes in Coorg do not even migrate from one part of the country to another even for the betterment of their own material conditions. The inalienable character of their holdings which were more than sufficient for their simple needs under the joint family system, seems to have developed a strong home-loving instinct. The people have not been able so far to outgrow this habit in spite of the practical disappearance of the joint family system and the rise in the standard of living. As regards immigrants, however, it may be remarked that the majority belong to the labour classes and only a few to the trading classes. The labourers can be classed as periodical immigrants and the latter, Bhatkallis, Mappillas and others, as semi-permanent immigrants.

Summary of  
statistics

3. The total number of immigrants enumerated in Coorg is 33,937 of whom South Kanara accounts for 11,724, Malabar 9,391 and Mysore State 10,544. The remaining 2,268 are from non-contiguous territories. A perusal of Subsidiary Table 1 (a) and (b) makes it clear that there has been a fall of 11,598 among those born outside but enumerated in Coorg. This decrease is mainly due to the reduction in the number of labourers who used to visit the country as a result of the gradual contraction in the coffee area ever since 1911-1912. There is also reason to believe that developments nearer the homes of the labourers induced an appreciable number of persons to stay away from Coorg which needs more than the available supply of labour.

4. There has been a slight decrease among persons claiming European countries as their birth-place, the figure for 1921 being 83 against 95 of 1911. This deficit does not signify much as the main deficit was brought about by the elimination of seven persons claiming Germany and Switzerland as their birth

Year	... 1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
Population	... 83	95	113	125

place in the previous census. The marginal figures exhibit the variation in European population since 1891.

5. A comparison of the figures representing immigrants and emigrants shows a net gain of 31,112 persons to the province against 41,677 in 1911.

1 (a).—Natural and actual population, 1921.

Locality.	Born in Coorg and enumerated in the locality specified in column 1.			Enumerated in Coorg and born in the locality specified in column 1.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COORG PROVINCE ... ..	129,901	66,281	63,670	129,901	66,281	63,670
Contiguous territory ... ..	2,581	1,800	1,281	81,669	21,851	9,818
(a) South Kanara district ... ..	90	73	17	11,724	3,171	3,553
(b) Mysore State ... ..	2,373	1,139	1,234	10,554	5,897	4,657
(c) Malabar district ... ..	118	88	30	9,391	7,783	1,608
Non-contiguous territory ... ..	244	177	67	2,268	1,419	849
Total population { Natural ... ..	132,726	67,708	65,018	...	...	...
Actual ... ..	...	...	...	163,838	89,501	74,337

1 (b).—Natural and actual population, 1911.

Locality.	Born in Coorg and enumerated in the locality specified in column 1.			Enumerated in Coorg and born in the locality specified in column 1.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COORG PROVINCE ... ..	129,441	66,077	63,364	129,441	66,077	63,364
Contiguous territory ... ..	3,549	1,686	1,863	44,698	30,526	14,172
(a) South Kanara district ... ..	238	158	80	(a) 28,581	21,378	7,203
(b) Malabar district ... ..	240	165	75			
(c) Mysore State ... ..	3,071	1,363	1,708			
Non-contiguous territory ... ..	309	168	141	837	676	161
Total population { Natural ... ..	133,299	67,931	65,368	...	...	...
Actual ... ..	...	...	...	174,976	97,279	77,697

(a) This includes the whole of Madras Presidency, as separate figures for Malabar and South Kanara (the only contiguous area) are not available for 1911.

## CHAPTER IV.—RELIGION.

- Reference to statistics** IMPERIAL Table VI deals with the general distribution of the population by religion and Provincial Table II with distribution of the population and their religion by taluks. The three subsidiary tables give information relating to (1) general distribution of population by religion, (2) the number and variation in the Christian population since 1881 and (3) religions of urban and rural population.
- Variation by religion** 2. The enumerators were instructed to enter the religion mentioned by the people without question and no particular instructions were given as regards the significance of the term beyond its ordinary meaning. Subsidiary Table 1 compares the general distribution of the population by religion since 1881 in proportions of 10,000. Except Animistic and Jain in whose case the gain is respectively 7·8 and 108·2 per cent over the 1911 figures, all other communities record a decrease over last census figures. The increase among Animists seems to have been due to the wrong enumeration of 1,162 Gaudas and 60 Holeyas who are Hindus, as Animists. It is however satisfactory to note that the anomaly noticed in the last census report of a number of Yeravas having been shown as Hindus has been substantially avoided this time. The increase among the Jains is obviously due to the accuracy of the enumeration made this time.
- Hinduism** 3. Hinduism is commonly understood in the sense of the definition given in previous census reports. There is therefore no necessity to make further comment on the matter except to state that any form of religious practice not foreign to the Hindu system is generally considered to be included in the term Hinduism. The Hindu religion shows, as usual, the largest following (126,697 against 138,922 of 1911), the decrease recorded in this census being obviously attributable to the decrease in the immigrant population who are almost wholly Hindus.
- Muhammadanism** 4. There is a slight decrease noticeable among Musalmans, the figures being 13,021 against 13,143 of 1911. This needs no comment.
- Christianity** 5. The Christian population has again suffered a diminution in numbers, the actual decrease as compared with 1911 being 371. If the figure for 1881 is taken into consideration, the net increase is only 1 per cent. Imperial Table XV gives the distribution of the Christian population by sect and race. The total Indian Christian population is 2,979 against 3,208 in the previous census, of whom 2,726 are returned as Roman Catholics, 45 as Lutheran and 191 as Methodists respectively against 2,830, 347 and 10 in the previous decade. While there is an abnormal decrease among Lutherans in 1921, the gain among Methodists is equally striking. The loss among Lutherans indicates the cessation of the activities of the Basel Mission Church since the outbreak of the war. The figures for Christians on the whole do not indicate any progress in proselytising.
- Urban and rural population** 6. Subsidiary Table 3 gives distribution of urban and rural population by religion in proportions of 10,000. A comparison with similar figures for 1911 shows that while Hindus have gained somewhat in the urban area, they have lost in the rural area; on the other hand Musalmans have lost in the urban area but gained in the rural area. Christians have lost both in urban and rural areas.

1.—General distribution of population by religion.

Religion.	Actual number in 1921.	Proportion per 10,000 of population in					Variation per cent. Increase +; Decrease -.				
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	1881-1891.	
Total ...	163,838	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	- 6.4	- 3.1	+ 4.4	- 2.9	- 8.8
Hindu ...	126,697	7,733	7,939	8,849	2,063	9,113	- 8.8	-13.1	+ 4.0	- 8.5	-10.2
Animistic ...	20,722	1,265	1,099	183			+ 7.8	+ 48.8			
Muselman ...	13,021	795	751	756	732	709	- 9	- 3.7	+ 7.8	+ 1.0	+ 3.7
Christian ...	3,182	194	203	204	196	177	- 10.4	- 3.5	+ 8.6	+ 7.6	+ 9
Jain ...	202	12	6	6	7	6	+ 108.2	- 9.3	- 6.1	+ 15.2	+ 51.0
Buddhist ...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parsi ...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	- 17.1	+ 5.1	+ 85.7	...

2.—Christians—Number and variation.

Year.	Actual population.	Variation.	
		Period.	Percentage.
1881 ...	3,152	...	...
1891 ...	3,392	1881-1891	+ 7.6
1901 ...	3,683	1891-1901	+ 8.6
1911 ...	3,553	1901-1911	- 3.5
1921 ...	3,182	1911-1921	- 10.4
		1881-1921	+ 1.0

3.—Religions of urban and rural population.

Provinces.	Number per 10,000 of urban population who are				Number per 10,000 of rural population who are					
	Hindu.	Muselman.	Christian.	Jain.	Hindu.	Muselman.	Christian.	Animistic.	Jain.	Buddhist.
Coorg ...	6,393	2,608	952	47	7,810	691	151	1,337	10	1

## CHAPTER V.—AGE.

## Reference to statistics

IMPERIAL Table VII gives details regarding the age distribution of the population and the nine subsidiary tables appended to this chapter show the important features thereof.

## Value of the statistics

2. At the outset it may be mentioned that Coorg is no exception to the vagaries of the populace at large in the matter of either understating or overstating the age as it suits the youth or the aged. The ages given by the majority of the people are at best guess work. Another feature worth mentioning is the presence of a considerable number of able-bodied labour population in the prime of life which naturally permits of no accurate inferences being drawn as regards the resident population. Broadly speaking the figures for the 15-40 age period are affected by these immigrants. The overwhelming majority of these being males, the female population may be said not to be affected in a similar degree.

## Age distribution

3. The statistics under "all religions" given in Imperial Table VII show that the total for the 0-5 period is the greatest as it should be. Then follows a downward course more or less on a graduated scale until we reach the 20-25 period. Thereafter a marked rise in the male population is to be observed. Next the 40-45 period shows a fall. Only 70 and over is better by 122 than the 1911 census figures. The figures for females are generally in excess of males up to the 4th year period in all censuses. This ascendancy is again observable in periods of life beyond 60.

4. A perusal of Subsidiary Table 3 shows that the proportion of children under 10 to 100 persons aged 15-40 has increased by 6.6 over last census figures and that the increase in comparison with 100 married females has been 15.4. The proportion of persons over 50 per 100 persons aged 15-40 has gone up by 12.2 among males and 13.3 among females and that of married women per 100 females of all ages has gone down by 1.1. The following statement is designed to show the fortunes of persons placed in the various groups from the census of 1901 onwards :—

Year.	0-5.		10-15.		20-25.		30-35.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1921	10,154	10,537	9,521	8,610	8,956	7,587	8,706	6,028
1911	9,775	9,985	10,228	9,022	11,034	8,635	9,358	6,309
1901	9,571	9,894	11,895	10,385	10,153	8,311	10,739	6,742

Persons placed in the 0-5 group in 1901 have, when placed in group 10-15 of 1911, gained 655 males and lost 872 females. The gain in males seems to be due to the influx of immigrants and petty traders of the 10-15 age period. Similar comparison between 1911 and 1921 shows a loss of 254 males and 1,375 females. Again when persons in the 10-15 group of 1901 are placed in the 20-25 group of 1911 the decrease in males is 851 and in females 1,750. A similar comparison between 1911 and 1921 shows a loss of 1,270 males and 1,435 females. Persons in the 20-25 group of 1901, when placed in the 30-35 group of 1911, show a decrease of 795 males and 2,002 females. A similar comparison between 1911 and 1921 shows a decrease of 2,328 males and 2,612 females. It will be seen that the mortality among males and females in the prime of life in 1921 has been very great. Subsidiary Table 4 records a decrease of 11.1 per cent under the 15-40 age which is the highest on record since 1891.

## Births and deaths

5. Subsidiary Tables 5 and 6 give details of the birth and death rates per mille during the decade. The year 1917 records the highest birth rate and the

lowest death rate during the decade. The period covered by 1918—1920 is considered to be the influenza period for Coorg and this belief is amply justified by the birth and death rates during that period. The year 1920 shows the lowest birth rate and the highest death rate. Subsidiary Table 7 shows the death rate among the females to be predominant in the reproductive age (15-40). The infant mortality for the period "under 1 year" although great, shows improvement over the 1911 figures. Subsidiary Table 8 records an abnormal number of deaths due to "fever" in 1920.

c. The mean age stands at 25 for males and 24 for females which were the same for 1911 and shows that on the whole there is no cause for anxiety as regards the fecundity of the population in spite of the havoc wrought by influenza. It is a misfortune that this could not be illustrated by reference to age distribution among the main castes in Coorg owing to the hopeless inaccuracy of the figures given in Imperial Table XIV as has already been observed in the introductory chapter.

7. Subsidiary Table 2 gives age distribution of 10,000 of each sex among Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians during the four censuses (1881—1921). Hindus under the age periods 0-5 and 5-10 show substantial progress over the 1911 figures. The same is the case with Christians. Muhammadans show an increase under the 0-5 period and a decrease under the 5-10 period.

Mean age

Age distribution by sex and religion

1.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province.

Age.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-1 ...	222	287	216	268	275	351	221	286	206	280
1-2 ...	128	167	141	186	81	104	151	197	130	173
2-3 ...	261	339	220	292	206	259	251	330	136	187
3-4 ...	265	336	218	276	182	250	263	354	182	249
4-5 ...	258	298	210	263	212	267	228	288	186	237
0-6 ...	1,134	1,417	1,005	1,285	965	1,231	1,114	1,455	839	1,126
5-10 ...	1,039	1,276	977	1,225	1,121	1,393	1,146	1,388	1,113	1,421
10-15 ...	1,064	1,158	1,051	1,161	1,185	1,293	941	988	1,133	1,166
15-20 ...	931	884	1,041	1,052	972	964	988	1,031	1,152	1,101
20-25 ...	1,001	1,021	1,134	1,111	1,013	1,034	1,093	1,121	1,144	1,177
25-30 ...	1,117	1,055	1,203	1,031	1,218	1,084	1,277	1,104	1,310	1,184
30-35 ...	973	810	962	812	1,071	839	1,032	818	1,078	855
35-40 ...	848	601	809	567	787	543	767	540	781	546
40-45 ...	595	486	648	531	643	527	605	529	575	480
45-50 ...	439	348	408	331	347	285	364	289	311	256
50-55 ...	340	356	329	362	316	350	314	327	275	291
55-60 ...	181	169	156	152	130	180	131	115	96	99
60-65 ...	180	211	150	199	242	327	228	315	193	298
65-70 ...	69	80	53	67						
70 and over ...	89	128	76	114						
Mean age ...	25	24	25	24	25	23	24	23	24	23

2.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex and religion in the Province.

Age.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>HINDU</b> ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5 ...	1,138	1,385	974	1,244	984	1,239	1,152	1,465	1,089	1,420
5-10 ...	1,060	1,279	983	1,224	1,148	1,405	1,175	1,402	914	1,148
10-15 ...	1,076	1,207	1,069	1,223	1,188	1,304	955	966	1,153	1,181
15-20 ...	940	903	1,063	1,072	964	959	982	1,039	1,149	1,099
20-40 ...	3,919	3,422	4,111	3,454	4,053	3,483	4,114	3,562	4,264	3,749
40-60 ...	1,523	1,370	1,522	1,333	1,412	1,285	1,392	1,229	1,240	1,112
60 and over ...	344	434	278	390	241	325	230	307	191	291
<b>MUSALMAN</b> ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5 ...	693	1,345	682	1,155	647	1,114	689	1,342	685	1,253
5-10 ...	671	1,188	686	1,195	833	1,279	848	1,258	723	1,060
10-15 ...	993	1,079	1,050	1,022	1,095	1,157	857	876	970	993
15-20 ...	1,117	872	1,165	1,011	1,073	975	1,062	934	1,212	1,111
20-40 ...	4,511	3,609	4,546	3,611	4,479	3,646	4,730	3,867	4,759	3,871
40-60 ...	1,662	1,384	1,574	1,526	1,609	1,431	1,593	1,363	1,419	1,294
60 and over ...	353	523	297	480	264	398	221	420	232	418
<b>CHRISTIAN</b> ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5 ...	1,050	1,449	987	1,149	845	1,167	1,108	1,371	1,014	1,293
5-10 ...	940	1,125	911	1,155	1,045	1,357	1,088	1,221	788	966
10-15 ...	1,016	1,042	831	1,040	1,251	1,333	655	971	868	995
15-20 ...	779	794	982	1,136	943	935	937	984	1,065	1,191
20-40 ...	3,872	3,478	4,023	3,644	3,977	3,569	4,386	3,858	4,766	4,016
40-60 ...	1,939	1,608	1,853	1,455	1,695	1,363	1,623	1,280	1,341	1,285
60 and over ...	404	504	413	421	244	336	193	315	158	254

3.—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 50 to those aged 15-40; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

Province.	Proportion of children of both sexes per 100.								Proportion of persons over 50 per 100 persons aged 15-40.								Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.			
	Persons aged 15-40.				Married females aged 15-40.				1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.					
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Coorg	51.9	45.3	48.4	51.2	171.1	155.7	164.4	162.6	17.6	21.6	5.4	8.3	6.8	7.3	4.4	6.8	31.0	32.1	31.7	34.7

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

Religion.	Proportion of children of both sexes per 100.		Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 persons aged 15-40.		Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15-40.	Married females aged 15-40.	Male.	Female.	
Hindu	52.3	175.6	7.1	10.0	29.7
Muslims	34.2	142.6	6.3	11.7	34.9
Christian	50.4	163.2	8.7	11.8	30.4

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

Province.	Period.	Variation per cent in population { increase + decrease - }					
		All ages.	0-10.	10-15.	15-40.	40-60.	60 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coorg	1911-1921	- 6.4	+ 1.8	- 5.8	- 11.1	- 6.4	+ 8.3
	1901-1911	- 3.1	- 7.4	- 12.6	- 1.1	+ 3.6	+ 12.1
	1891-1901	+ 4.4	- 3.9	+ 33.8	+ 1.8	+ 7.2	+ 8.4
	1881-1891	- 2.9	+ 10.6	- 8.7	- 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 9.4



## 5.—Reported birth-rate per mille during the decade 1911—20.

Province.	Number of births per mille of total population in																				Average birth-rate per mille of total population during the decade.		
	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Coorg ...	13.8	13.4	13.6	12.6	13.0	12.8	13.4	12.8	12.7	12.5	14.7	13.9	15.9	14.5	15.4	14.2	13.3	12.9	12.2	11.5	26.9	13.8	13.1

N.B.—The ratios are calculated on the total population.

## 6.—Reported death-rate per mille during the decade 1911—20.

Province.	Number of deaths per mille of population of each sex in																				Average death-rate per mille of population of each sex during the decade		
	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Coorg ...	32.8	32.1	36.4	40.8	32.5	34.6	32.4	36.0	30.0	32.3	28.0	28.6	27.9	30.0	40.6	45.1	34.0	36.9	43.6	48.6	34.9	33.6	36.1

N.B.—The ratios are calculated on the population of each sex.

7.—Reported death-rate per mille in Coorg by sex and age.

Age.	Average of decade 1911-20.		1913.		1915.		1917.		1919.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages ...	34	36	33	35	30	32	28	30	34	37
Under 1 year ...	304	292	325	289	318	300	338	294	308	302
1-5 ...	46	48	40	38	39	33	26	33	59	55
5-10 ...	14	19	18	10	11	9	13	11	13	14
10-15 ...	10	11	10	10	9	9	10	7	9	10
15-20 ...	16	16	13	16	18	13	11	14	14	15
20-30 ...	22	31	19	28	17	26	17	26	21	27
30-40 ...	30	33	30	31	26	29	22	26	29	33
40-50 ...	37	36	39	36	35	31	28	23	37	32
50-60 ...	51	46	53	50	47	44	36	34	57	50
60 and over ...	82	80	87	88	82	78	67	61	87	83

8.—Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sex.

Year.	Actual number of deaths from							
	Fever.		Cholera.		Smallpox.		Plague.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total ...	23,587	21,403	227	257	1,006	632	115	53
1911 ...	2,504	2,051	3	3	163	134	45	12
1912 ...	2,915	2,782	...	...	30	23	6	3
1913 ...	2,404	2,180	59	192	26	15	6	4
1914 ...	2,486	2,316	...	...	65	49	8	3
1915 ...	2,392	2,157	...	...	11	12	2	...
1916 ...	2,085	1,873	...	1	31	29	3	...
1917 ...	1,878	1,736	23	9	336	230	7	2
1918 ...	1,418	1,175	...	1	25	23	...	...
1919 ...	2,233	2,117	107	50	266	263	...	...
1920 ...	3,272	3,016	5	1	52	55	38	30
Average annual rate per mille of population of each sex	24.8	27.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1

## CHAPTER VI.—SEX.

Reference  
to statis-  
tics

IMPERIAL Table I deals with the distribution of population by sex and Provincial Table I by taluks. Subsidiary Table I gives information relating to the number of females for 1,000 males at different age periods by religions at each of the last four censuses. Subsidiary Table 2 exhibits the actual number of births and deaths reported since 1891 and table 3 the number of deaths of each sex at different age periods.

Sex propor-  
tion

2. Out of 163,838 persons enumerated in Coorg, 89,501 were males and 74,337 females, the excess of the former over the latter being 15,164. This gives a proportion of 831 females to 1,000 males. The proportion was 799 in 1911. The disparity between the two censuses is mainly to be accounted for by the drop in the number of immigrants in 1921. Eliminating the immigrant population as classified in Subsidiary Table 1 (a and b) attached to Chapter III, we find that the sex proportion of the people born in Coorg gives a ratio of 960 females to 1,000 males, which is the same as the all-India average. Coorg is no exception to the general rule of high mortality among males in the infant stage although generally speaking the evils of early marriage do not affect the indigenous Coorg population who celebrate post-puberty marriages. The preponderance of females over males continues up to the 10 age, the figures for Hindus, Musalmans and Christians, respectively, per 1,000 males being 1,037, 991 and 1,000. At the 0-30 period the proportion stands at 923, 608 and 942, respectively, and at "30 and over" 749, 485 and 690 (Subsidiary Table 1).

3. The sex proportion in Mercara and Virarajendrapet stands at 713 and 610 per 1,000 males. This great disparity is due to the trading classes such as Bhatkallis and Mappillas who leave their women kind in their native places.

4. An analysis of the talukwar figures shows that Mercara and Yedenalknad have the lowest proportion of females, the figures being 711 and 745 per 1,000 males. This is apparently due to the fact that the greatest number of the floating population is engaged in these two taluks where the coffee area is the largest. They are also the greatest trade centres.

Comparison  
with vital  
statistics

5. A comparison of the vital statistics (Subsidiary Table 2) shows the number of female births per 1,000 male births in 1911-1920 to be 951 and number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths to be 867 against 986 and 813 in 1901-1910. Subsidiary Table 3 gives the death of each sex at different ages: the period of 20-30 records the death of females at 1,040 against 1,000 male deaths.

SEX PROPORTION BY AGE AND RELIGION

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

Age.	All religions.				Hindu.				Musalman.				Christian.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
all ages (actual population) ...	837	799	801	804	859	808	818	823	559	565	609	603	836	789	799	816
...	1,071	990	1,020	1,046	1,089	994	1,019	1,036	1,314	978	1,072	1,231	1,158	1,114	1,152	1,045
...	1,083	1,056	1,035	1,048	1,101	1,061	1,026	1,043	889	902	1,096	1,215	1,500	786	958	906
...	1,049	1,060	1,017	1,056	1,067	1,074	1,014	1,045	1,103	1,083	975	1,267	892	875	1,231	1,159
...	1,054	1,009	1,100	1,082	1,058	1,039	1,100	1,093	1,154	908	1,000	948	1,372	889	1,071	939
...	958	1,002	1,011	1,018	948	1,001	1,003	1,008	979	889	1,121	1,270	1,042	872	1,028	974
Total 0-5 ...	1,038	1,021	1,034	1,051	1,046	1,032	1,030	1,046	1,085	956	1,049	1,175	1,154	918	1,104	1,010
...	1,020	1,002	998	975	1,037	1,006	1,001	982	991	984	935	894	1,000	1,000	1,037	907
...	804	882	874	845	964	925	890	858	608	550	644	616	858	988	852	1,213
...	789	807	795	840	825	815	814	870	436	491	554	530	852	913	793	857
...	847	788	819	825	854	777	839	845	434	452	586	605	933	796	853	882
...	785	684	714	695	794	662	741	714	471	507	448	496	839	662	689	758
Total 0-30 ...	900	855	868	869	923	859	884	885	608	602	656	674	942	866	881	916
...	644	622	596	607	665	627	604	629	439	411	476	415	609	696	638	611
...	670	653	657	662	703	673	675	688	456	513	521	457	699	561	588	525
...	837	846	860	799	915	886	899	809	432	619	587	664	684	732	754	975
and over ...	1,028	1,089	1,084	1,111	1,084	1,136	1,103	1,100	827	916	920	1,143	1,043	805	1,100	1,333
Total 30 and over ...	713	698	680	681	749	715	695	701	485	506	534	496	690	671	669	660

2.—Actual number of births and deaths reported since 1891 in Coorg.

Year.	Number of births.			Number of deaths.			Difference between columns 8 and 4 over former + defect -.	Difference between columns 6 and 7 excess of latter over former + defect -.	Difference between columns 2 and 5 excess of former over latter + defect -.	Number of female births per 1,000 male births.	Number of female deaths per 1,000
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1891	Not available.										
1892	3,829	1,952	1,877	5,299	2,963	2,336	-	75	-	627	-
1893	3,672	1,851	1,821	4,322	2,451	1,871	-	30	-	580	-
1894	4,573	2,332	2,241	4,356	2,332	1,924	-	91	-	408	-
1895	4,567	2,280	2,287	5,073	2,766	2,307	+	7	-	459	-
1896	4,606	2,276	2,330	4,574	2,523	2,051	+	54	-	472	-
1897	8,503	1,758	1,745	8,658	4,851	4,007	-	13	-	644	-
1898	2,795	1,447	1,348	5,440	3,080	2,360	-	99	-	720	-
1899	4,427	2,166	2,261	4,845	2,735	2,110	+	95	-	625	-
1900	4,542	2,293	2,249	6,302	3,570	2,732	-	44	-	838	-
Total 1901-1910.	44,050	22,183	21,867	56,551	31,085	25,466	-	316	-	5,619	-
1901	3,401	1,886	1,715	6,590	3,690	2,900	+	29	-	790	-
1902	4,319	2,170	2,149	4,887	2,893	2,194	-	21	-	499	-
1903	4,787	2,444	2,343	5,676	3,096	2,580	-	101	-	496	-
1904	3,970	1,999	1,971	4,808	2,668	2,140	-	28	-	528	-
1905	4,572	2,230	2,342	4,739	2,577	2,162	+	112	-	415	-
1906	4,713	2,324	2,389	5,285	2,875	2,410	+	65	-	465	-
1907	4,304	2,235	2,069	6,349	3,453	2,896	-	166	-	557	-
1908	4,365	2,198	2,167	6,311	3,495	2,816	-	81	-	679	-
1909	4,981	2,497	2,484	5,084	2,819	2,265	-	13	-	554	-
1910	4,638	2,400	2,238	6,822	3,729	3,093	-	162	-	686	-
Total 1911-1920.	47,263	24,227	23,036	61,151	32,756	28,395	-	1,191	-	4,361	-
1911	4,788	2,424	2,344	5,895	3,194	2,501	-	60	-	693	-
1912	4,606	2,385	2,221	6,713	3,541	3,172	-	164	-	369	-
1913	4,529	2,274	2,255	5,859	3,164	2,695	-	19	-	469	-
1914	4,590	2,347	2,243	5,958	3,160	2,798	-	104	-	362	-
1915	4,433	2,234	2,199	5,438	2,927	2,511	-	35	-	416	-
1916	5,029	2,588	2,441	4,764	2,538	2,228	-	147	-	312	-
1917	5,338	2,786	2,552	5,051	2,720	2,331	-	234	-	389	-
1918	5,192	2,705	2,487	7,462	3,958	3,504	-	218	-	454	-
1919	4,811	2,339	2,272	6,187	3,313	2,874	-	67	-	439	-
1920	4,167	2,145	2,023	8,024	4,241	3,783	-	123	-	458	-

3.—Number of deaths of each sex at different ages.

Province.	Age.	1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		Total.		Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	All ages	2,927	2,511	2,538	2,226	2,720	2,331	3,958	3,504	3,313	2,874	15,456	13,446	
Coorg.	0-1	657	625	605	574	699	612	698	682	647	629	3,306	3,122	
	1-5	301	257	224	204	277	261	429	371	452	436	1,683	1,529	
	5-10	108	85	94	88	126	104	146	145	127	136	601	558	
	10-15	92	80	58	67	100	67	134	159	94	91	479	464	
	15-20	130	108	106	120	109	112	253	232	138	120	736	692	
	20-30	386	432	374	382	387	426	812	848	476	445	2,435	2,533	1.
	30-40	444	315	398	284	387	276	676	468	494	357	2,399	1,718	
	40-50	362	207	291	181	284	156	390	232	382	216	1,709	992	
50-60	223	177	188	129	163	136	210	149	268	200	1,057	791		
60 and over	228	225	200	197	183	181	210	200	235	244	1,051	1,047		

CHAPTER VII.—CIVIL CONDITION.

STATISTICS relating to the civil condition are to be found in Imperial Table VII. Further analysis of these figures is made in the three subsidiary tables appended to this chapter. Reference to statistics

2. The enumerators were instructed to record without question the answers given by the parties concerned as to whether they were married, unmarried or widowed. Divorcees were told to be treated as widowed. The word "marriage" as applied to Coorg signifies a contract between two parties to fulfil his or her part in life, as the main classes follow post-puberty marriage. With regard to Brahmans and a few minor communities including a section of Musalmans, the term signifies a contract between two children to live as husband and wife when they attain majority and if one of the party dies even before consummation of the marriage the surviving party is classed as widowed. The tendency during the decade has, however, clearly been towards raising the marriageable age among those who are accustomed to perform pre-puberty and also among those who perform post-puberty marriages. Definition of married

3. The total population of 163,838 persons is classified into 83,944 unmarried, 62,739 married and 17,155 widowed persons. The marginal figures show the variation among the unmarried, married and widowed as distributed per mille of males and females of all ages and religions during the past five censuses. The proportion of unmarried, married and widowed females per 1,000 males of similar condition stands at 670, 815 and 2,699 against 635, 773 and 2,990 in 1911. Variation 1881-1921

Census year.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1921	562	386	52	458	379	168
1911	554	400	46	440	387	173
1901	555	396	49	446	378	176
1891	531	430	39	423	410	167
1881	539	410	51	398	410	192

4. Taking the civil condition by age periods it will be seen from the marginal statement that the married among females of the 10-15 period per 1,000 females has gone down considerably among the main religions. Similar striking improvement is deducible from the figures for the 15-20 and 20-25 Civil condition by age-periods

	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
All religions	41	61	69	112
Hindus	36	58	65	110
Musalman	103	144	130	163
Christians	18	8	...	...

age periods. The number widowed per 1,000 males is less by 6 than the 1911 figures and among females it is five more.

5. With regard to child marriage we find that 78 persons have been returned as married at the 0-5 age period against 22 in 1911. The first impression upon one's mind is that the evil has increased in the present decade. The fact, however, is that at no previous census has an attempt been made to explain the existence of child marriages in a province which is noted for its tendency towards adult marriage. Nor are the main castes in the country responsible for this peculiarity. There is a community known as Kumbaras (potters). This is a poor community mainly finding its livelihood by selling earthen pots or by hiring itself as farm labourers. They find it a grievous burden to incur any special expenditure on marriages and other ceremonies, especially as they cannot perform them without the presence of their spiritual head who is known as Dasa. They have therefore hit upon the plan of celebrating marriages at the least possible cost and in conformity with caste principles. What happens is this: Whenever the Dasa visits Coorg on his peripatetic tours, which do not generally occur at stated intervals, opportunity is taken by the community to arrange for a subscription dinner in his honour when all the available children are brought together and Child marriage

coupled off according to the inclination of their parents under the spiritual sanction of the Dasa. This accounts for the figures noted above so far as can be gathered. Such marriages rarely occur among the Lingayats. It is necessary to point out here that the return of persons married in the 0-5 period among Gaudas, Kodagas, etc., in 1911 is certainly erroneous as such occurrences are reported to be absolutely unknown among these communities.

Child  
widows

6. The figures regarding child widows show similar disparity when compared with last census figures, the same being 13 and 3 respectively for 1921 and 1911. These figures need no explanation in the light of the remarks made in the case of child marriages. It may, however, be stated that widow marriage is permissible among these people and doubtless the widowed will be accommodated in due course.

Universality  
of marriage

7. A reference to Subsidiary Table 2 will show that Coorg follows the practice of the universality of marriage. The marginal statement shows the proportion of unmarried males and females per 10,000 persons of each sex of the 40 and over age period. It will be observed that the unmarried among the Hindus and Musalman females form the lowest numbers. The apparent increase in the proportion of females as compared with 1911 among Hindus can be safely said to be due to imported cases of beggars, etc. The rest of the

cases are due to constitutional defects such as insanity and a number may be said to represent women of the town.

	Number of unmarried among			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1921.		1911.	
All religions ...	61	22	61	12
Hindus ...	60	20	61	11
Musalman ...	73	13	63	13
Christians...	127	136	206	51

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

Religion.	Sex and age.	Unmarried.					Married.					Widowed.				
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
All religions.	Males ...	562	554	555	531	539	386	400	396	430	410	52	46	49	39	51
	0-5 ...	996	999	997	996	999	{ 4	1	3	4	} 1	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	996	998	996	995	995	{ 4	2	4	5	} 1	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	991	990	988	982	980	{ 8	10	12	18	} 20	1	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	957	946	939	890	882	{ 41	53	59	106	} 111	2	1	2	4	7
	20-40 ...	866	862	827	291	294	{ 586	625	620	672	} 645	48	13	53	37	61
	40-60 ...	84	36	36	33	32	{ 822	829	823	846	} 881	144	135	141	121	137
	60 and over ...	25	22	18	20	13	{ 655	676	684	715	} 657	320	302	299	265	330
	Females ...	453	440	446	423	398	379	387	378	410	410	168	173	176	167	192
	0-5 ...	995	999	998	994	995	{ 4	1	2	5	} 5	{ 1	...	...	1	...
	5-10 ...	992	997	996	990	990	{ 7	3	4	9	} 1	{ 1	...	...	1	...
	10-15 ...	955	937	928	884	842	{ 41	61	69	112	} 149	4	2	3	4	9
	15-20 ...	590	568	504	368	302	{ 387	411	465	607	} 644	23	21	31	25	54
20-40 ...	60	57	43	41	33	{ 792	787	778	794	} 748	148	156	179	165	219	
40-60 ...	12	6	9	12	6	{ 421	401	544	375	} 326	567	598	447	613	668	
60 and over ...	13	9	7	7	1	{ 128	92	95	98	} 75	859	899	898	895	924	
Hindu	Males ...	570	560	557	534	540	377	393	392	426	407	53	47	51	40	53
	0-5 ...	997	1,000	998	996	999	{ 3	...	2	4	} 1	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	996	998	995	995	999	{ 4	2	5	5	} 1	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	992	991	988	981	979	{ 7	9	12	19	} 20	1	...	...	...	1
	15-20 ...	959	947	939	885	878	{ 39	52	59	111	} 115	2	3	2	4	7
	20-40 ...	377	370	322	285	287	{ 576	590	622	677	} 649	47	40	56	38	64
	40-60 ...	33	36	35	32	29	{ 814	823	818	841	} 828	153	141	147	127	143
	60 and over ...	26	21	14	25	13	{ 637	668	679	701	} 643	337	311	307	274	344
	Females ...	461	448	451	428	402	364	372	373	408	408	175	180	176	164	190
	0-5 ...	996	999	998	994	995	{ 3	1	2	5	} 5	{ 1	...	...	1	...
	5-10 ...	992	998	995	989	989	{ 6	2	5	10	} 2	{ 2	...	...	1	...
	10-15 ...	960	940	932	886	843	{ 36	58	65	110	} 148	4	2	3	4	9
	15-20 ...	625	606	520	376	312	{ 353	374	449	599	} 633	22	20	31	25	55
20-40 ...	63	62	44	41	33	{ 776	819	776	793	} 740	161	119	180	168	227	
40-60 ...	10	5	9	11	7	{ 406	383	368	381	} 331	584	612	623	608	662	
60 and over ...	12	9	8	11	1	{ 120	94	95	109	} 75	868	897	897	880	924	
Musalman.	Males ...	545	547	526	499	517	426	421	442	479	451	29	32	32	22	32
	0-5 ...	1,000	996	989	993	995	{ ...	...	9	7	} 5	{ ...	4	2	...	...
	5-10 ...	1,000	996	997	999	999	{ ...	4	3	1	} 1	{ ...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	989	987	985	988	988	{ 11	13	15	12	} 12	...	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	960	960	940	927	915	{ 40	40	57	72	} 84	...	...	...	3	1
	20-40 ...	435	416	367	331	340	{ 539	556	607	651	} 627	26	28	26	18	33
	40-60 ...	38	36	32	35	37	{ 896	868	876	901	} 864	66	96	92	64	79
	60 and over ...	27	20	27	56	22	{ 797	776	785	799	} 776	176	204	188	145	202
	Females ...	384	357	373	361	339	426	439	430	451	441	190	204	197	188	220
	0-5 ...	1,000	1,000	997	998	993	{ ...	...	3	2	} 6	...	...	...	...	1
	5-10 ...	1,000	999	997	992	992	{ ...	11	3	8	} 8	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	885	854	863	830	810	{ 103	144	180	163	} 186	12	3	7	7	4
	15-20 ...	317	265	268	209	164	{ 644	693	692	764	} 792	39	42	40	27	44
20-40 ...	24	23	23	33	26	{ 811	809	794	825	} 762	165	168	183	142	212	
40-60 ...	6	7	4	9	3	{ 421	431	374	331	} 271	578	562	622	660	726	
60 and over ...	6	4	...	...	...	{ 123	72	87	35	} 82	869	924	913	965	918	
Christian.	Males ...	549	545	575	542	562	393	411	385	417	390	58	44	40	41	48
	0-5 ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	990	994	{ ...	...	...	10	} 6	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	988	994	1,000	995	994	{ 12	6	8	5	} 5	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	994	982	992	1,000	987	{ 6	18	8	...	} 13	...	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	985	959	979	920	915	{ 15	41	21	80	} 69	...	...	...	...	16
	20-40 ...	414	395	390	360	407	{ 537	572	572	606	} 543	49	33	38	34	50
	40-60 ...	54	48	72	89	42	{ 830	796	833	802	} 824	116	106	95	109	134
	60 and over ...	57	61	120	27	...	{ 672	671	540	541	} 671	271	298	340	432	321
	Females ...	462	442	466	420	370	391	389	369	393	428	147	169	165	187	202
	0-5 ...	1,000	1,000	995	995	997	{ ...	...	5	5	} 8	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	994	1,000	1,000	995	997	{ 6	...	...	5	} 5	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	1,000	982	992	1,000	987	{ ...	18	8	...	} 13	...	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	591	522	562	380	304	{ 400	472	412	593	} 659	9	6	26	27	37
20-40 ...	119	130	85	80	47	{ 782	737	758	745	} 752	99	133	157	175	201	
40-60 ...	82	26	22	26	...	{ 437	425	404	303	} 282	491	540	574	671	718	
60 and over ...	14	30	...	21	...	{ 301	61	127	21	} 57	685	909	873	968	943	



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

Religion and age.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>ALL RELIGIONS</b> ... ..	5,615	3,862	523	4,531	3,790	1,679
0-10 ... ..	2,165	8	1	2,676	14	8
10-15 ... ..	1,055	8	1	1,107	47	4
15-40 ... ..	2,334	2,346	190	726	3,104	541
40 and over ... ..	61	1,500	331	22	626	1,131
<b>HINDU</b> ... ..	5,695	3,765	540	4,608	3,638	1,754
0-10 ... ..	2,191	6	...	2,648	12	3
10-15 ... ..	1,067	8	1	1,159	44	4
15-40 ... ..	2,377	2,293	190	781	2,974	570
40 and over ... ..	60	1,458	349	20	608	1,177
<b>MUSALMAN</b> ... ..	5,448	4,262	290	3,845	4,255	1,900
0-10 ... ..	1,357	5	2	2,515	10	9
10-15 ... ..	988	11	...	955	111	13
15-40 ... ..	3,036	2,476	116	862	3,487	632
40 and over ... ..	73	1,770	172	13	647	1,246
<b>CHRISTIAN</b> ... ..	5,488	3,929	583	4,624	3,906	1,470
0-10 ... ..	1,979	12	...	2,560	14	...
10-15 ... ..	1,010	6	...	1,043	...	...
15-40 ... ..	2,373	2,088	191	683	3,036	353
40 and over ... ..	127	1,823	392	138	856	1,118

## 3.—Proportion of sexes by civil condition at certain ages by religions.

Religion.	Number of females per 1,000 males.														
	All ages.			0-10.			10-15.			15-40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All religions ... ..	670	815	2,669	1,027	1,472	4,800	872	4,667	5,500	259	1,099	2,364	296	346	2,834
Hindu ... ..	695	830	2,795	1,039	1,659	6,333	933	4,673	4,800	282	1,115	2,589	280	358	2,897
Musalman ... ..	395	558	3,665	1,036	1,250	2,000	544	5,778	...	67	787	3,041	98	204	4,070
Christian ... ..	705	831	2,109	1,082	1,000	...	863	...	...	311	1,215	1,545	909	393	2,382

CHAPTER VIII.—LITERACY.

THE standard fixed for literacy was the capacity to write and read a letter to and from a friend. There is reason to believe that on the whole the enumerators have understood and acted upon these instructions. Definition of literacy

2. Imperial Table VIII describes literacy by age and religion and Imperial Table IX gives details of literacy and illiteracy by caste, tribe or race. Provincial Table II contains information regarding literacy by taluks. Subsidiary Table 1 refers to distribution of literate and illiterate population by age, sex and religion. Subsidiary Table 1 (a) gives similar details with respect to Christians by race. Subsidiary Table 2 deals with English education by age, sex and religion. Subsidiary Table 3 shows progress in education since 1891, Subsidiary Table 4 education by selected castes and Subsidiary Table 5 number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of Education Department. Table 4 is not of much use owing to the cancellation of Imperial Table XIV on account of the inaccuracy of the figures pertaining to castes dealt with therein. Reference to statistics

3. The outstanding feature of the education statistics is that out of a population of 163,838, 20,643 persons have been returned as literate against 17,443 in 1911. While there was a decrease in the total population by 11,138 the increase in the number of literates by 3,200 shows the good progress the province has made in this respect, the number literate in English being 2,806 against 1,882 in 1911. The marginal figures for various provinces in India illustrate the position of Coorg. If, as is reasonable, the immigrant population is deducted from the total population and only the actual resident population is considered, the figures of literacy are greatly increased. The situation would then be that out of a total population of 143,147 excluding children aged 5 years and under, the number returned as literate is 20,643 which works out at 144 per mille. If the immigrant population of 33,937 is excluded, the literate per mille of the indigenous population works out to 189. It is of course true that the figure 20,643 includes a few literate among the immigrants. But for practical purposes the difference would be negligible. If further the jungle tribes who are not likely to become literate for many years are eliminated from the calculation, the proportion of literate per mille works out to 222. Summary of the statistics

Province.	Number literate per mille aged 5 and over.	Number literate in English per mille aged 5 and over.
Burma ... ..	314	10
Coorg ... ..	144	20
Delhi ... ..	122	38
Bengal ... ..	104	19
Madras ... ..	98	11
Bombay ... ..	83	12
Assam ... ..	63	...
Bihar and Orissa ...	51	4
Punjab ... ..	45	7
Central Provinces...	43	5
United Provinces ...	42	4
Travancore State ...	242	13
Cochin ... ..	185	18
Baroda ... ..	147	8
Mysore ... ..	84	12

population is considered, the figures of literacy are greatly increased. The situation would then be that out of a total population of 143,147 excluding children aged 5 years and under, the number returned as literate is 20,643 which works out at 144 per mille. If the immigrant population of 33,937 is excluded, the literate per mille of the indigenous population works out to 189. It is of course true that the figure 20,643 includes a few literate among the immigrants. But for practical purposes the difference would be negligible. If further the jungle tribes who are not likely to become literate for many years are eliminated from the calculation, the proportion of literate per mille works out to 222.

4. Provincial Table II gives talukwar figures of literacy. A comparison of the figures with those of the last census shows that errors have crept into the tabulation of talukwar figures for 1921, e.g., the number of literate males and females under 0-15 for Mercara is given as 323 and 111 against 366 and 145 which seems to be absurd as it is ascertained that the schools were not closed for the vacation on the date of census and that there can be no reason for decrease under this head in the taluk when the enormous progress in the educational activities in the country during the decade under report is taken into consideration. Next we find the most backward taluk in Coorg, viz., Nanjarajpatna, credited with 1,056 males and 259 females literate in English as compared with 163 males and 6 females in 1911. For these reasons the figures do not admit of any useful comparison. Literacy by taluks

## Literacy by religion

	Number per 10,000 of all ages who are literate.					
	1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions	1,895	496	1,570	279	1,277	157
Hindus ...	2,146	560	1,688	288	1,206	126
Musalmana ..	1,594	210	1,834	160	1,687	126
Christians ...	3,508	2,036	3,605	1,940	3,522	1,893

5. The marginal figures illustrate the progress in literacy among the main religions as compared with two previous census. Although Christians maintain their pre-eminent position since 1901 still the percentage among males is steadily going down, while it is showing an increase among females. The progress among Hindus is substantial and among females the figure is almost double the 1911 figures. Subsidiary Table 1 (a) gives details of the educational progress among Christians by race.

## Literacy by age

6. A glance at Subsidiary Table 3 will show that literacy among persons aged 10 and over per 10,000 has increased nearly one and a half times since 1891 among males; the increase among females has been four times what it was in 1891. The following statement gives particulars of the varying progress visible in literacy among the school-going population and adults in the main religions during the past three decades:—

## Literate in both sexes.

	10-15.						15-20.						20 and over.					
	1921.		1911.		1901.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All religions ...	1,416	652	1,096	361	1,098	343	1,881	792	1,691	466	1,578	284	13,360	2,047	12,317	1,252	9,974	675
Hindus ...	1,271	608	995	304	839	191	1,669	787	1,451	397	1,373	235	11,440	1,769	10,870	990	8,160	447
Musalmana ...	96	13	65	16	81	7	146	18	155	13	136	12	1,319	61	1,316	46	1,204	43
Christians ...	43	30	35	36	65	42	49	34	82	51	61	36	485	208	558	207	579	180

## Literacy in English

7. Subsidiary Table 2 gives details of the progress of English education under all religions. We find that for every 10,000 persons there are 267 males and 56 females literate in English against 169 and 31 in 1911 and 141 and 24 in 1901. If the figures are to be accepted as correct, the period 1911-1920 seems to be one of remarkable activity in the spread of the knowledge of English. The Muhammadans seem to have awakened to the necessity of imparting English education to their children.

## Literacy among various castes and tribes

8. As regards the progress of education among the various backward classes referred to in Imperial Table IX, it is worth while noting the progress among the Adi-Dravidas. 222 males and 7 females are returned as literate against 109 and 4 in the last census. This is directly due to the special institutions started by Government for the benefit of the Adi-Dravidas. Among Animists we find 130 males and 11 females returned as literate against 8 males and 1 female in 1911, which, if true, would be a remarkable achievement on the part of the community, but unfortunately the inclusion of a number of Gaudas among Animists scuttles the idea of such progress among the Animists. Among the higher classes, the figure for Lingayat females is almost thrice that of the previous decade. Among Gaudas the progress is very gratifying since 2,138

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males and 324 females are returned against 1,080 and 58 of 1911. Taking all factors into consideration the figures show the keen desire evinced on the part of all communities to educate their children. The Government assistance rendered in this direction is embodied in Subsidiary Table 5 which gives details of educational institutions and of pupils undergoing instruction. Ever since 1901, there is apparently a well sustained progress decade by decade in the number of children under instruction. The disappearance practically of almost all the private schools (from 35 to 5) is a sure sign of the popularity and value of instruction imparted in departmental institutions.

1.—Education by age, sex and religion.

Religion.	Number per 10,000 who are literate.												Number per 10,000 who are illiterate.			Number per 10,000 above 5 years of age who are literate in English.		
	All ages.			0-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
All religions ... ..	1,280	1,895	496	155	96	1,487	757	2,258	1,205	2,560	528	8,740	8,105	9,504	198	801	5	
Hindu ... ..	1,418	2,146	560	168	109	1,738	858	2,606	1,394	2,901	578	8,587	7,854	9,440	208	837	55	
Musalman ... ..	1,290	1,894	210	184	51	1,158	258	1,565	442	2,420	237	8,710	8,108	9,790	71	102	12	
Christian ... ..	2,888	3,568	2,036	899	456	2,148	2,384	3,630	2,957	4,508	2,568	7,162	6,492	7,964	1,470	1,780	1,106	

1 (a).—Education of Christians by race.

Race.	Number per 10,000.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Literates.	Literates in English.	Literates.	Literates in English.
1	2	3	4	5
European and allied races ... ..	8,696	8,696	7,931	7,916
Anglo-Indians ... ..	6,207	6,207	4,444	4,444
Indian ... { Roman Catholic ... ..	2,802	1,083	1,301	386
{ Others ... ..	7,468	2,727	5,657	1,313

2.—English education by age, sex and religion.

Religion.	Number per 10,000 who are literate in English.														
	All ages.			0-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.		1911.		1901.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All religions ... ..	171	267	56	14	13	268	128	507	108	323	54	169	81	141	24
Hindu ... ..	152	299	47	12	11	327	141	601	102	353	34	167	15	116	4
Musalman ... ..	65	95	11	...	17	60	...	171	74	106	...	44	...	81	...
Christian ... ..	1,268	1,575	945	261	188	455	662	1,556	957	2,182	1,346	1,571	913	1,778	990

3.—Progress of education since 1891.

Province.	All ages 10 and over. Literate per 10,000.								15-20. Literate per 10,000.						20 and over. Literate per 10,000.					
	Males.				Females.				Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Coorg ... ..	2,378	1,986	1,502	1,769	648	357	208	162	2,258	1,870	1,620	1,205	570	367	2,560	2,157	1,725	523	805	164

## 4.—Education by selected castes in 1921.

Caste.	Number per 1,000 who are literate.		Number per 10,000 who are literate in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total population ...	189	50	267	56
Billava ...	166	3	24	...
Brähman ...	493	145	768	195
Devānga ...	251	43	222	...
Gauda ...	293	54	129	27
Holeya ...	23	1	7	...
Indian Christian ...	324	162	1,193	454
Kammāla ...	329	18	105	12
Kodaga ...	305	101	612	70
Kuruba ...	3	2	...	...
Lingāyat ...	212	22	90	68
Marāthi ...	78	11	18	...
Mäppilla ...	141	11	8	...
Pale ...	31	2	...	...
Sheik ...	252	30	209	15
Vakkaliga ...	74	5	57	...
Yerava ...	2	1	...	...

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

Class of institutions.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>PUBLIC.</b>								
Secondary Schools—								
(a) Upper Secondary...	2	681	1	228	1	258	2	307
(b) Lower Secondary ...	1	139	2	218	1	272	1	160
Primary Schools—								
(a) Upper Primary ...	109	7,491	87	5,442	73	3,613	71	3,859
(b) Lower Primary ...								
Training Schools ...	1	86	1	22	1	13	1	12
<b>PRIVATE.</b>								
Advanced ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards.	5	78	38	730	25	567	35	457

## CHAPTER IX.—LANGUAGE.

THE languages current in Coorg are described in Imperial Table X. The Subsidiary Table attached to this chapter shows the distribution of total population by language according to the linguistic survey. Reference to statistics

2. The languages peculiar to Coorg are Kodagu and Yerava. Both these languages show a decrease in the number of people speaking them as compared with the 1911 census, but they are slightly better than the figures for 1901. The decrease in the Yerava language is to be accounted for by the decrease among the Yerava population. As regards Kodagu, the fact that it is spoken by a number of other communities in Coorg such as Heggadēs, Gollas, Kembattis, etc., makes it difficult to say with any degree of certainty that it is due to the decrease among Kodagas, specially as the statistics for Coorgs as analysed are inaccurate owing to the inclusion of *Jama Vakkaligas* and others. Kodagu and Yerava languages

3. Among the languages in the Dravidian group, we notice a decrease in the number speaking Tulu, Malayālam and Tamil which is obviously due to the decrease in the number of immigrants of this class. There is, however, a slight increase in the Hindustani and Kanarese speaking people. Dravidian languages

4. The figures relating to languages foreign to India show a further fall as compared with 1911. The figure relating to Portuguese shows similar disparity as in 1911 and obviously the explanation given in 1911 must equally hold good this time also. Foreign languages



*Distribution of total population by language according to Linguistic Survey.*

Family, sub-family, branch and sub-branch.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Number of speakers.			Number per 10,000 of population of Province (1921).
				1921.	1911.	1901.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grand total.				163,838	174,976	180,607	
<b>I.—LANGUAGES OF INDIA.</b>							
DRAVIDIAN FAMILY.	Dravida group.	Tamil ... ..	...	2,062	4,291	5,189	126
		Malayālam ... ..	Korava ... ..	3	...	...	...
		...	...	10,915	13,909	14,039	666
		...	Yerava ... ..	13,826	14,916	13,175	835
		Kanarese ... ..	...	69,431	67,545	76,608	4,238
		Kodagu or Coorgi.	Kurumba ... ..	3,737	4,012	4,163	228
		Tulu ... ..	...	39,661	42,784	39,148	2,423
Andhra language—Telugu ... ..	...	13,145	14,236	12,994	803		
Total ... ..				153,742	164,371	168,289	...
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY.	Southern group.	Marāthi ... ..	...	1,031	1,741	2,242	68
ARYAN SUB-FAMILY.		...	Kōnkani ... ..	2,514	2,696	2,585	153
INDO-ARYAN BRANCH, OUTER SUB-BRANCH.		...	Others ... ..	...	11	36	...
INNER SUB-BRANCH.	Central group.	Western Hindi ... ..	Hindōstāni.	6,194	5,527	6,889	378
		Gujarāti ... ..	...	26	129	102	2
		Rajasthani ... ..	Lambādi ... ..	25	60	27	2
		...	Others ... ..	...	9	34	...
Total ... ..				9,790	10,173	11,695	...
<b>II.—LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.</b>							
SEMITIC FAMILY ... ..	...	Arabic ... ..	...	7	6	...	...
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY.	Romance ... ..	Portuguese ... ..	...	37	67	111	2
	Tentonic ... ..	English ... ..	...	282	345	454	16
	...	...	Others ... ..	...	10	25	...
Total ... ..				306	428	590	...
Others ... ..				...	4	33	...

Corrected as per Census Superintendent's No. 781, dated 20th April 1922.

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**CHAPTER X.—INFIRMITIES.**

STATISTICS relating to this chapter are to be found in Imperial Tables XII and XII-A. Subsidiary Table 1 attached to this chapter describes the figures in percentages. **Reference to statistics**

2. Clear instructions were issued to the enumerators in the matter of making entries with regard to the people afflicted in various ways. There is, however, some reason to believe that some misapprehension has operated in the case of the blind as shown below. **Value of the results**

3. The total number of people subject to the various afflictions concerned are 66 males and 70 females as compared with 103 males and 89 females in 1911. There is a very satisfactory decrease among the number of insanes and deaf-mutes. In the case of the blind, it is noticed that, while there is a decrease of 4 among the males, there has been an abnormal increase of 16 among females over last census figures. There seems to be very little doubt that a few cases of dim perception owing to old age have been inadvertently returned as blind. Among the lepers, we find five females. This is the first instance and these cases are in all probability imported cases.

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

Year.				Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Leper.		Number of females afflicted with each infirmity per 100 males.			
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1921	...	...	...	10	8	13	11	47	69	3	7	67	67	121	167
1911	...	...	...	11	10	42	59	47	45	6	...	73	112	76	...
1901	...	...	...	16	20	59	56	45	63	6	4	100	76	118	50
1891	...	...	...	26	25	80	64	49	51	13	14	76	64	83	92

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

IMPERIAL Table XIII gives details relating to the caste, tribe, race or nationality of the people enumerated in Coorg. Imperial Tables XVI-A and XVI-B deal with similar details with respect to Europeans and allied races. Subsidiary Table 1 treats of variations in castes, tribes and races since 1891.

Reference to statistics

2. The value of the statistics collected for this chapter has been greatly impaired by the inaccuracies that have been allowed to creep in in regard to the statistics pertaining to the most important caste in Coorg, viz., Kodagas. A perusal of the last census report shows that it was decided to distinguish between *Jama Vakkaligas* of North Coorg who used to return themselves as *Jama Kodagas* from pure Kodagas. Another distinction observed was with respect to *Amma Kodagas* and *Jama Kodagas*. The figures for Brähmans show an unnatural increase. An attempt was made to get these errors rectified by writing to the Madras Census Superintendent to cause the statistics to be re-examined. He expressed his inability to do so owing to the destruction of the records in the

Value of statistics

Name of caste.	1921.	1911.
Kodaga ... ..	44,476	33,886
Amma Kodaga ...	157	517
Jama Kodaga ...	265	4,825
Brähman ... ..	6,187	2,520

abstraction office and assured us that the abstraction office was not responsible for the anomalies. The extent to which the figures have become useless for purposes of comparison can be gathered from the figures quoted in the margin, relating to some of the main castes in Coorg.

3. Of the two most important classes in Coorg, viz., Kodagas and Yeravas, the statistics for the former being useless for comparison purposes, it remains to deal with Yeravas. Here we find a decrease of 1,330 persons as compared with 1911 which may be accepted as being due to the effect of influenza and other causes.

Yeravas

4. As regards other minor castes we find from the subsidiary table attached to this chapter that Lingayats show a welcome increase of 23·3 per cent over last census figures and Indian Christians a decrease of 7·1 per cent. Mappillas record an increase of 5·1 per cent. There has been an abnormal increase among Billavas and Binépatas, which might have been brought about by fusion of certain sub-castes different from those taken into account at the time of the last census. The decrease among Ayiris and Médas may be taken as reflecting the reduced opportunities for carpentry and the basket industry due to the general depression in the coffee industry.

Other minor castes

5. Details about Europeans and Anglo-Indians by age, sect and race are embodied in Imperial Tables XVI-A and XVI-B. Sixty-two Europeans are described as non-British subjects.

Europeans and Anglo-Indians

	Males.	Females.
French ... ..	1	..
Portuguese ... ..	2	7
Russian ... ..	3	..
Europeans unspecified.	25	24
Total ... ..	31	31

The details of these 62 persons as furnished by the Census Superintendent are given in the margin. It is of course impossible to determine how far it would be correct to class these under "Europeans unspecified" as non-British subjects. It is observed that there is a great decrease in the number of

Anglo-Indians as compared with figures for 1911 (47 against 138). It is quite probable that many of the unspecified Europeans belong to this fraternity.

## 1.—Variations in castes, tribes, and races since 1819.

Caste, tribe or race.	Population (both sexes) in				Percentage variation between			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	Net variation 1891-1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Kodaṅga ...	44,476	39,228	36,091	32,611	+ 13·9	+ 8·7	+ 10·7	+ 36·4
2. Holeya ...	18,350	22,951	26,995	24,061	- 20·0	- 15·0	+ 12·1	- 23·8
3. Yerava ...	14,008	15,338	14,586	14,209	- 8·7	+ 5·2	+ 2·65	- 1·4
4. Gauda ...	13,263	12,994	11,928	13,323	- 33·7	+ 67·6	- 10·5	- 0·5
5. Lingayat ...	9,318	7,558	8,702	3,539	+ 23·8	- 13·1	+ 145·9	+ 163·3
6. Māppilla ...	7,564	7,195	6,669	5,170	+ 5·1	+ 7·9	+ 29·0	+ 46·3
7. Kuruba ...	7,335	7,373	7,169	7,621	- 0·5	+ 2·3	- 6·9	- 3·8
8. Vakkaliga ...	7,751	10,576	12,389	12,421	- 26·7	- 14·6	- 0·3	- 37·6
9. Brāhman ...	5,103	2,531	1,385	2,541	+ 101·6	+ 82·7	- 45·5	+ 100·8
10. Billava ...	3,719	2,816	2,740	1,396	+ 32·1	+ 2·8	+ 100·3	+ 172·3
11. Indian Christian ...	2,979	3,208	3,160	2,705	- 7·1	+ 1·5	+ 16·8	+ 10·1
12. Sheik ...	2,924	3,752	4,403	3,273	- 22·1	- 14·8	+ 30·5	- 13·3
13. Dēvānga ...	2,422	2,933	3,215	2,361	- 17·4	- 8·8	+ 36·2	+ 2·6
14. Pāle ...	2,299	4,120	4,063	4,045	- 44·2	+ 0·9	+ 0·9	- 43·2
15. Kamwāla ...	1,953	2,637	2,914	2,913	- 25·9	- 9·5	...	- 33·0
16. Marāthi ...	1,720	2,145	2,457	2,384	- 12·8	- 12·7	+ 3·1	- 27·9
17. Heggade ...	951	1,830	1,503	1,367	- 48·3	+ 21·8	+ 15·0	- 27·2
18. Ayiri ...	548	898	898	1,007	- 39·0	...	- 10·8	- 45·6
19. Binopatta ...	115	90	98	101	+ 27·8	- 8·2	- 3·0	+ 13·9
20. Meda ...	98	276	584	261	- 64·5	- 52·7	+ 123·8	- 62·5
21. Malēya ...	67	130	129	195	- 48·5	+ 0·8	- 33·8	- 65·6

CHAPTER XII.—OCCUPATION.

In order to ensure as precise a distinction as possible between actual workers and dependants, clear instructions were given to the enumerators to record first the principal occupation of the person enumerated in column 9 of the schedule: he was then required to ascertain whether such person had any subsidiary occupation in which case he was instructed to note it in column 10. He was told

The information collected

Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers.		Means of subsistence of dependants on actual workers.
Principal.	Subsidiary.	
9	10	11

that column 11 was intended to show persons absolutely incapable of adding a pie to the family budget and consequently entirely depending upon the persons shown in columns 9 and 10. The headings of these columns are given in the margin. Clear instructions were also issued in regard to what constituted main and subsidiary occupations

by impressing upon them the fact that the particular occupation which brought in the greatest income was the main occupation and the other subsidiary. It is however quite possible that some carelessness has been manifested here and there, but on the whole, the figures may be taken as approximately accurate. As the classification of occupations into groups and orders was done under the supervision of the Madras Census Superintendent, the Madras system, as described in Chapter XII—Part I, of the report for the Madras Presidency for 1921 has been followed in toto.

2. The particulars obtained according to the classification scheme adopted at this census are tabulated in Imperial Tables XVII to XIX, XXI and XXII. Table XVII shows the number of persons supported by each occupation, Table XVIII Subsidiary occupation of agriculturists who are actual workers and Table XIX Subsidiary occupation of non-agriculturists. Table XX was not compiled for Coorg as in Madras. Table XXI gives details regarding occupations of selected castes, tribes or races and Table XXII deals with industrial statistics. The five subsidiary tables at the end of the chapter give an important analysis of the figures in the Imperial Tables.

Summary of statistics

3. The province is mainly agricultural. We find therefore 121,100 persons out of a total population of 163,838 living by ordinary cultivation against 120,401 out of 174,976 in 1911. Next in order come the growers of special products such as coffee, tea, rubber, etc. They total 15,194 against 22,292 in 1911. There has been an appreciable increase in the number of persons engaged in Forestry as compared with the figures for 1911 (2,127 against 1,108). This is due to the re-organization of the Forest Department carried out during the decade and to the starting of a saw mill and tramway works under departmental management. A great decrease is recorded in the figures relating to rent receivers (1,027 against 3,709 in 1911). This may be due to the reversion of many of the original non-cultivating land owners to their hereditary calling after the set back in the coffee industry. This seems to be apparent from a rise in the number of cultivating land owners noticeable in the 1921 figures.—Vide statements in the margin. The difference in the female actual workers must be due to their

	Non-cultivating land-owners.				
	Year.	Males.	Females.	Dependants.	Total.
Non-cultivating land-owners.	1921	413	118	466	1,027
	1911	1,072	844	1,783	3,709
		-629	-726	-1,327	-2,682
	Cultivating land owners.				
	Year.	Males.	Females.	Dependants.	Total.
Cultivating land-owner.	1921	24,791	18,280	35,835	78,906
	1911	24,177	30,081	29,010	78,268
		+ 614	-1,801	+ 6,825	+ 5,638

re-organization of the Forest Department carried out during the decade and to the starting of a saw mill and tramway works under departmental management. A great decrease is recorded in the figures relating to rent receivers (1,027 against 3,709 in 1911). This may be due to the reversion of many of the original non-cultivating land owners to their hereditary calling after the set back in the coffee industry. This seems to be apparent from a rise in the number of cultivating land owners noticeable in the 1921 figures.—Vide statements in the margin. The difference in the female actual workers must be due to their

inadvertent inclusion among dependants. This seems to be the case because we find that while there is a decrease of 2,738 persons among farm servants and field labourers from the last census figures, there is an excess in the wet area of 2,368 acres which must necessarily require additional labour. The conclusion therefore seems to be clear that many workers have been classed as dependants.

**Subsidiary  
occupation of  
Agriculturists**

4. The number of agriculturists who have returned subsidiary occupations is considerably less than in 1911. It is however satisfactory to note an increase in the number of carpenters and traders among cultivating land owners, the figures being 90 and 262 against 33 and 133 in 1911.

**Special  
products**

5. The main industry in Coorg is coffee. It will be noticed that the number of establishments on a considerable scale returned this Census is 198 against 94 of the last census. It is true that only estates employing 20 persons or more were taken into account at the time of the last census. But even making necessary allowance for this by deducting 50 establishments returned this time as employing below 20 persons each, the fact remains that there are still 148 establishments as compared with 94 of last census. It has been elsewhere noticed that the tendency on the part of the people in this decade is to abandon coffee cultivation owing to the disaster it inflicted on small capitalists. Statistics also show a decided decrease in the area under coffee. It is therefore clear that a mistake has been committed in classifying the estates employing 20 or more persons either in this or in the last census. Five rubber estates, one tea and one fibre garden have been brought to account during the decade. Rubber has been subject to many vicissitudes and large extents of ceara have been abandoned. Tea is in an experimental stage but promises well and agave fibre gives distinct hope of success. The other three industries mentioned are (1) Saw mill, (2) Sandalwood works and (3) Tramway works—all worked by Government. These do not call for any special comment.

6. Subsidiary Table 5 shows that the number of persons employed on the estates growing special products is 13,916 against 10,812, the excess being due to the greater number of coffee, rubber and other estates brought to account. The decrease in the total number of actual workers and dependants as compared with 1911 (14,398 against 22,062) is of course due to the lesser number of immigrant labour accounted for owing to slump in coffee and other cases mentioned elsewhere.

**Management  
and distribu-  
tion of labour**

7. Subsidiary Table 4 gives details regarding the general distribution of persons employed. The total number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed on estates is 103 males and 4 females as compared with 47 males in 1911. In the case of Indians the figures are 373 males and 3 females against 138 males and 3 females. There are 43 skilled workmen against 363 returned in the last census. It is to be presumed that the difference is due to an error in the classification of this class of men either at this or at the last census. The number of women employed on these establishments is in the ratio of 404 per 1,000 adult men against 490 in 1911. The proportion of children per 1,000 adults (of both sexes) stands at 94 against 109 in 1911.

**Ownership**

8. Part III of Imperial Table XXII deals with the ownership of the factories concerned. Those owned by companies with European Directors are 27 against 47 in 1911. Those owned by individual Europeans or Anglo-Indians are 54 against 36. Hindus own 112, Musalmans 11 and Parsis 1.

**Skilled  
workmen**

9. Part IV of the Imperial Table XXII gives particulars of skilled workmen. Of the 60 persons, only 6 were born in the country.

**Unskilled  
workmen**

10. Part V of the table gives a classification of unskilled labourers according to caste or race and birth-place. Of 14,315 persons only 3,412 were returned as born in Coorg.

**Nature of  
power em-  
ployed**

11. Part VI gives details of power employed. Mechanical power is used in 36 factories against 25 in 1911. The oil power machines were double those used in 1911. There were seven steam power machines against one in 1911.

**Market  
gardens**

12. Growers of market gardens show a substantial increase over the figures of 1911, doubtless due to the profitable nature of the industry.

13. Under Industries (Imperial Table XVII) there is to be noticed a decided decrease over the 1911 figures. The main reductions are to be found under group No. 39. The decrease among carpenters, turners, etc., may be due to the reduction in the number of the immigrant classes who used to undertake building works in the interior. The great decrease among basket makers has a direct bearing on the stagnation in the coffee industry which used to be supplied with an enormous number of baskets for planting seedlings and for other purposes. **Sub-class III—Industries**
14. Order 12 has reference to food industries. Under rice pounders there is a decrease of 476 persons as compared with last census. This seems to be due to the heavy rise in the market price of paddy which induced producers to sell wholesale to traders, throwing this class of people out of employment. The great reduction in the number of toddy-drawers, viz., 1,738 appears to be due to the closing of a great many shops during the decade and the steady influence of the temperance workers in inducing people not to lease out their trees for tapping. **Order 12—Food industries**
15. Order 13 represents industries of dress and toilet. The general decrease under groups 77 to 81 indicates the decided drift of the population towards economy and thrift. **Order 13—Industries of dress and toilet**
16. In this section there is a noticeable decrease in the number of persons engaged on roads and bridges and on mechanically driven and other vehicles. This is obviously due to the reduced expenditure on Public Works since the outbreak of the war. **Sub-class IV—Transport**
17. There is a decrease of 413 persons under this heading which may be due to the elimination of petty traders consequent on the rise of prices of commodities. No comparison of the various items is possible owing to a difference in the method followed in grouping certain items from that followed in 1911. **Sub-class V—Trade in food stuffs**
18. Group 161 records an increase of 218 persons over last census figures. There has been an inexplicable decrease under group 164. The figure is certainly misleading in view of the fact that there are 377 villages with 365 patels in charge. **Public administration**
19. There is a decrease under group 167, and an increase under group 168. The former is due to the practical disappearance of the activities of the Basel Mission Church and the latter is due to faulty enumeration or classification. The lawyer element has considerably decreased. Medicine more than maintains its previous ground. There is substantial increase among women teachers. **Sub-class VIII—Profession and liberal arts**
20. The decrease in the number of the inmates of jails is due to the rule requiring persons sentenced to over six months' imprisonment to be sent to Cannanore, consequent on the reduction of the status of the Mercara Jail to that of a sub-jail. The notable decrease among beggars, vagrants, etc., is satisfactory. **Sub-class XII—Unproductive**
21. Subsidiary Table 3 gives details of statistics of main occupations (a) by orders and (b) by groups as worked per ratio of 10,000 and also the variations between 1921 and 1911. Subsidiary Table 2 gives details of postal employees. **Main occupation by orders and groups**
22. Imperial Table XXI refers to occupations of selected castes, tribes, etc. This statement cannot be usefully commented upon on account of the inaccuracy of the figures relating to the chief castes in Coorg. **Occupation of selected castes**



## 1.—Statistics of main occupations (a) by orders.

Orders.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Number of female actual workers to 1,000 male actual workers.	Number per mille of actual workers who are partially agriculturists.
	Persons supported.	* Actual workers.		
1	2	3	4	5
1. Pasture and agriculture ... ..	8,468	5,160	661	1.0
(a) Ordinary cultivation ... ..	...	...	...	...
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening... ..	...	...	...	...
(c) Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...
(d) Raising of farm stock ... ..	...	...	...	...
(e) Raising of small animals ... ..	...	...	...	...
2. Fishing and hunting ... ..	7	8	190	...
3. Mines ... ..	...	...	...	...
4. Quarries of hard rocks ... ..	...	...	...	...
5. Salt, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...
6. Textiles ... ..	20	14	200	...
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ... ..	8	...	...	...
8. Wood ... ..	74	51	247	2
9. Metals ... ..	83	27	162	...
10. Ceramics ... ..	25	19	1,047	33
11. Chemical products properly so called, and analogus ... ..	5	3	...	...
12. Food industries ... ..	73	41	223	3
13. Industries of dress and the toilet ... ..	105	68	446	5
14. Furniture industries ... ..	...	...	...	...
15. Building industries ... ..	63	42	319	5.0
16. Construction of means of transport ... ..	5	3	...	...
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc) ... ..	...	...	...	...
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries ... ..	77	49	298	3
19. Transport by air ... ..	...	...	...	...
20. Transport by water ... ..	...	...	...	...
21. Transport by road ... ..	153	118	87	1
22. Transport by rail ... ..	...	...	...	...
23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone service ... ..	18	6	...	...
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ... ..	12	7	167	...
25. Brokerage, commission and export ... ..	2	1	...	...
26. Trade in textiles ... ..	4	2	148	...
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs ... ..	3	2	...	...
28. Trade in wood ... ..	4	1	...	...
29. Trade in metals ... ..	4	2	37	...
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ... ..	2	1	...	...
31. Trade in chemical products ... ..	1	...	...	...
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ... ..	27	16	186	...
33. Other trade in food stuffs ... ..	113	65	546	...
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles ... ..	27	19	131	...
35. Trade in furniture ... ..	12	8	96	...
36. Trade in building materials ... ..	1	1	1,429	...
37. Trade in means of transport ... ..	4	3	...	...
38. Trade in fuel ... ..	9	4	340	...
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ... ..	10	5	692	...
40. Trade of other sorts ... ..	175	121	300	2
41. Army ... ..	1	1	...	...
42. Navy ... ..	...	...	...	...
43. Air force ... ..	...	...	...	...
44. Police ... ..	29	16	...	40
45. Public Administration ... ..	71	38	5	89
46. Religion ... ..	82	60	222	32
47. Law ... ..	4	1	...	14
48. Medicine ... ..	16	6	205	4
49. Instruction ... ..	25	12	366	25
50. Letters and arts and sciences ... ..	16	6	19	4
51. Persons living principally on their income ... ..	7	3	645	...
52. Domestic service ... ..	132	92	762	...
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ... ..	57	38	278	...
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses ... ..	2	2	...	...
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ... ..	16	13	479	...
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries... ..	...	...	...	...

2.—Number of persons employed in the Post Office on the 18th March 1921.

Class of persons employed. *	Post Office.	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3
<b>TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED</b> ...	<b>3</b>	<b>134</b>
Supervising officers ... ..	1	1
Postmasters (including sub and branch offices) ... ..	1	10
Part time offices (e.g., Schoolmasters) ... ..	...	13
Clerks ... ..	1	10
Postmen ... ..	...	38
Peons and other unskilled labour ... ..	...	3
Mail runners and other road establishment ... ..	...	55
Telegraph messengers (in combined post and telegraph offices) ...	...	4

*Notes.*—There are no telegraph offices, other than combined offices, in the Province.

## 3.—Statistics of main occupations (b) by groups.

Order.	Group.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Number of female actual workers to 1,000 male actual workers.	Number per mille of actual workers who are partially agriculturist.	Variation in population supported between	
		Persons supported.	Actual workers.			1911-1921.	1901-1911.
		3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>I. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.</b>						
1. Pasture and agriculture.	1. Income from rent of agricultural land—						
(a) Ordinary cultivation.	(a) Owned ... ..	63	34	266	...	- 72.3	+ 91.9
	(b) Leased ... ..	16	10	6	...	+ 93.9	+ 1,100
	2. Ordinary cultivators—						
	(a) As owners ... ..	4,816	2,629	737	...	+ 7.7	- 0.3
	(b) As tenants ... ..	511	308	543	...	+ 2.1	+ 1.3
	3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc ... ..	13	8	100	...	+ 2,671	...
	4. Farm servants ... ..	1,174	758	732	...	- 7.8	+ 2.2
	5. Field labourers ... ..	801	582	636	...	- 34.7	- 25.8
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening.	6. Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ... ..	879	693	598	3	+ 246	+ 475
(c) Forestry ... ..	7. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers ... ..	49	38	425	3	+ 257.9	+ 26.0
	8. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. ... ..	50	26	...	33	+ 49	+ 323.1
	9. Wood-cutters; fire-wood, catechu rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners ... ..	80	78	141	2	- 27.1	- 16.5
(d) Raising of farm stock.	10. Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc ... ..	19	16	167	...		
	<b>II. INDUSTRY.</b>						
2. Wood ... ..	11. Sawyers ... ..	12	10	7	...	- 7.7	+ 46.6
	12. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ... ..	47	31	191	4		
	13. Basket makers, and other industries of woody material, including leaves; and thatchers, and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials ... ..	16	11	222	...	- 79.2	+ 20.2
3. Metals ... ..	14. (a) Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron ... ..	26	17	221	...	- 8.9	+ 5.0
	(b) Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver, etc.) ... ..	11	9	15	...	+ 155.7	+ 7.7
4. Ceramics ... ..	15. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ... ..	24	17	1,218	55	- 28.1	- 14.6
5. Food industries ... ..	16. Butchers ... ..	16	112	285	...	- 7.7	+ 47.2
	17. Toddy drawers ... ..	26	14	...	18	- 80.0	+ 130.4
6. Industries of dress and the toilet.	18. Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, driers and embroiderers on linen ... ..	25	15	100	21	- 23.2	+ 3.1
	19. Washing, cleaning and dyeing ... ..	54	39	872	...	- 23.0	- 4.9
	20. Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers ... ..	17	9	97	20	- 32.0	- 11.8
7. Building industries.	21. Bricklayers and masons ... ..	46	34	370	9	+ 228.9	- 43.7
8. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	22. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc. ... ..	52	22	333	8	+ 3.0	- 25.5
	23. Sweepers, scavengers, etc. ... ..	12	10	407	...	+ 115.6	+ 62.2
	<b>III. TRANSPORT.</b>						
6. Transport by road.	24. Labourers employed on roads and bridges ... ..	21	15	84	4	- 56.0	+ 36.5
	25. Labourers connected with other vehicles ... ..	98	79	80	...	- 15.6	+ 156.7
	26. Porters and messengers ... ..	24	20	133	...	+ 369.9	- 35.7
10. Post office, telegraph and telephone services.	27. Post Office, telegraph and telephone services ... ..	12	6	...	...	- 2.7	- 5.5

3.—Statistics of main occupations (b) by groups—concluded.

Order.	Group.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Number of female actual workers to 1,000 male actual workers.	Number per mille of actual workers who are partially agriculturist.	Variation in population supported between	
		Persons supported.	Actual workers.			1911-1921.	1901-1911.
<b>IV. TRADE.</b>							
11. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	28. Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ..	12	7	167	...	+ 134.2	+ 82.0
12. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	29. Vendors, of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	12	9	108	...	+ 15.7	- 18.6
	30. Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employees ...	15	7	300	...	+ 531.6	- 46.5
13. Other trade in food-stuffs.	31. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	18	11	483	...	- 83.2	+ 877.7
	32. Sellers of, milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	13	7	1,173	...	+ 600	- 88.0
	33. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	15	8	16	...	+ 118.3	+ 51.3
	34. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers ...	23	12	369	...	- 45.7	- 31.2
	35. Grain and pulse dealers ...	30	23	1,190	...	- 72.4	- 26.7
14. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	36. Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.) ...	37	18	131	...	+ 4,767	- 98.1
15. Trade in furniture	37. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware bottles, articles for gardening etc. ...	11	7	106	...	+ 270.2	+ 38.2
16. Trade of other sorts.	37. (a) General store and sundry bazaar-keepers ...	105	71	417	...	+1,759.7	+1,611
	(b) Shop-keepers, otherwise unspecified ...	70	50	165	6		
<b>V. OTHER OCCUPATIONS.</b>							
17. Police ...	38. Police ...	21	13	...	43	- 0.6	- 51.4
18. Public administration.	39. Service of the State * ...	57	31	...	179	+ 19.4	+ 62.9
19. Religion ...	41. Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ...	71	56	199	42	+ 82.6	+ 30.5
20. Medicine ...	42. Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ...	13	5	...	13	+ 15.8	+ 18.8
21. Instruction ...	43. Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	24	12	366	52	+ 11.5	+ 30
22. Domestic service.	44. Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants ...	12	88	764	...	- 1.8	+ 7.3
	45. Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. ...	11	5	404	...	- 32.3	+ 16.9
23. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	46. Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops ...	22	14	324	...	+ 35.4	+ 26.2
	47. Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	23	17	426	...	- 76.4	- 45.4
24. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	48. Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	16	12	464	...	- 45.0	+ 5,233.2

\* Not assigned to any specific head.

(Tables based on Imperial Table XXII.)

TABLE I.

4.—*Distribution of Industries and persons employed.*

Industrial Establishment.	Total number of establishments.	General distribution of Industries and persons employed.													Number of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males.	Number of children of both sexes employed per 1,000 adults.
		Districts where chiefly located.	Number of persons employed.													
			Total.	Direction, supervision, clerical.				Skilled workmen.	Unskilled labourers.							
				Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.			Adults.		Children.					
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. Growing of special products ...	205		10,415	4,258	109	4	373	3	43	...	9,219	3,745	671	506	375	80
VI. Wood industries ...	2	Coorg.	48	3	1	...	5	...	4	...	28	3	...	...	63	...
XIV Construction of means of transport and communication ...	1		152	...	...	...	6	...	13	...	133	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE II.

5.—*Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.*

Establishments employing 20 or more persons.	All Industries.		I Growing of special products.		VI Wood industries.		XIV Construction of means of transport and communication.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Total establishments ...	157	94	155	94	1	...	1	...
(i) Directed by Government or local authorities ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
(ii) Directed by Registered companies ...	27	47	27	47	...	...	...	...
(iii) Owned by private persons:—								
(a) European or Anglo-Indian ...	53	36	53	36	...	...	...	...
(b) Indian ...	75	11	75	11	...	...	...	...
(c) Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Number of persons employed.	14,105	10,812	13,916	10,812	37	...	152	...
(a) Direction, supervision and clerical ...	418	188	410	188	2	...	6	...
(b) Skilled workmen ...	55	363	42	363	...	...	18	...
(c) Unskilled labour ...	13,632	10,261	13,464	10,261	35	...	133	...
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men ...	397	490	404	490	94	...	...	...
(ii) Children (of both sexes) per 1,000 adults ...	93	109	94	109	...	...	...	...

# IMPERIAL TABLES.

Table I.—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

Table II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1871.

Table III.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

TABLE I.

Area, houses and population.

PROVINCE.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF		OCCUPIED HOUSES.			POPULATION.								
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	In towns.	In villages.	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
							Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
Coorg ... ..	1,582	2	377	31,399	1,753	29,646	163,838	8,841	154,997	89,501	5,280	84,221	74,337	3,561	70,776

TABLE II.

Variation in population since 1871.

PROVINCE.	PERSONS.						MALES.					
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.
Coorg ... ..	163,838	174,976	180,607	173,055	178,302	168,312	89,501	97,279	100,258	95,907	100,439	94,413

PROVINCE.	FEMALES.						VARIATION. INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-).					Net variation in period 1871 to 1921. Increase (+) Decrease (-).
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1871 to 1881.	
Coorg ... ..	74,337	77,697	80,349	77,148	77,863	73,858	-11,138	-5,631	+7,552	-5,247	+9,990	-4,474

TABLE III.

Towns and villages classified by population.

PROVINCE.	TOTAL NUMBER OF INHABITED TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.	UNDER 500.		500—1,000.		1,000—2,000.		2,000—5,000.		5,000—10,000.	
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
Coorg ... ..	379	163,838	275	74,506	84	57,956	18	22,535	1	3,166	1	5,000

NOTE.—There was no town or village with a population over 10,000: nor was there any encampment, boat, or railway population.

**TABLE IV.**

Towns classified by population, with variation since 1871.

TOWN.	POPULATION.						VARIATION. INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-).					VARIATION IN PERIOD 1871 TO 1921. INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-).	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1871 to 1881.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
MERCARA ...	5,675	6,269	6,732	7,094	8,368	8,146	-594	-493	-302	-1,349	+237	-2,471	2,813	3,692	3,940	2,362	2,577	2,702
VIRAJENDRAPET ...	3,166	3,712	4,288	4,447	4,576	...	-543	-571	-164	-129	...	...	1,967	2,205	2,527	1,199	1,507	1,756

NOTE.—Both towns are municipalities, and there is no cantonment in either of them.

**TABLE V.**

Population by religion in towns.

TOWN.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			JAIN.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL	8,841	5,260	3,561	5,652	3,392	2,260	2,306	1,465	841	842	404	438	41	19	22
MERCARA ...	5,675	3,818	2,362	4,094	2,443	1,651	1,078	625	458	503	245	258	...	...	...
VIRAJENDRAPET ...	3,166	1,967	1,199	1,558	949	609	1,228	840	388	339	159	180	41	19	22

**TABLE VI.**

Religion.

TOWN.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			BUDDHIST.			JAIN.			ANIMISTIC.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Doors ...	168,838	89,501	74,337	126,697	68,142	58,555	13,021	8,352	4,669	3,182	1,738	1,449	14	7	7	202	105	97	20,722	11,162	9,560

NOTE.—Of the Musalman population 898 males and 511 females were returned as Shihs, 7 males returned no sect, and the rest were returned as Sunnis.

Table IV.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION,  
WITH VARIATION SINCE 1871.  
Table V.—POPULATION BY RELIGION IN TOWNS.  
Table VI.—RELIGION.



Table VII.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and civil condition.—Part I.—Provincial Summary.

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		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
ALL RELIGIONS.	TOTAL ...	163,838	89,501	74,337	83,944	50,259	33,685	62,739	34,566	28,173	17,155	4,676	12,479
	0-1 ...	4,122	1,990	2,132	4,117	1,987	2,130	4	3	1	...	...	1
	1-2 ...	2,388	1,146	1,242	2,383	1,146	1,237	5	...	5	...	...	...
	2-3 ...	4,778	2,332	2,446	4,760	2,324	2,436	16	6	10	2	2	...
	3-4 ...	4,874	2,373	2,501	4,853	2,363	2,490	20	9	11	1	1	...
	4-5 ...	4,529	2,313	2,216	4,487	2,296	2,191	33	16	17	9	1	...
	Total 0-5 ...	20,691	10,154	10,537	20,600	10,116	10,484	78	34	44	13	4	9
	5-10 ...	18,787	9,300	9,487	18,671	9,261	9,410	100	38	62	16	1	15
	10-15 ...	18,131	9,521	8,610	17,667	9,440	8,227	425	75	350	39	6	33
	15-20 ...	14,901	8,330	6,571	11,949	7,972	3,877	2,986	345	2,541	166	13	153
	20-25 ...	16,543	8,956	7,587	13,487	7,773	5,714	3,190	2,069	6,121	580	122	458
	25-30 ...	17,847	10,001	7,846	14,823	8,063	5,760	261	12,313	5,533	6,679	1,312	406
	30-35 ...	14,729	8,708	6,023	11,660	6,527	5,133	11,292	6,663	4,629	1,777	516	1,261
	35-40 ...	12,083	7,595	4,468	9,888	5,636	4,252	9,484	6,384	3,100	1,891	645	1,248
	40-45 ...	8,934	5,322	3,612	7,270	4,177	3,093	6,445	4,494	1,951	2,219	611	1,808
	45-50 ...	6,515	3,931	2,584	5,418	3,065	2,353	4,476	3,290	1,186	1,861	496	1,365
	50-55 ...	5,683	3,040	2,643	4,747	2,577	2,170	3,181	2,411	770	2,398	552	1,846
	55-60 ...	2,876	1,619	1,257	47	36	11	1,589	1,247	342	1,240	338	904
	60-65 ...	3,178	1,611	1,567	52	35	17	1,361	1,122	239	1,765	454	1,311
	65-70 ...	1,215	618	597	23	13	10	514	426	88	678	179	499
70 and over ...	1,745	797	948	39	27	12	506	435	71	1,200	335	865	
TOTAL ...	126,697	68,142	58,555	65,790	38,809	26,981	46,958	25,657	21,301	13,949	3,676	10,273	
0-1 ...	3,171	1,518	1,653	3,168	1,516	1,652	3	2	1	...	...	...	
1-2 ...	1,815	864	951	1,813	864	949	2	...	2	...	...	...	
2-3 ...	3,669	1,775	1,894	3,656	1,770	1,886	12	4	8	1	1	...	
3-4 ...	3,743	1,819	1,924	3,733	1,814	1,919	9	4	5	1	1	...	
4-5 ...	3,471	1,782	1,689	3,447	1,773	1,674	17	8	9	7	1	6	
Total 0-5 ...	15,869	7,758	8,111	15,817	7,737	8,080	48	18	25	9	3	6	
5-10 ...	14,707	7,220	7,487	14,620	7,194	7,426	74	28	48	18	...	13	
10-15 ...	14,404	7,334	7,070	14,063	7,274	6,789	312	55	257	29	5	24	
15-20 ...	11,690	6,404	5,286	9,441	6,139	3,302	2,120	264	1,866	129	11	118	
20-25 ...	12,771	6,887	5,884	8,096	5,243	3,853	6,214	1,563	4,651	461	81	380	
25-30 ...	13,557	7,557	6,000	9,351	5,150	3,150	9,163	4,095	5,068	1,043	312	731	
30-35 ...	11,173	6,549	4,624	7,808	4,203	2,607	8,412	4,953	3,459	1,453	393	1,060	
35-40 ...	9,239	5,712	3,527	6,573	3,622	2,951	7,126	4,758	2,368	1,540	492	1,046	
40-45 ...	6,766	3,964	2,802	4,965	2,607	1,358	4,765	3,314	1,451	1,806	490	1,316	
45-50 ...	5,037	2,966	2,071	3,811	2,111	1,700	3,374	2,452	922	1,532	403	1,129	
50-55 ...	4,349	2,229	2,120	3,171	1,511	1,660	2,350	1,744	606	1,928	435	1,493	
55-60 ...	2,249	1,217	1,032	84	26	8	1,208	932	276	1,007	259	748	
60-65 ...	2,500	1,225	1,275	36	24	12	1,011	833	178	1,458	368	1,085	
65-70 ...	967	474	493	18	11	7	390	323	67	559	140	419	
70 and over ...	1,419	646	773	36	25	11	396	337	59	987	284	703	
TOTAL ...	13,021	8,352	4,669	6,345	4,550	1,795	5,547	3,560	1,987	1,129	242	887	
0-1 ...	199	86	113	197	85	112	1	1	...	1	...	1	
1-2 ...	153	61	72	151	61	70	2	...	2	...	...	...	
2-3 ...	286	136	150	284	134	150	1	1	...	1	1	...	
3-4 ...	280	130	150	280	130	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4-5 ...	289	146	143	286	146	140	1	...	1	2	...	2	
Total 0-5 ...	1,207	579	628	1,198	576	622	5	2	3	4	1	3	
5-10 ...	1,115	560	555	1,109	557	552	4	2	2	2	1	1	
10-15 ...	1,333	829	504	1,266	820	446	61	9	52	6	...	6	
15-20 ...	1,340	933	407	1,025	846	129	299	37	262	16	...	16	
20-25 ...	1,477	1,030	447	859	642	217	580	177	403	38	10	28	
25-30 ...	1,617	1,099	518	954	642	312	957	526	431	106	31	75	
30-35 ...	1,368	931	457	713	474	239	1,035	699	336	121	28	93	
35-40 ...	991	708	283	55	51	4	825	629	196	111	28	83	
40-45 ...	816	550	266	36	22	4	632	494	138	158	34	124	
45-50 ...	511	361	150	12	12	...	402	328	74	97	21	79	
50-55 ...	473	313	160	13	13	...	323	279	44	137	21	116	
55-60 ...	234	164	70	6	6	...	159	143	16	69	15	54	
60-65 ...	271	165	106	7	6	1	150	133	17	114	26	84	
65-70 ...	99	58	41	1	...	1	58	53	5	40	5	35	
70 and over ...	169	75	97	2	2	...	57	49	8	110	21	89	
TOTAL ...	3,182	1,733	1,449	1,621	951	670	1,247	681	566	314	101	213	
0-1 ...	82	38	44	82	38	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1-2 ...	40	16	24	40	16	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2-3 ...	70	37	33	69	37	32	1	...	1	...	...	...	
3-4 ...	102	43	59	102	43	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4-5 ...	98	48	50	98	48	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total 0-5 ...	392	182	210	391	182	209	1	...	1	...	...	...	
5-10 ...	326	163	163	323	161	162	2	2	1	...	...	...	
10-15 ...	327	176	151	326	175	151	1	1	...	...	...	...	
15-20 ...	250	135	115	261	133	68	48	2	46	1	...	1	
20-25 ...	315	163	152	168	134	34	145	29	118	2	...	2	

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and civil condition Part I.—Provincial Summary—concluded.

RELI-GIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		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
CHRISTIAN —cont.	25-30 ...	342	186	156	111	99	12	214	84	130	17	3	14
	30-35 ...	290	165	125	38	29	9	219	122	97	33	14	19
	35-40 ...	228	157	71	21	16	5	176	125	51	31	16	16
	40-45 ...	214	120	94	13	6	7	161	108	53	40	6	34
	45-50 ...	159	99	59	17	9	8	99	74	25	42	16	26
	50-55 ...	132	78	54	5	3	2	76	58	18	51	17	34
	55-60 ...	65	39	26	2	...	2	35	29	6	28	10	18
	60-65 ...	69	35	34	2	2	1	43	25	13	23	8	15
	65-70 ...	38	20	18	2	2	...	15	11	4	21	7	14
	70 and over...	36	15	21	...	...	...	11	11	...	25	4	21
	TOTAL ...	20,722	11,162	9,560	10,085	5,887	4,198	8,902	4,629	4,273	1,735	646	1,089
HINDU —cont.	0-1 ...	660	339	321	660	339	821	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2 ...	379	184	195	378	184	194	1	...	1	...	...	...
	2-3 ...	749	382	367	747	381	366	2	1	1	...	...	...
	3-4 ...	737	377	360	727	373	354	10	4	6	...	...	...
	4-5 ...	664	336	328	649	328	321	15	8	7	...	...	...
	Total 0-5 ...	3,189	1,618	1,571	3,161	1,605	1,556	28	13	15	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	2,620	1,344	1,276	2,600	1,336	1,264	19	8	11	1	...	1
	10-15 ...	2,038	1,189	867	1,984	1,158	826	48	10	38	4	1	3
	15-20 ...	1,603	848	755	1,176	799	377	407	47	360	20	2	18
	20-25 ...	1,964	871	1,093	644	540	104	1,242	300	942	78	31	47
	25-30 ...	2,311	1,152	1,159	301	266	35	1,966	826	1,040	144	60	84
	30-35 ...	1,877	1,046	831	99	88	11	1,613	881	732	165	77	88
	35-40 ...	1,598	1,008	580	36	36	2	1,344	866	478	206	108	100
	40-45 ...	1,135	678	447	36	29	7	876	568	308	213	81	132
	45-50 ...	804	502	302	18	13	5	596	433	163	190	56	134
	50-55 ...	722	415	307	14	10	4	430	328	102	278	77	201
	55-60 ...	324	197	127	5	4	1	187	143	44	132	50	82
	60-65 ...	333	186	147	6	3	3	167	131	26	170	52	118
	65-70 ...	111	66	45	2	...	2	51	39	12	58	27	31
70 and over.	116	62	53	1	...	1	38	36	2	76	26	50	
TOTAL ...	202	105	97	95	58	37	79	36	43	28	11	17	
JAIN	0-1 ...	10	9	1	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3 ...	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3-4 ...	12	4	8	11	3	8	1	1	...	...	...	...
	4-5 ...	7	1	6	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5 ...	33	16	17	32	15	17	1	1	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	15	12	3	15	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	29	12	17	26	12	14	3	...	3	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	17	9	8	5	4	1	12	5	7	...	...	...
	20-25 ...	14	5	9	6	5	1	7	...	7	1	...	1
	25-30 ...	19	6	13	6	5	1	11	1	10	2	...	2
	30-35 ...	21	15	6	3	3	...	13	8	5	5	4	1
	35-40 ...	16	10	6	1	1	...	12	6	6	3	3	...
	40-45 ...	12	9	3	...	...	...	10	9	1	2	...	2
	45-50 ...	5	3	2	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	2
	50-55 ...	6	4	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	4	2	2
	55-60 ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
	60-65 ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	65-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 and over.	6	2	4	...	...	...	4	2	2	3	...	2	
TOTAL ...	14	7	7	8	4	4	6	3	3	...	...	...	
BUDDHIST.	0-1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3-4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	4	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20-25 ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	25-30 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	30-35 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35-40 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	40-45 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	45-50 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50-55 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	55-60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60-65 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	65-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 and over.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

## TABLE VIII.

### EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

The following statement shows the race and sect of the Christian literates:—

Race.	Sect.	Literate.		Literate in English.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	<b>TOTAL CHRISTIANS.</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>137</b>
European and allied races	.....	60	69	60	68
Anglo-Indian	.....	18	8	18	8
Indian	Roman Catholic	415	162	153	87
	Syrian	..	..	..	..
	Others	115	56	42	13



EDUCATION BY CASTE,  
TRIBE OR RACE.

## TABLE IX.

Education by caste, tribe or race.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	MALES.			FEMALES.			CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Population.	Literate.	Literate in English.	Population.	Literate.	Literate in English.		Population.	Literate.	Literate in English.	Population.	Literate.	Literate in English.
TOTAL ...	89,501	16,959	2,389	74,337	3,684	417	Kshatriya ...	27	15	3	28	7	1
... ..	698	19	...	559	...	...	Kudiya ...	205	4	...	209	...	...
Yambokkala ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	Kumbara ...	142	14	...	378	...	...
Malavasi ...	7	6	...	...	...	...	Kurava ...	92	...	...	17	1	1
Non-Indian ...	29	18	18	18	8	8	Kuruba ...	4,032	13	...	3,303	7	...
...	265	24	...	283	...	...	Lambadi ...	27	2	...	...	...	...
...	25	16	...	9	...	...	Lingayat ...	4,899	1,039	44	4,419	99	30
...	641	49	4	365	15	...	Madiga ...	77	2	...	70	...	...
...	22	13	...	12	...	...	Malayali ...	111	8	...	2	...	...
...	469	105	16	320	14	2	Malaya ...	36	26	...	31	...	...
...	7	2	...	17	1	...	Malayava ...	3	1	...	20	...	...
...	44	3	...	71	...	...	Maratha ...	1,101	80	2	609	7	...
...	7	3	...	30	...	...	Marta ...	245	22	...	...	...	...
...	2,079	345	5	1,640	5	...	Muc'chi ...	9	2	...	17	...	...
...	74	...	...	41	1	...	Musalman*	2,352	1,582	70	4,669	96	5
...	193	24	11	201	...	...	Nayar ...	849	305	17	197	21	...
...	3,007	1,483	231	3,180	460	62	Odde ...	57	2	...	26	...	...
...	7	4	...	7	...	...	Pale ...	1,415	44	...	384	2	...
...	17	3	...	...	...	...	Pandaram ...	12	1	...	...	...	...
...	104	7	...	20	4	2	Paniyan ...	18	2	...	11	...	...
...	171	1	...	150	1	...	Rajput ...	56	26	7	45	2	...
...	5	4	...	4	...	...	Rangari ...	48	22	1	57	...	...
...	1,306	328	29	1,116	48	...	Satani ...	39	7	3	8	1	...
...	69	60	60	87	69	68	Sonegara ...	16	1	...	16	1	...
...	247	35	...	144	...	...	Stamka ...	26	5	...	22	1	...
...	7,299	2,138	94	5,964	324	16	Telaga ...	139	26	...	110	...	...
...	87	5	...	71	2	...	Tiyan ...	724	163	30	336	5	1
...	189	25	1	236	1	...	Vaiya ...	24	23	0	41	1	...
...	464	58	4	487	6	...	Vakkaliga ...	4,662	299	24	3,089	16	...
...	9,463	222	7	8,867	7	...	Vellala ...	560	92	45	297	23	4
...	1,635	530	195	1,344	218	61	Yerava ...	7,312	13	...	6,696	8	...
...	33	1	...	37	...	...	Unspecified	7	2	...	10	1	...
...	105	11	...	97	2	...	Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	68	25	6	62	...	...	Musalman	2,352	1,582	79	4,669	96	5
...	16	2	...	46	1	...	Arab ...	9	7	...	...	...	...
...	1,141	375	12	812	15	1	Bhatkali ...	44	15	...	1	...	...
...	65	30	4	24	...	...	Labbai ...	182	71	1	112	...	...
...	11	1	...	4	...	...	Mappila ...	5,153	725	4	2,411	27	...
...	233	20	1	258	5	2	Moghal ...	39	7	...	65	2	...
...	23,006	7,026	1,407	21,470	2,164	150	Navayas ...	119	63	6	10	...	...
...	122	24	...	46	2	...	Pathan ...	641	153	19	307	18	...
...	61	32	9	75	10	2	Sheik ...	1,578	397	33	1,246	41	2
...	2	2	...	1	...	...	Saiyad ...	563	124	15	397	10	3
...	66	17	6	37	...	...	Unspecified	24	15	1	20	...	...
...	82	5	4	45	...	...							
...	24	4	...	12	...	...							

\* Particulars of Musalman tribes are given at the end.

NOTE.—Corrected as per errata slip from the Census Superintendent (No. 578, dated 21st March 1922).

**Table X.**  
LANGUAGE.

**TABLE X**

Language.

Language.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>163,838</b>	<b>89,501</b>	<b>74,337</b>
<b>A.—VERNACULARS OF INDIA</b> ... ..	<b>163,532</b>	<b>89,320</b>	<b>74,212</b>
(i) <i>Vernaculars of the Province</i> ... ..	<b>53,367</b>	<b>28,496</b>	<b>24,871</b>
Kodagu or Coorgi ... ..	<b>39,681</b>	<b>21,341</b>	<b>18,340</b>
Yerava ... ..	<b>13,686</b>	<b>7,155</b>	<b>6,531</b>
(ii) <i>Vernaculars foreign to the Province</i> ... ..	<b>110,165</b>	<b>60,824</b>	<b>49,341</b>
Gujarati ... ..	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>
Hindustani ... ..	<b>6,194</b>	<b>4,021</b>	<b>2,173</b>
Kanarese ... ..	<b>68,431</b>	<b>35,460</b>	<b>32,971</b>
Konkani ... ..	<b>2,514</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>978</b>
Korava ... ..	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	...
Kurumba ... ..	<b>2,737</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>1,647</b>
Lambadi ... ..	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	.....
Malayalam ... ..	<b>10,915</b>	<b>7,646</b>	<b>3,269</b>
Marathi ... ..	<b>1,031</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>523</b>
Tamil ... ..	<b>2,063</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1,067</b>
Telugu ... ..	<b>1,082</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>623</b>
Tulu ... ..	<b>12,145</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>5,080</b>
<b>B.—VERNACULARS OF OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES.</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	.....
Arabic ... ..	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	.....
<b>C.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES</b> ... ..	<b>299</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>125</b>
English ... ..	<b>263</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>110</b>
Portuguese ... ..	<b>37</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>

Corrected as per Census Superintendent's No. 781, dated 20th April 1922.

## TABLE XI.

BIRTH-PLACE.

## Birth-place.

Province, State or country where born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
TOTAL ...	163,838	89,501	74,337
A-I.—Born within the Province (Coorg) ...	129,901	66,231	63,670
A-II.—Born in Provinces and States beyond the Province ...	33,838	23,214	10,624
(a) Adjacent Provinces and States ...	33,110	22,644	10,466
(i) BRITISH TERRITORY (MADRAS) ...	22,509	16,711	5,798
(ii) STATES ...	10,601	5,933	4,668
Madras States (including) Cochin and Travancore ...	47	26	11
Cochin ...	27	19	8
Travancore ...	20	17	3
Mysore ...	10,554	5,897	4,657
(b) Other Provinces and States ...	704	556	148
(i) BRITISH TERRITORY ...	641	508	133
Bengal ...	5	5	...
Bombay ...	618	489	129
Burma ...	1	.....	1
Central Provinces and Berar ...	3	0	3
Punjab ...	1	1	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	6	7	1
(ii) STATES ...	63	48	15
Bombay States ...	34	20	5
Hyderabad ...	28	18	10
Bengal States ...	1	1	...
(c) French and Portuguese Settlements ...	24	14	10
B.—Born in countries in Asia beyond India (Ceylon) ...	7	3	4
C.—Born in countries in Europe ...	63	51	32
England and Wales ...	62	38	24
Scotland ...	9	0	...
Ireland ...	2	1	1
France ...	7	2	5
Portugal ...	1	.....	1
Europe (unspecified) ...	2	1	1
D.—Born in countries in Africa (South Africa) ...	2	1	1
E.—Born in countries in America ...	3	.....	3
Canada ...	2	.....	2
United States of America ...	1	.....	1
F.—Born in countries in Australasia ...	4	1	3
Australia ...	1	.....	1
New Zealand ...	3	1	2

Corrected as per Census Superintendent's No. 810, dated 24th April 1922.

TABLE XII.

Infirmities by age.

Table XII.  
INFIRMITIES BY AGE.

AGE.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTE.			BLIND.			LEPER.		
	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL ...	136	66	70	15	9	6	20	12	8	93	42	51	8	3	5
0-1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
3-4 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
4-5 ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
TOTAL 0-5 ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	1
5-10 ...	14	8	11	1	...	1	3	...	3	7	2	5	3	1	2
10-15 ...	19	9	10	3	1	2	4	3	1	12	5	7	...	...	...
15-20 ...	6	5	1	1	1	...	3	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...
20-25 ...	9	8	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	6	5	1	...	...	...
25-30 ...	7	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
30-35 ...	11	5	6	4	4	...	2	1	1	4	...	4	1	...	1
35-40 ...	7	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	1	...	1
40-45 ...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	1	1	...
45-50 ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...
50-55 ...	10	2	8	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	7	...	...	...
55-60 ...	8	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	4	2	...	...	...
60-65 ...	9	2	7	1	...	1	1	...	1	7	2	5	...	...	...
65-70 ...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...
70 and over ...	16	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	10	...	...	...



TABLE XII-A.

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED  
CASTES, TRIBES AND RACES.

## Infirmities by castes, tribes or races.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	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
TOTAL ...	163,838	89,501	74,337	15	9	6	20	12	8	93	43	51	8	3	5
<b>Hindu.</b>															
1. Agasa ...	1,257	698	559	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
2. Bant ...	789	489	320	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Billava...	3,719	2,079	1,640	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	1	4	2	1	1
4. Bôya ...	394	193	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
5. Brâhman ...	6,187	3,007	3,180	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6. Gauda ...	13,263	7,299	5,964	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	5	...	...	...
7. Heggade ...	951	464	487	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
8. Holeyâ...	18,350	9,463	3,887	1	...	1	1	...	1	6	4	2	...	...	...
9. Kammâlân ...	1,953	1,141	812	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
10. Kodaga ...	44,476	23,006	21,470	2	2	...	2	2	5	13	5	8	5	1	4
11. Kôlayân ...	168	122	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
12. Kumbara ...	520	142	378	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
13. Kuruba ...	7,335	4,032	3,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	...	...	...
14. Lingâyat ...	9,318	4,899	4,419	1	...	1	2	2	...	6	...	6	...	...	...
15. Mâdiga... ..	147	77	70	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Marâthâ ...	1,710	1,101	609	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
17. Telaga ...	249	139	110	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Uppara ...	153	90	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
19. Vakraliga ...	7,751	4,662	3,089	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	5	...	...	...
20. Yerava ...	14,008	7,312	6,696	1	1	...	...	...	...	19	12	7	1	1	...
<b>Musalman.</b>															
21. Labbai ...	294	182	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
22. Mâppilla ...	7,564	5,153	2,411	2	...	2	2	2	...	6	2	4	...	...	...
23. Pathân ...	948	641	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
24. Sheik ...	2,924	1,578	1,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
<b>Christian.</b>															
25. Indian Christian ...	2,979	1,635	1,344	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XIII.

I.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

## TABLE XIII.

## Part I.—Caste, tribe, race or nationality.

H = Hindu ; A = Animistic.

Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.	Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.	Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>89,501</b>	<b>74,337</b>	<b>B—cont.</b>			<b>G—cont.</b>		
<b>A</b>			<b>Böya</b> ...	193	201	<b>Ganiga—cont.</b>		
Agast ...	698	559	Kanarese ...	175	201	Tamil ...	2	
Kanarese ...	575	472	Konkani ...	10		Telugu ...	2	
Kodagu ...	68	79	Tamil ...	3		Konkani ...	1	
Tamil ...	37	5	Kodagu ...	2		<b>Gauda</b> ...	6,445	5,665
Tulu ...	18		Telugu ...	2		Kanarese ...	5,823	5,300
Malayalam ...	6	3	Tulu ...	1		Tulu ...	525	30
Telugu ...	1		<b>Brähman</b> ...	3,007	3,180	Kodagu ...	86	
<b>Aiyambokkulu—</b>			Kanarese ...	2,475	2,628	Malayalam ...	5	
Tulu ...	1		Tulu ...	340	408	Tamil ...	4	
<b>Ambalaväsi—</b>			Konkani ...	72	61	Konkani ...	1	
Malayalam ...	7		Tamil ...	45	62	Kuruba ...		
<b>Anglo-Indian</b> ...	29	18	Telugu ...	16	11	Maräthi ...	1	
<b>Arasu—</b>			Maräthi ...	12	12	<b>A</b> ...	854	30
Kanarese ...	8		Malayalam ...	19		Kanarese ...	670	1
<b>Ayiri</b> ...	265	263	Kodagu ...	27	4	Tulu ...	144	1
Kodagu ...	252	180	Hindöstani ...	1		Are Kannada ...	29	
Kanarese ...	1	103	<b>Buddhist</b> ...	7	7	Kodagu ...	15	
Malayalam ...	12		<b>Budubudukala—</b>			Malayalam ...	2	
<b>B</b>			Maräthi ...		8	Tamil ...	1	
Balija ...	25	9	<b>C</b>			<b>Gauli</b> ...	87	
Kanarese ...	14	3	Chällyan ...	17		Telugu ...	87	
Telugu ...	6	6	Malayalam ...	14		Malayalam ...		
Kodagu ...	5		Kanarese ...	2		<b>Golla</b> ...	189	2
<b>Banajiga</b> ...	641	365	Kodagu ...	1		Kodagu ...	173	1
Kanarese ...	498	143	<b>Chaptägära</b> ...	104	20	Kanarese ...	14	
Telugu ...	106	198	Kanarese ...	82	11	Malayalam ...	1	
Tulu ...	30	12	Konkani ...	19	6	Tulu ...	1	
Kodagu ...	4	8	Tulu ...	3	3	<b>H</b>		
Tamil ...	5	9	<b>Chärödi</b> ...	9	3	Halöpaik ...	20	
Konkani ...	3		Malayalam ...	6		Kanarese ...	20	
<b>Baniya</b> ...	22	12	Kanarese ...		3	<b>Heggade</b> ...	464	4
Malayalam ...	11	12	Tulu ...			Kanarese ...	224	2
Telugu ...	8		<b>Cheruman</b> ...	171	150	Kodagu ...	228	2
Kanarese ...	1		Malayalam ...	163	142	Tulu ...	12	
Tulu ...	1		Tulu ...	7	4	<b>Holeya H.</b> ...	9,428	8,8
Hindöstani ...	1		Tamil ...		3	Kanarese ...	6,511	6,7
<b>Bant</b> ...	469	320	Kanarese ...	1	1	Tulu ...	2,382	1,7
Tulu ...	413	208	<b>Chetti</b> ...	5	4	Kodagu ...	461	2
Kanarese ...	30	98	Malayalam ...	4	2	Telugu ...	85	
Malayalam ...	17	10	Tulu ...		2	Tamil ...	16	
Konkani ...	5		Kanarese ...	1		Malayalam ...	23	
Tamil ...	1	4	<b>Däsari—</b>			Maräthi ...		
Kodagu ...	2		Kanarese ...	11	7	Konkani ...		
Hindöstani ...	1		<b>Dävädiga</b> ...	28	19	A.—Kanarese ...	35	
<b>Bädaru</b> ...	7	17	Tulu ...	19	19	<b>I</b>		
Kanarese ...	5	13	Malayalam ...	8		Idiga ...	89	
Malayalam ...	2	1	Kodagu ...	1		Kanarese ...	56	
Telugu ...		3	<b>Dävänga</b> ...	1,306	1,116	Tulu ...		
<b>Bestha</b> ...	44	71	Kanarese ...	1,243	1,112	Malayalam ...	3	
Kanarese ...	41	64	Tulu ...	38		<b>Indian—</b>		
Maräthi ...		7	Malayalam ...	10		Christian ...	1,635	1,3
Tulu ...	3		Tamil ...	5	4	<b>Irula—</b>		
<b>Bhandäri</b> ...	7	30	Kodagu ...	6		Tamil ...	33	
Tamil ...	3	17	Konkani ...	2		<b>J</b>		
Tulu ...	3	12	Telugu ...	2		Jain ...	105	
Kanarese ...	1	1	<b>E</b>			Jangam—		
<b>Billava</b> ...	2,079	1,640	European and allied			Kanarese ...	68	
Tulu ...	1,739	955	racess* ...	69	87	Jögi ...	16	
Kanarese ...	215	667	<b>G</b>			Kanarese ...	6	
Kodagu ...	72	1	Gäniga ...	247	144	Tulu ...	11	
Malayalam ...	51	14	Kanarese ...	98	93	Kodagu ...		
Tamil ...	2	3	Tulu ...	97	30			
<b>Binepatta</b> ...	74	41	Malayalam ...	29	4			
Kodagu ...	66	31	Kodagu ...	18	13			
Kanarese ...	8	10						

\* Particulars of European races are given at the end.

## TABLE XIII.

## Part I.—Caste, tribe, race or nationality—continued.

H=Hindu; A=Animistic.

Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.	Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.	Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.
<b>K</b>			<b>K-cont.</b>			<b>M-cont.</b>		
Kammalan ... ..	1,141	812	Kshatriya ... ..	27	28	Malaya ... ..	26	31
Kanarese ... ..	737	596	Kanarese ... ..	11	7	Kodagu ... ..	23	31
Malayalam ... ..	227	23	Hindostani ... ..	9	7	Malayalam ... ..	13	...
Tulu ... ..	65	100	Kodagu ... ..	2	10	Malyava—		
Tamil ... ..	59	64	Marathi ... ..	4	2	Kanarese ... ..	3	20
Kodagu ... ..	33	12	Gajarkul ... ..	...	2	Maratha ... ..	1,101	609
Telugu ... ..	6	14	Tulu ... ..	1	...	Marathi ... ..	408	392
Konkani ... ..	14	4	Kotari ... ..	8	...	Malayalam ... ..	407	23
Kaniya ... ..	65	24	Malayalam ... ..	8	...	Tulu ... ..	186	60
Malayalam ... ..	26	10	Kudiya ... ..	205	209	Kanarese ... ..	85	76
Kanarese ... ..	23	...	Kodagu ... ..	107	67	Kodagu ... ..	6	32
Kodagu ... ..	7	18	Kudiya ... ..	68	86	Hindostani ... ..	11	9
Konkani ... ..	...	1	Kanarese ... ..	4	50	Telugu ... ..	...	6
Kapala ... ..	37	49	Malayalam ... ..	26	6	Konkani ... ..	3	...
Kodagu ... ..	37	40	Kudubi ... ..	...	5	Tamil ... ..	1	...
Kapu ... ..	11	4	Malayalam ... ..	...	4	Marta ... ..	245	...
Tulu ... ..	3	...	Kanarese ... ..	...	1	Malayalam ... ..	242	...
Tamil ... ..	1	...	Kumbara ... ..	142	278	Tulu ... ..	3	...
Telugu ... ..	2	1	Kanarese ... ..	98	339	Mudara—		
Katike ... ..	1	...	Tulu ... ..	41	30	Kanarese ... ..	90	57
Tulu ... ..	1	...	Kodagu ... ..	2	...	Meda ... ..	41	57
Kelasi ... ..	232	258	Konkani ... ..	1	...	Kodagu ... ..	37	46
Kanarese ... ..	215	220	Kuravan ... ..	22	17	Kanarese ... ..	1	11
Tulu ... ..	10	18	Tamil ... ..	10	12	Telugu ... ..	3	...
Telugu ... ..	6	18	Malayalam ... ..	4	5	Moger ... ..	14	...
Malayalam ... ..	2	...	Tulu ... ..	5	...	Malayalam ... ..	13	...
Kodagu ... ..	1	1	Korava ... ..	2	...	Kodagu ... ..	1	...
Tamil ... ..	...	1	Kuruba H. ... ..	824	805	Moili ... ..	42	8
Kodaga ... ..	23,006	21,470	Kanarese ... ..	824	465	Tulu ... ..	29	2
Kodagu ... ..	19,356	16,811	Kuruba ... ..	54	132	Kanarese ... ..	12	5
Kanarese ... ..	2,798	4,661	Tulu ... ..	10	1	Muc'chi—		
Hindostani ... ..	409	...	Malayalam ... ..	1	3	Telugu ... ..	2	17
Konkani ... ..	196	2	Kodagu ... ..	2	2	Mukkuvan—		
Kodagu ... ..	248	75	Yerava ... ..	...	2	Malayalam ... ..	1	...
Malayalam ... ..	1	19	Telugu ... ..	3	...	Musalman*	8,252	4,660
Tamil ... ..	1	1	A. ... ..	2,128	2,692			
Telugu ... ..	1	1	Kuruba ... ..	1,999	1,483			
Yerava ... ..	...	1	Kanarese ... ..	1,124	1,202			
Kudiya ... ..	1	...	Kodagu ... ..	5	9			
			Malayalam ... ..	...	4			
						<b>N</b>		
						Nayar ... ..	849	197
						Malayalam ... ..	738	123
						Kodagu ... ..	19	48
						Kanarese ... ..	27	19
						Tulu ... ..	26	5
						Marathi ... ..	26	...
						Konkani ... ..	12	...
						Telugu ... ..	1	1
						Tamil ... ..	...	1
						Nalkeyava—		
						Tulu ... ..	9	...
						<b>O</b>		
						Odde ... ..	57	26
						Telugu ... ..	14	18
						Tulu ... ..	22	...
						Kanarese ... ..	3	4
						Malayalam ... ..	2	4
						Kodagu ... ..	1	...
						<b>P</b>		
						Pale ... ..	1,415	884
						Tulu ... ..	1,227	822
						Kanarese ... ..	67	64
						Malayalam ... ..	15	5
						Hindostani ... ..	3	...
						Kodagu ... ..	2	...
						Tamil ... ..	1	...
						Pandaram—		
						Tamil ... ..	12	...

\* Particulars of Musalman tribes are given at the end.

Table XIII.

I—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

TABLE XIII.

Part I.—Caste, tribe, race or nationality—concluded.

H = Hindu; A = Animistic.

Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.	Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.	Caste, tribe, race or nationality.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
<b>P—cont.</b>			<b>S—cont.</b>			<b>V—cont.</b>		
Paniyan ... ..	18	11	Sōlaga ... ..	28	14	Vasya ... ..	24	41
Kodagu ... ..	16	11	Kanarese ... ..	26	14	Telugu ... ..	23	41
Kanarese ... ..	2	...	Tulu ... ..	2	...	Kanarese ... ..	1	...
Paravan—			Sonagāra ... ..	16	18	Vakkaliga ... ..	4,662	3,089
Kanarese ... ..	1	...	Kanarese ... ..	5	16	Kanarese ... ..	4,512	2,997
Paraiyan—			Konkani ... ..	7	1	Tulu ... ..	110	45
Tamil ... ..	31	36	Tulu ... ..	4	1	Kodagu ... ..	33	87
<b>R</b>			Stānika ... ..	26	22	Marāthi ... ..	5	10
Rājpurī—			Tulu ... ..	10	19	Malayālam ... ..	1	...
Marāthi ... ..	10	17	Kanarese ... ..	14	2	Telugu ... ..	1	...
Rājaput ... ..	56	45	Malayālam ... ..	2	...	Vānliyan—		
Hindostāni ... ..	32	42	Yerava ... ..	...	1	Malayālam ... ..	4	1
Tulu ... ..	10	...	<b>T</b>			Vellāla ... ..	560	297
Kanarese ... ..	6	...	Telaga ... ..	139	110	Kanarese ... ..	341	4
Nāgari ... ..	3	2	Tamil ... ..	114	88	Tamil ... ..	188	265
Malayālam ... ..	4	...	Telugu ... ..	19	19	Telugu ... ..	17	20
Marāthi ... ..	1	1	Tulu ... ..	3	3	Malayālam ... ..	9	2
Rangāri ... ..	48	57	Kanarese ... ..	3	...	Tulu ... ..	3	4
Marāthi ... ..	32	55	Tiyan ... ..	724	336	Kodagu ... ..	2	2
Kanarese ... ..	11	...	Malayālam ... ..	658	245	Yerava ... ..	177	167
Hindostāni ... ..	3	2	Kanarese ... ..	23	67	Yerava ... ..	188	126
Tulu ... ..	2	...	Tulu ... ..	27	4	Kanarese ... ..	31	2
Rāzu—			Kodagu ... ..	7	11	Malayālam ... ..	8	11
Telugu ... ..	...	2	Tamil ... ..	9	9	Tulu ... ..	10	...
<b>S</b>			Toreya—			Tamil ... ..	...	4
Sāle ... ..	7	2	Kanarese ... ..	6	2	Kodagu ... ..	...	24
Tulu ... ..	4	...	<b>U</b>			A. ... ..	7,185	6,529
Kanarese ... ..	3	...	Uppara ... ..	90	63	Yerava ... ..	7,022	6,401
Kodagu ... ..	...	2	Kanarese ... ..	80	54	Kanarese ... ..	64	55
-Samagāra ... ..	...	7	Tulu ... ..	10	5	Kodagu ... ..	7	64
Konkani ... ..	...	5	Marāthi ... ..	...	2	Malayālam ... ..	37	3
Marāthi ... ..	...	2	Tamil ... ..	...	2	Tulu ... ..	4	3
Sātāni ... ..	39	8	<b>V</b>			Kuruba ... ..	...	2
Telugu ... ..	24	1	Vadugan—			Tamil ... ..	1	...
Kanarese ... ..	11	6	Malayālam ... ..	2	...	Telugu ... ..	...	1
Tulu ... ..	3	...				Unspecified Hindus ...	7	10
Tamil ... ..	1	1						

MUSALMAN TRIBES.

EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	Races.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>8,352</b>	<b>4,669</b>	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>69</b>	<b>87</b>
Arab ... ..	9	...	English ... ..	34	54
Bhatkali ... ..	44	1	French ... ..	1	...
Labbai ... ..	182	112	Irish ... ..	1	...
Māppilla ... ..	5,158	2,411	Portuguese ... ..	2	7
Moghal ... ..	39	65	Russian ... ..	3	...
Navāyat ... ..	119	10	Scotch ... ..	3	2
Pathān ... ..	641	307	European unspecified	25	24
Sheik... ..	1,578	1,345			
Faiyad ... ..	583	397			
Unspecified ... ..	24	20			

TABLE XV.

Table XV.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE  
CHRISTIAN POPULATION  
BY SECT AND RACE.

## Distribution of the Christian population by sect and race.

Denomination.	Population returned.			Distribution by race.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	European.		Anglo-Indian.		Indian.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Denominations ...	3,182	1,733	1,449	69	87	29	18	1,635	1,344
Anglican Communion.	131	67	64	50	54	12	7	5	3
Baptist ... ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Congregationalist ...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lutheran ... ..	46	30	16	..	1	..	..	20	15
Methodist ... ..	191	113	78	..	..	..	..	113	78
Presbyterian ... ..	8	4	4	3	4	1	..	..	..
Protestant (sect not specified) ... ..	21	12	9	6	7	..	1	4	1
Roman Catholic ...	2,778	1,502	1,276	8	21	13	10	1,481	1,245
South Indian United Church ... ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sect not returned ...	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

Table XVI-A.—EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES BY AGE.  
 Table XVI-B.—ANGLO-INDIANS BY AGE.

TABLE XVI-A.

European and allied races by age.

RACE.	All ages.			0-10.		10-18.		18-18.		18-30.		30-40.		40-50.		50 and over.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Europeans ... ..	166	69	87	10	15	4	5	4	6	14	16	12	14	7	14	18	17
British subjects ... ..	94	38	56	6	11	...	...	...	...	8	13	9	12	5	12	10	8
Others ... ..	62	31	31	4	4	4	5	4	6	6	3	3	2	2	2	8	3

TABLE XVI-B.

Anglo-Indians by age.

RACE.	All ages.			0-1.		1-5.		5-10.		10-15.		16-18.		18-20.		16-20.		20-30.		30-40.		40-50.		50-60.		60 and over.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Anglo-Indians.	47	29	18	2	1	2	2	2	3	...	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	6	7	4	5	1	1	1	1	2	...

## TABLE XVII.

## Occupation.

Note.—Groups with no figures against them are omitted.

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	163,838	63,742	37,303	266	12	62,793
	<b>Class A.—Production of raw materials</b> ...	138,843	51,140	33,784	42	11	53,919
	<b>SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH</b> ...	138,843	51,140	33,784	42	11	53,919
	<i>Order 1.—Pasture and Agriculture</i> ...	138,734	51,098	33,776	42	11	53,860
	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	121,100	41,779	29,141	...	...	50,180
1	Income from rent of agricultural land—						
	(a) Owned ...	1,027	443	118	...	...	466
	(b) Leased ...	256	156	1	...	...	99
2	Ordinary cultivation—						
	(a) As owners ...	78,906	24,791	18,280	...	...	35,835
	(b) As tenants ...	8,364	3,271	1,777	...	...	3,316
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.—	194	120	12	...	...	62
4	Farm servants ...	19,231	7,165	5,247	...	...	6,819
5	Field labourers ...	18,122	5,833	3,706	...	...	3,583
	(b) Growers of special products and market gardening ...	15,194	7,547	4,436	28	9	3,211
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	14,398	7,107	4,249	26	9	3,043
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers ...	798	440	187	2	...	169
	(c) Forestry ...	2,127	1,544	159	14	2	424
8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. ...	816	420	...	14	...	396
9	Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners ...	1,811	1,124	159	...	2	28
10	Lao collectors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Raising of farm stock ...	313	228	40	...	...	45
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	4	...	2	...	...	2
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	3	1	...	...	...	2
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goat herds, etc. ...	308	227	38	...	...	41
	<i>Order 2.—Fishing and hunting</i> ...	109	42	8	...	...	59
17	Fishing ...	76	34	8	...	...	34
18	Hunting ...	33	8	...	...	...	25
	<b>Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances</b> ...	17,469	9,024	2,392	43	1	6,053
	<b>SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY</b> ...	8,047	3,937	1,233	38	...	2,877
	<i>Order 3.—Textiles</i> ...	324	190	38	...	...	96
27(a)	Cotton sising ...	39	18	6	...	...	17
(b)	Cotton weaving ...	30	21	1	...	...	8
29	Coconut fibre or (coir) rope makers ...	20	13	...	...	...	8
30(a)	Other workers in coconut or coir ...	3	...	2	...	...	1
31(b)	Wool spinning ...	7	6	1	...	...	...
32	Weaving of woollen blankets... ..	35	26	5	...	...	4
34	Silk spinners ...	6	3	...	...	...	3
37(a)	Dyeing and bleaching of yarn ...	2	1	1	...	...	1
38(c)	Spinners unspecified ...	135	75	14	...	...	46
(d)	Weavers unspecified ...	48	30	8	...	...	8
	<i>Order 7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from animal kingdom</i> ...	54	5	...	...	...	49
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc. ...	54	5	...	...	...	49

## TABLE XVII.

## Occupation—continued.

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	<b>Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—cont.</b>						
	<b>SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY—cont.</b>						
	<b>Order 8.—Wood ... ..</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>385</b>
43	Sawyers ... ..	194	154	1			39
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ... ..	768	424	81	2		263
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves; and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds, or similar materials ... ..	256	90	83			33
	<b>Order 9.—Metals ... ..</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>57</b>			<b>166</b>
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron ... ..	420	222	49			149
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ... ..	22	16	6			
50(b)	Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver, etc.) ... ..	179	133	2			39
	<b>Order 10.—Ceramics ... ..</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>146</b>
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ... ..	399	124	151	15		124
56	Brick and tile makers ... ..	52	25	5			22
	<b>Order 11.—Chemical products properly so called and analogous ... ..</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>44</b>				<b>37</b>
59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice ... ..	25	14				11
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ... ..	56	30				23
	<b>Order 12.—Food industries ... ..</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>524</b>
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ... ..	109	41	33			35
66	Bakers and biscuit makers ... ..	139	35	35			69
68	Butchers ... ..	265	144	41			80
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers ... ..	3	2				1
72	Sweet meat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc. ... ..	145	56	2			87
73	Brewers and distillers ... ..	1	1				
74	Toddy drawers ... ..	432	227		4		205
75(a)	Manufacturers of tobacco ... ..	99	41	11			47
	<b>Order 13.—Industries of dress and the toilet ... ..</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>608</b>
77	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, drawers and embroiderers on linen ... ..	411	221	22	5		178
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers ... ..	138	69	7			62
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing ... ..	892	345	301			246
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers ... ..	279	134	13	3		132
	<b>Order 14.—Furniture industries ... ..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>				
83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc. ... ..	2	2				
	<b>Order 15.—Building industries ... ..</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>349</b>
85	Lime burners, cement workers ... ..	68	28	9			31
87	Stone cutters and dressers ... ..	69	21	6			33
88	Bricklayers and masons ... ..	760	411	152	6		187
89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar material), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc. ... ..	161	63				98
	<b>Order 16.—Construction of means of transport ... ..</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>43</b>				<b>35</b>
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles and cycles ... ..	4	2				2
91	Carriage, cart, palki, etc., makers and wheel weights ... ..	74	41				33



## TABLE XVII.

## Occupation—continued.

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—cont.</b>						
	<b>SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY—cont.</b>						
	<i>Order 18.—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries</i> ... ..	1,266	621	185	4	...	460
94	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. ... ..	12	7	...	...	...	5
95	Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc. ... ..	22	11	...	...	...	11
96	Makers of musical instruments ... ..	18	5	...	...	...	8
97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical photographic mathematical and surgical instruments. ... ..	60	27	...	...	...	33
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, guilders, etc. ... ..	851	396	132	4	...	328
99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries lingams and sacred threads ... ..	3	3	...	...	...	...
100	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc. ... ..	72	38	2	...	...	32
101	Others including managers, persons other than performers employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc. ... ..	89	31	5	...	...	13
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc. ... ..	194	113	46	...	...	35
	<b>SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT</b> ... ..	2,724	1,876	154	1	...	694
	<i>Order 20.—Transport by water</i> ... ..	8	5	...	...	...	3
110	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen ... ..	8	5	...	...	...	3
	<i>Order 21.—Transport by road</i> ... ..	2,499	1,778	154	1	...	567
111	Persons other than labourers on the construction and maintenance of roads, and bridges ... ..	28	19	...	...	...	4
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges... ..	344	226	19	1	...	99
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) ... ..	129	47	1	...	...	81
114	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles ... ..	1,613	1,200	96	...	...	317
117	Porters and messengers ... ..	390	286	38	...	...	66
	<i>Order 23.—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services</i> ... ..	217	93	...	...	...	124
120	Post office, telegraph and Telephone services ... ..	217	93	...	...	...	124
	<b>SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE.</b>						
	<i>Total Order 24.—Banks establishments of credit exchange and insurance</i> ... ..	6,698	3,211	1,005	4	1	2,482
121	Bank managers, money-lenders exchange and insurance Agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ... ..	204	96	16	...	...	92
	<i>Total Order 25.—Brokerage commission and export.</i>						
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees ... ..	83	17	...	...	...	16
	<i>Total Order 26.—Trade in textiles.</i>						
123	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles and articles made from these ... ..	68	27	4	...	...	37
	<i>Order 27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs.</i>						
124	Trade in skins, leather furs, feathers, horn, etc., and articles made from these ... ..	60	22	...	...	...	23

## TABLE XVII.

## Occupation—continued.

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—cont.</b>						
	<b>SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE—cont.</b>						
	<i>Order 28.—Trade in wood ...</i>	41	21	...	...	...	20
125	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc. ...	41	21	...	...	...	20
	<i>Order 29.—Trade in metals ...</i>	67	27	1	...	...	39
126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc. ...	67	27	1	...	...	39
	<i>Order 30.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...</i>	32	15	...	...	...	17
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	32	15	...	...	...	17
	<i>Order 31.—Trade in chemical products ...</i>	10	4	...	...	...	6
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.) ...	10	4	...	...	...	6
	<i>Order 32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...</i>	439	220	41	...	...	178
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	199	130	14	...	...	55
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employees ...	240	90	27	...	...	123
	<i>Order 33.—Other trade in food-stuffs ...</i>	1,845	689	376	...	...	780
131	Fish dealers ...	31	20	...	...	...	11
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	301	118	57	...	...	126
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	217	52	61	...	...	104
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	251	123	9	...	...	126
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca-nut sellers ...	378	141	52	...	...	185
136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	491	168	200	...	...	123
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers ...	101	35	4	...	...	62
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	10	3	...	...	...	7
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	65	29	...	...	...	36
	<i>Order 34.—Trade in clothing and other toilet articles.</i>	438	259	34	...	...	145
140	Trade in readymade clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, readymade shoes, perfumes, etc.) ...	438	259	34	...	...	145
	<i>Order 35.—Trade in furniture ...</i>	196	114	11	...	...	71
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding. ...	23	10	...	...	...	12
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. ...	174	104	11	...	...	59
	<i>Order 36.—Trade in building materials ...</i>	21	7	10	...	...	4
143	Trade in building materials, other than bricks, tiles and woody materials (stones, plaster cement, sand, thatch, etc.) ...	21	7	10	...	...	4
	<i>Order 37.—Trade in means of transport ...</i>	68	53	...	...	...	15
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc. ...	57	48	...	...	...	14
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ...	11	10	...	...	...	1
	<i>Order 38.—Trade in fuel ...</i>	140	53	18	...	...	69
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	140	53	18	...	...	69

## TABLE XVII.

## Occupation—continued.

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	<b>Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—cont.</b>						
	<b>SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE—cont.</b>						
	<i>Order 39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences.</i>	166	52	36	...	...	78
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	48	17	11	...	...	20
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ...	117	35	24	...	...	58
150	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	<i>Order 40.—Trade of other sorts ...</i>	2,870	1,525	458	4	1	887
152a	General store and sundry bazaar-keepers ...	1,718	817	841	...	...	560
152b	Shop-keepers, otherwise unspecified ...	1,148	707	117	4	1	322
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets) ...	6	1	...	...	...	5
	<b>Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts.</b>	4,115	2,062	274	181	...	1,779
	<b>SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE.</b>	499	266	...	22	...	233
	<i>Order 41.—Army ...</i>	17	6	...	...	...	11
155	Army (Imperial) ...	17	6	...	...	...	11
	<i>Order 44.—Police ...</i>	482	260	...	22	...	222
159	Police ...	347	208	...	9	...	189
160	Village watchmen ...	135	52	...	13	...	83
	<b>SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>	1,162	612	3	103	...	547
	<i>Order 45.—Public administration ...</i>	1,162	612	3	103	...	547
161	Service of the State* ...	928	509	...	91	...	419
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service* ...	113	57	2	...	...	53
164	Village officials and servants other than watchman ...	122	46	...	12	...	76
	<b>SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS</b>	2,342	1,153	251	...	...	938
	<i>Order 46.—Religion ...</i>	1,336	801	178	43	...	357
165	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	112	26	20	5	...	60
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. ...	2	1	...	...	...	1
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service ...	57	15	7	...	...	35
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ...	1,165	759	151	38	...	255
	<i>Order 47.—Law ...</i>	72	16	...	1	...	56
169	Lawyers of all kinds including kazis, law agents and mukhtars ...	58	12	...	1	...	46
170	Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc. ...	14	4	...	...	...	10
	<i>Order 48.—Medicine ...</i>	268	88	18	1	...	162
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ...	205	78	...	1	...	127
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ...	63	10	18	...	...	35
	<i>Order 49.—Instruction ...</i>	403	145	53	10	...	205
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	391	142	52	10	...	197
174	Clerks and servants connected with education ...	12	3	1	...	...	8

\* Not assigned to any specific head.

Table XVII.  
OCCUPATION.

TABLE XVII.

Occupation—concluded.

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts—cont.</b>						
	<b>SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS—cont.</b>						
	<i>Order 50.—Letters and arts and sciences ...</i>	263	103	2	1	...	158
175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc. ...	12	7	...	...	...	5
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees ...	79	22	...	...	...	57
177(b)	Art.—Artists, photographers, sculptors, etc. ...	19	7	...	...	...	12
177(c)	Science.—Astronomers, meteorologists, etc. ...	98	40	...	...	...	58
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military); singers, actors and dancers ...	27	12	1	1	...	14
179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals ...	28	15	1	...	...	12
	<b>SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.</b>						
	<i>Order 51.—Persons living principally on their income ...</i>	112	31	20	...	...	61
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners... ..	112	31	20	...	...	61
	<b>Class D.—Miscellaneous</b> ... ..	3,411	1,516	853	...	...	1,042
	<b>SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE</b> ..	2,168	852	649	...	...	667
	<i>Order 52.—Domestic service</i> ... ..	2,168	852	649	...	...	667
181	Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants ... ..	1,980	785	628	...	...	549
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. ... ..	178	67	23	...	...	98
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners ... ..	30	10	...	...	...	20
	<b>SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS</b> ... ..	940	490	136	...	...	314
	<i>Order 53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation</i> ... ..	940	490	136	...	...	314
184	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified ... ..	94	37	...	...	...	57
185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops ... ..	352	170	65	...	...	137
186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified ... ..	123	93	...	...	...	30
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ... ..	371	190	81	...	...	100
	<b>SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE</b> ... ..	303	174	68	...	...	61
	<i>Order 54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses</i> ... ..	34	32	...	...	...	2
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses ... ..	34	32	...	...	...	2
	<i>Order 55.—Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes</i> ... ..	269	142	68	...	...	59
189	Beggars, vagrants, whores, wizards, etc. ... ..	264	140	65	...	...	59
190	Procurers and prostitutes ... ..	5	2	3	...	...	...

## TABLE XVIII.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF  
AGRICULTURISTS—ACTUAL  
WORKERS ONLY.

## Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.

## 1 (a). Rent receivers—Non-cultivating landowners.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
Total actual workers	443	118
Number who returned Subsidiary occupations	109	2
Traders	30	1
Money lenders and middlemen	20	...
Planters and labourers on estates	12	1
Forest officers, Rangers, and guards	10	...
Goldsmiths...	7	...
Cart drivers	4	...
Others	26	...

## 2 (a). Rent payers—Cultivating landowners.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
Total actual workers	24,791	18,280
Number who returned subsidiary occupations	1,521	220
Cart-drivers	318	4
Traders	228	34
Agriculture—		
(a) Landowners, tenants, and agents	40	...
(b) Labourers	137	32
Planters and labourers on estates	65	129
Village officers and servants	91	...
Carpenters, sawyers, etc.	86	4
Domestic servants	72	3
Forest officers, rangers, and guards	62	...
Stone workers, bricklayers and masons	49	4
Pensioners and owners of income from investments, etc.	40	...
Schoolmasters	87	...
Goldsmiths	87	...
Government servants other than Forest and village officials	33	1
Hotel-keepers	32	...
Tailors	31	...
Money lenders and middlemen	28	...
Others	135	9

## 2 (b). Rent payers—Cultivating tenants.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
Total actual workers	3,271	1,777
Number who returned subsidiary occupations	115	19
Landowners and agricultural labourers	13	10
Planters and labourers on estates	14	5
Traders	14	...
Stoneworkers, bricklayers and masons	13	1
Cart-drivers	10	...
Priests, ministers, etc.	8	...
Schoolmasters	8	...
Makers of lace and embroidery	6	1
Others...	29	2

## 4 &amp; 5. Farm servants and field labourers.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
Total actual workers	12,998	8,958
Number who returned subsidiary occupations	118	31
Goldsmiths	51	...
Physicians, etc.	19	...
Basket-makers, etc.	12	...
Cotton spinners	...	2
Potters, etc.	2	6
Cart-drivers	6	...
Landowners	...	6
Others	28	10

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS (OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL) RETURNED IN THE SCHEDULES.

## TABLE XIX.

Statement showing the subsidiary occupations (other than agricultural) returned in the schedules.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION.			SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.		
GROUP NUMBER.	ACTUAL WORKERS.		GROUP NUMBER.	ACTUAL WORKERS.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	7,107	4,249	...	12	7
...	...	...	17	...	4
...	...	...	152 (b)	12	...
...	...	...	187	...	3
8	420	...	3	14	...
9	1,124	159	...	16	28
...	...	...	55	4	28
...	...	...	181	12	...
44	424	81	...	1	...
...	...	...	189	1	...
48	222	49	...	4	...
...	...	...	44	2	...
...	...	...	48	2	...
55	124	151	114	1	...
77	221	22	3	4	...
81	134	13	7	1	...
88	448	152	187	1	...
98	396	132	...	7	...
...	...	...	43	2	...
...	...	...	51	3	...
...	...	...	133	2	...
111	19	...	161	1	...
114	1,200	96	181	1	...
130	90	27	134	1	...
138	52	61	...	1	6
...	...	...	6	1	...
...	...	...	11	...	3
...	...	...	12	...	3
136	168	200	...	1	3
...	...	...	149	...	2
...	...	...	152 (b)	1	...
152 (a)	641	126	187	1	...
152 (b)	892	338	...	16	...
...	...	...	6	3	...
...	...	...	7	12	...
...	...	...	114	1	...
159	208	...	88 (d)	1	...
161	509	...	3	32	...
164	46	...	151	1	...
168	759	151	...	...	25
...	...	...	33 (a)	...	10
...	...	...	173	...	8
...	...	...	181	...	7
181	785	626	187	6	...
190	2	3	6	...	1

TABLE XXI.

Occupations of selected castes, tribes, or races.

CASTE,	ACTUAL WORKERS.		DEPEND-ANTS.	1. RENT RECEIVERS.		2. RENT PAYERS.		4 AND 5. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.		6. PLANTATIONS.		181. DOMESTIC SERVICE.		OTHERS.		REMARKS—CHIEFLY SHOWING OCCUPATIONS INCLUDED IN THE PRECEDING COLUMNS.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Azasa ...	428	179	632	24	5	144	12	48	5	14	6	...	...	...	(a) 15	(a) Grain and pulse dealers.
2. Anglo-Indian ...	18	5	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	(c) 1	...	...	...	...	(b) Goldsmiths.
3. Ayiri ...	167	146	285	...	...	67	118	62	8	...	6	...	...	(b) 8	...	(f) Includes two planters.
4. Banajiga ...	873	206	413	...	...	114	105	172	31	(f) 30	20	...	...	(ff) 17	(ff) 41	(ff) Sundry Bazaar-keepers
5. Bant ...	242	124	412	...	...	30	51	71	33	98	48	...	...	...	...	(d) Includes five planters.
6. Billava ...	783	539	2,342	...	...	138	47	310	116	(d) 72	80	...	...	(e) 36	...	(e) Government service.
7. Boys ...	154	120	120	...	...	85	68	24	29	16	4	...	...	...	...	(g) Government service (119) and temple services (348).
8. Brāhman ...	2,944	586	2,635	86	14	2,335	451	...	...	...	...	46	24	(c) 467	(cc) 83	(cc) Temple service.
9. Devānga ...	924	705	781	...	...	376	272	59	91	145	173	17	16	(g) 109	(g) 76	(g) Grain and pulse dealers. Temple service. Sundry bazaar-keepers. Bricklayers and masons. (e) Planters
10. European ...	52	19	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) 11	(e) 2	...	...	...	...	Males 15 Females 1
11. Gāniga ...	128	55	313	...	...	21	7	13	1	24	18	...	...	...	...	3 80
12. Gauda ...	3,924	2,943	4,384	318	...	2,608	3,432	195	127	146	125	43	17	...	...	80
13. Golla ...	185	121	169	...	...	116	63	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
14. Heggade ...	352	253	336	2	...	218	216	104	24	21	9	...	...	...	...	...
15. Holeya ...	6,302	5,067	6,594	...	...	1,605	1,884	3,004	2,305	1,143	996	...	...	...	...	...
16. Indian Christian...	1,213	438	1,333	...	...	191	129	103	55	(w) 174	128	89	17	(v) 221	(v) 36	(v) Grain and pulse dealers. Government service. Sundry bazaar-keepers. Bricklayers and masons. Market gardenings. (w) Includes fourteen planters. (h) Goldsmiths (227) and temple service (185). (hh) Goldsmiths.
17. Kammālan ...	824	453	624	...	...	129	104	124	65	81	147	26	16	(h) 412	(hh) 124	Males 15 Females 19

Note.—From this table are excluded the figures of each occupation which supports less than 250 actual workers and also against each caste the figures of occupations which are followed by very few persons. Hence the sum of the figures in columns 5 to 16 does not always agree with the total of actual workers shown in columns 2 and 3.

OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES, OR RACES.

Table XXI.

TABLE XXI.

Occupations of selected castes, tribes, or races—concluded.

CASTE.	ACTUAL WORKERS.		DEPEND- ANTS.	1. RENT RECEIVERS.		2. RENT PAYERS.		4 AND 5. AGRI- CULTURAL LABOURERS.		6. PLANTATIONS.		181. DOMESTIC SERVICE.		OTHERS.		REMARKS—CHIEFLY SHOWING OCCUPATIONS INCLUDED IN THE PRECEDING COLUMNS.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18. Kodaga ...	12,185	8,943	23,129	48	16	10,895	8,002	157	441	202	108	95	70	(i) 228	(i) 108	(i) Government ser- vice. 202 Males. Females. Sundry bazaar- keepers. 28 48 Bricklayers and masons. 8 60
19. Kudiya ...	127	150	187	...	...	2	21	...	6	28	120	...	...	(j) 76	...	(j) Temple service.
20. Kuruba ...	8,285	1,656	2,428	...	...	236	141	991	624	958	651	...	...	(k) 263	...	(k) Forest guards and watchmen.
21. Lingayat ...	2,275	1,927	5,084	60	29	1,820	1,633	50	128	...	...	9	65	(l) 69	(l) 12	(l) Sundry bazaar-keepers.
22. Mādiga ...	48	88	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	27	...	...	...	...	...
23. Māpilla ...	3,318	628	3,628	...	...	546	246	564	175	845	81	43	12	(t) 639	(t) 66	(t) Grain and pulse dealers. 59 Males. Females. Sundry bazaar- keepers. 450 14 Bricklayers and masons. 129 ...
24. Marāthā ...	728	385	602	...	...	140	155	455	36	(m) 41	81	...	...	(n) 81	(n) 25	(m) Includes three planters. (n) Sundry bazaar-keepers.
25. Mārtha ...	212	...	83	...	...	56	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Nāyar ...	690	127	228	...	...	238	70	74	18	(o) 122	(o) 16	50	7	(p) 88	..	(o) Includes five planters. 8 Males. Females. (p) Masons and bricklayers. 2
27. Pāle ...	1,449	426	424	...	...	91	62	560	190	739	129	...	...	...	...	...
28. Sheik ...	986	296	1,662	...	...	140	19	128	12	89	100	25	110	(u) 87	(u) 18	(u) Sundry bazaar-keepers.
29. Tīyan ...	720	159	181	...	...	118	12	194	27	264	75	49	12	(q) 48	...	(q) Government service (20) and brick- layers and masons (28).
30. Vakkaliga ...	3,380	2,046	2,284	...	...	2,810	1,612	275	155	209	203	88	8	(r) 248	(rr) 30	(r) Goldsmiths (76); Government ser- vice (44); temple service (20); and sundry bazaar-keepers (108).
31. Yerava ...	5,044	4,684	4,280	...	...	121	97	3,977	8,415	592	578	...	...	(x) 176	(x) 1	(rr) Sundry bazaar-keepers. (x) Market gardening.

Note.—From this table are excluded the figures of each occupation which supports less than 250 actual workers and also against each caste the figures of occupations which are followed by very few persons. Hence the sum of the figures in columns 5 to 16 does not always agree with the total of actual workers shown in columns 2 and 3.



TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics. Part I.—Provincial Summary.

1	2	3	4 CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																20
			5 TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		6 DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.						7 SKILLED WORKMEN.				8 UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				
			9 Males.	10 Females.	11 Managers.		12 Supervising and Technical staff.		13 Clerical staff.		14 Europeans and Angl-Indians.		15 Indians.		16 Aged 14 and over.		17 Under 14.		
					18 Europeans and Angl-Indians.	19 Indians.	20 Europeans and Angl-Indians.	21 Indians.	22 Europeans and Angl-Indians.	23 Indians.	24 Males.	25 Females.	26 Males.	27 Females.	28 Males.	29 Females.			
	TOTAL ...	208	10,615	4,261	76	132	36	118	2	137	...	...	60	...	9,390	3,748	671	508	125 Seasonal establishments usually working from June to March.
	I.—GROWING OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS.																		
Tea Plantations—	TOTAL ...	205	10,415	4,258	76	129	36	112	1	135	...	...	43	...	9,219	3,745	671	508	
A ...	TOTAL ...	1	133	43	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	119	40	8	8	* The figures include workmen and labourers in factories attached to the estates numbering Tea 9 males, Coffee 91 males, Rubber 68 males and 3 females.
	From 100 to 200 persons ...	1	133	43	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	119	40	8	8	
Coffee Plantations—	TOTAL ...	198	9,758	4,048	69	129	33	102	1	127	...	...	36	...	8,648	3,561	620	480	
A ...	TOTAL ...	81	3,661	1,475	27	4	16	87	...	29	...	...	18	...	3,317	1,311	214	168	† One female. Three seasonal working from April to January.
	From 20 to 50 persons ...	8	101	39	3	...	2	7	...	3	...	...	1	...	80	19	5	8	
	" 50 to 100 "	7	868	149	6	1	...	5	...	4	...	...	4	...	838	141	18	8	
	" 100 to 200 "	14	1,808	561	12	2	5	16	...	12	...	...	9	...	1,478	505	75	55	
	" 200 to 400 "	6	1,038	510	5	1	4	6	...	6	...	...	1	...	975	469	88	41	
	" 400 and over ...	1	553	238	1	...	5	8	...	2	...	...	8	...	456	177	88	56	
B ...	TOTAL ...	187	6,097	2,573	42	125	17	65	1	98	...	...	18	...	5,331	2,250	408	317	
	From 10 to 20 persons ...	50	542	215	2	148	...	12	...	17	...	...	1	...	452	204	11	10	
	" 20 to 50 "	57	1,355	537	6	151	1	29	...	39	...	...	4	...	1,162	482	65	54	
	" 50 to 100 "	28	1,793	732	20	18	6	20	1	29	...	...	12	...	1,572	647	116	84	
	" 100 to 200 "	18	1,708	696	10	19	6	8	...	19	...	...	...	...	1,569	613	102	70	
	" 200 to 400 "	4	699	403	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	576	304	112	99	
Rubber Plantations—	TOTAL ...	5	414	95	5	...	1	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	353	76	44	19	
A ...	TOTAL ...	1	12	11	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	...	† One female. Three seasonal working from April to January.
	From 20 to 50 persons ...	1	12	11	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	...	10	
	TOTAL ...	4	402	84	4	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	343	65	44	19		
	From 20 to 50 persons ...	2	76	16	2	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	59	13	10	3		
	" 100 to 200 "	1	102	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	94	...	4	...		
	" 200 to 400 "	1	224	68	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	180	52	30	16		
Fibre Plantations—	TOTAL ...	1	110	72	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	99	68	4	4	
	From 100 to 200 persons ...	1	110	72	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	99	68	4	4	

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics. Part I.—Provincial Summary—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING MANAGEMENT).	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																REMARKS.
			TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.						SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				
					Managers.		Supervising and Technical staff.		Clerical staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.		
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
	<b>VI.—WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES</b>																		
Raw Mill—	TOTAL ...	2	48	8	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	...	38	8	...	...	
A ..	From 10 to 30 persons ...	1	14	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	
Sandalwood works—	TOTAL ...	1	34	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	3	...	...	
B ...	From 30 to 50 persons ...	1	24	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	8	...	...	
	<b>XIV.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.</b>																		
Tramway works—	TOTAL ...	1	152	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	18	...	138	...	...	...	
A ...	From 100 to 200 ...	1	152	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	18	...	138	...	...	...	

Note.—“A” indicates the establishments in which mechanical power is used.  
 “B” indicates the establishments in which mechanical power is not used.

Note.—Part II is the same as Part I to be prepared by districts in the Major Provinces.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.  
 III.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING  
 TO THE CLASS OF OWNERS AND MANAGERS.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics. Part III.—Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of owners and managers.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	TOTAL NUMBER.	Government or local authority.	NUMBER OWNED BY								NUMBER MANAGED BY				
			REGISTERED COMPANIES WITH DIRECTORS WHO ARE			PRIVATE PERSONS WHO ARE					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Muslimans.	Hindus.	Parsis.	Others.
			Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians	Both.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Muslimans.	Hindus.	Parsis.	Others.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TOTAL ...	208	3	27	...	...	54	11	112	1	...	77	11	119	1	...
I.—Growing of special products, Total ...	205	...	27	...	...	54	11	112	1	...	77	11	116	1	...
Tea plantations ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Coffee plantations ...	199	...	21	...	...	53	11	112	1	...	70	11	116	1	...
Rubber do. ...	5	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Fibre do. ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
VI.—Wood Industries, Total ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Saw mills ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sandalwood works ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
XIV.—Construction of means of Transport and communication—Tramway works ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

\* One of these formerly worked by the Basel Mission is now under Government management.

Table XXII.

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INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.  
IV.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE  
OF SKILLED WORKMEN, ETC.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics. Part IV.—Caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen  
classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISH- MENT AND OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF WORKMEN.				CASTE OR RACE.									BORN.		
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.	INDI-AN CHRISTIANS.	MUSALMANS.	HINDUS.					In the Province.	In contiguous areas.	Elsewhere.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				Kannala.	Maharati.	Nayar.	Tiyar.	Others.				
																1
TOTAL	60	...	...	...	...	18	6	6	4	4	14	8	6	52	2	
Growing special products	43	...	...	...	...	16	3	4	4	2	9	5	6	36	1	
Tea plantation	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	6	...	
Tea manufacturers	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	
Others	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	
Coffee plantation	36	...	...	...	...	15	1	3	4	...	9	4	5	30	1	
Carpenters and sawyers	18	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	7	2	3	15	...	
Engine driver and mechanic	9	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	6	1	
Mason	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	5	...	
Others	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Wood industries	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	
Construction of means of trans- port and communications	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	4	2	...	13	...	
Tramway works	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	4	2	...	13	...	
Plate layer	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	6	...	
Driver, fitter, etc.	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Others	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics. Part V.—Caste or race and birth-place of unskilled labourers classified according to the industry in which they are working.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS.				EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.	INDIAN CHRISTIANS.	MUSLIMANS.	CASTE OR RACE.														BORN.				
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN UNDER 14.					HINDUS.														In the Province.	In contiguous area.	Elsewhere.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				Ayiri.	Gauda.	Holeya.	Keppala.	Kodaga.	Kolayiri.	Karuba.	Karumba.	Maratha.	Marta.	Maniyani.	Pala.	Paraiya.	Tayan.				Yerava.	Others.
	1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TOTAL ...	9,390	3,748	671	506	7	544	365	22	806	4,271	36	228	15	1,027	387	448	142	38	1,766	445	375	898	2,695	3,412	9,699	1,204
I.—GROWING OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS—TOTAL ...	9,219	3,745	671	506	7	543	264	22	806	4,253	36	224	15	1,027	387	448	142	38	1,766	444	347	898	2,674	3,369	9,568	1,204
Tea plantations ...	119	40	8	8	...	5	1	...	4	79	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	29	46	119	...
Coffee plantations ...	8,648	3,561	620	480	7	480	282	22	777	4,115	36	214	15	1,027	320	448	142	27	1,587	350	299	876	2,805	3,219	3,898	1,129
Rubber do. ...	853	76	44	19	...	34	1	...	18	87	...	8	...	16	...	...	...	...	175	...	45	16	184	80	461	1
Fibre do. ...	99	68	4	4	...	24	...	...	12	22	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	94	...	4	12	74	90	11
VI.—WOOD INDUSTRIES—TOTAL ...	38	3	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	38	3	...
Saw mills ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	8	3	...
Sandalwood works ...	32	8	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	35	...	...
XIV.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT OR COMMUNICATION.																										
Tramway works ...	183	...	...	...	...	1	84	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	16	5	128	...

Table XXII.

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INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.  
VI.—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED  
(1) FOR ESTABLISHMENTS USING  
STEAM, OIL, GAS, WATER, ETC.

TABLE XXII.

## Industrial Statistics. Part VI.—Details of power employed.

(1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas, Water, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING.				NUMBER OF ENGINES.				TOTAL HORSE POWER.			
	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL ...	7	28	1	...	8	30	1	...	95	254	12	...
I.—GROWING OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS—TOTAL	5	28	1	...	6	30	1	...	54	254	12	...
Tea plantations ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	33	...	...
Coffee plantations ...	4	26	1	...	4	26	1	...	14	189	12	...
Rubber do. ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	32	...	...
Fibre do. ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
VI.—WOOD INDUSTRIES, ETC.												
Saw mill ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
XIV.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.												
Tramway works ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	35	...	...	...

# PROVINCIAL TABLES.

Table I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF TALUKS.  
Table II.—POPULATION OF TALUKS BY RELIGION  
AND EDUCATION.

TABLE I.

Area and population of taluks.

TALUK.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Number of occupied houses.	Population.				Percentage of variation.		Number of persons per square mile in 1921.
		Towns.	Villages.		1921.			1911 (both sexes).	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	
					Persons.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	1,582	2	377	31,259	163,838	89,501	74,337	174,978	-6.4	-3.1	104
Kiggatnad	421	...	69	7,247	40,548	22,145	18,403	39,767	3.0	6.8	96
Mercara	310	1	67	5,537	28,373	15,413	10,963	28,795	-5.4	-7.5	86
Nanjara-japatna	225	...	120	6,239	31,438	16,108	15,332	34,333	-8.4	-4.8	134
Padinalknad	395	1	65	4,715	29,236	15,073	14,163	30,225	-3.6	-8.1	77
Yedeaalknad	221	...	56	7,521	36,240	20,764	15,476	41,756	-13.2	-5.0	164

TABLE II.

Population of taluks by religion and education.

TALUK.	HINDU.		MUSALMAN.		CHRISTIAN.		OTHERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	66,142	58,555	8,352	4,869	1,733	1,449	11,274	9,664
Kiggatnad	13,022	10,921	1,639	717	137	102	7,347	(a) 6,663
Mercara	13,436	9,687	1,406	797	563	477	7	(b) 2
Nanjara-japatna	15,129	14,656	691	458	204	138	82	(c) 60
Padinalknad	12,713	12,742	1,575	1,220	18	10	767	191
Yedeaalknad	13,840	10,549	3,043	1,477	811	722	3,071	(d) 2,728

TALUK.	NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		REMARKS.
	0-15.		15-20.		20 AND OVER.		Males.	Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
TOTAL	1,718	845	1,881	792	13,390	2,047	2,369	417	
Kiggatnad	249	161	335	153	2,562	424	269	28	The others are all Animists with the exception of the following:—
Mercara	223	111	252	196	3,370	410	227	12	(a) One Jain.
Nanjara-japatna	536	377	470	131	2,250	415	1,053	259	(b) Four Buddhists (M. 3 F. 1).
Padinalknad	352	74	259	36	1,896	117	197	29	(c) Jains.
Yedeaalknad	358	222	485	256	3,283	681	649	89	(d) 10 Buddhists (M. 4 F. 6) and 39 Jains (M. 23, F. 16).



**VILLAGE STATISTICS.**

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**CENSUS OF 1921.**

**VILLAGE STATEMENT.**

**KIGGATNAD TALUK.**

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## Village Statement, Kiggatnad Taluk.

Serial No.	Names of villages.	Occupied houses.	POPULATION.			RELIGION.			
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Musal- mens.	Chris- tians.	Others.
1	Aruvattokkalu ... ..	244	1,207	768	439	637	359	14	197
2	Attara ... ..	95	437	235	202	194	11	4	228
3	Bādaga (Bettietnād) ... ..	60	375	191	184	272	...	...	103
4	Beckesodluru ... ..	85	608	343	265	453	4	...	151
5	Bādaga (Thavalagerinād) ... ..	383	1,602	949	653	475	48	13	1,066
6	Badarakakeri ... ..	70	410	199	211	263	1	...	146
7	Badragola ... ..	286	1,233	688	545	384	35	79	735
8	Balsaji ... ..	112	524	264	260	412	6	...	106
9	Bālale ... ..	166	788	432	356	535	60	5	188
10	Balyamunduru ... ..	87	633	332	301	517	4	...	112
11	Bēguru ... ..	78	479	245	234	342	...	...	137
12	Beiluru ... ..	128	856	436	420	657	3	2	194
13	Beesaguru ... ..	118	639	358	331	476	29	...	184
14	Biluru ... ..	87	523	279	244	119	131	...	273
15	Biruga ... ..	52	289	159	130	131	1	...	157
16	Biranāni ... ..	100	751	381	370	559	26	3	163
17	Chēnivāda ... ..	62	383	190	193	250	98	...	35
18	Chikkamunduru ... ..	63	346	177	169	292	...	...	54
19	Danngala ... ..	114	550	277	273	259	9	...	282
20	Devanuru ... ..	151	938	493	445	318	15	...	607
21	Haisodlu ... ..	181	996	593	403	538	83	10	365
22	Halligattu ... ..	132	791	434	307	470	127	8	186
23	Harihara ... ..	177	702	369	333	545	3	...	154
24	Haturu ... ..	90	556	317	239	400	40	4	112
25	Hebbāle ... ..	125	541	288	253	223	51	16	251
26	Hudru ... ..	55	329	164	165	156	105	4	64
27	Hudikeri ... ..	151	856	481	375	540	262	...	54
28	Iohuru ... ..	114	703	365	338	570	3	...	130
29	Kaikēri ... ..	126	746	412	337	612	27	2	108
30	Kandangāla ... ..	67	445	261	184	379	26	...	40
31	Kanuru ... ..	80	431	263	218	221	6	...	254
32	Kiraguru ... ..	133	787	407	380	620	4	...	168
33	Kōnagēri ... ..	110	640	311	329	471	...	...	169
34	Kongana ... ..	69	410	212	198	282	1	...	127
35	Kottagēri ... ..	97	574	332	242	368	11	...	195
36	Kotturu (Hattuganād) ... ..	41	247	115	132	149	3	...	95
37	Kotturu (Thavalagerinād) ... ..	162	1,008	514	494	395	6	...	507
38	Kunda ... ..	49	353	191	162	197	16	...	140
39	Kumturu ... ..	100	621	319	302	319	25	...	277
40	Kurohi ... ..	89	516	254	262	201	4	...	311
41	Kutta ... ..	213	783	442	341	102	32	7	642
42	Kuttandi ... ..	68	447	224	223	296	5	...	148
43	Manchalli ... ..	71	403	211	192	141	9	...	253
44	Matturu (or) Ponnampet ... ..	268	1,159	741	418	573	390	1	195
45	Māyāmudi ... ..	85	489	240	249	250	5	9	225
46	Mugtagēri (Angigare-nād) ... ..	55	342	177	165	265	24	...	53
47	Mugatagēri (Bettietnād) ... ..	56	397	224	173	321	...	...	76
48	Nadikeri ... ..	55	360	192	168	299	...	...	61
49	Nalkeru ... ..	137	848	467	381	315	23	...	510
50	Nalligōte ... ..	115	807	229	158	251	24	14	98
51	Nalluru ... ..	83	504	255	249	311	1	...	192
52	East Nemmale ... ..	58	344	171	173	248	...	...	96
53	West Nemmale ... ..	71	427	235	192	232	...	...	195
54	Nidugumbā ... ..	57	336	171	165	174	62	...	100
55	Nitturu ... ..	176	932	533	399	403	3	8	518
56	Nōkya ... ..	177	914	574	340	520	64	20	310
57	Porādu ... ..	43	316	185	131	264	...	...	52
58	Porakatagēri ... ..	60	411	202	209	251	3	1	156
59	Rudrabidu ... ..	64	320	193	127	273	1	...	46
60	Rudraguppe No. I ... ..	70	392	203	189	327	...	...	65
61	Rudraguppe No. II ... ..	12	75	45	30	74	...	...	1
62	Shettigēri (Bettietnād) ... ..	91	498	280	218	351	29	...	118
63	Shettigēri (Thavalagerinād) ... ..	89	557	295	262	502	...	...	55
64	Srimangala ... ..	63	327	189	138	182	11	7	127
65	Siddāpura ... ..	41	219	132	87	60	2	8	149
66	Talla ... ..	75	468	258	210	142	21	...	305
67	Tavalagēri ... ..	95	509	259	250	441	2	...	66
68	Terālu ... ..	40	595	316	279	354	4	...	237
69	Tuchanakēri ... ..	123	863	454	409	722	...	...	141
	Total ... ..	7,347	40,548	22,145	18,403	23,943	2,356	239	14,010

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**CENSUS OF 1921.**

**VILLAGE STATEMENT.**

**MERCARA TALUK.**

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## Village Statement, Mercara Taluk.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Occupied houses.	POPULATION.			RELIGION.			
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Musul- mans.	Chris- tians.	Others.
1	Aigar	84	286	241	145	379		7	
2	Andagove Kälara	43	264	122	142	262	1	1	
3	Attar Wallar	175	794	482	312	716	47	31	
4	Avandi	9	68	81	35	66			
5	Bärabellae'chala	22	123	71	52	123			
6	Bilicori	108	407	234	173	289	2	16	
7	Cherala and Shrimangala	145	626	474	222	583	76	27	
8	Dabbadala	4	30	18	12	30			
9	Irato Valamedu	136	608	411	197	535	54	19	
10	Gälitida	52	383	205	178	378	3	2	
11	Gargandur	68	287	155	131	262	25		
12	Garvale	121	568	299	269	548	7	13	
13	Hae'chisäda	2	22	15	7	22			
14	Hadogeri	25	140	68	72	137	3		
15	Hälari	96	406	247	159	358	34	14	
16	Härangi	62	248	120	128	239	1	6	
17	Hardara Bettakari	91	348	226	122	313	27	8	
18	Hodakana	17	106	60	45	105			
19	Hammiyala	16	127	55	72	127			
20	Hebbettageri	20	145	83	62	142	2		
21	Hemmatäla	17	111	55	56	111			
22	Hörara	52	211	109	102	211			
23	Hörara	124	443	282	161	396	14	33	
24	Hosaköte	43	178	101	77	142	24	11	1
25	Ibbanivalevadi	109	535	293	242	519	5	11	
26	Iggodla	27	138	66	72	138			
27	Jambära	178	822	525	298	685	41	97	
28	Kadagadala	116	587	339	248	542	26	19	
29	Kadandälu	21	134	78	56	126	8		
30	Kaggodla	61	322	168	160	322	4	1	
31	Kalakeri-Nidugani	20	161	87	74	161			
32	Kallala	9	70	38	32	70			
33	Kälara	18	127	69	68	137			
34	Kasabala-böchanahalli	114	372	224	149	249	15	9	
35	Kändanakolli	28	169	108	61	128	46		
36	Karavabädaga	23	145	78	67	144	1		
37	Karanagéri	24	180	100	80	180	16	4	
38	Kättageri	75	306	206	188	372	24		
39	Kedahal Negadal	84	331	214	117	300	29	2	
40	Kiragandur	75	409	262	146	398	16		
41	Kirudale	70	235	244	91	287	44	4	
42	Kodagarahalli	101	433	262	170	377	31	25	
43	Kopattara	21	91	50	41	91			
44	Kumaragadoge	42	220	108	122	220			
45	Kumbära	62	345	257	88	312	20	12	
46	Kundalapadi Peraje	22	462	240	222	374	89		
47	Mado	86	674	384	290	594	60	20	
48	Makkandara	62	372	200	172	361	11	1	
49	Megattala	9	58	22	26	58			
50	Mekeri	58	364	191	173	350	14		
51	Mercara Municipality	974	5,675	2,312	2,362	4,094	1,078	502	
52	Molechamba	25	194	102	92	181	4	4	8
53	Modara	68	297	257	40	270	8	18	2
54	Monnageri	39	268	149	119	255	12		
55	Mukköda	17	95	53	42	95			
56	Mutla	22	130	70	60	130			
57	Muvattokta	42	218	111	107	218			
58	Nälkara Shirangala	62	277	145	132	269	8		
59	Närgani	162	538	367	171	460	44	24	
60	Niduvattu	21	185	98	87	185			
61	Putya Peraje	58	274	186	188	374			
62	Sampaje	100	420	284	136	422	29	8	
63	Siragalli	27	182	78	86	162			
64	Santikoppa	112	394	221	173	225	148	21	
65	Sarlabi	60	302	156	147	302			
66	Takari	112	521	252	268	521			
67	Ulagali	264	725	465	260	625	60	50	
68	Urabylochamba	22	184	99	85	184			
	Total	5,527	26,276	15,412	10,863	22,125	2,202	1,040	9

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**CENSUS OF 1921.**

**VILLAGE STATEMENT.**

**PADINALKNAD TALUK.**

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## Village Statements, Nanjarajpatna Taluk.

Serial No.	Names of villages.	Occupied houses.	POPULATION.			RELIGION.			
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Musl. mens.	Christians.	Others.
1	Abbinata	43	201	113	88	199	1	1	...
2	Adinandur	...	Uninhabited	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Agali	15	67	34	33	66	1	...	...
4	Akanahalli	77	358	177	181	353	6	...	...
5	Appabettalli	11	71	34	37	70	1	...	...
6	Areyur	8	44	21	23	32	13	...	...
7	Avaredalu	21	90	44	46	80	...	...	...
8	Balogunda	145	489	307	182	448	18	23	...
9	Bānāvāra	46	174	87	87	173	1	...	...
10	Basavanahalli	63	270	148	122	112	22	2	134
11	Bedagotta	27	149	74	74	148	...	...	...
12	Belārahalli	38	203	113	90	199	3	1	...
13	Belūr Basavanahalli	83	389	205	164	364	1	14	...
14	Rembalūr	98	436	216	220	436	...	...	...
15	Bestūr	77	322	155	167	319	3	...	...
16	Bettadahalli	50	333	166	167	333	...	...	...
17	Bidarūr	90	471	235	236	366	105	...	...
18	Chikkanahalli	20	96	44	52	96	...	...	...
19	Chennapura	30	120	57	63	118	1	1	...
20	Chikkatōlūr	53	254	134	120	254	...	...	...
21	Chikkattur	13	52	23	29	52	...	...	...
22	Chowdannahalli	30	148	65	83	148	...	...	...
23	Chowdi	46	263	134	129	254	1	8	...
24	Doddabandāra	40	252	113	139	252	...	...	...
25	Doddabilaha	71	303	143	160	303	...	...	...
26	Doddakōdli	85	364	189	175	320	44	...	...
27	Doddakolathāra	25	103	52	51	94	9	...	...
28	Doddakunda	28	163	82	81	145	18	...	...
29	Doddamōithe	35	191	104	87	183	8	...	...
30	Doddatōlūr	59	277	154	123	277	...	...	...
31	Dundahalli	29	136	71	65	132	4	...	...
32	Fraserpet	239	1,243	653	590	933	275	35	...
33	Gaddehosahalli	20	108	54	54	108	...	...	...
34	Ganagur	22	91	47	44	91	...	...	...
35	Gōimārūr	25	162	90	62	147	5	...	...
36	Gōpālapura	53	278	128	150	272	5	...	...
37	Gowdahalli	71	296	156	140	280	2	14	...
38	Gummanakolli	17	72	33	34	72	...	...	...
39	Hebbale	259	1,875	914	961	1,869	6	...	...
40	Hampāpura	27	122	57	65	116	7	...	...
41	Hanagāla	32	123	63	60	123	...	...	...
42	Hanagāla Sbettahalli	30	140	77	63	140	...	...	...
43	Haraga	43	230	113	117	230	...	...	...
44	Harehalli	...	112	53	54	112	...	...	...
45	Hārōhalli	23	90	46	44	90	...	...	...
46	Hebbulse	28	118	55	63	118	...	...	...
47	Heggula	40	183	97	86	144	13	27	...
48	Hidukeri	35	213	116	97	202	11	...	...
49	Honnahanakodu	36	201	100	101	196	5	...	...
50	Honnekōdi	29	113	58	55	113	...	...	...
51	Hosabida	50	208	138	70	203	...	5	...
52	Hosakote	26	144	74	70	143	1	...	...
53	Hosalli	26	106	42	63	105	...	...	...
54	Hulse (S. No. 76)	98	479	233	246	433	46	...	...
55	Hulse (S. No. 82)	56	235	121	114	225	8	2	...
56	Hulukōdi	16	71	29	42	71	...	...	...
57	Ippagalade	17	109	58	51	109	...	...	...
58	Janardannahalli	60	266	136	130	266	...	...	...
59	Kajūra	22	121	68	53	121	...	...	...
60	Kalakandūr	35	203	90	113	203	...	...	...
61	Kastūr Kallalli	64	352	183	169	291	45	16	...
62	Kattēpura	35	196	107	89	196	...	...	...
63	Kelakōdi	34	141	79	62	141	...	...	...
64	Kerikēri	32	162	75	87	162	...	...	...
65	Kerekōdi	56	267	129	138	267	...	...	...

## Village Statement, Nanjarajpatna Taluk—concluded.

Serial No.	Names of villages.	Occupied houses.	POPULATION.			RELIGION.			
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Musal- mans.	Chris- tians.	Others.
66	Kitharu ... ..	61	265	133	132	265	...	...	...
67	Kodlipet Notified Area. ... ..	43	167	89	78	157	9	1	...
68	Koragalla ... ..	38	154	80	74	154	...	...	...
69	Kothanahalli ... ..	35	241	116	125	241	...	...	...
70	Kudige ... ..	82	332	211	171	345	8	29	...
71	Kudlur ... ..	43	186	99	87	186	...	...	...
72	Kudumangalur ... ..	76	338	164	174	338	...	...	...
73	Kugehanakoda ... ..	60	281	137	144	280	1	...	...
74	Kugur ... ..	31	152	68	84	152	...	...	...
75	Kumarahalli ... ..	61	376	179	197	376	...	...	...
76	Kundalli ... ..	55	347	170	177	347	...	...	...
77	Kusbär ... ..	212	677	432	245	635	20	22	...
78	Kathi ... ..	50	304	158	146	304	...	...	...
79	Kyathe ... ..	40	217	109	108	197	20	...	...
80	Lakani ... ..	21	118	65	53	117	1	...	...
81	Mädare ... ..	51	262	121	141	262	...	...	...
82	Mägadaballi ... ..	9	68	35	33	68	...	...	...
83	Mälambi ... ..	16	83	51	32	76	...	7	...
84	Managalli ... ..	39	167	88	79	167	...	...	...
85	Managür ... ..	14	76	32	44	76	...	...	...
86	Marüra ... ..	5	26	15	11	26	...	...	...
87	Masagodu ... ..	35	114	63	51	106	8	...	...
88	Mansa ... ..	26	167	80	87	167	...	...	...
89	Maddaballi ... ..	43	192	94	98	192	...	...	...
90	Mullur ... ..	54	277	135	142	248	1	...	28
91	Mullusöge ... ..	73	332	157	175	330	2	...	...
92	Mytathpura ... ..	33	184	89	95	184	...	...	...
93	Nägarur ... ..	42	266	142	64	143	21	42	...
94	Näkalgodu ... ..	42	187	93	94	187	...	...	...
95	Nallur ... ..	48	365	188	177	365	...	...	...
96	Nandigunda ... ..	49	256	130	126	243	13	...	...
97	Nanjarajpatna ... ..	31	164	96	68	139	23	3	...
98	Nägalekarkalli ... ..	31	179	92	87	168	...	11	...
99	Nirugunda ... ..	59	247	122	125	243	1	...	...
100	Nirugalale ... ..	29	155	81	74	140	...	15	...
101	Nidtha ... ..	55	319	163	153	303	13	3	...
102	Niluvägülu ... ..	46	226	110	116	226	...	...	...
103	Oderupura ... ..	75	384	204	180	337	41	6	...
104	Rangasamudra ... ..	51	204	111	97	196	12	...	...
105	Rasulapura ... ..	29	163	89	74	143	20	...	...
106	Sampigädalu ... ..	17	92	48	44	92	...	...	...
107	Sentahalli ... ..	58	304	164	140	303	1	...	...
108	Shivarahalli ... ..	21	119	61	58	119	...	...	...
109	Siddäpura ... ..	15	76	34	42	71	5	...	...
110	Siddigalale ... ..	29	151	80	71	151	...	...	...
111	Sidlingapura ... ..	...	...	Uninhabited.		...	...	...	...
112	Sirangäla ... ..	190	1,333	679	654	1,331	2	...	...
113	Somwarpet ... ..	353	1,825	895	930	1,538	239	48	...
114	Sunti ... ..	36	209	103	106	206	...	3	...
115	Talagür ... ..	36	231	118	113	231	...	...	...
116	Thalattare-shettälli ... ..	58	295	145	150	295	...	...	...
117	Thorenür ... ..	148	97	458	515	971	2	...	...
118	Tholur-shettälli ... ..	74	454	244	210	451	...	3	...
119	Urugutti ... ..	23	122	65	57	122	...	...	...
120	Välagunda ... ..	14	51	26	25	51	...	...	...
121	Yeduru ... ..	43	256	122	124	256	...	...	...
122	Yelakanur ... ..	43	158	84	74	158	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,239	31,433	16,106	15,322	29,785	1,149	342	162



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**CENSUS OF 1921.**

**VILLAGE STATEMENT.**

**PADINALKNAD TALUK.**

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## Village Statement, Padinalknad Taluk.

Serial No.	Names of villages.	Occupied houses.	POPULATION.			RELIGION.			
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Musal- mans.	Chris- tians.	Others
<i>Government.</i>									
1	Aikola ... ..	56	327	181	146	305	20	2	...
2	Aivattokkala ... ..	39	266	133	133	265	...	...	...
3	Arapattu ... ..	58	372	190	182	284	65	...	23
4	Aravattokla ... ..	91	584	274	310	584	...	...	...
5	Avandur ... ..	43	277	143	134	277	...	...	...
6	Bidaga ... ..	77	494	238	256	488	6	...	...
7	Bidaga ... ..	49	396	212	184	377	19	...	...
8	Balamuri ... ..	100	684	363	321	680	3	1	...
9	Ballamavati ... ..	60	450	231	219	404	46	...	...
10	Bavali ... ..	67	397	206	191	341	39	...	17
11	Bonguru ... ..	83	546	265	281	536	9	1	...
12	Bethu ... ..	58	364	193	171	363	1	...	...
13	Bettageri ... ..	98	587	349	238	501	86	...	...
14	Bettatur ... ..	63	378	205	171	362	13	1	...
15	Bhagamandala ... ..	117	449	243	206	401	28	...	20
16	Biligeri ... ..	94	568	282	286	537	31	...	...
17	Chelavara ... ..	54	350	186	154	220	2	...	128
18	Cherandatti ... ..	18	118	59	59	109	9	...	...
19	Cherangala ... ..	41	472	244	228	472	...	...	...
20	Hakathur ... ..	70	434	252	182	391	41	2	...
21	Heravanada ... ..	106	529	268	261	503	26	...	...
22	Hodavada ... ..	113	587	301	286	255	332	...	...
23	Hodduru ... ..	123	807	429	378	707	100	...	...
24	Hosakeri ... ..	61	359	179	181	217	...	5	137
25	Iyageri ... ..	61	395	201	194	253	142	...	...
26	Kadigatturu ... ..	52	374	202	172	371	3	...	...
27	Kaikadu ... ..	52	308	184	184	360	8	...	...
28	Kantur ... ..	182	939	532	407	735	204	...	...
29	Karada ... ..	56	424	222	202	414	10	...	...
30	Kargunda ... ..	75	463	240	222	434	28	...	...
31	Kariko ... ..	84	535	272	263	470	66	...	...
32	Kiggala ... ..	66	373	201	172	345	6	...	22
33	Kirandadu ... ..	74	513	250	263	513	...	...	...
34	Kodambur ... ..	50	305	160	145	298	7	...	...
35	Kokeri ... ..	81	524	256	268	491	33	...	...
36	Kolagadala ... ..	79	472	223	249	472	...	...	...
37	Kolakeri ... ..	171	871	462	409	530	321	1	19
38	Konajageri ... ..	60	395	200	195	262	6	...	127
39	Kopatti ... ..	40	308	160	148	307	1	...	...
40	Korangala ... ..	40	282	195	187	364	...	...	18
41	Kottur ... ..	47	217	114	103	178	39	...	...
42	Kumbaladala ... ..	78	551	275	276	547	4	...	...
43	Kundaoheri ... ..	65	495	247	248	495	...	...	...
44	Kunjila ... ..	126	760	396	364	656	204	...	...
45	Maragodu ... ..	82	453	251	202	449	3	1	...
46	Narandodu ... ..	57	367	178	189	342	6	...	19
47	Mandrota ... ..	4	14	8	6	14	...	...	...
48	Muttarmudi ... ..	55	396	205	181	368	18	...	...
49	Naladi ... ..	48	359	163	196	258	1	...	...
50	Napokla ... ..	150	956	478	478	858	98	...	...
51	Nariyandada ... ..	88	578	310	268	330	131	...	117
52	Nelaji ... ..	99	706	355	351	696	10	...	...
53	Padakala ... ..	30	221	123	98	173	48	...	...
54	Palangala ... ..	84	497	265	232	325	13	1	158
55	Paluru ... ..	80	446	242	254	471	25	...	...
56	Peraru ... ..	64	387	178	209	387	...	...	...
57	Podavada ... ..	61	361	190	191	332	49	...	...
58	Pulikote I ... ..	36	239	110	129	239	...	...	...
59	Pulikote II ... ..	67	460	235	225	456	4	...	...
60	Singatturu ... ..	36	273	143	131	273	...	...	...
61	Sodlarkattamada ... ..	114	424	220	204	280	9	1	134
62	Tannimani ... ..	51	319	156	164	319	...	...	...
63	Tivaru ... ..	82	314	205	189	330	45	...	19
64	Yammamada ... ..	65	390	203	187	390	360	...	...
65	Yevakapadi ... ..	106	479	230	249	450	17	12	...
<b>Total</b> ...		<b>4,755</b>	<b>29,236</b>	<b>15,073</b>	<b>14,163</b>	<b>25,455</b>	<b>2,785</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>858</b>

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CENSUS OF 1921.

VILLAGE STATEMENT.

YEDENALKNAD TALUK.

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## Village Statement, Yedenāknād Taluk.

Serial No.	Names of villages.	Occupied houses.	POPULATION.			RELIGION.			
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Musal- mans.	Chris- tians.	Others.
<i>Government.</i>									
1	Abyātmangala ... ..	181	740	462	278	352	47	35	308
2	Aimangala ... ..	72	439	244	195	391	73	...	35
3	Ambatti ... ..	11	81	44	37	23	30	7	8
4	Ammatti ... ..	60	255	153	102	152	68	7	30
5	Aramēri ... ..	211	1,138	679	459	1,023	87	9	19
6	Arekādu ... ..	97	374	202	172	321	6	...	47
7	Arji ... ..	117	757	474	283	547	116	26	58
8	Bādaganangala ... ..	343	1,260	703	547	530	110	108	502
9	Bālugōdu ... ..	91	571	312	259	454	29	2	86
10	Bellārimādu ... ..	42	258	139	119	230	14	14	...
11	Bellumādu ... ..	81	467	235	222	372	71	...	14
12	Betōli ... ..	166	850	454	396	593	140	23	81
13	Bettagēri ... ..	56	217	120	97	137	4	6	70
14	Bilugunda ... ..	182	924	507	417	690	196	20	18
15	Bittangāla ... ..	133	751	475	276	444	103	2	197
16	Byrambāda ... ..	53	312	201	111	145	40	...	127
17	Chembe Beliyāru ... ..	116	700	344	325	639	14	13	13
18	Chennangi ... ..	13	91	48	43	34	...	...	55
19	Chennyanākōte ... ..	235	746	414	322	422	83	48	192
20	Chitkanelliya ... ..	80	253	143	110	87	61	9	26
21	Devanagēri ... ..	124	707	371	336	613	78	...	16
22	Guhya ... ..	89	402	264	138	243	5	4	150
23	Hachinādu ... ..	54	271	152	119	250	...	...	21
24	Hālugunda ... ..	146	678	334	324	465	192	2	19
25	Heggala ... ..	152	1,075	592	483	601	324	85	65
26	Holalagukke ... ..	39	150	89	61	128	...	1	23
27	Hosakōte ... ..	42	206	114	90	34	26	...	146
28	Hostra ... ..	235	1,221	606	535	781	76	37	327
29	Kadangamrāra ... ..	128	695	349	346	599	83	6	7
30	Kadanāra ... ..	128	661	350	311	554	16	22	65
31	Kalātamādu ... ..	69	282	165	117	229	...	...	62
32	Kannangāla ... ..	110	697	475	292	475	27	...	195
33	Karadigōdu ... ..	279	1,180	696	484	658	126	43	353
34	Kāramādu ... ..	196	957	596	361	696	198	...	63
35	Kāvadi ... ..	75	474	242	232	422	8	18	26
36	Kadamollāru ... ..	202	1,066	541	545	662	11	197	216
37	Kodagu Srirangapatna ... ..	174	644	375	269	402	14	30	198
38	Kolatadabaigōdu ... ..	90	519	285	254	377	12	...	130
39	Kottōli ... ..	64	394	198	196	262	78	15	39
40	Kudlurushettahalli ... ..	24	195	119	76	89	18	5	23
41	Kuklāru ... ..	92	485	244	241	435	...	29	21
42	Kumbēri ... ..	35	240	140	100	192	31	...	17
43	Kunjalgāri ... ..	110	759	396	363	679	46	...	84
44	Maggala ... ..	71	478	232	246	468	1	...	9
45	Maitādi ... ..	201	1,094	552	542	942	141	...	11
46	Māldēri ... ..	41	224	158	66	98	15	1	110
47	Mekurhosakēri ... ..	300	1,000	566	434	630	70	58	242
48	Nālkēri ... ..	174	838	429	416	681	64	...	91
49	Nālavatokkhalu ... ..	93	582	322	260	296	221	11	64
50	Nāngāla ... ..	101	625	327	308	536	...	...	99
51	Nelliya Hudikēri ... ..	90	428	234	194	202	26	6	194
52	Podakōte ... ..	68	326	177	149	291	3	16	16
53	Puhyēri ... ..	266	1,006	643	363	517	29	178	282
54	Siddāpura ... ..	183	596	303	293	332	50	71	143
55	Vālanāru Tegattāru ... ..	85	418	218	200	279	7	...	132
56	Virajpet (Municipality) ... ..	778	3,166	1,967	1,199	1,558	1,228	339	41
57	Yedūru ... ..	64	300	163	117	168	...	10	122
<b>Total ...</b>		<b>7,521</b>	<b>36,240</b>	<b>20,764</b>	<b>15,476</b>	<b>24,389</b>	<b>4,519</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>5,799</b>