

③

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XIX.

COCHIN.

PART I.—REPORT.

PART II.—IMPERIAL TABLES.

BY

P. GOVINDA MENON, B. A.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, COCHIN STATE.



ERNAKULAM:

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1922.

Price Rupees Three and Annas Eight.

DETAILED TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.—REPORT.

INTRODUCTION.

PARA		PAGE
1	The Census	1
2	Census divisions and agency	1
3	House numbering and preliminary record	1
4	The final Census	2
5	First or provisional totals	2
6	Special gatherings	2
6	Demeanour of the people	2
8	Abstraction and tabulation	3
9	Cost of Census	3
10	Acknowledgments	3
11	Report	4

Chapter I.—Distribution and Movement of the Population.

12	Division of the State	5
13	Area and population	5
14	Density	5
15	Variations in population at various Censuses	5
16	The condition of the decade 1911—1921	6
17	Statistics of births and deaths	6
18	The movement of the population	7
19	Houses and families	7
20	Unoccupied houses	8
21	Pressure of population	8
22	Growth of population	9

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.	I	Density, water supply and crops	10
	II	Distribution of the population classified according to density	10
	III	Variation in relation to density since 1875	11
	IV	Variation in natural population	11
	V	Comparison with Vital Statistics	11
	VI	Variation by Taluks classified according to density.—(A) Actual variation (B) Proportional variation	12
	VIII	Persons per house and houses per square mile	13

Chapter II.—Population of Cities, Towns and Villages.

PARA		PAGE
23	Introductory	14
24	Density by taluks	14
25	Towns and villages	14
26	Natural divisions	14
27	Distribution of population	15

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.	I	Distribution of the population between towns and villages	15
	II	Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns	16
	III	Towns classified by population... ..	16

Chapter III.—Birth Place.

PARA					
28	Statistics of birth place ...	...	...	...	17
29	Types of migration	...	...	...	17
30	Immigration into Cochin	...	...	...	17
31	Emigrants from Cochin	...	...	...	17
32	Loss or gain by migration	...	...	...	18

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.					
I	Immigration ...	...	...	...	18
II	Emigration	...	...	...	18
III	Proportional migration to and from each district...	...	...	...	18
IV	Migration between the Cochin State and other parts of India and other countries	...	...	...	19

Chapter IV.—Religion.

PARA					
33	Introductory ...	...	...	...	20
34	Distribution and variation since 1911 and relative growth of different religions	...	...	...	20
35	Hindus	...	...	...	20
36	Distribution of Hindus	...	...	...	20
37	Muhamadans	...	...	...	21
38	Christians	...	...	...	21
39	Christian sects	...	...	...	21
40	Accuracy in the record of Christian sects	...	...	...	21
41	Missionary propaganda and conversions	...	...	...	21
42	Jains	...	...	...	21
43	Jews	...	...	...	21
44	Animists	...	...	...	22
45	Places of worship	...	...	...	22

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.					
I	General distribution of the population by religion	...	...	...	23
II	Christians and variations	...	...	...	24
III	Religions of urban and rural population	...	...	...	24

Chapter V.—Age.

PARA					
46	The nature of the return of age	...	...	...	25
47	The mean age	...	...	...	25
48	Age distribution by religion	...	...	...	25
49	Age statistics by caste	...	...	...	25
50	Infancy and childhood	...	...	...	25

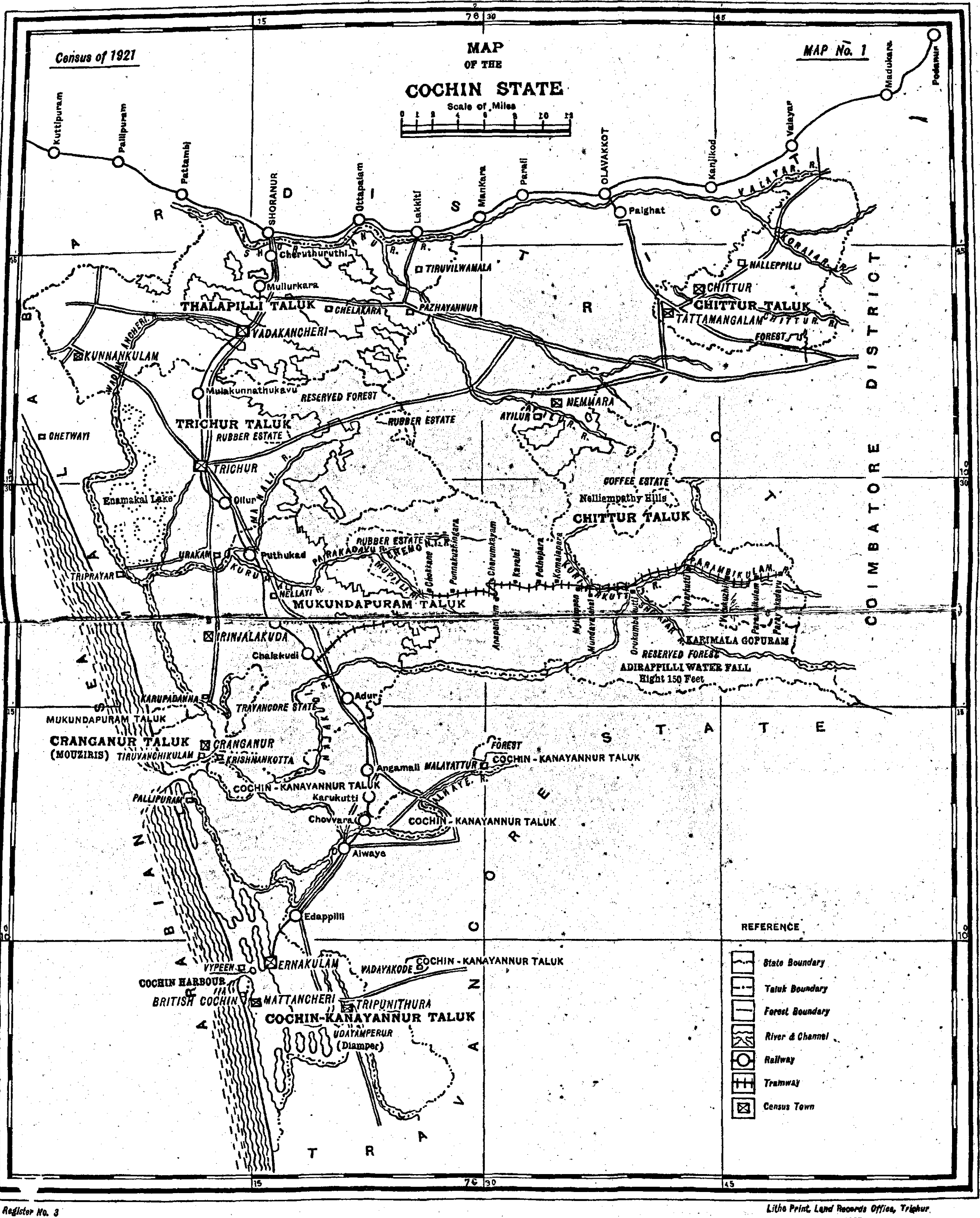
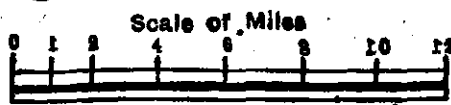
SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.					
I	Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods	...	...	...	26
II	Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in 1921 and 1911	...	...	...	27
III	Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion	...	...	...	28
IV	Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes	...	...	...	29
IV A	Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females	...	...	...	30
V	Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females	...	...	...	31
V 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	...	...	...	31

Census of 1921

MAP OF THE COCHIN STATE

MAP No. 1



COIMBATORE DISTRICT

STATE

REFERENCE

- State Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Forest Boundary
- River & Channel
- Railway
- Tramway
- Census Town

VI	Variation in population at certain age periods	...	...	...	21
VII	Reported birth rate by sex and natural divisions	...	...	...	32
VIII	Reported death rate by sex and natural divisions	...	...	...	32
X	Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of the population	...	...	...	32

Chapter VI.—Sex.

PARA.					
51	General remarks	...	...	...	33
52	Proportion of sexes by Taluks	...	...	...	33
53	Population of sexes by religion	...	...	...	33
54	Age and sex	...	...	...	33

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.					
I	General proportions of the sexes by natural divisions and districts	...	...	...	34
II	Number of females for 1,000 males at different age periods by religions at each of the last three Censuses	...	...	...	34
III	Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions and natural divisions	...	...	...	35
IV	Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes	...	...	...	I 36
V	Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the periods 1896-1900, 1901-1910 and 1911-1921	...	...	...	37

Chapter VII.—Civil Condition.

PARA.					
55	Introduction	...	...	...	38
56	Reference to statistics	...	...	...	38
57	Main feature of the statistics	...	...	...	38
58	Variation by religion	...	...	...	38
59	Education and marriage	...	...	...	39

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.					
I	Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age period at each of the last three Censuses	...	...	...	40
II	Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division	...	...	...	42
III	Distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion	...	...	...	43
IV	Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions	...	...	...	43
V	Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes	...	...	...	44

Chapter VIII.—Literacy.

PARA					
60	The meaning of the statistics	...	...	...	46
61	Reference to statistics	...	...	...	46
62	Extent of literacy	...	...	...	46
63	Literacy by age and sex	...	...	...	46
64	Literacy by religion	...	...	...	46
65	Literacy in English	...	...	...	47
66	Progress of education	...	...	...	47
67	Statistics of the Educational Department	...	...	...	47
68	Books and newspapers	...	...	...	47

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.					
I	Education by age, sex and religion	...	...	...	48
II	Literacy by age, sex and locality	...	...	...	48

III	Literacy by religion, sex and locality	...	...	48
IV	English literacy by age, sex and locality...	...	...	49
V	Progress of literacy since 1881...	...	...	49
VI	Education by caste	...	...	50
VII	Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational Department	...	...	51
VIII	Main results of University Examinations...	...	...	51
IX	Number and circulation of newspapers, etc.	...	...	51

Chapter IX.—Language.

PARA				
69	Languages spoken	...	...	52
70	Malayalam	...	...	52
71	Tamil	...	...	52
72	Other Indian languages	...	...	52
73	Non-Indian languages	...	...	52
74	Literary activity	...	...	53

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.			
I	Distribution of total population by languages	...	53
II	Distribution by languages of the population of each Taluk	...	53

Chapter X.—Infirmities.

PARA				
75	Accuracy of the return	...	...	53
76	Lepor and lunatic asylums	...	...	54
77	Numbers and proportion of afflicted	...	...	55
78	Infirmities by Taluks	...	...	55
79	Infirmities by age and sex	...	...	55
80	Infirmities by caste, etc.	...	...	55

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.			
I	Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last five Censuses	...	56
II	Distribution of the infirm per 10,000 of each sex...	...	57
III	Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males	...	58

Chapter XI.—Caste, Tribe and Race.

PARA				
81	General	...	...	59
82	The present condition of castes	...	...	59
83	Comparison with 1911	...	...	59

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

No.			
I	Castes classified according to their traditional occupations	...	61
II	Variation in caste, tribe, etc., since 1881.	...	62
	Glossary of castes, tribes and races	...	64

Chapter XII.—Occupation.

PARA				
84	Introduction	...	...	68
85	Reference to statistics	...	...	68
86	Division of occupation	...	...	68
87	Strength of each class of occupation	...	...	68
88	Occupation of females	...	...	68
89	Agricultural population	...	...	68
90	Subsidiary occupation of agriculturists	...	...	68
91	Industrial population	...	...	69

92	Transport	...	...	69
93	Trade...	...	...	69
94	Public administration and liberal arts	...	...	70
95	Miscellaneous occupations	...	...	70
96	Reference to Imperial Table XIX...	...	...	70
97	Occupation by religion and caste	...	...	70
98	Professions and professions	...	...	71
99	Deviations from traditional and hereditary occupations	...	...	71
100	Special Industrial Census	...	...	71

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

PART A.—Occupation—General.

No.				
I	General distribution by occupation	...	...	72
II	Distribution by occupation in natural divisions	...	...	74
III	Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in natural divisions and districts	...	...	74
IV	Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation)	...	...	75
V	Occupation combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation)	...	...	76
VI	Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups	...	...	77
VII	Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901	...	...	80
VIII	Occupation of selected castes	...	...	85
IX	Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation, Post office, and Telegraph Departments as compared with those employed on the 10th March 1911	...	...	89

PART B.—Industries.

No.				
I	Distribution of Industries and persons employed	...	...	91
II	Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1921 and 1911	...	...	93
III	Organisation of establishments	...	...	94
IV	Places of origin of skilled employees	...	...	95
V	Places of origin of unskilled labour	...	...	97
VI	Distribution of certain races in certain industrial establishments	...	...	97
VII	Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries	...	...	97
VIII	Distribution of power	...	...	98

PART II.—IMPERIAL TABLES.

No.				
I	Area, houses and population	...	...	iii
II	Variation in population since 1875	...	...	v
III	Towns and villages classified by population	...	...	vii
IV	Towns classified by population with variation since 1875	...	...	ix
V	Towns arranged territorially with population by religion	...	...	xi
VI	Religion	...	...	xiii
VII	All religions—Age, sex and civil condition	...	...	xv
VIII	Education by religion and age	...	...	xxiii
IX	Education by selected castes, tribes or races	...	...	xxvii
X	Language	...	...	xxx
XI	Birth place	...	...	xxiii
XII	PART I—Infirmities by age	...	...	xxxvii
	PART II—Infirmities distributed by Taluks	...	...	xxxviii
XII-A	Infirmities by selected castes, tribes and races	...	...	xxxix
XIII	Caste, tribe, race or nationality	...	...	xli
XIV	Civil condition by age for selected castes...	...	...	xliv
XV	Christians by sect and race	...	...	li
XVI	Europeans and allied races and Anglo-Indians by race and age	...	...	liii

XVH	Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table	...	
XVIII	Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists—actual workers only	...	lxv
XX	Distribution by religion of workers and dependents in different occupations.	... ..	lxxi
XXI	Occupation by caste, tribe or race. Part A—Occupation of selected castes, tribes or races	... ..	lxxxii
XXII	Industrial statistics—		
	PART I—Provincial summary	... ..	xvii
	I—Distribution by Districts	... ..	xviii
	II—Industrial establishments classified according to the class of owners and managers	... ..	c
	III—Caste or race and birth place of skilled workmen classified according to their industry and occupation	... ..	ci
	IV—Caste or race and birth place of unskilled labourers classified according to the industry in which they are working	... ..	cviii
	V—Details of power employed (1) For establishments using steam, oil, gas, water, etc.	... ..	six
	VI—Number of looms in use in textile establishments	... ..	xo

MAPS.

1. Map of the Cochin State.
2. Map to show the density of population per square mile by Taluks.
3. Map showing variation in density of the population per square mile by Taluks between 1911 and 1921.
4. Map to show the variation in population between 1911 and 1921.
5. Map to show the proportion of the sexes in various Taluks.
6. Map to compare the literacy among males and females in various Taluks.
7. Map to compare the literacy in English among males and females in various Taluks.
8. Map to compare the literacy in English among males and females in the literate population in various Taluks.

DIAGRAMS.

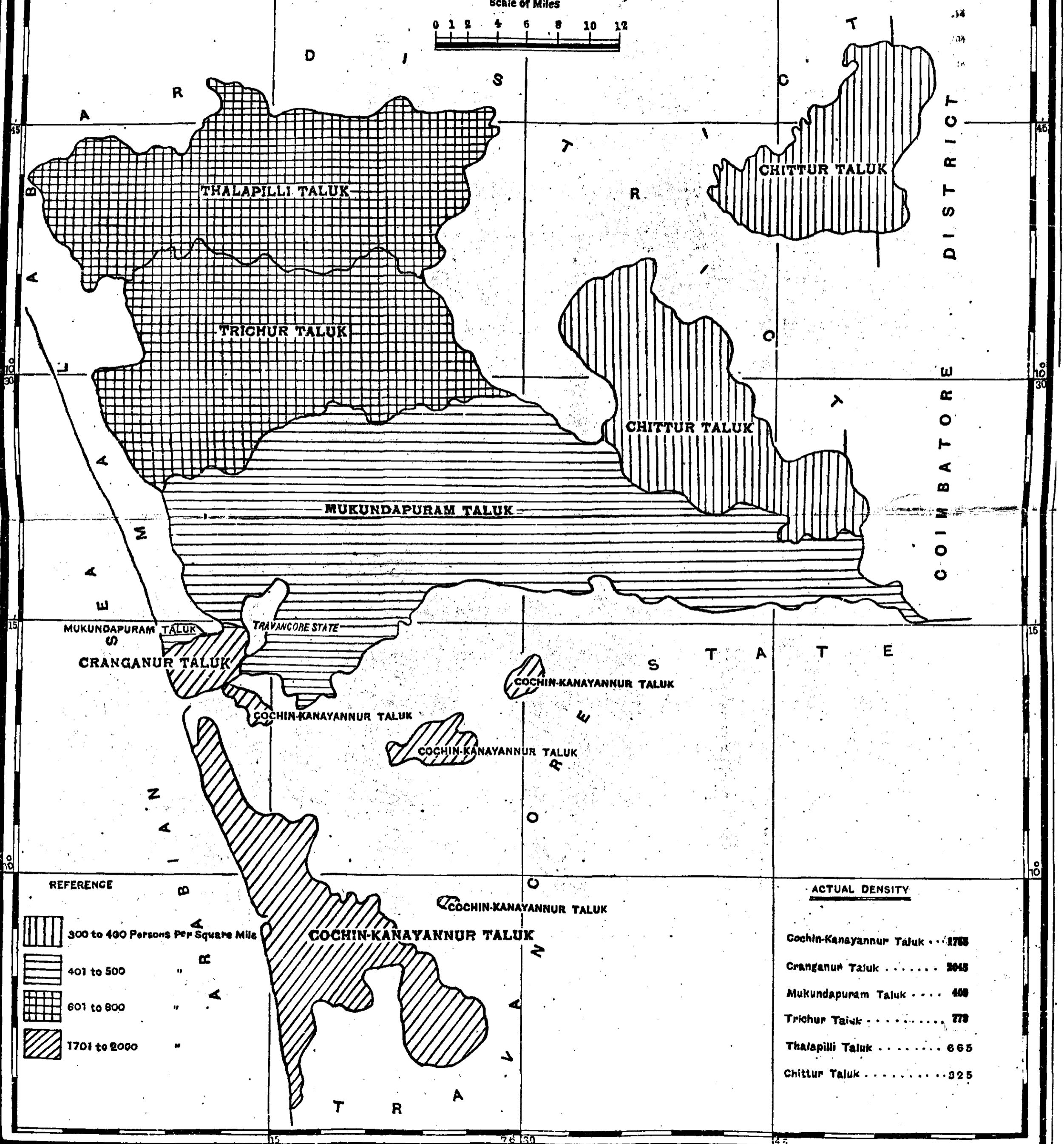
- No.
1. The urban and rural population in the State and in each Taluk.
 2. The urban and rural male population in the State and in each Taluk.
 3. The urban and rural female population in the State and in each Taluk.
 4. The population of the State at each of the last six Censuses.
 5. The population of each Taluk at each of the last six Censuses.
 6. The population of the State by religion and sex.
 7. The Hindu, Musalman and Christian population in each Taluk by sex.
 8. The number of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians who are unmarried, married and widowed at certain age periods.
 9. The number of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians who are literate, illiterate and literate in English at certain age periods.
 10. The number in every 1000 of the castes in Table IX who are literate and the number of those who are literate in English.
 11. Males and females of each Taluk who are insane.
 12. Do deaf-mute.
 13. Do blind.
 14. Do lepers.
 15. The strength of larger castes, tribes and races.
 16. For each of the selected castes (a) the number of females under the age of 12 who are either married or widowed and (b) the number of females of all ages who are widows.
 17. The number of persons supported by each order of occupation of the population.
 18. The total number of persons of actual workers in each order of occupation.
 19. The number of female actual workers in each order of occupation.

MAP

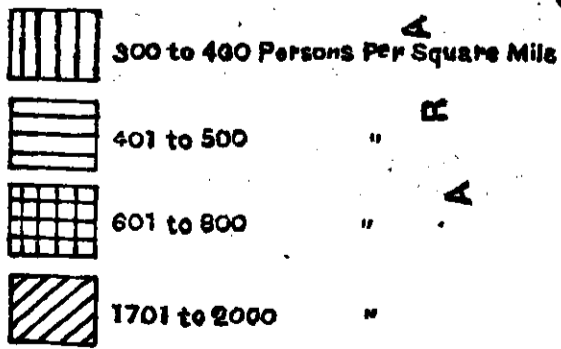
TO SHOW THE DENSITY OF POPULATION
PER SQUARE MILE BY TALUKS

COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles



REFERENCE



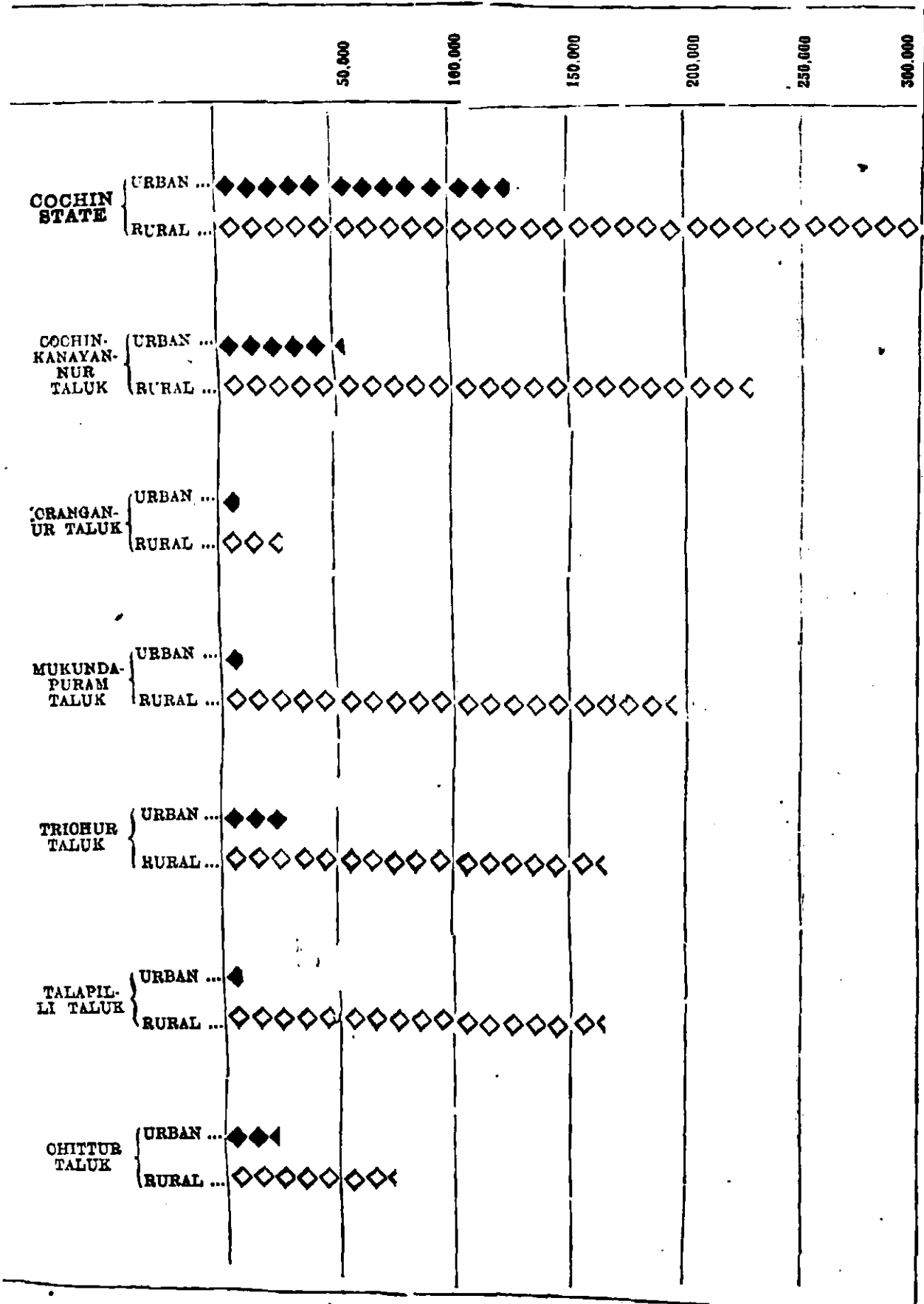
ACTUAL DENSITY

Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	1753
Cranganur Taluk	2045
Mukundapuram Taluk	400
Trichur Taluk	773
Thalapilli Taluk	665
Chittur Taluk	325

DIAGRAM
SHOWING THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Urban population ◆◆◆;

Each button



NOTE.—For further particulars see Chapter 1 and Imperial Table

No. 1.

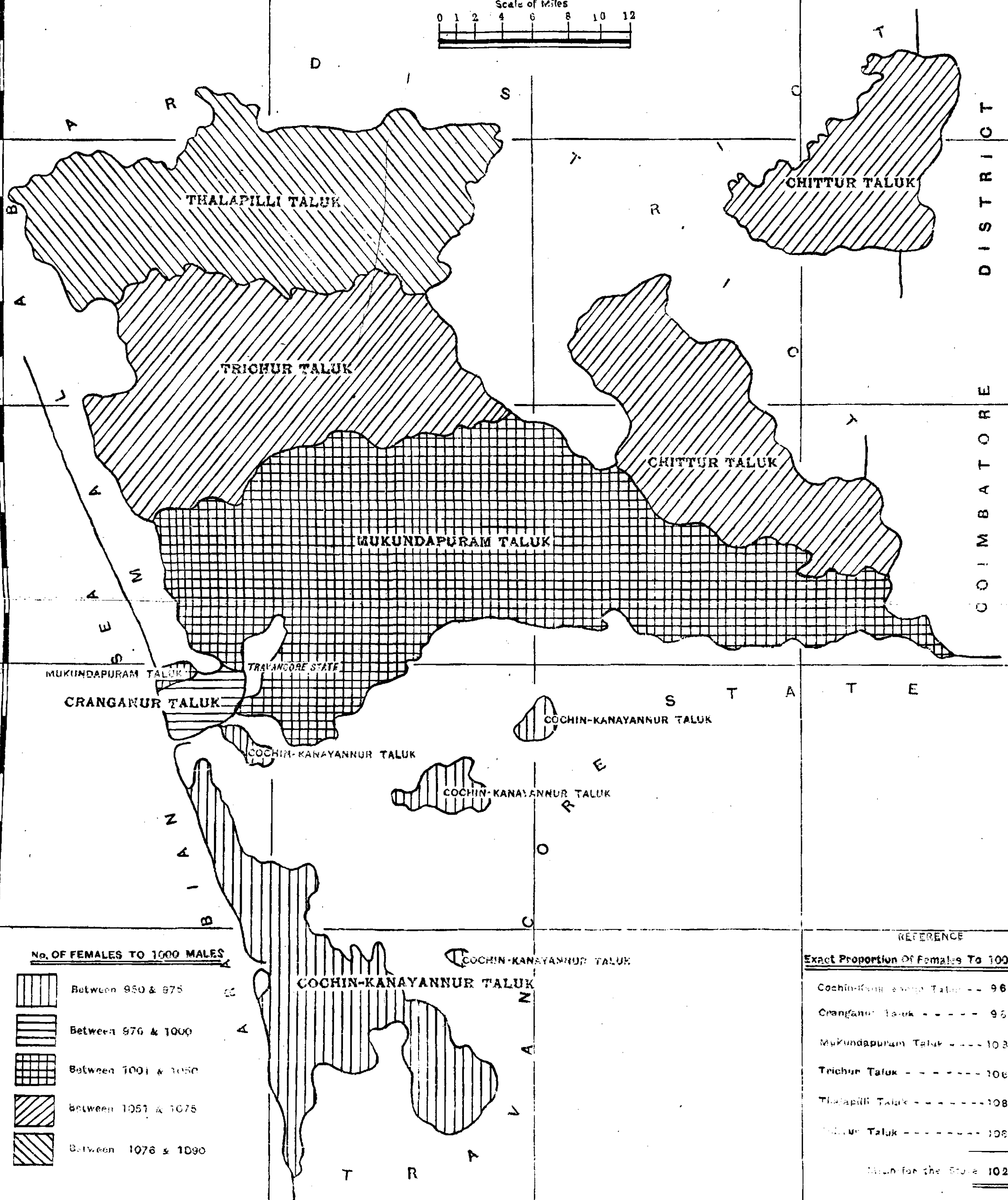
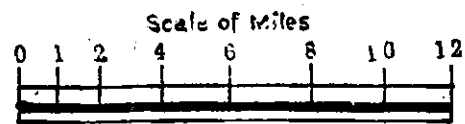
IN THE STATE AND IN EACH TALUK.

Rural population. $\diamond\diamond\diamond$
represents 10,000 persons.

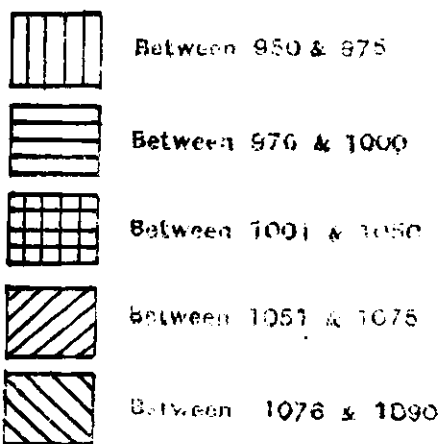
350,000	400,000	450,000	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	750,000	800,000	850,000	Act. figure
$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	127,141	
											881,029
											53,817
											228,767
											5,305
											29,005
											9,457
											109,356
											27,597
											162,916
											8,517
											161,637
											22,848
											72,300

I and Diagrams II and III.

MAP
TO SHOW THE PROPORTION OF THE
SEXES IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS
COCHIN STATE



No. OF FEMALES TO 1000 MALES



REFERENCE

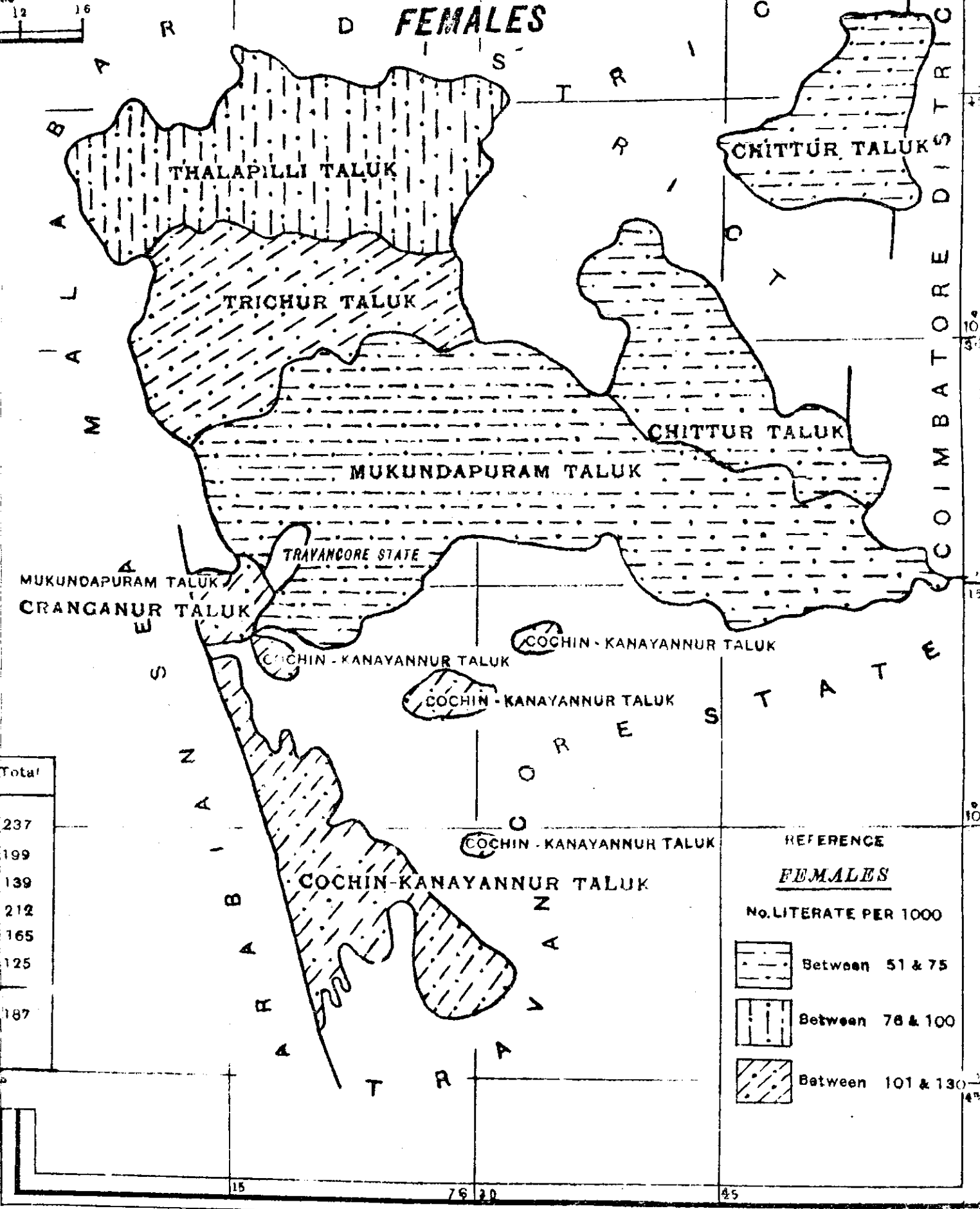
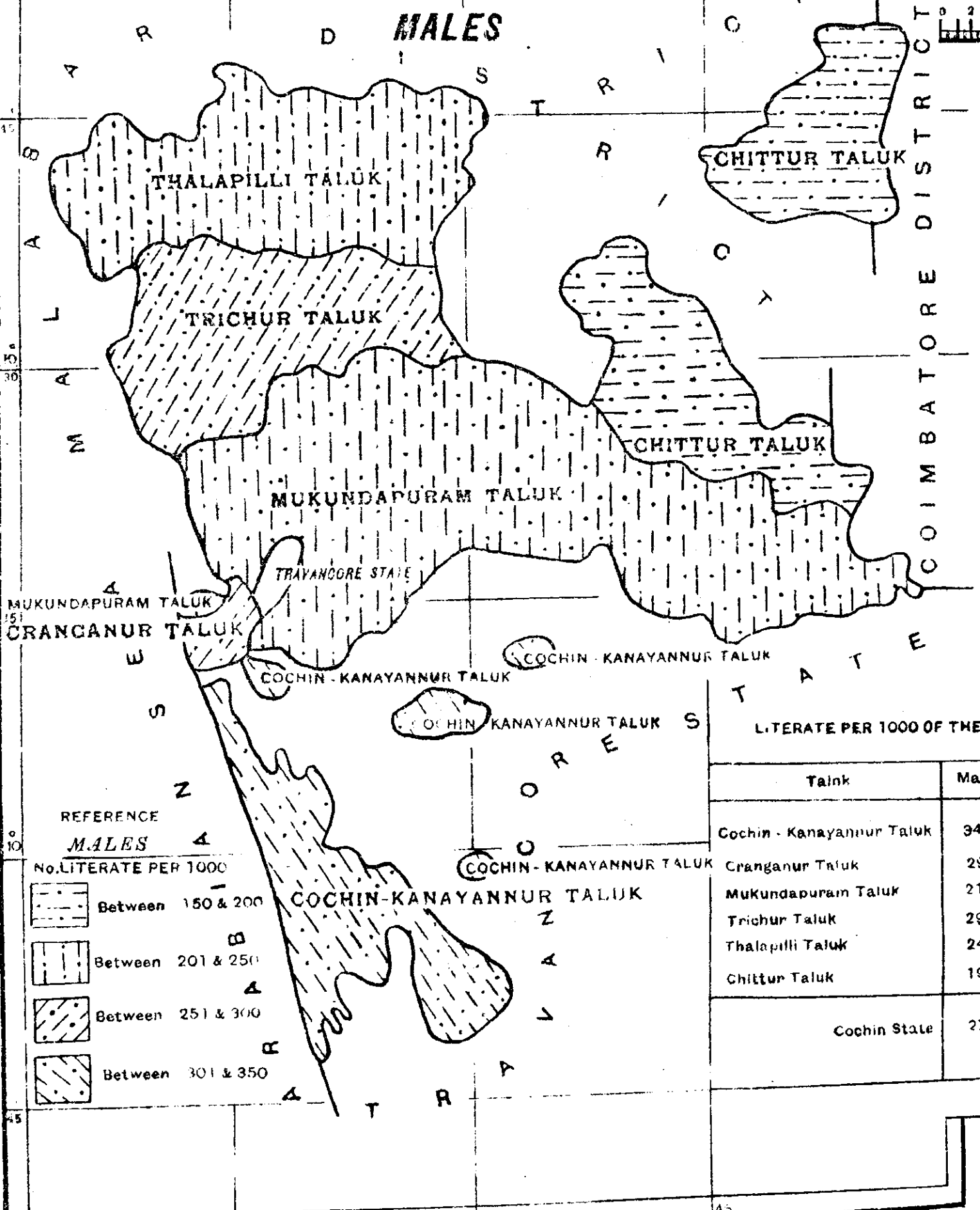
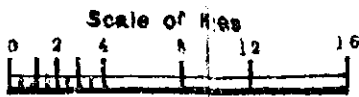
Exact Proportion Of Females To 1000 Males

Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	960
Cranganur Taluk	952
Mukundapuram Taluk	1038
Trichur Taluk	1063
Thalapilli Taluk	1082
Chittur Taluk	1088

Mean for the State 1027

MAP
TO COMPARE THE LITERACY AMONG MALES AND FEMALES
IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS

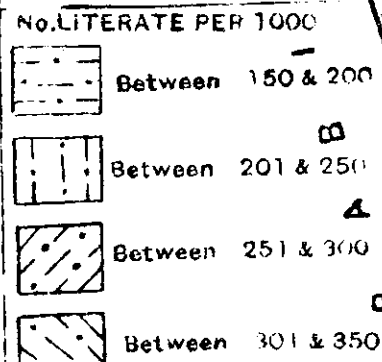
COCHIN STATE



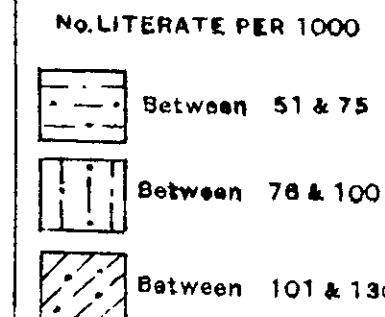
LITERATE PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION

Taluk	Male	Female	Total
Cochin - Kanayannur Taluk	346	127	237
Cranganur Taluk	293	104	199
Mukundapuram Taluk	210	67	139
Trichur Taluk	297	127	212
Thalapilli Taluk	242	88	165
Chittur Taluk	193	57	125
Cochin State	274	99	187

REFERENCE
MALES



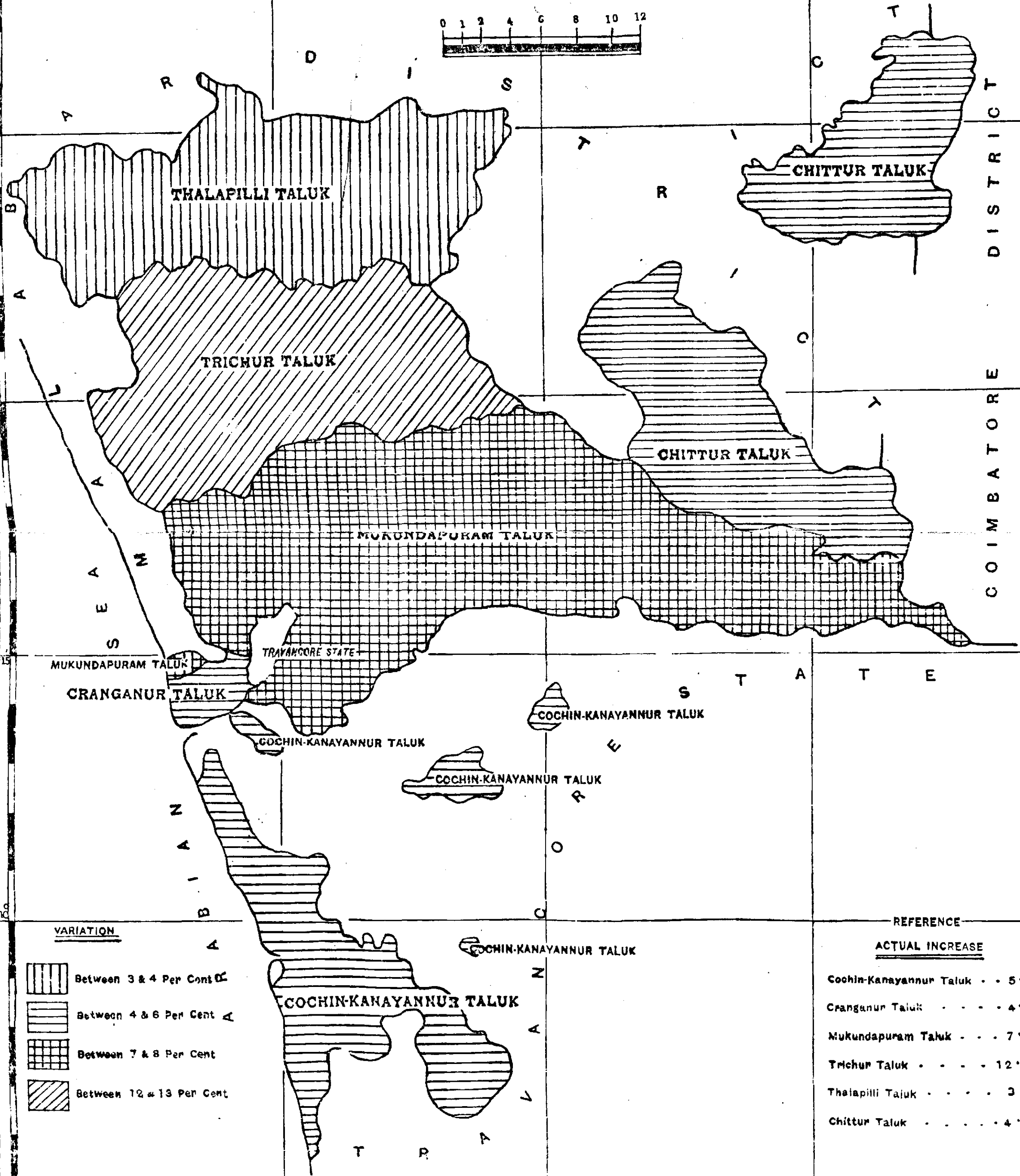
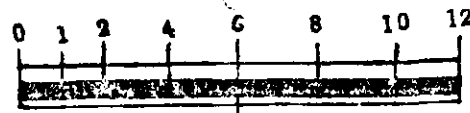
REFERENCE
FEMALES




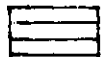


MAP
TO SHOW THE VARIATION IN POPULATION
BETWEEN 1911 AND 1921

COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles



VARIATION

-  Between 3 & 4 Per Cent
-  Between 4 & 6 Per Cent
-  Between 7 & 8 Per Cent
-  Between 12 & 13 Per Cent

REFERENCE

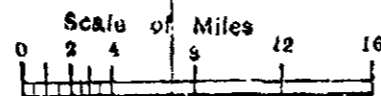
ACTUAL INCREASE

Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	. . . . . 5.5
Cranganur Taluk	. . . . . 4.9
Mukundapuram Taluk	. . . . . 7.6
Trichur Taluk	. . . . . 12.4
Thalapilli Taluk	. . . . . 3.1
Chittur Taluk	. . . . . 4.3

MAP

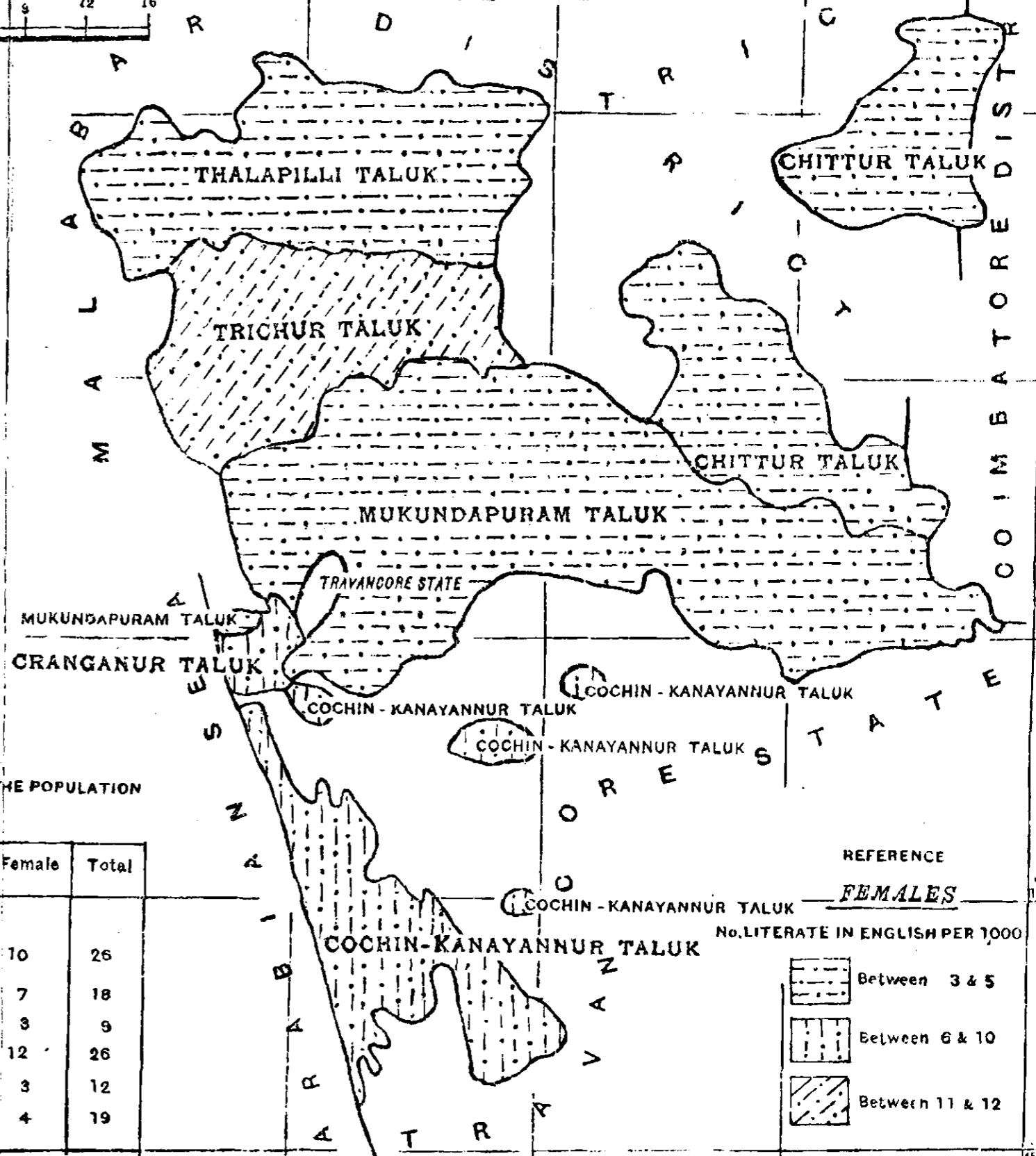
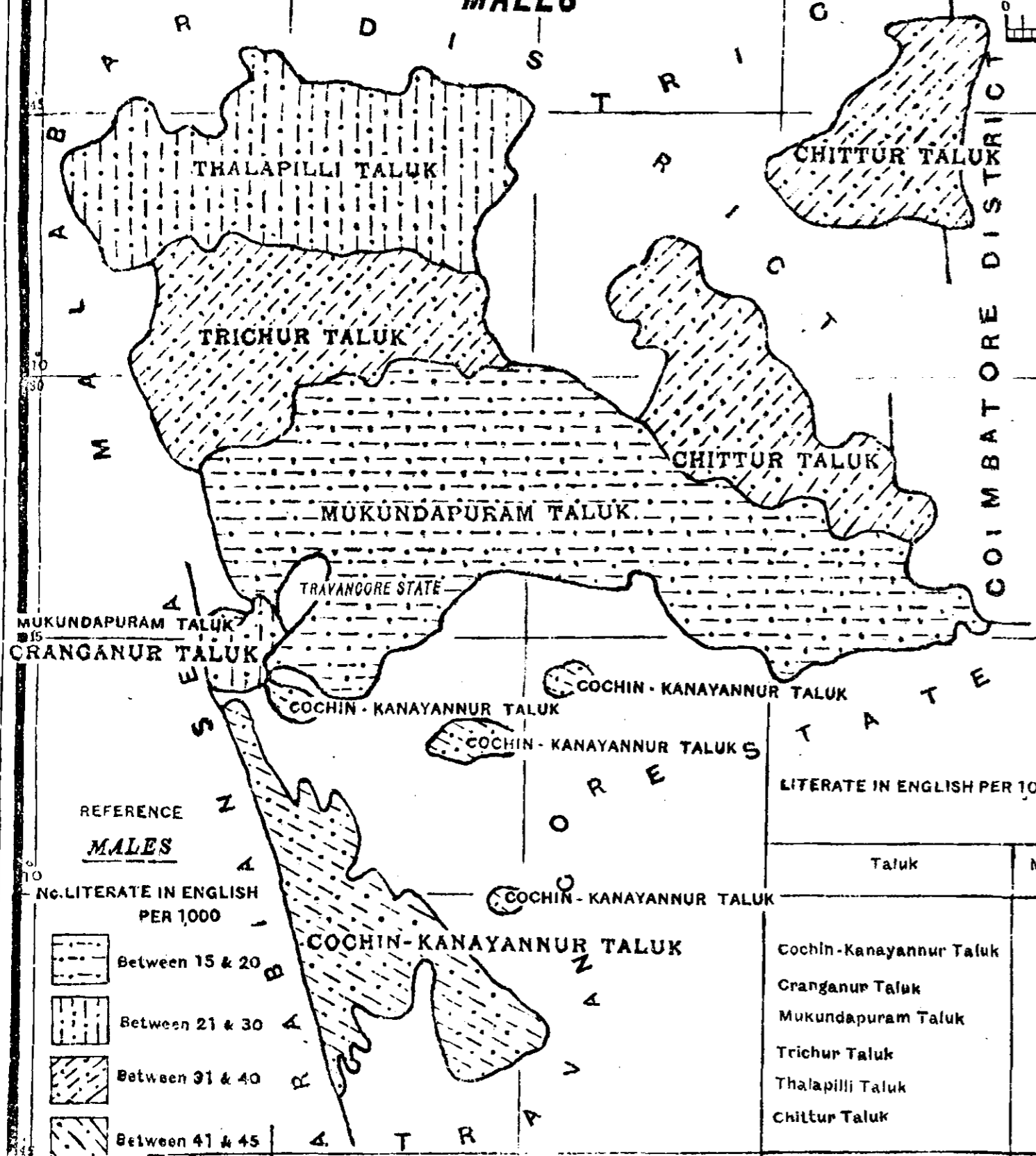
TO COMPARE THE LITERACY IN ENGLISH AMONG MALES AND FEMALES
IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS

COCHIN STATE



MALES

FEMALES



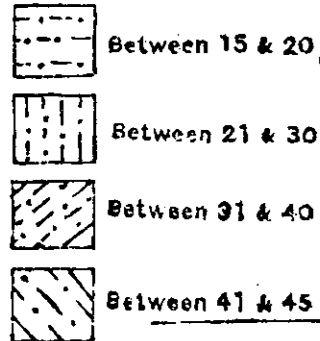
LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION

Taluk	Male	Female	Total
Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	41	10	26
Cranganur Taluk	28	7	18
Mukundapuram Taluk	15	3	9
Trichur Taluk	40	12	26
Thalapilli Taluk	21	3	12
Chittur Taluk	34	4	19
Cochin State	19	7	19

REFERENCE

MALES

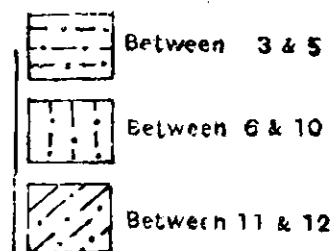
No. LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 1000



REFERENCE

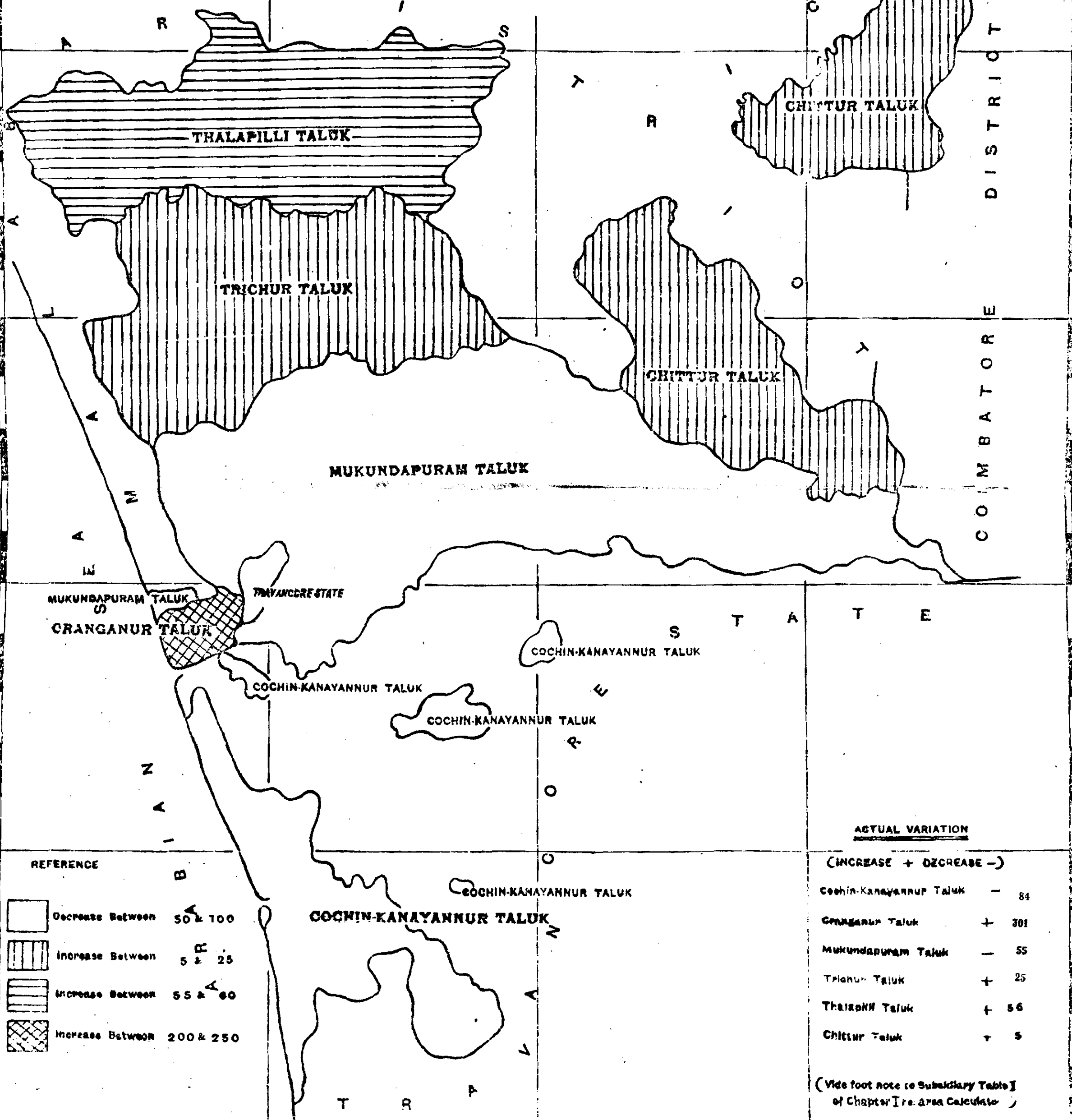
FEMALES

No. LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 1000



MAP
OF THE
COCHIN STATE

SHOWING
VARIATION IN DENSITY OF THE POPULATION
PER SQUARE MILE BY TALUK
BETWEEN 1911 AND 1921



REFERENCE

	Decrease Between	50 & 100
	Increase Between	5 & 25
	Increase Between	55 & 60
	Increase Between	200 & 250

ACTUAL VARIATION
(INCREASE + DECREASE -)

Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	-	84
Cranganur Taluk	+	301
Mukundapuram Taluk	-	55
Trichur Taluk	+	25
Thalappilly Taluk	+	56
Chittur Taluk	+	5

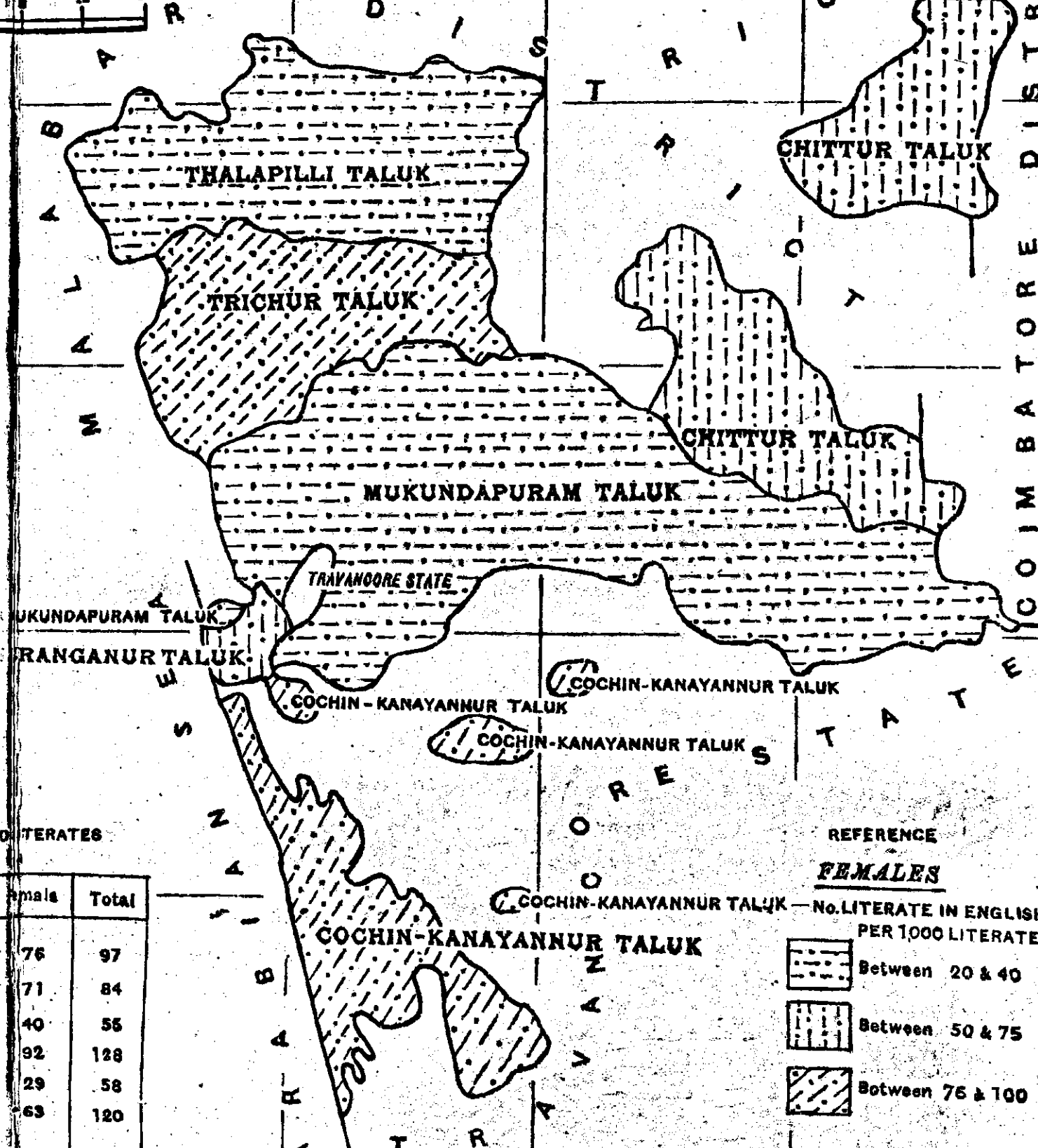
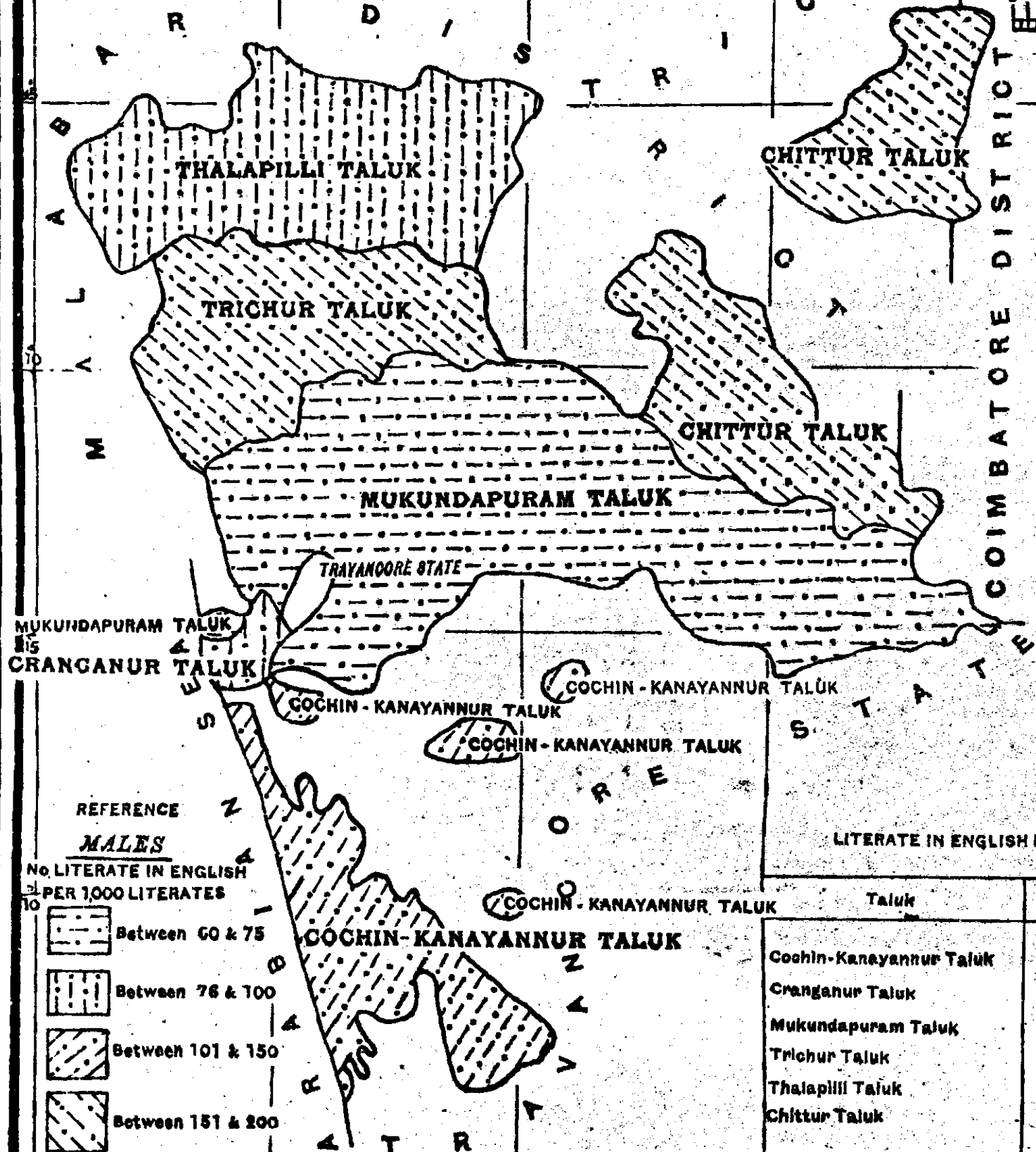
(Vide foot note to Subsidiary Table J of Chapter I re. area calculation)

TO COMPARE THE LITERACY IN ENGLISH AMONG MALES AND FEMALES IN THE LITERATE POPULATION IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS

MALES

COCHIN STATE

FEMALES



LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 1000 LITERATES

Taluk	Male	Female	Total
Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	118	76	97
Cranganur Taluk	96	71	84
Mukundapuram Taluk	69	40	55
Trichur Taluk	163	92	128
Thalapilli Taluk	86	29	58
Chittur Taluk	176	63	120
Cochin State	112	66	89

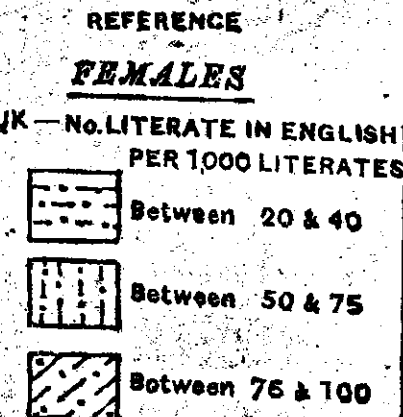
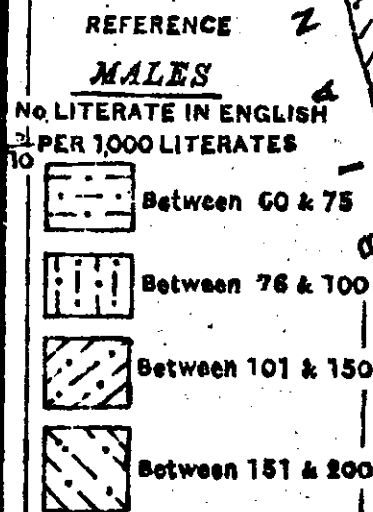
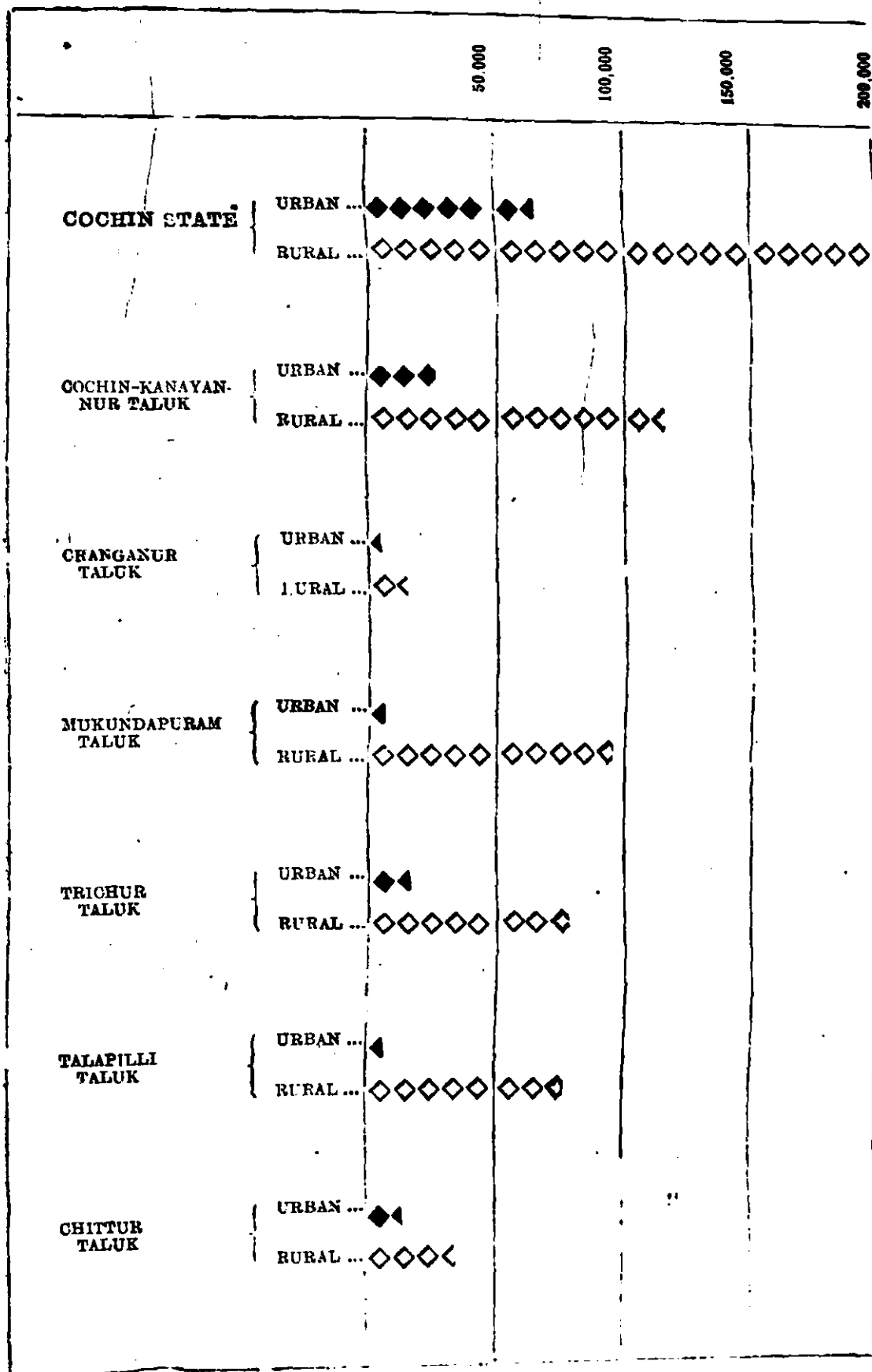


DIAGRAM
SHOWING THE URBAN AND RURAL MALE

Urban population ◆◆◆◆

Each button



NOTE.— For further particulars see

10.

No. II.

POPULATION IN THE STATE AND IN EACH TALUK.

Rural population $\diamond\diamond\diamond$

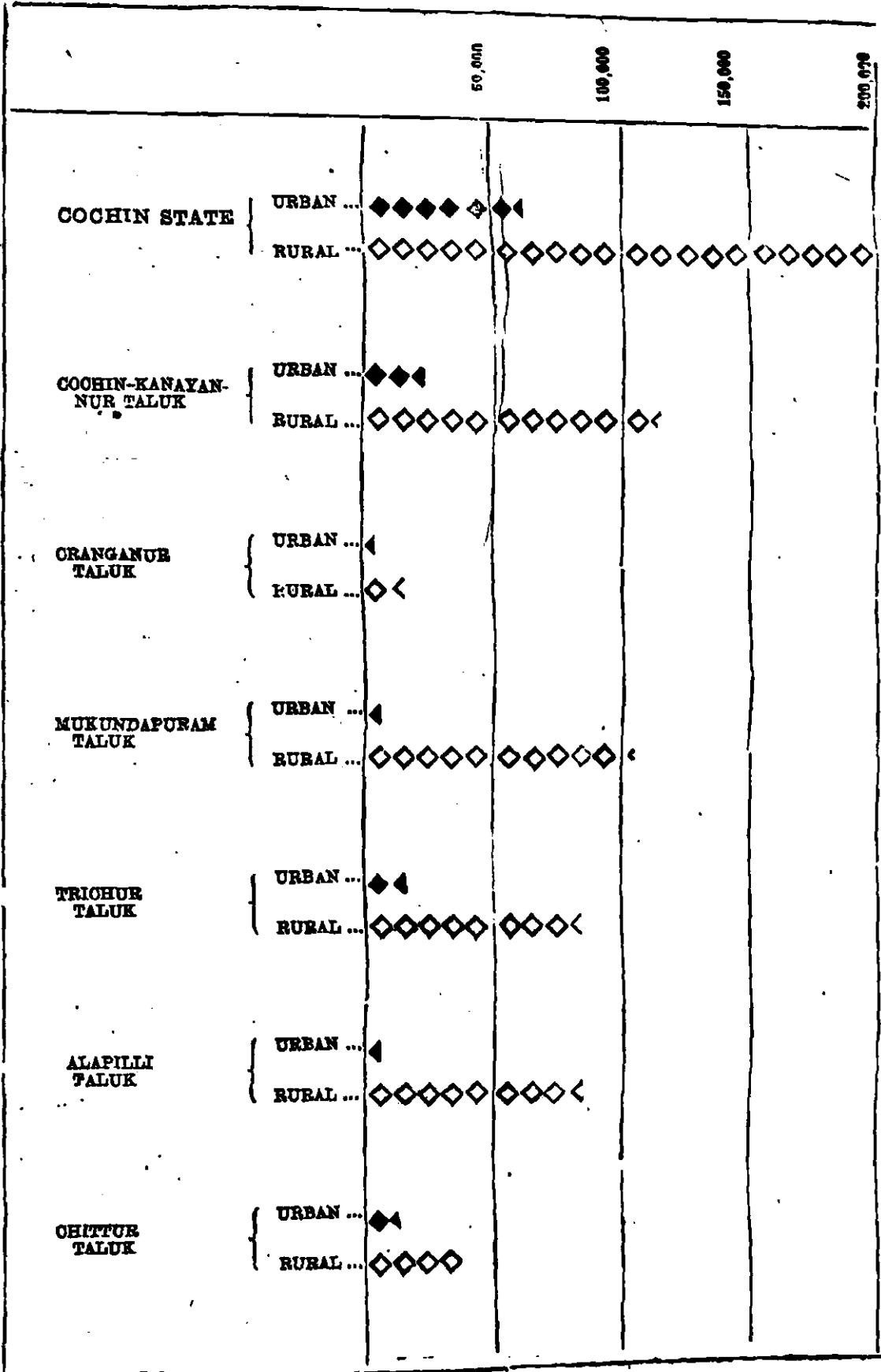
represents 10,000 males.

250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	Actual figures
					64,379
$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$	\diamond	418,580
					27,977
					114,561
					2,930
					14,628
					4,644
					97,856
					13,783
					78,804
					4,126
					77,584
					10,899
					35,147

DIAGRAM
SHOWING THE URBAN AND RURAL FEMALE

Urban population ◆◆◆

Each button



NOTE.—For further particulars see






















12

No. III.

POPULATION IN THE STATE AND IN EACH TALUK.

Rural population   

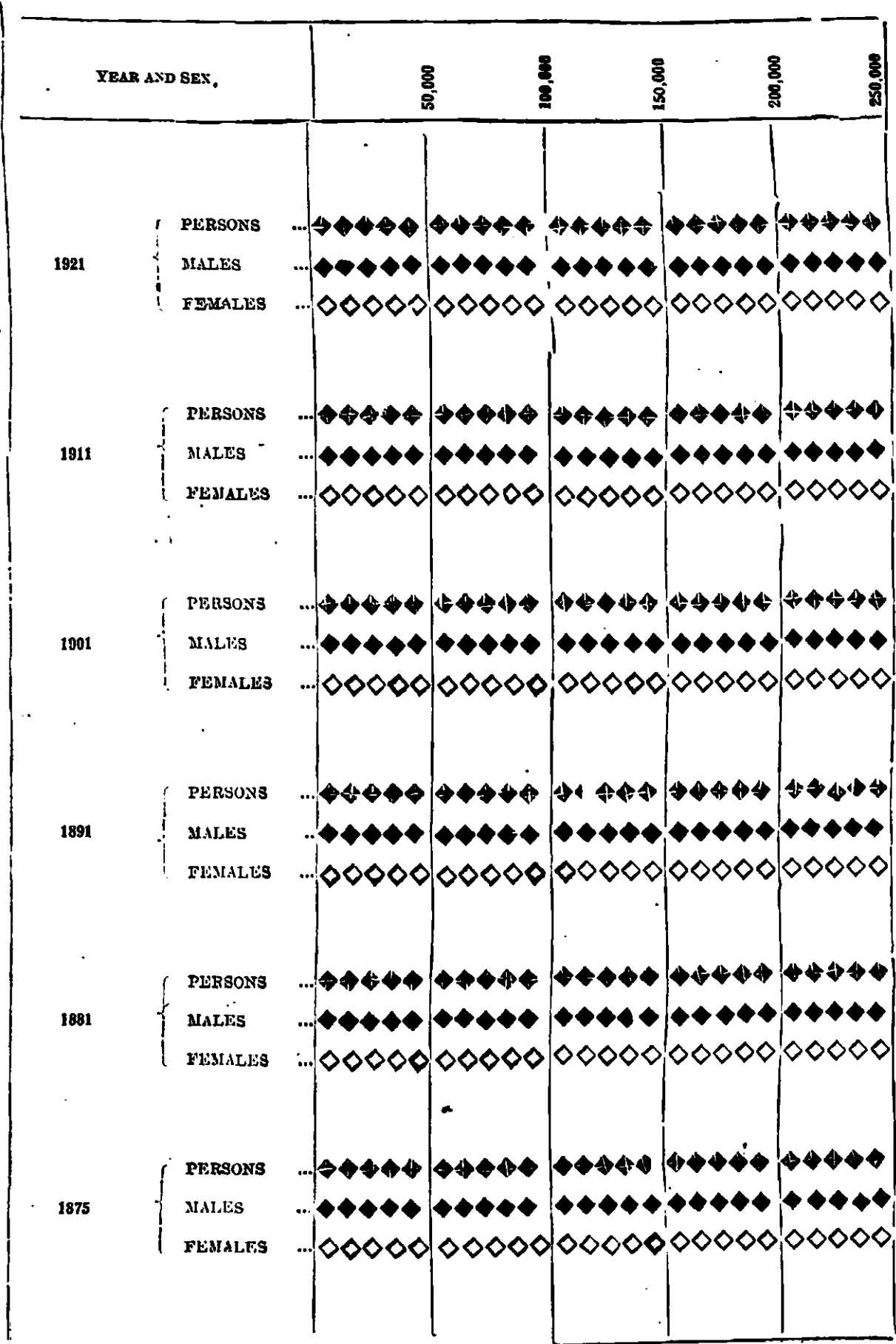
represents 10,000 females.

250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	Actual figures
					62,762
    	    	   	   	  	433,359
					24,620
					112,206
					2,875
					14,375
					4,813
					101,400
					14,114
					84,112
					4,391
					31,053
					11,849
					37,213

DIAGRAM

Showing the population of the State at each of the

Each button



NOTE:—For further particulars see

DIAGRAM
Showing the population of the State at each of the

Each button

YEAR AND SEX.		50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000
1921	PERSONS ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	MALES ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	FEMALES ...	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
1911	PERSONS ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	MALES ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	FEMALES ...	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
1901	PERSONS ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	MALES ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	FEMALES ...	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
1891	PERSONS ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	MALES ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	FEMALES ...	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
1881	PERSONS ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	MALES ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	FEMALES ...	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
1875	PERSONS ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	MALES ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
	FEMALES ...	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇

NOTE:—For further particulars see

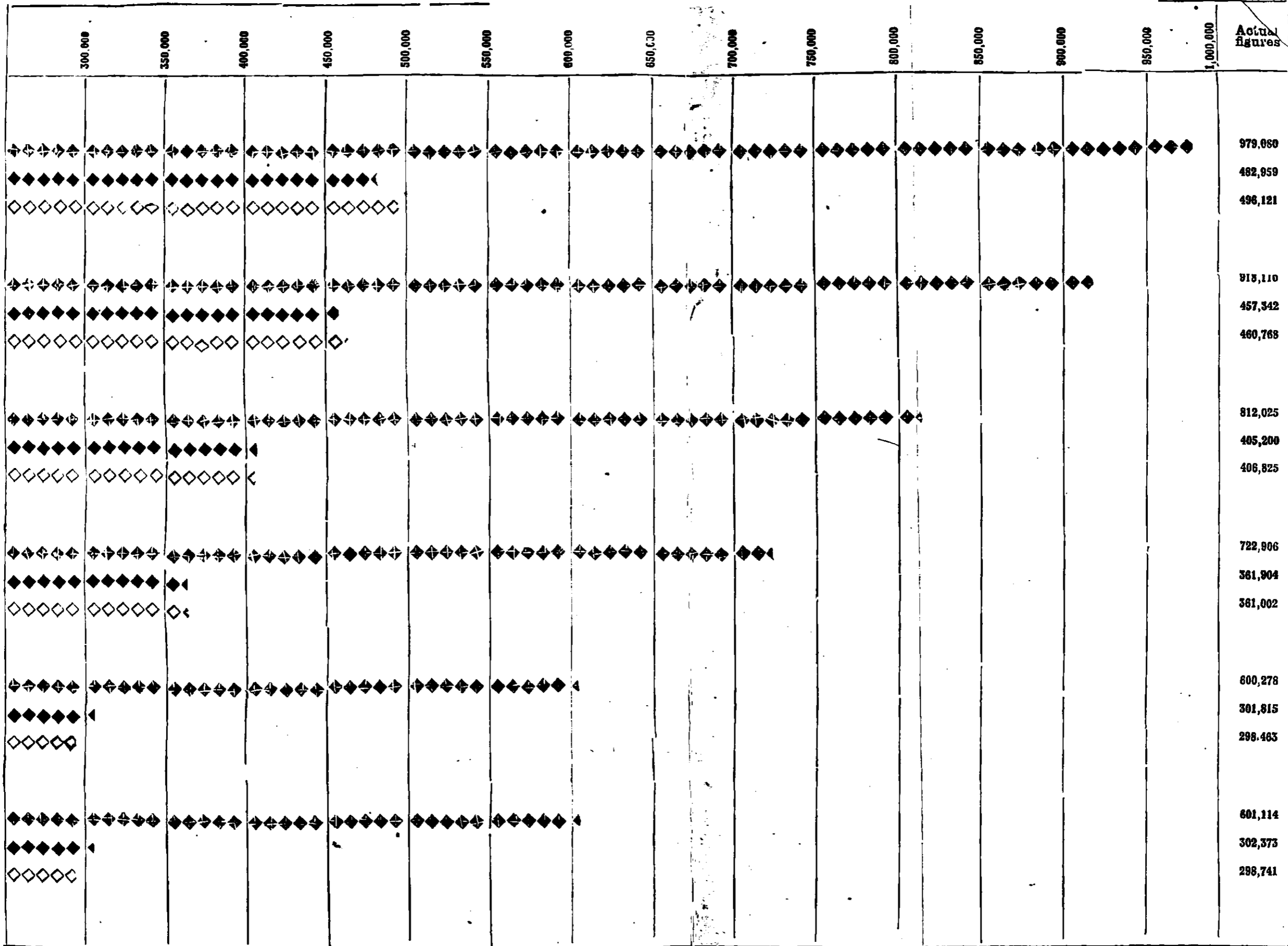
14

No. IV.

six Censuses of 1921, 1911, 1901, 1891, 1881 and 1875.

Persons—◆◆◆; Males—◆◆◆; Females—◇◇◇

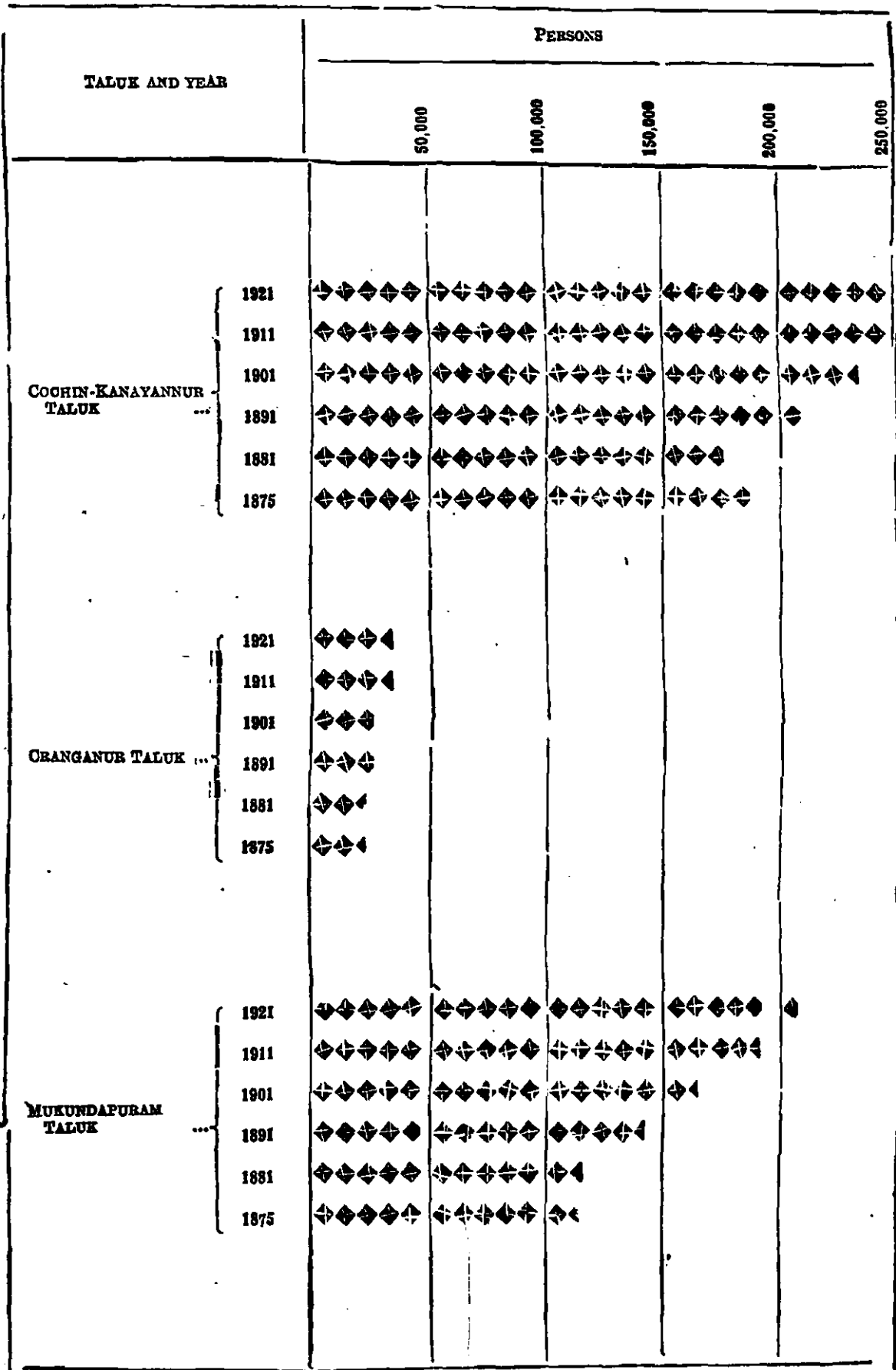
represents 10,000 persons.



DIAGRAM

Showing the population of each Taluk

Persons—◆◆◆◆; Males—◆◆◆◆◆; Females—◇◇◇◇◇.



NOTE:—For further particulars see

No. v

at each of the six Censuses of 1821, 1841, 1861, 1881, 1901 and 1921.

Each button represents to 10,000 persons.

		MALES				FEMALES				
300,000	Actual figures	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	Actual figures	50,000	100,000	150,000	Actual figures
◆◆◆	279,384	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	142,558	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	136,325
◆◆	264,828	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	136,622	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	128,206
	235,084	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	121,016	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	114,048
	207,616	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	166,850	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	100,765
	178,605	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	91,466	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	87,139
	187,584	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	95,878	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	91,706
	34,808	◆◆				17,558	◇◇			17,250
	33,193	◆◆				16,856	◇◇			16,337
	29,140	◆◆				14,710	◇◇			14,450
	27,985	◆◆				14,111	◇◇			13,854
	20,950	◆◆				10,634	◇◇			10,516
	20,397	◆◆				10,759	◇◇			9,638
	208,713	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	102,500	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	106,213
	193,930	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	96,143	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	97,797
	161,833	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	80,335	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	81,498
	145,690	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	72,814	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	72,876
	115,212	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	58,351	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	56,861
	114,774	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	57,606	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	57,368

Imperial Table II and Chapters I and II.

No. V.—(cont.)

at each of the six Censuses of 1921, 1911, 1901, 1891, 1881 and 1875.




Each button represents 10,000 persons.

		MALES					FEMALES				
	Actual figures	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	Actual figures	50,000	100,000	150,000	Actual figures	
	190,813	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				92,587	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			98,226	
	169,756	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				83,520	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			86,236	
	145,104	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				71,647	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			73,457	
	128,957	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				63,980	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			64,977	
	104,695	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				51,766	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			52,929	
	101,742	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				50,430	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			51,312	
	170,154	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				81,710	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			86,443	
	165,114	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				50,126	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			84,988	
	151,315	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				75,866	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			77,429	
	133,891	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				65,719	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			66,175	
	113,114	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				56,528	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			56,585	
	110,465	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				55,073	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			55,392	
	95,208	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				46,046	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			49,162	
	91,289	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				44,075	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			47,214	
	89,549	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				43,606	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			45,943	
	78,785	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				38,430	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			40,355	
	67,702	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				33,070	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			34,632	
	65,952	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆				32,627	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			33,325	

Imperial Table II and Chapters I and II.

No. VI.

STATE BY RELIGION AND SEX.

Females—  .

(Each button represents 10,000 persons.)

	350,000	400,000	450,000	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	Actual figures
								646,152
								315,418
								350,714
								68,717
								34,940
								35,777
								262,595
								151,758
								130,837

(Each button represents 100 persons.)

							Actual figures
							101
							58
							43
							1,167
							587
							580
							368
							198
							170

and Chapter IV and Diagram VII.

DIAGRAM
Showing the Hindu, Musalman and Christian

Each button

NAME OF TALUK	RELIGION	PERSONS			
		25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000
COOHIN-KANAYAN-NUR	HINDUS	... ◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
	MUSALMANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆			
	CHRISTIANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
CRANGANUR	HINDUS	.. ◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			
	MUSALMANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆			
	CHRISTIANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆			
MUKUNDAPURAM	HINDUS	... ◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
	MUSALMANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆			
	CHRISTIANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
TRICHUR	HINDUS	.. ◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
	MUSALMANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆			
	CHRISTIANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	
TALAPILLI	HINDUS	... ◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
	MUSALMANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆			
	CHRISTIANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆		
CHITTUR	HINDUS	... ◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
	MUSALMANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆			
	CHRISTIANS	... ◆◆◆◆◆			

NOTE:— For further particulars see

No. VII.

population in each Taluk by sex.

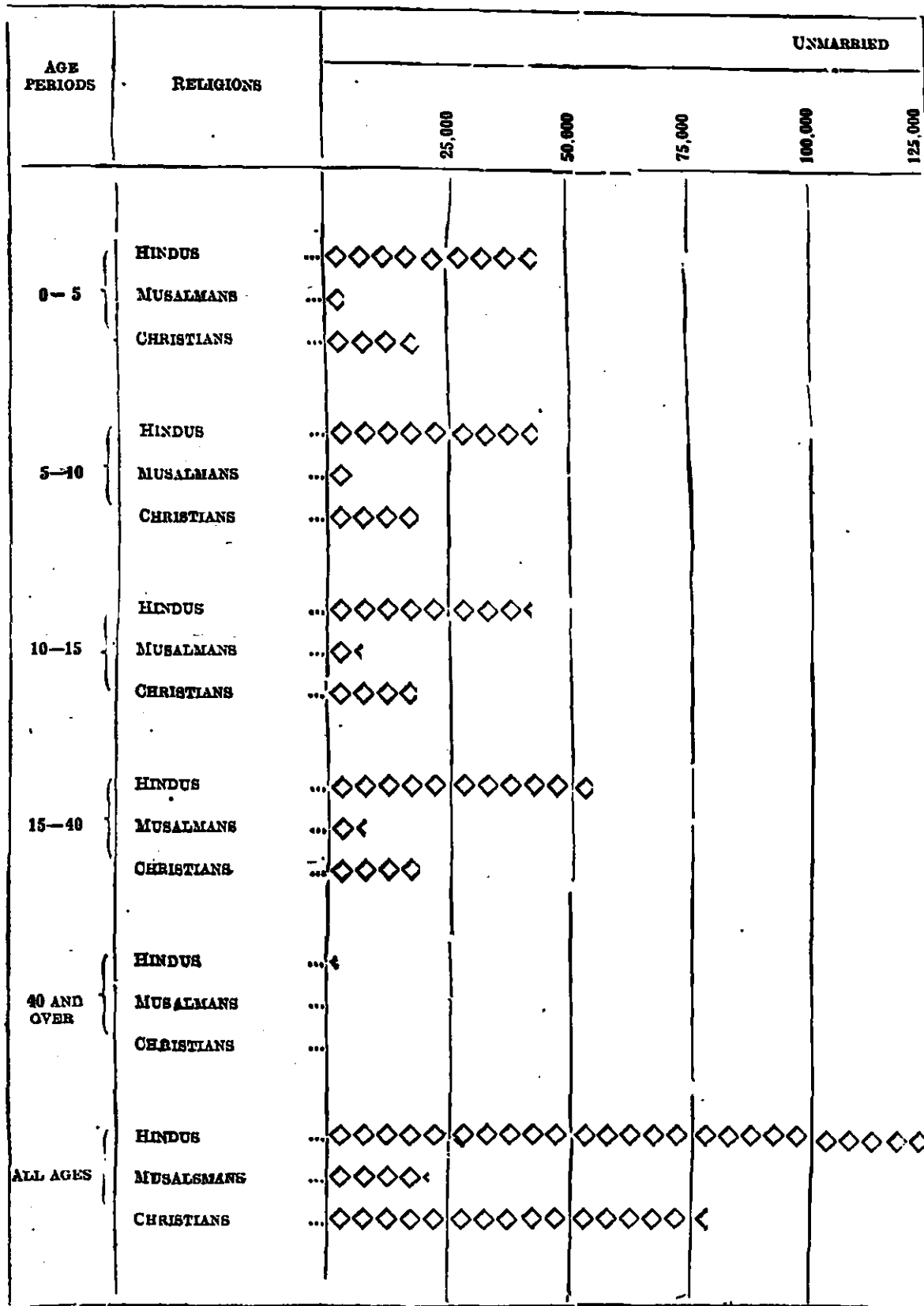
represents 5,000 persons.

PERSONS			MALES				FFM	
125,000	150,000	Actual figures	25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	Actual figures	25,000
◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆		139,554	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆		76,218	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
		17,437	◆◆				9,134	◇◇
◆◆◆◆◆		111,174	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆		56,617	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
		23,976	◆◆◆◆◆				12,004	◇◇◇◇◇◇
		8,899	◆◆				4,544	◇◇
		1,933	◆				1,010	◆
◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆		132,591	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆		64,191	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
		10,927	◆◆◆				5,247	◇◇
		65,321	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆		32,809	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆		130,951	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆		63,106	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
		6,150	◆◆				3,155	◇◇
		55,720	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆		26,325	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆		126,516	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆		60,013	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
		18,668	◆◆◆				9,302	◇◇◇
		25,170	◆◆◆◆◆				12,395	◇◇◇◇◇
		82,744	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆		39,886	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
		7,196	◆◆				3,558	◇◇
		5,268	◆				2,602	◆

DIAGRAM




Showing for certain age periods the number

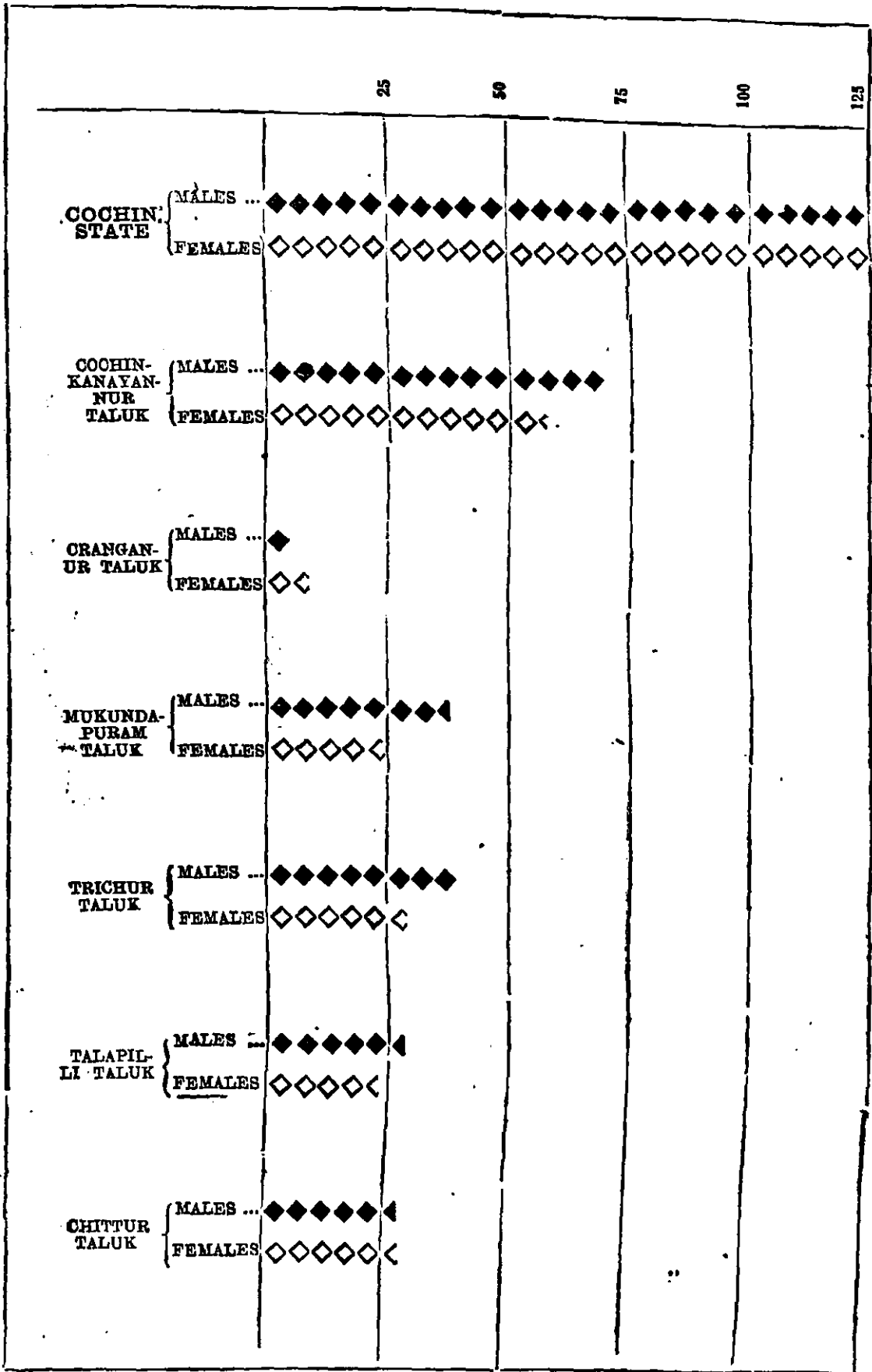
Each Button



NOTE:-For further particulars see

DIAGRAM

37 ng. Males    ;
Each button



NOTE.—For further particulars see Imperial Table

DIAGRAM NO. IX.

Showing the number of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians in certain age periods who are
 Literate—◇; Literate in English—◆; and Illiterate—◆.

Each button represents 5,000 persons.

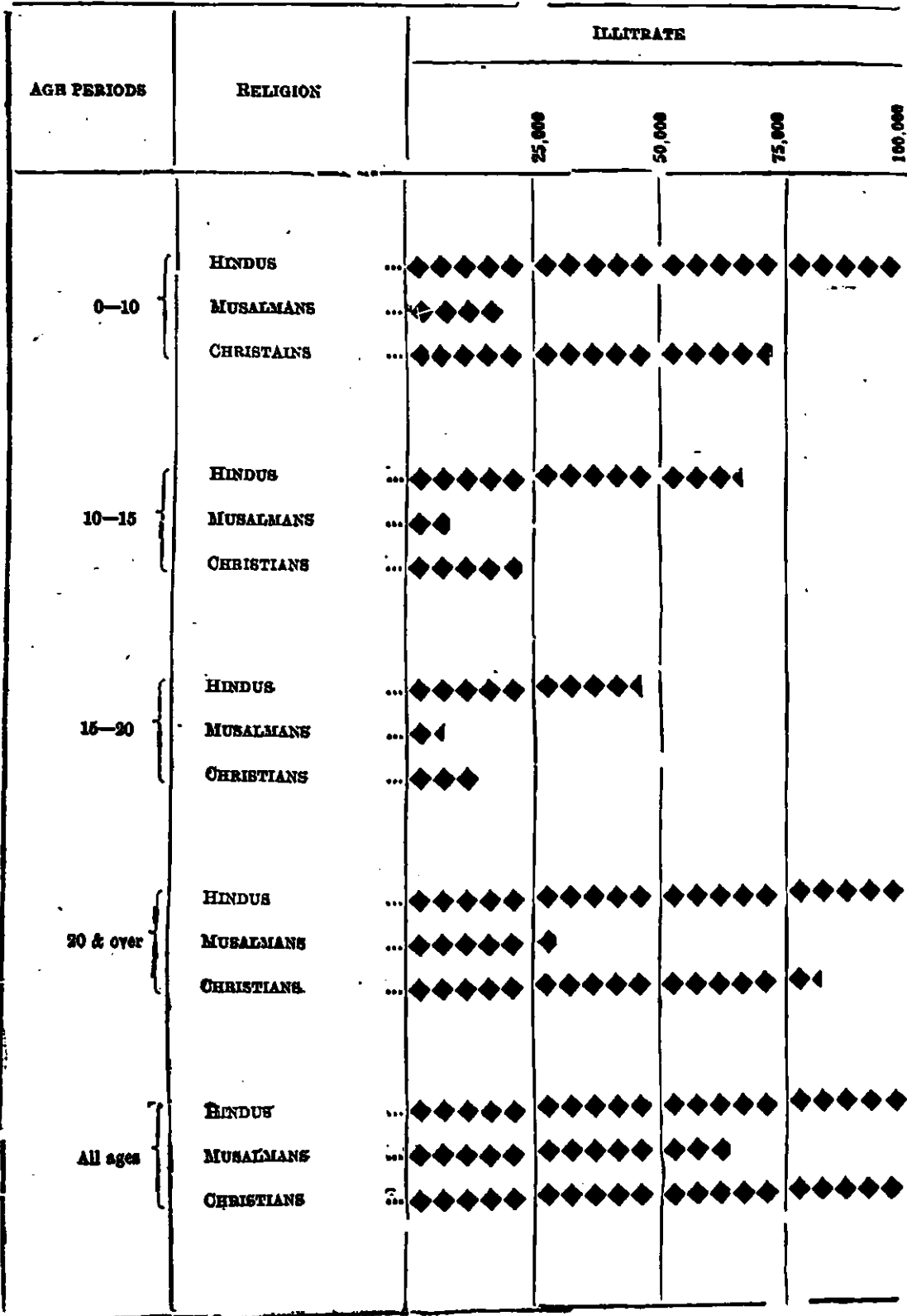
AGE PERIODS	RELIGION	LITERATE			Actual figures	LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		25,000	50,000	75,000		25,000	50,000	Actual figures
0-10	HINDUS	◇			4,530			161
	MUSALMANS				135			7
	CHRISTIANS	◇			2,950			117
10-15	HINDUS	◇◇◇			13,636	◆		1,763
	MUSALMANS				524			12
	CHRISTIANS	◇◇◇			10,858	◆		809
15-20	HINDUS	◇◇◇			14,179	◆		2,379
	MUSALMANS	◇			639			51
	CHRISTIANS	◇◇			10,079	◆		1,390
20 & over	HINDUS	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	74,023	◆◆		7,191
	MUSALMANS	◇			4,571			151
	CHRISTIANS	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇		44,891	◆		3,399
All ages	HINDUS	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	106,407	◆◆◆		12,030
	MUSALMANS	◇			5,869			221
	CHRISTIANS	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇	68,770	◆◆		5,708

NOTE.—For further particulars see Imperial Table VIII and Chapter VIII.

DIAGRAM

Showing the Hindus, Musalmans and Christians

Each button

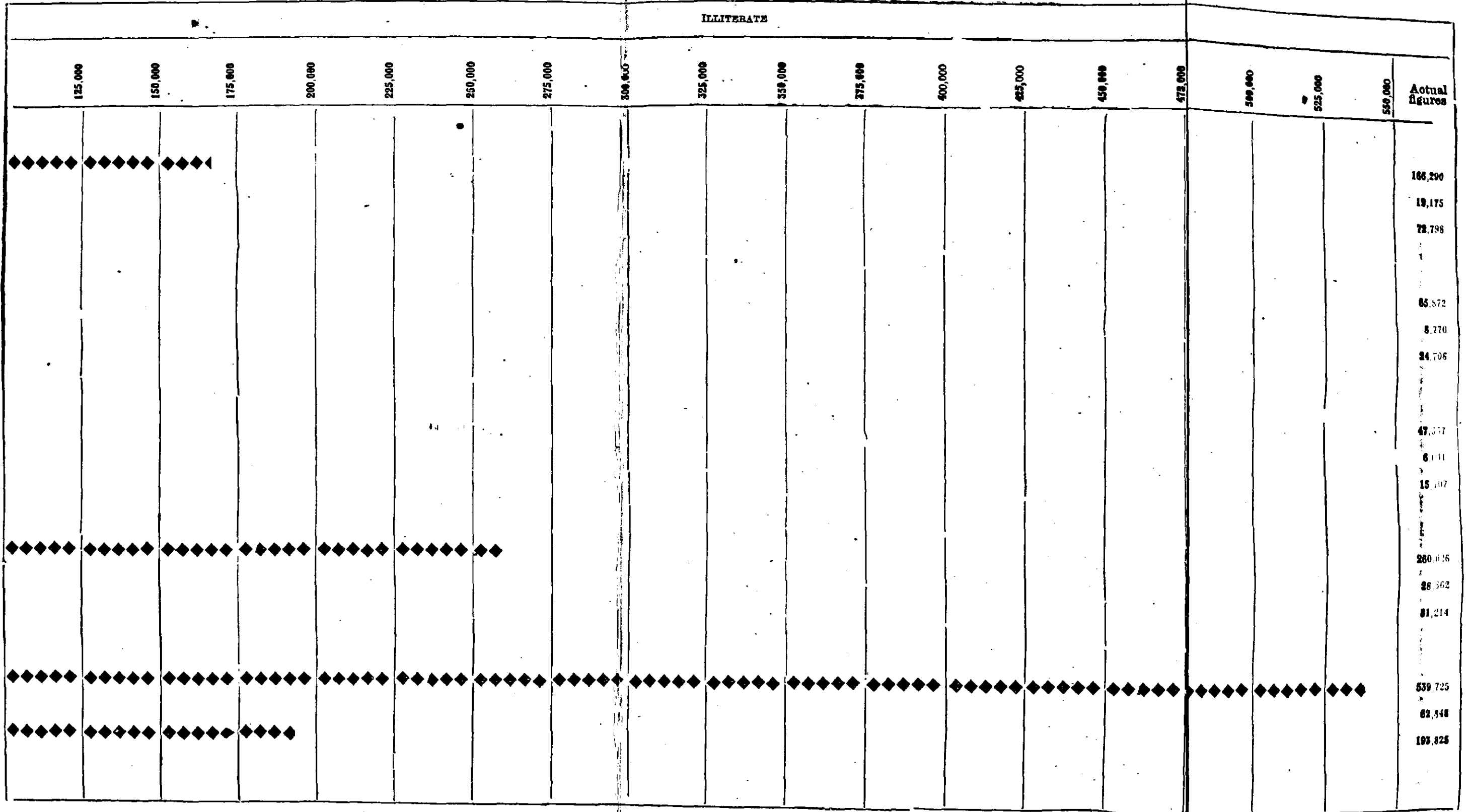


NOTE:—For further particulars see

No. IX—(cont.)

in certain age periods who are Literate—◇; Literate in English—◀; and Illiterate—◆

represents 5,000 persons.



Special Table VIII and Chapter VIII.

DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE NUMBERS IN EVERY 1000 OF THE CASTES IN TABLE IX

The total number of buttons represents the aggregate number in 1000 persons of each

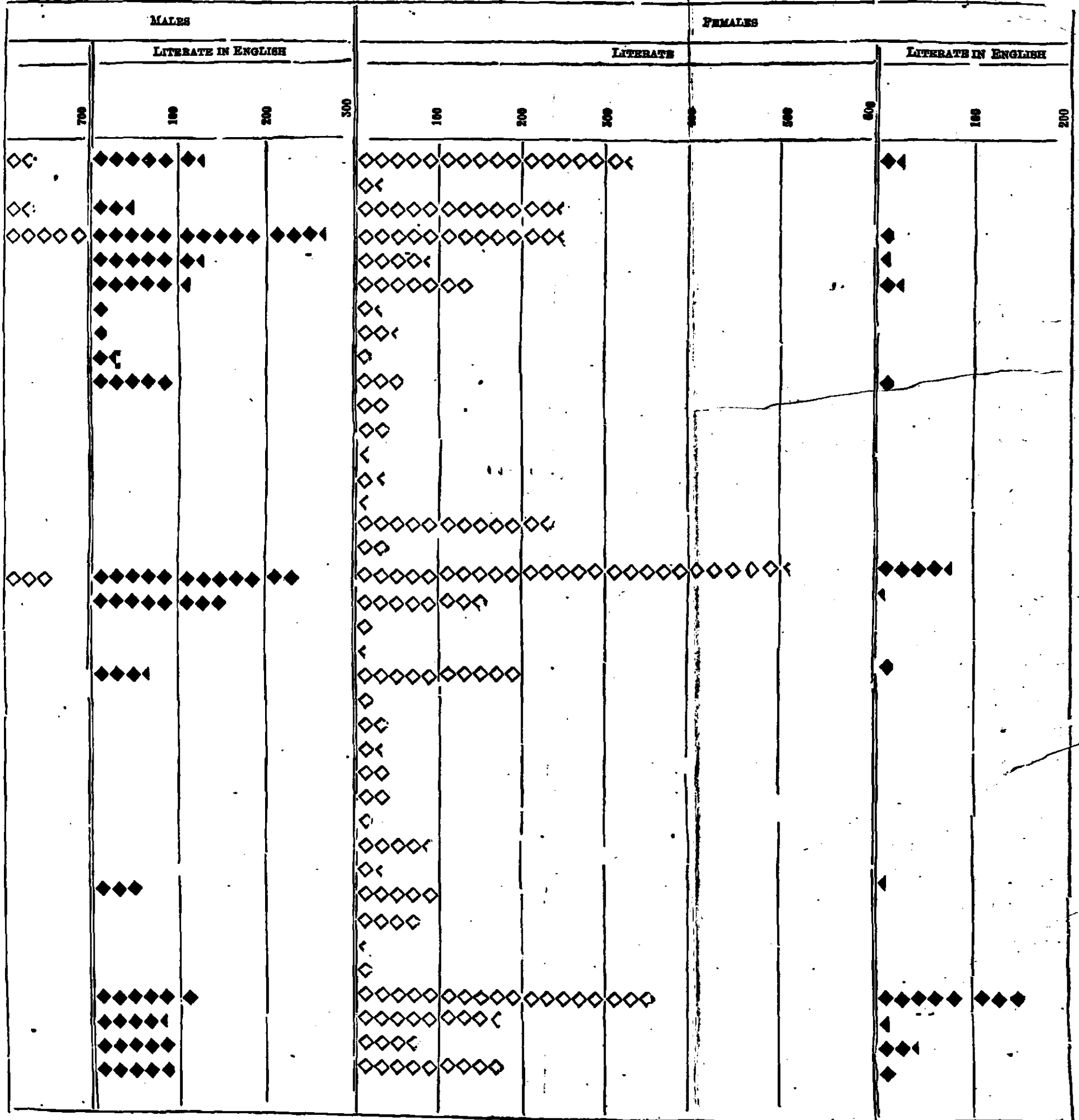
Each button represents

CASTE	MALES					
	LITERATE					
	100	200	300	400	500	600
AMBALAVASI ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
ABAYAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆				
BRAHMAN-MALAYALI...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
do TAMIL ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
do KONKANI ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆		
do OTHERS ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
CHAKKAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆				
CHALIYAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆			
CHETTI ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆				
DEVANGAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
ELUTTASSAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆			
IGUVAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆			
KAIKOLAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆				
KAMBALAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆			
KANAKKAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆					
KANIYAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
KAVUNDAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆					
KSHATHIYA-MALAYALI	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
do PARADESI...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
KUDUMI CHETTI ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆				
KUSAVAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆					
NAYAR ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
OTTANAIKAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆				
PANAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆			
PANDARAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆				
PANDITATTAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
VALAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆			
VANNAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆				
VELAKKATTALAVAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆			
VELAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
VELALAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	
VELUTTEDAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆			
JONAKAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆				
RAVUTTAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆			
ANGLO-INDIAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆			
INDIAN CHRISTIAN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆		
JAIN ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
JEW ...	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆		
MALAYAN ...	◆					

NOTE :—(1) For further particulars see Table IX and Chapter VIII. Of the castes mentioned in the former those
 (2) Not less than 90 per cent of the Europeans are literate ; hence they too are omitted from the above

No. X.

WHO ARE LITERATE AND THE NUMBERS OF THOSE WHO ARE ALSO LITERATE IN ENGLISH,
 caste who are literate while the black buttons represent the number who are literate in English.
 twenty persons.

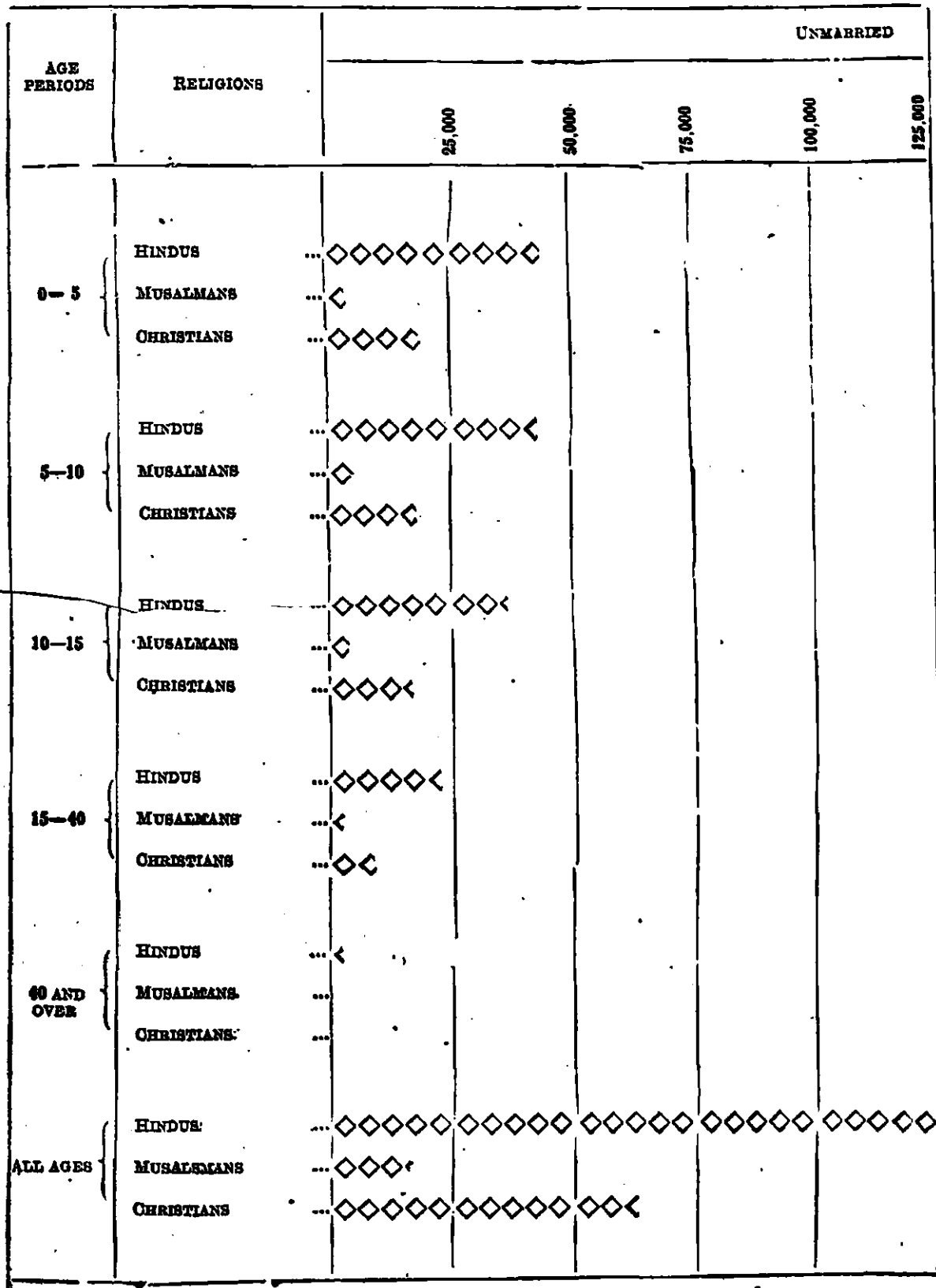


that have only less than 20 literates in 1000 have been omitted from the above diagram.
 diagram.

DIAGRAM

Showing for certain age periods the number

Each button



NOTE:—For further particulars see

No. XI.

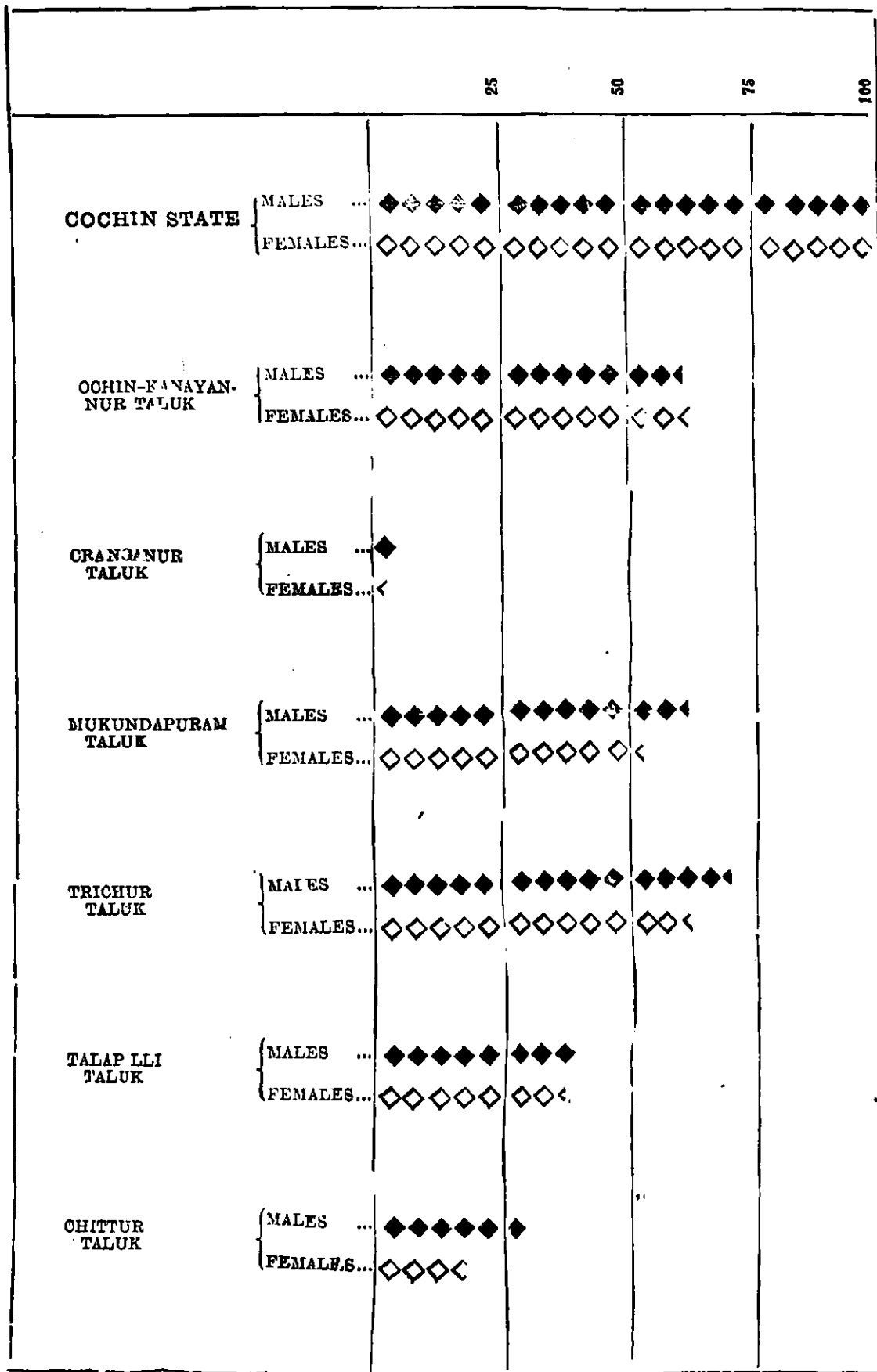
and Females $\diamond\diamond\diamond$ of each Taluk who are insane.
represents 5 persons.

	176	175	200	325	Actual figures
$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$					213
$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$					163
					75
					56
					5
					9
					38
					24
					48
					23
					28
					23
					27
					27

DIAGRAM

Showing Males $\blacklozenge\blacklozenge\blacklozenge$ and Females $\diamond\diamond\diamond$

Each bull. n



NOTE.—For further particulars see

No. XII.

of each Taluk who are Deaf-mutes.

represents 5 persons.

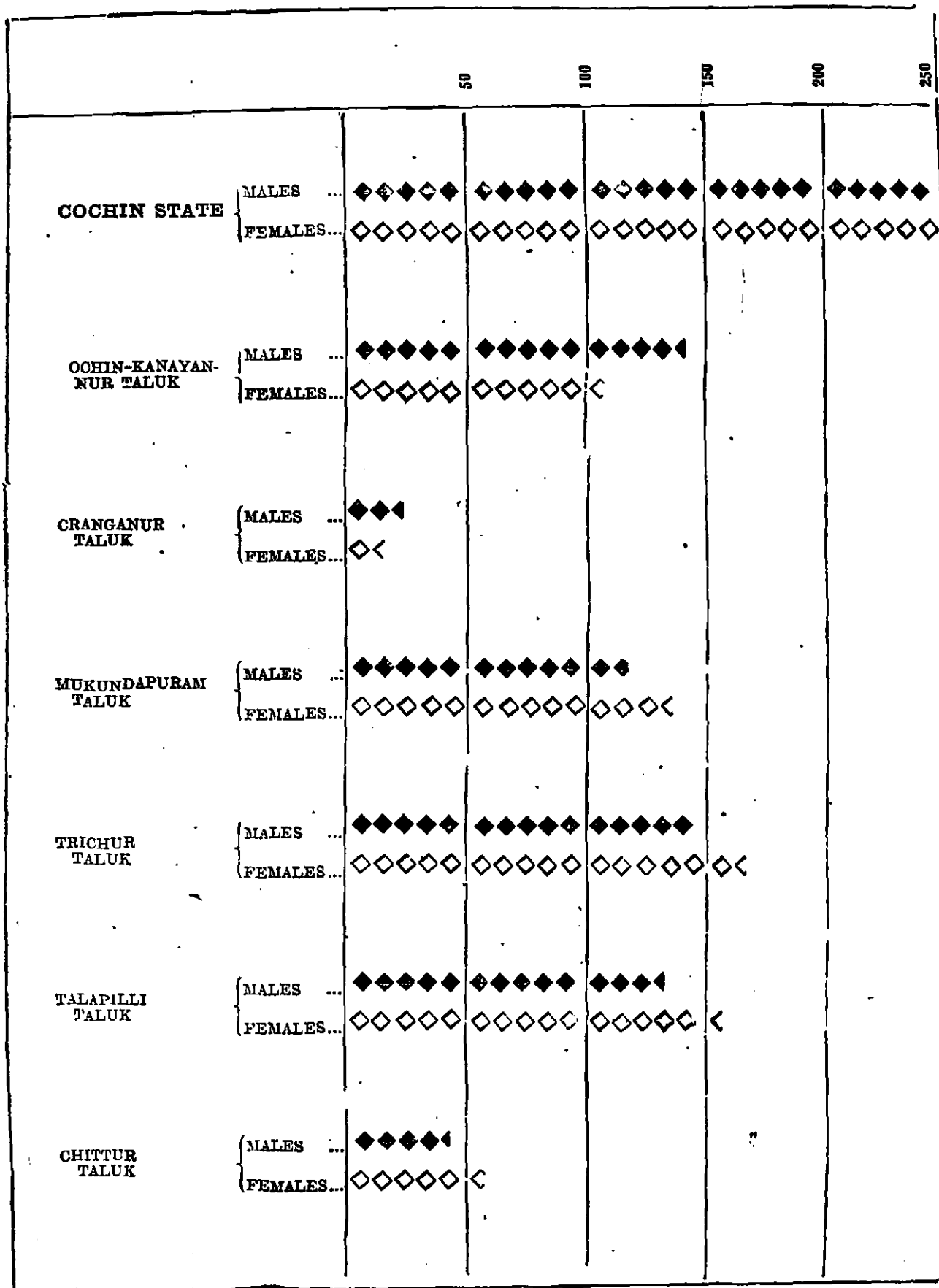
123	150	175	200	225	250	275	Actual figures
◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	273
◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇		231
							66
							63
							5
							2
							61
							51
							71
							61
							40
							36
							30
							18

Imperial Table XII and Chapter X.

DIAGRAM

Showing Males    and Females   

Each button



NOTE.—For further particulars see

No. XIII.

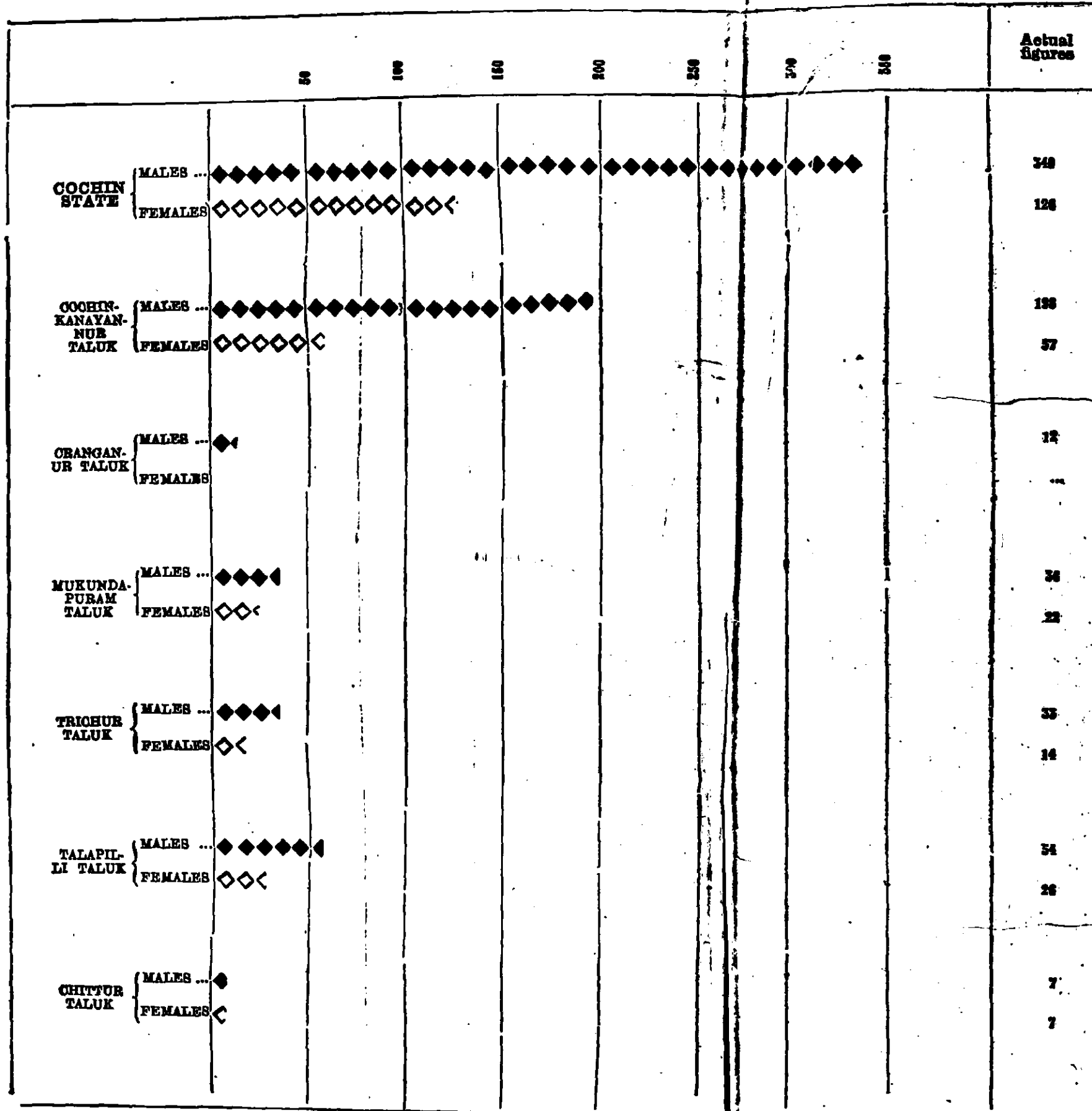
of each Taluk who are Blind.

represents 10 persons.

300	350	400	450	500	550	600	Actual figures
◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆◆◆	575
◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	637
							146
							167
							24
							14
							118
							138
							149
							166
							135
							155
							41
							59

DIAGRAM No. XIV:

Showing Males and Females of each Taluk who are Lepers.
Each button represents 16 persons.



NOTE.—For further particulars see Imperial Table XI and Chapter X.

DIAGRAM
SHOWING STRENGTH OF THE LARGER

Each button

CASTE	25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	125,000
INDIAN CHRISTIAN	◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
ILUVAN	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
NAYAR	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆
PULAYAN	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆		
JONAKAN	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆◆	◆		
KANDMALAN	◆◆◆◆◆	◆◆			
TAMIL BRAHMIN	◆◆◆◆				
ELUTTASSAN	◆◆◆◆				
KUDUMI CHETTI	◆◆◆				
VALAN	◆◆				
CHETTI	◆◆				
KANAKKAN	◆◆				
KONKANI	◆◆				
AMBALAVASI	◆◆				
PABAYAN	◆◆				
RAVUTTAN	◆◆				
KAVUNDAN	◆◆				
VELALAN	◆◆				
ARAYAN	◆◆				
NAMBUDIRI	◆◆				
KAIKOLAN	◆				
VEETUVAN	◆				
VELLALAN	◆				
PANDARAN	◆				
KURAVAN	◆				
VELUTTEDAN	◆				
VELAKKATTALAVAN	◆				
PANAN	◆				
OTTANAIRAN	◆				
KANIYAN	◆				
ANGLO INDIAN	◆				
CHALIYAN	◆				

NOTE.—For further particulars see

No. XV.

CASTES, TRIBES AND RACES.

represents 5000 persons.

150,000	175,000	200,000	225,000	250,000	275,000	300,000	Actual figures
◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇		260,547
◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇				223,405
◇◇							131,054
							69,423
							56,018
							35,917
							21,636
							15,197
							10,328
							9,507
							9,163
							8,424
							8,060
							8,079
							7,145
							6,544
							6,354
							6,232
							5,580
							5,427
							4,806
							4,759
							4,587
							3,560
							3,442
							3,347
							3,105
							2,642
							2,437
							2,393
							2,182
							2,003

Imperial Table XIII and Chapter XI.

DIAGRAM

Showing for each of the selected castes (A) The number
(B) The number of Females of all ages who are

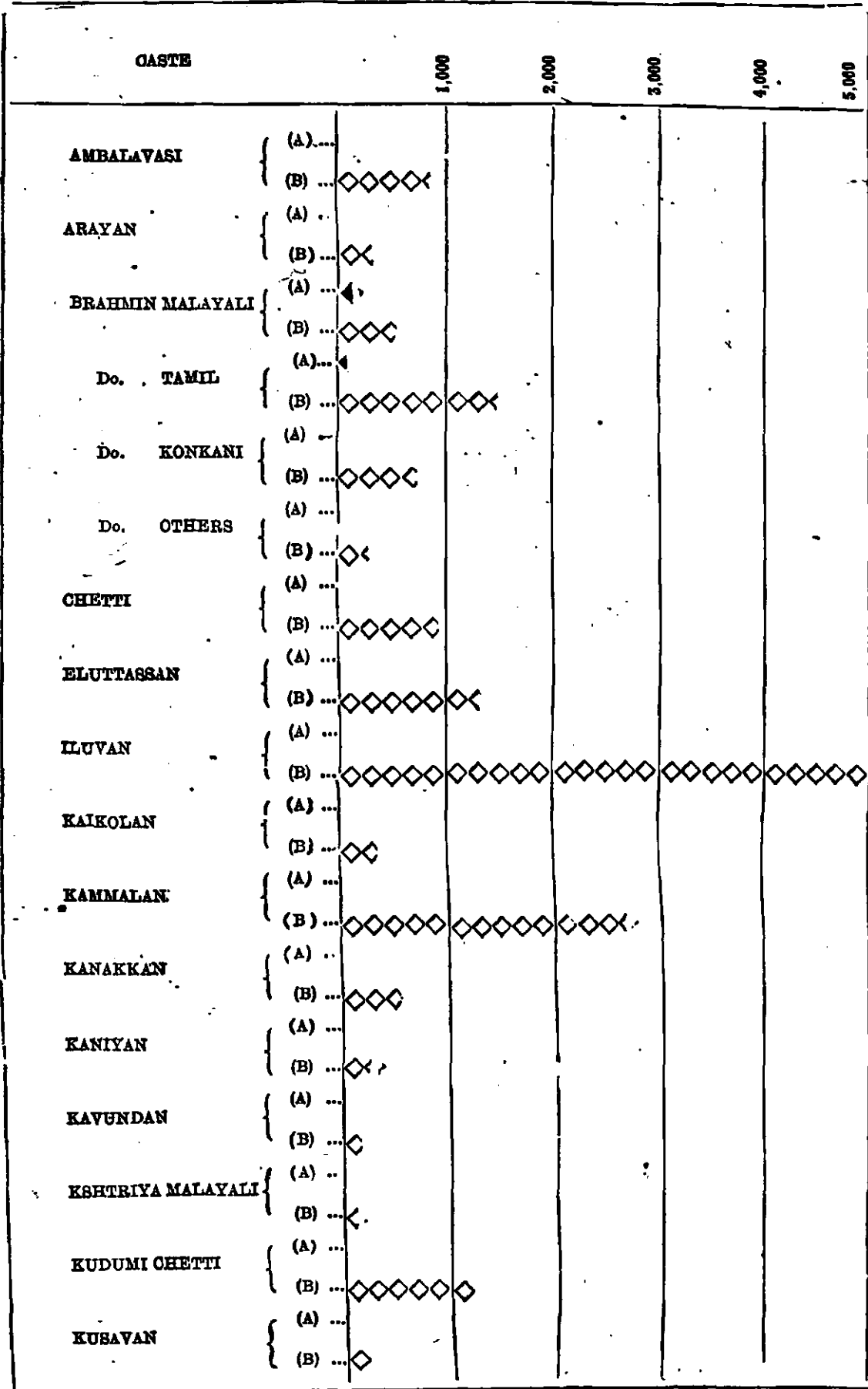


DIAGRAM
Showing the number of actual workers
Each button

ORDER	DETAILS OF OCCUPATION	10,000	20,000	30,000
1	PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	...	...	...
6	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
53	INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	...	...	...
33	OTHER TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS	...	...	...
12	FOOD INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
8	WOOD INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
13	INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	...	...	...
15	BUILDING INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
49	INSTRUCTION	...	...	...
2	FISHING AND HUNTING	...	...	...
18	OTHER UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
56	OTHER UNCLASSIFIED NONPRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
9	METAL INDUSTRIES	...	...	...
21	TRANSPORT BY ROAD	...	...	...
32	HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS	...	...	...
46	RELIGION	...	...	...
52	DOMESTIC SERVICE	...	...	...
45	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	...	...	...
20	TRANSPORT BY WATER	...	...	...
40	TRADE OF OTHER SORTS	...	...	...
10	CERAMICS	...	...	...
26	TRADE IN TEXTILES	...	...	...
11	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	...	...	...
50	LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES	...	...	...
24	BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, ETC.,	...	...	...
43	MEDICIN	...	...	...
55	BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, ETC.	...	...	...
47	LAW	...	...	...
22	TRANSPORT BY RAIL	...	...	...
38	TRADE IN FUEL	...	...	...
36	TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS	...	...	...
39	TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY	...	...	...
44	POLICE	...	...	...
51	PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME...	...	...	...

NOTE:—For further particulars see

DIAGRAM

Showing the number of Persons supported

Each button

ORDER	DETAILS OF OCCUPATION	20,000	40,000	60,000	80,000
1	PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
33	OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-STUFFS	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	
6	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	
53	INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	
8	WOOD INDUSTRIES	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	
12	FOOD INDUSTRIES	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	
49	INSTRUCTION	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
18	INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			
15	BUILDING INDUSTRIES	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
2	FISHING AND HUNTING	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
40	TRADE OF OTHER SORTS	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
45	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
21	TRANSPORT BY ROAD	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
37	HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
9	METAL INDUSTRIES	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
46	RELIGION	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
52	DOMESTIC SERVICE	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
50	LETTERS, ARTS AND SCIENCES	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
20	TRANSPORT BY WATER	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
26	TRADE IN TEXTILES	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
48	MEDICINE	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
24	BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, ETC.	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇			
11	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
10	CERAMICS	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
39	INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇		
	OTHERS (80 in number)	...	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	

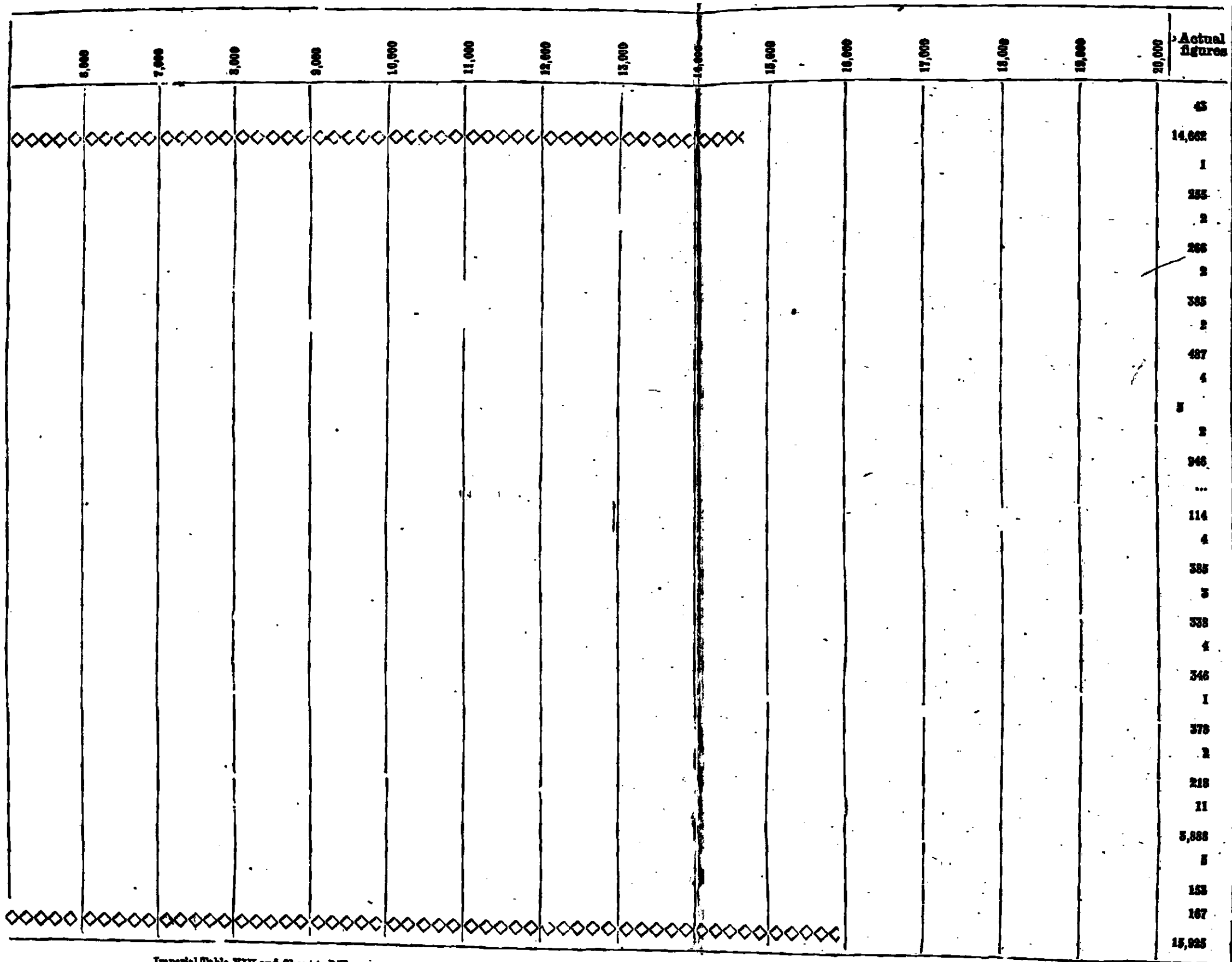
NOTE:—For further particulars see

No. XVI—(cont.)

of Females under the age of 12 who are either married or widowed: ◆◆◆

widows: ◆◆◆

Each button represents 200 persons.



Imperial Table XIV and Chapter VII.

No. XVII.

by each "order" of occupation of the population.

represents 4,000 persons.

100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000	180,000	200,000	220,000	240,000	260,000	280,000	300,000	320,000	340,000	360,000	380,000	400,000	420,000	440,000	460,000	480,000	500,000	Actual figures	
																					499,039	
																						59,865
																						50,638
																						49,413
																						44,769
																						45,424
																						20,067
																						19,127
																						17,767
																						13,902
																						13,367
																						11,067
																						10,971
																						10,353
																						10,325
																						9,322
																						7,670
																						6,946
																						6,661
																						6,056
																						5,622
																						4,931
																						4,400
																						4,227
																						1,961
																						46,946

No. XIXi

In each order of occupation.

10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 persons.

30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	50,000	55,000	60,500	65,000	70,000	75,000	Actual figures
										73,585
										18,281
										9,745
										6,685
										5,052
										4,814
										1,638
										1,608
										1,380
										1,005
										1,002
										951
										742
										740
										731
										707
										705
										695
										677
										471
										291
										266
										196
										168
										145
										31
										27
										23

Imperial Table XVII and Chapter XII.

REPORT
ON THE
CENSUS OF COCHIN, 1921.

INTRODUCTION.

The Census of 1921 was the sixth systematic enumeration of the population of the State and the fifth taken simultaneously with that of British India. By command of His Highness the Maharaja the Census was taken on the morning of 19th March 1921, except in the case of travellers and the houseless poor who were enumerated on the night of the 18th. The hill tribes were enumerated between 11th and 17th March. The enumeration on the 19th March purported to record the facts as they stood on the night of the 18th. The month and date were proposed by the Government of India and accepted by His Highness' Government. A full account of the procedure adopted in connection with the taking of Census is given in the administrative volume as instructed by the Census Commissioner, but a general outline of the procedure adopted for taking Census is given in the following paragraphs.

2. For Census purposes, the State was divided into ten charges, each of the six Taluks and the four Municipal Towns being treated as a charge. The Tahsildars of the Taluks and the Presidents of the Town Councils were appointed Superintendents of the several charges. The charges were sub-divided into 532 circles which were again sub-divided into 5,367 blocks. Each of the circles was placed under a Supervisor, and an enumerator was appointed to take the Census of each block. The majority of Supervisors and enumerators were Government servants and teachers of aided schools, the rest being private gentlemen. The work was carried out by unpaid agency, but non-official Supervisors and enumerators were paid travelling allowances at the rate of 2 annas a mile provided the distance travelled, to and fro, was not less than four miles. This amounted to Rs. 2,853—12—0. The average number of occupied houses in a block was 33 and the average number of blocks in a circle was 10. No change of procedure in the taking of Census was newly introduced.

3. The work was started with the numbering of houses and the preparation of house lists. After all the houses were numbered a statement showing the number of houses in each village and the number of each grade of Census Officers required in each charge was prepared by the Charge Superintendents and sent to me for approval. The house numbering in Municipal Towns was carried out by the Town Council subordinates, and in rural villages by the village staff between 13th February and 13th May 1920. Before the preparation of the preliminary record, viz., the filling up of the Enumeration Schedules with particulars regarding all persons

ordinarily resident in each house, a set of circulars and rules were issued by the Diwan for the guidance of the Census Officers and classes were held by me in 16 centres for giving instructions to Supervisors and enumerators. In this way it was possible to give the Supervisors and enumerators a thorough idea of their duties before actual Census work began. The preliminary enumeration was commenced on 1st February in rural parts and on the 10th February in Municipal Towns and the whole of this work was completed before 25th February. The original entries were made on plain paper and after check and correction by Supervisors, the entries were copied into printed schedules.

4. For the final Census all public offices and schools in the State were closed for three days from 18th to 20th March to enable all Government servants to carry out Census work. The final enumeration or the actual Census was taken on the morning of 19th March between daybreak and noon. The enumerators went round their blocks and brought the record up-to-date by striking out the absentees and entering particulars of new arrivals. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of travellers by road and canal, the sea-going population and the houseless poor. The travellers by rail were enumerated by the railway authorities who after totaling the schedule despatched the enumeration books direct to my office. Along with the preliminary enumeration an Economic Survey showing earnings and expenditure, profession, etc., (both family and individual) of the residents in each house was also conducted by the ordinary enumerators. An Industrial Census was also conducted in special schedules which were filled up with the assistance of special enumerators by the owners, Managers or Agents of factories, mills, etc., in which not less than ten persons were employed on a normal working day between 10th February and 10th March.

5. On the afternoon of 19th March or immediately after the final Census the enumerators met their Supervisors at a place previously agreed upon and prepared the block abstract showing the number of houses and persons, male and female; this was checked by another enumerator and having checked them himself the Supervisor prepared the circle abstract and despatched it with the schedules relating to his circle by the quickest route to the Charge Superintendent who checked all the circle abstracts and prepared the charge summary and despatched them to my office, where after checking the block, circle and charge abstracts the provisional totals for the whole State were compiled. The Trichur Town summary reached the central office first and the last was that of Mukundapuram Taluk which was received on 22nd March. The provisional totals were ready on the 23rd and were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India at Simla and the Provincial Superintendent at Madras on the same day. According to the provisional figures the total population was 979,019 or 61 less than the figures eventually arrived at after Tabulation. The difference between the two totals was thus only 6 persons in 100,000 as against 57 persons in 1911.

6. There were three special gatherings on the night of the Census day; one was on account of Uthsavam in the Thirumala Devaswam Temple at Ernakulam, and the second at Chewara in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk on account of Pooram in the Edanad Temple and the third at Trikur in Mukundapuram Taluk where there was a festival in Chakkankulangara Temple. Special arrangements were made for censusing persons collected there and no difficulty was experienced in enumerating them.

7. The attitude of the people was throughout friendly and helpful and no difficulty of any sort was experienced in any part of the State. Though 19th March was Saturday, the Sabbath day

for Jews, the Jews did not make any objection to answer questions put to them by the enumerators. The public have begun to realise that the taking of Census is not an idle curiosity and the punitive provisions of the Census Regulation XI of 1095 had not to be enforced in any part of the State.

8. The abstraction and tabulation section of the Central Office was opened on 20th March and work commenced immediately. This office began work with six Supervisors, six Assistant Supervisors and 60 copyists. An Inspector was afterwards appointed to supervise the whole work. He was also sent to Madras and got trained in the Madras Central Office in abstraction and tabulation work. The slip system of working out the results of the enumeration, introduced at the Census of 1901 was continued this time also and 54 copyists were engaged in copying slips. Copying and checking the slips were completed in seven weeks and the services of 12 copyists were then dispensed with. There was a delay of 15 days in the receipt of sorters' tickets and rules for sorting for the various tables from Madras and this was taken advantage of for compiling certain figures connected with the Economic Survey. The services of some more copyists were then dispensed with and sorting began on 14th June with 40 copyists, and the work was completed in less than three months. The compilation and fair copying of figures from the sorters' tickets took seven weeks more after which the whole of the staff was disbanded. Thus in all the Abstraction and Tabulation work took exactly seven months.

9. The total cost of the Census from 19th January 1920 the date of my taking charge as Census Superintendent to 18th January 1922 amounted to Rs. 21,584-2-0 and approximately an expenditure of Rs. 2,015-14-0 will have to be incurred before the whole work is wound up. The total expenditure will thus amount to Rs. 23,600 or Rs. 24-1-0 per thousand of the population, as against Rs. 23,822 or Rs. 25-15-0 per thousand of the population in 1911. Of the total expenditure the sum of Rs. 10,400 represents the cost of taking the Census including Rs. 2,853-12-0 paid as travelling allowance to non-official Supervisors and enumerators while the balance of Rs. 13,200 was expended on the work of abstraction and tabulation, report writing, &c. The expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 1,311-10-6 the cost of printed forms, &c., received from the Government Press, Madras. The decrease in expenditure, as compared with that of the previous Census, is due to the higher pay drawn by the Superintendent of 1911. During the first three months after my appointment, I was engaged in assisting the Diwan Peishkar and Controller of Civil Supplies in the checking of Rice Depot Accounts and organising Rice Depots in the Ernakulam and Mattanchery Towns.

10. I have to record my grateful thanks to the Tahsildars and Presidents of Town Councils for their co-operation and assistance throughout the various stages of the Census operations. The large body of Supervisors and Enumerators, both official and non-official, on whom the brunt of the work had fallen, cheerfully and satisfactorily carried out their duties, and brought the operations to a successful termination. The work of abstraction and tabulation was carried out under the supervision and tactful management of Inspector Mr. T. G. Subramania Iyer who was loyally and zealously supported by all my office staff. My grateful thanks are also due to M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer Avl., Diwan Peishkar, for the ungrudging support I have always received at his hands in the discharge of my onerous and responsible duties.

11. Agreeably to the instructions issued to me by the Census Commissioner, I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to confine myself in the succeeding chapters to discussions of matters germane to changes and development within the decade, and I have also appended a few notes here and there on subjects of special interest. Detailed information on the several subjects dealt with herein can be got from the various published records such as previous Census Reports, Administration Reports, State Manual and Cochin Tribes and Castes, and I have therefore not thought it necessary to tread the beaten track.

CHAPTER I

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

12. Cochin, together with Travancore and the Madras Presidency West Coast Districts of South Canara, Malabar and Anjingo (excluding Lacadives) comes under "Malabar and Konkan" in the natural divisions in which different parts of India are grouped for census purpose. The State lies between 9° 48' and 10° 50' North Latitude and 76° 5' and 76° 58' East Longitude. It consists of two parts, the larger lying along the coast and the smaller comprising the chief portion of the Chittur Taluk and encircled by British territory. The eastern half of the larger part is covered by forests and mountains and is almost uninhabited. The rest of the State is thickly populated, those lying along the coast being more populated than those in the interior. The State is divided into six Taluks, viz., Cochin-Kanayannur, Cranganur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talappilli and Chittur. During the decade, portions of Chittur and Tattamangalam villages, in the Chittur Taluk were constituted into a Municipal Town called "Chittur-Tattamangalam Town" which has an area of 3·7 square miles and a population of 18,150 persons.

13. The general statistics of the area and population of each Taluk will be found in Imperial Table I. The total area of the State according to the cadastral survey including forest and inland backwaters is 1,479 square miles, and the population according to the census is 979,080. Assuming even distribution of the population over the entire area, there will be 662 persons for every square mile. The most populous Taluk is Cochin-Kanayannur which has a population of 279,384 though its extent is only 158 square miles; in point of extent Mukundapuram is the largest having an extent of 510 square miles; but its population is only 208,713. Cochin-Kanayannur has therefore 1,768 inhabitants for every square mile while Mukundapuram has only 409. The smallest and the least populous Taluk is Cranganur whose area and population are 17 square miles and 34,808 persons respectively.

14. Subsidiary Table I at the end of the Chapter shows the mean density of the population per square mile, together with statistics relating to cultivation. Density per square mile is 662. * Travancore, Malabar, South Canara, Baroda, Madras Presidency, Kashmir State, Ceylon, Coorg, Central India and Mysore have only a density of 525, 535, 310, 262, 297, 39, 176, 104, 116 and 203 respectively. In point of density Cochin stands highest not only when compared with the districts in the Madras Presidency, but also with many other States and Provinces in India.

15. The variation in population is noticeable in Chittur, Tattamangalam, Methala and Lokamaleswaram villages. These are due to portions of these villages being converted into Towns. Portions of the first two villages were constituted into Chittur-Tattamangalam Town and portions of the last two into Cranganur Town. The area and population of these

* NOTE.—The area given in the report for 1911 is according to the Great Trigonometrical Survey. If calculated upon that area, the density will be 719 per square mile.

four villages have therefore undergone some reduction. Changes due to actual movement of population are very little and can be ignored.

16. The latter part of the decade cannot be said to have been a prosperous one, and consequently it was not very favourable for the natural growth of population. There were, during this period, several severe outbreaks of epidemics of influenza, cholera and small-pox and these have contributed not a little in the loss of potential parents. The out-break of influenza in 1918—19 was as virulent as elsewhere in India. Even famine and plague, though the latter in a small scale, visited the country. The failure of both monsoons, and the early out-burst of the South-West Monsoon in 1918, destroyed the paddy cultivation in 1918 and 1919. The depression in trade and industry, consequent on the great European War, also left its indelible mark upon the prosperity of the country. The high cost of living during these years was beyond the purchasing power of the people and checked the growth of population. Nevertheless the influence of custom, social and religious, and other rooted habits of the people gained the upper hand, and resulted in increasing the population by 6·6 per cent. during the decade as against 13·06 per cent. in 1911. According to the census of 1911, there were 117,171 persons in the age periods of 5-10. This number should therefore represent the population in the age periods of 15-20 at the census of 1921; whereas the enumeration results show that the population in the latter age period is only 93,733 thereby showing a decrease of 23,438. Such large decreases in population are found in all quinquennial age periods up to 65-70, the total decrease under the various age periods being 168,728. (Vide Table VII and corresponding Table for 1911). The whole of this large decrease cannot certainly be due to emigration, which is only a negligible quantity, or even mis-statement of age. Leaving however a wide margin for these two, deaths during the decade cannot be less than 150,000; while therefore the population as a whole has increased by 6·6 per cent, the death rate during the decade in the age period 15-70 alone is not less than 15 per cent. The State is however regaining rapidly its normal conditions. 1919 and 1920 were prosperous years. The monsoon rains were plentiful and trade and industry are showing signs of revival and the prosperity of the people is appreciably increasing. The industrial survey shows that there are now in the State 109 industrial concerns employing 10 persons or more. With the revival of trade and industry, the demand for higher wages is however increasing and the labouring class has begun to realise their relative importance and strength of combination. The prices of imported articles do not show a downward tendency; but notwithstanding all these facts, the State is enjoying an era of comparative prosperity, and the result of the next census is expected to show a higher percentage in the growth of population.

17. The registration of vital statistics is still in its infancy and the statistics collected from that source is useless from an actuarial point of view. The Village Officers in rural areas continue to register births and deaths and special Registrars have been appointed for the purpose in Municipal Towns. The rules framed from time to time for improving the registration of vital statistics have gone a great way towards improving the system; but much remains still to be done. The masses are slowly getting accustomed to reporting births and deaths, but it cannot be expected to attain an approximate amount of accuracy in the near future. The growth of population is determined (1) by the difference between the number born and the number who die and (2) by the balance of migration i. e., the difference between the immigrants and the emigrants. Judged from this

standpoint, the population of the State cannot reach the population enumerated during the census.

18. Migration is the next factor which affects the movement of population. It varies according to the conditions under which the change of residence takes place. This may be temporary or casual, periodic or permanent. Visits to relatives or friends and to the sick and infirm, and travelling on business or duty or on account of epidemics in the locality, come under the category of temporary or casual migration. Periodic migration consists of the movement of labourers during harvest season, &c. Imperial Table XI and Subsidiary Table IV containing statistics of emigrants and immigrants furnish material for ascertaining the growth and decline of the natural population. Migration from Taluk to Taluk in the State has not been recorded. Those who are born outside and censused within the State are shown in the Table XI. Permanent migration takes place either owing to the attraction of places other than that of one's birth, or in connection with trade or profession. It will be seen from the Tables that 39,759 persons or 4.1 per cent. of the total population were born outside the State against 47,266 persons or 5.1 per cent. in 1911. The number of persons born in the State and enumerated outside the State as gathered from the statement received from the Provincial Superintendents was 23,512, as against 25,047 at the previous census. The result of migration has thus been a gain to Cochin of 16,247 against 22,219 in 1911. Cochinites are a homestaying people and permanent migration even from one part of the State to another is viewed with considerable misgivings. Increasing pressure upon the means of subsistence is acting as a stimulant to the less-favoured section of the population to migrate to distant places.

19. A house was defined to be "the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way". Houses are generally built of mud or stone or both and the designs of these depend upon local tastes and facilities and resources of the occupant. Every house in Malabar, except those built on street systems, has a fairly big compound wherein fruit trees &c., are reared. Great improvements have been made in the style of houses, so much so that the old style of typical Malayalee houses can rarely be seen except in country parts. The total number of occupied houses is 178,211 and the average number of houses per square mile comes to 120. Talukwar statistics of persons living in each house and the average number of houses per square mile are given in Subsidiary Table VII. The occupied houses according to the present census exceeded those in 1911 by 14,925 thereby showing an increase of 9.1 per cent. as against 12 per cent. during the Census of 1911. The average number of persons for each occupied house comes to 5.5 as against 5.6 during the last census. In Travancore and Malabar occupied houses increased by 15 per cent. and 6.8 per cent. respectively, the average number of persons per house being 5.2 and 5 respectively. The average number of houses in towns is 2,291 and the average number of houses in villages is 574. Artificial methods of keeping down population, e. g., abortion and infanticide, wilful neglect of infant life and voluntary restraint in married life are unknown in the State; on the other hand a large family with a number of children is considered to be a happy one though its pecuniary condition is far from being satisfactory. Every true Hindu is expected to beget a son not only to perpetuate the species but also to save his soul from "Naraka" or "Hell". Marriage is thus a sacrament and not a social function contracted for the sake of enjoyment. The Marumakkathayam system of inheritance kept the joint family system among

Malayalees in its full vigour till a few months ago, when a law was passed regulating partition etc., in Nair tarawads. Young men imbued with western ideas of individual rights and privileges are springing up everywhere and in every community and the partition of joint families has become the order of the day. Considerable increase in the number of occupied houses during the next census is a foregone conclusion.

20. The number of unoccupied houses in the State is 30,707 as against 13,175 in 1911 thereby showing an increase of 17,532. The great number of public buildings, shops, etc., which have subsequently sprung up must have greatly added to the number of unoccupied buildings. Of the unoccupied buildings 2,734 are places of worship, the rest being public buildings, shops, etc.

21. This paragraph deals with the pressure of population on the means of subsistence. The population in the State on the whole has increased by 6.6 per cent. notwithstanding adverse circumstances which operated as a check upon the normal growth of population. With favourable monsoon and land breeze the State can now produce only sufficient paddy to maintain her population for seven months in a year, and the deficit is made good by importing large quantities of rice from Burma and other places. Large tracts of lands in the Cochin-Karayannur and Cranganur Taluks are cultivated with cocoanut palms, and paddy flats are being still reclaimed and converted into cocoanut gardens. Cultivation of cocoanut trees is no doubt a very useful and paying industry involving less labour and capital than paddy cultivation; but demand for paddy with an ever increasing population in these two Taluks will always be on the increase. According to the statistics collected during the economic survey the extent under paddy cultivation is only 266,946 acres. This works out an average of 27 cents per head of the population. The question of bringing more lands under cultivation is now engaging the earnest attention of the Durbar. The standard of living is another factor to be considered in this connection. The poor have begun to emulate the rich in their high standard of living and adoption of European method of living among the well-to-do is not rare; but unfortunately, the resources available to the people for making wealth are limited. The industries in the State are still in their initial stage and the purchasing power of the people cannot cope with the current market price of many of the necessaries of life. Skilled labourers are few, and the demand for higher wages even on the part of unskilled men is increasing. As comparatively better wages are paid in factories and other industrial concerns, agricultural labourers are being attracted thereto and the cost of cultivation has thereby considerably increased. In fact, the wage conditions of the villages are being gradually assimilated to those of the Towns. Poverty among labourers cannot be met by increasing wages. As wages increase, cost of production will also increase which means an increase in the price of the produce. Thus wages and prices will be moving in a circle, and efforts have therefore to be made for increasing production by increasing the fertility of the soil, and by introducing other measures which are calculated to increase the wealth of the country.

22. The first systematic census in the State was taken in 1875. The growth of population since then is noted below:—

Year of census	Interval between each census	Population	Percentage of Increase + decrease —
1875	17	601,114	+ 50.0
1881	6	600,278	— 0.1
1891	10	722,906	+ 20.4
1901	10	812,025	+ 13.3
1911	10	918,110	+ 13.6
1921	10	979,080	+ 6.6

The above table will show that the growth of population during the decade has received a check when compared with the growth during the last three censuses. While commenting upon the condition of the decade, I have observed that the conditions prevailing at the latter part of the decade were not favourable for the natural growth of the population. Cholera, small-pox and influenza which prevailed in almost all villages in the State during 1918 were responsible for the loss of many people. The scarcity which prevailed and which to a certain extent prevails even now, and the consequent high prices of foodstuffs have also contributed their quota in arresting the normal growth of population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Variation in relation to density since 1875.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION. INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)					Net variation 1875 to 1921	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE					
	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1901	1875 to 1881		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875
	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin State ...	+ 6.6	+ 13.1	+ 12.3	+ 20.4	— 0.1	+ 62.9	662	675	597	531	441	442
Cochin-Kanayan- nur ...	+ 5.5	+ 12.6	+ 18.2	+ 16.2	— 4.8	+ 48.9	1,768	1,852	1,644	1,452	1,249	1,312
Crauganur ...	+ 4.9	+ 18.9	+ 4.2	+ 38.5	+ 2.7	+ 70.7	2,048	1,747	1,534	1,472	1,102	1,074
Mukundapuram ...	+ 7.6	+ 19.8	+ 11.1	+ 28.4	+ 0.2	+ 81.5	409	464	387	349	276	275
Triohur ...	+ 12.4	+ 17.0	+ 12.6	+ 23.2	+ 2.9	+ 87.5	779	764	645	573	466	452
Talapilli ...	+ 3.1	+ 9.1	+ 18.0	+ 18.4	+ 2.4	+ 54.0	665	609	558	494	417	408
Chittur ...	+ 4.3	+ 1.9	+ 13.7	+ 16.4	+ 2.0	+ 44.4	325	320	314	276	232	231

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Variation in natural population.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	POPULATION IN 1921				POPULATION IN 1911				Variation per cent. (1911—1921) in natural population. Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	Actual Population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural Population	Actual Population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State ...	970,080	89,753	48,512	962,838	918,110	47,206	25,047	895,891	+7.5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Comparison with Vital Statistics.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	In 1911—1920 Total number of		Number per cent 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
Cochin State	155,182	123,285	16.9	14.5	+21,897	+89,589	+60,970

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.
Variation by Taluks classified according to Density.
 (A) *Actual variation.*

Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Decade	Variation in Taluks with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 150	150 to 300	300 to 450	450 to 600	600 to 750	750 to 900	900 to 1050	1050 and Over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State	1911-1921	...	...	+ 3,919	+ 14,783	+ 5,040	+ 21,057	...	+ 18,171
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 33,837	+ 13,799	+ 24,652	...	...	+ 33,797
Cochin Kanayannur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 14,886
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 29,744
Cranganur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 1,615
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 4,053
Mukundapuram	1911-1921	...	...	...	+ 14,783	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 32,097	...	...	...	...	...
Trichur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	+ 21,057	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	+ 24,652	...	...	...
Talapilli	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	+ 5,040	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	+ 13,799	...	...	...	...
Chittur	1911-1921	...	...	+ 3,919	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 1,740	...	...	...	...	...

(B) *Proportional variation.*

Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Decade	Variation per cent in Taluks with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 150	150 to 300	300 to 450	450 to 600	600 to 750	750 to 900	900 to 1050	1050 and Over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State	1911-1921	...	...	+ 4.3	+ 7.6	+ 3.1	+ 12.4	...	+ 5.4
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 13.5	+ 9.1	+ 16.9	...	...	+ 12.8
Cochin Kanayannur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 5.5
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 13.6
Cranganur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 4.9
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 13.9
Mukundapuram	1911-1921	...	...	...	+ 7.6	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 19.8	...	...	...	...	...
Trichur	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	...	+ 12.4	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	...	+ 16.9	...	...	...
Talapilli	1911-1921	...	...	...	...	+ 3.1	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	...	+ 9.1	...	...	...	...
Chittur	1911-1921	...	...	+ 4.3	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	...	...	+ 1.9	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.
Persons per house and houses per square mile.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE					AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ...	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	4.8	120.5	120	107.2	97.8	92.6
Cochin-Kanayannur...	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	4.5	328.7	336	297.5	278.7	274.5
Cranganur ...	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.5	4.6	372.9	322	296.3	269.6	241.0
Mukundapuram ...	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	4.7	74.1	84	69.6	63.1	58.0
Trichur ...	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.3	134.1	127	110.6	95.1	88.1
Talapilli ...	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.1	119.3	105	97.0	85.5	81.1
Chittur ...	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.1	64.5	68	61.0	60.3	53.8

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

23. Imperial Table III and Subsidiary Tables I, II and III of this Chapter exhibit the population of towns and villages. There are no cities in the State containing a population of 100,000.

24. The physical and economic factors influencing the distribution of population have been discussed in previous Census reports. It is not therefore necessary to go over the same ground again. There are no special matters of importance to be taken up now. Suffice it to mention here that, as in the previous decades, the taluks bordering the sea and the backwater continue to be much more densely peopled than those in the interior.

25. No change was made in the definition of "Town". It comprised all Municipalities of whatever population and every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons. The importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations were other factors to decide a place to be treated as a town. There were accordingly 9 towns in the State in 1911. Parts of the Methala and Lokamaleswaram villages in the Cranganur Taluk were newly constituted into Cranganur town and Chittur and Tattamangalam towns were clubbed together into Chittur-Tattamangalam town during the decade, and the number of towns therefore remain the same in 1921. The rest of the State, excluding the Reserve Forests, is divided into 273 villages which are more or less uniform in size. The population of these villages, however, varies considerably according to their situation. The villages in the backwater area are very densely populated, while those in the interior and all the confines of the forests are sparsely inhabited. These villages are only administrative units and are not to be understood as meaning closely built rows of houses as in the East coast. The houses are more or less detached having extensive compounds, between which there are long winding foot-paths or lanes; but in places where Christians and non-indigenous Hindus preponderate, houses are packed together, though not so closely, as on the East coast. These are found mostly in towns and other trade centres.

26. The State is divided into six taluks and these are sub-divided into 273 villages for administrative purposes. With regard to the physical aspects of the country the State can be divided into three parts the hills, the plains and the seaboards as the country stretches towards the sea. The density of population in the State varies in different villages, those bordering the sea and the backwater being more densely peopled than those in the plains or hills. The major portion of the hills are uninhabitable being covered with thick forests and frequented by wild animals. The taluks of Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur bordering the sea and backwater are mostly densely peopled, the density being 1,768 and 2,048 respectively, while Chittur and Mukundapuram, the major portions of which are covered by forests, have a density of only 325 and 409 respectively. In the former taluks there is no uninhabitable or uninhabited area. The improvement of the Cochin Harbour will stimulate industry and commerce and bring in their train a large number of immigrants from foreign parts. Accommodation for the construction of houses,

shops and warehouses is limited and the less fortunately situated people in the Cochin-Kanayannur taluk will have ere long to find other places to live in.

27. The distribution of population between towns and villages is shown by taluks in Imperial Table I and Subsidiary Table I of this Chapter. It will be seen therefrom that 13 per cent of the people of the State live in towns as against 12 per cent in 1911 and 10·7 per cent in 1901, the percentage for Travancore being 10 and that for Malabar and the Madras Presidency 7·6 each. The inducements to live in towns appear to be increasing on account of facilities for trade and commerce, education, higher wages and so many other kindred causes. The natural aversion of the Malayales to live in closely-built houses with little or no compound has been a hindrance to the growth of towns in Malabar. Of the nine towns, four are Municipal and the rest Non-municipal. Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur are the only three towns which are urban in their character. Each of these contains over 23,000 inhabitants. The population of the Chittur-Tattamangalam town is only 18,150. This town is more an agricultural centre than industrial. As already described, tendency to migrate to towns is increasing now-a-days, the urban population having increased by 15·6 per cent, though the population as a whole has increased only by 6·6 per cent. The Hindus form 49 per cent of the population of the important towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur, while the percentage of Musalmans and Christians living in those towns are 12 and 37 per cents, respectively of the total population of those towns. Mattancherry is the only town in the State which looks like Bombay in a miniature scale. The house sites here are limited and in certain cases 10 or 12 families live in one and the same building. With the development of the Cochin Harbour, the town is destined to play a very important part and the necessity and competition for more house sites will all the more be keenly felt.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of the population between Towns and Villages.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Average population per		Number per mile 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	20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin State ...	14,127	3,121	136	870	596	143	187	74	374	476	142	8
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	17,539	6,129	188	812	909	...	...	91	762	204	30	4
Cranganur ...	5,885	5,801	167	893	...	...	1,000	..	787	213	..	...
Mukundapuram ...	9,457	3,321	45	955	...	...	1,000	...	272	612	116	...
Trichur ...	27,897	2,263	146	854	1,000	...	...	...	172	522	298	8
Talapilli ...	8,517	2,184	50	950	...	...	1,000	..	88	693	274	...
Chittur ...	11,424	2,894	210	760	...	794	...	206	377	471	123	29

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

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

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Number per mille who live in towns					
	Total population	Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cochin State ...	130	115	176	151	1,000	769
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	188	179	453	152	1,000	845
Cranganur ...	167	215	53	86	—	—
Mukundapuram ...	45	30	55	57	—	—
Trichur ...	146	108	206	233	1,000	—
Talapilli ...	50	19	2	240	—	—
Chittur ...	240	249	257	76	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns classified by Population.

Class of Town	Number of towns of each class in 1921	Proportion (per mille) to total urban population	Number of females per 1,000 males	Increase per cent in the population of Towns as classed at previous censuses					Increase per cent in urban population of each class from 1875 to 1921	
				1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881	(a) in towns as classed in 1875	(b) in the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1875
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ...	9	1,000	975	10.4	25.7	18.8	15.7	6.3	+ 86.7	+ 112.2
I. 100,000 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. 50,000-100,000 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. 20,000- 50,000	3	596	925	10.9	6.5	—	—	—	—	—
IV. 10,000- 20,000	1	148	1,098	—	51.8	19.7	17.5	5.1	+ 80.6	— 69.0
V. 5,000- 10,000	3	187	1,032	5.5	6.0	16.9	11.5	13.6	+ 81.7	+ 350.9
VI. Under 5,000	2	74	1,038	—4.8	—	—	18.9	1.8	+ 98.6	+ 115.0

CHAPTER III.

BIRTH PLACE.

28. Imperial Table XI exhibits the statistics of birth place for the population enumerated in the State as a whole, and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the chapter give the number of people born outside the State and enumerated in the State and those born in the State but enumerated outside the State. Out of the total population of 979,080 in the State 939,321 were born in the State. As a stay-at-home people, the Cochinites are usually found confined to their homes or to their immediate neighbourhood, and emigration from the State plays but a very unimportant and insignificant part. As the means of existence become more and more acute, people will naturally be forced to migrate in large numbers notwithstanding the barriers of caste prejudices, social ties, etc., which now operate as sources of hindrances to such movements.

29. Five different kinds of migration have been noted by the Census Commissioner, viz., (1) casual (2) temporary (3) periodic (4) semi-permanent and (5) permanent. The birth places recorded at the census do not give information about the character of the different kinds of migration, and the so-called test of proportion of sexes is the only test available to decide to which of the above classes a particular emigrant belongs. But, as already observed, as emigration and immigration do not play an important part in the State, detailed consideration of this otherwise important question need not be taken up.

30. Out of 39,759 immigrants 54.5 per cent. are from British Malabar, 31.1 per cent. from Travancore and 5.9 per cent. from Coimbatore. The decrease in the number of immigrants as compared with 47,266 immigrants in 1911 seems to have been due to the slump in the rubber trade and consequent reduction of work in rubber plantations and the deterioration of coffee and tea plantations on the Nelliampatis. As in the previous decades, South Canara and Tinnevely have also contributed their share of the immigrants though to a less extent than in the previous decade. The immigrants from the districts in the Madras Presidency number 26,381 and those from Travancore and Pudukkottai number 12,389. Of the remaining, 462 are from Kathiawar and 477 from Bombay. These are mostly Baniya and Muhammadan merchants found in Mattancherry and its neighbourhood.

31. Full statistics relating to emigrants from the State are either not available or have not been received by the time this report was sent to the Press. According to the statements received from the Provincial Superintendents 23,512 persons born in the State have been enumerated outside the State. Travancore, Malabar and Coimbatore have enumerated 12,356, 6,331 and 1,544 respectively. All these three places adjoin the State boundaries, and hence the majority of the emigrants have probably only stepped over the boundary line. 867 Cochin-born persons have been enumerated in Madras, and 469 in Bombay. The majority of the emigrants to Madras are students prosecuting their studies in the various colleges there.

32. The total number of immigrants into the State is 39,759 and that of emigrants 23,512. The net result therefore is a gain of 16,247 persons to the State as against 22,219 in 1911.

Loss or gain by migration.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Immigration.

Natural Division where enumerated "Malabar and Konkan"	BORN IN														
	Cochin State			Contiguous Districts and States in the Madras Presidency (Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore)			Other parts of the Madras Presidency including Indian States of Mysore and Pudukkottai and the French Settlements			Provinces and States outside the Madras Presidency including the Portuguese Settlements			Outside India		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State ...	939,321	464,575	474,746	36,375	16,228	20,147	2,490	1,670	820	824	436	388	70	50	90

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Emigration.

District and Natural Division of birth "Malabar and Konkan"	ENUMERATED IN														
	Cochin State			Contiguous Districts & States in the Madras Presidency—Malabar, Coimbatore, Travancore and Anjingo			Other parts of the Madras Presidency including the States of Mysore, and Pudukkottai and the French Settlements			Provinces and States outside the Madras Presidency including the Portuguese Settlements			Outside India		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State ...	939,321	464,575	474,746	20,251	10,537	9,714	2,239	1,420	819	989	669	321	33	29	5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Proportional Migration to and from each District.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER PER MILE OF ACTUAL POPULATION OF						NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 100 MALES AMONGST			
	Immigrants			Emigrants			Immigrants		Emigrants	
	To	From contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	From other places	Total	To contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	To other places	From contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	From other places	To contiguous districts and States in the Madras Presidency	To other places
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ...	41	37	4	24	21	3	124	57	94	54

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration between the Cochin State and other parts of India and other countries.

Province or State	Immigrants to Cochin			Emigrants from Cochin			Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Immigration over emigration	
	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grand Total	39,759	47,266	-7,507	23,512	25,047	-1,535	+16,247	+22,219
A. INDIA	39,649	47,190	-7,501	23,479	20,991	+2,488	+16,210	+26,199
i. Madras Presidency	38,789	45,695	-6,926	22,490	19,589	+2,901	+16,279	+26,106
(a) British Territory	26,380	30,485	-4,105	10,103	9,641	+462	+16,277	+20,844
Agency	...	...	...	5	...	+	5	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	16	1	-	16	1
Anjongo	...	...	...	10	24	-	10	24
Bollary	3	4	-1	26	8	+	23	4
Chingelpet	...	14	-14	111	32	+	111	16
Chittoor	...	...	...	9	9	-	9	9
Coimbatore	2,338	3,026	-688	1,544	604	+	794	2,332
Cuddapah	...	12	-12	...	1	-	1	11
Ganjam	1	...	+	...	7	+	1	7
Godavari	2	6	-4	53	10	+	51	4
Guntur	...	6	-6	2	10	-	2	4
Kistna	...	...	...	...	29	+	29	29
Karnool	1	16	-15	25	18	+	7	24
Madras	228	193	+	867	471	+	659	278
Madura	216	183	+	101	83	+	18	100
Malabar	21,656	25,342	-3,686	6,331	7,629	-1,298	+15,325	+17,714
Nellore	5	2	+	...	38	-	5	36
Nilgris	29	31	-2	218	140	+	189	109
North Arcot	16	22	-6	62	30	+	46	8
Ramanud	...	1	-1	53	33	+	53	32
Salom	181	67	+	79	18	+	102	49
South Arcot	3	39	-36	42	22	+	39	17
South Canara	853	500	+	73	124	-	780	376
Tanjore	117	199	-82	196	71	+	79	128
Tinnevely	607	653	-46	103	70	+	504	563
Trichinopoly	121	166	-45	141	54	+	20	112
Vizagapatnam	3	8	-5	36	15	+	33	12
(b) MADRAS STATES	12,389	15,210	-2,821	12,337	9,948	+2,439	+2	+5,262
Banganapalle	...	...	...	1	...	+	1	...
Pudukkottai	8	3	+	20	2	+	12	1
Travancore	12,381	15,207	-2,826	12,366	9,946	+	15	+5,261
ii. OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA	848	1,378	-530	989	1,402	-415	-141	-24
(a) BRITISH TERRITORY	264	579	-315	565	1,195	-630	-301	-616
Ajmir—Morwara	...	...	...	...	3	-	...	3
Assam	...	...	...	4	...	+	4	...
Bengal	9	47	-38	...	58	+	9	11
Behar and Orissa	...	...	...	29	...	+	29	...
Bombay	177	464	-287	469	1,032	-563	292	568
Burma	8	...	+	...	53	-	8	53
Central Provinces and Berar	55	12	+	...	12	-	55	...
Coorg	1	1	-	27	35	-	26	34
North-west Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Punjab	7	3	+	36	2	+	29	1
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	7	51	-44	...	...	+	7	51
(b) INDIAN STATES	584	799	-215	424	207	+217	+160	+592
Baroda	9	...	+	...	...	+	9	...
Bombay States	477	611	-134	10	...	+	467	611
a. Cutch	15	342	-327	...	...	+	...	242
b. Kathiawar	462	267	+	10	...	+	467	267
c. Rava Kantha agency	...	2	-2	...	...	+	...	2
Central India Agency	...	38	-38	25	...	+	25	38
Hyderabad	9	27	-18	14	...	+	5	27
Kashmir	1	...	+	...	...	+	1	...
Mysore	77	108	-31	367	206	+	290	98
Rajputana	11	15	-4	8	1	+	4	14
iii. FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS	72	87	-15	...	...	+	72	87
a. French settlements	18	11	+	...	...	+	18	11
b. Portuguese settlements	54	76	-22	...	...	+	54	76
iv. INDIA UNSPECIFIED	18	30	-30	...	...	+	...	30
B. OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES	...	22	-4	33	4,056	-4,023	15	-4,034
Arabia	1	...	+	...	...	+	1	...
Baluchistan	...	...	...	8	...	+	8	...
Ceylon	8	19	-11	...	4,056	-	9	4,043
Persia	1	2	-1	...	...	+	1	2
Straits Settlements and Malaya	...	4	-4	25	...	+	25	4
Turkey in Asia	7	3	+	...	...	+	7	3
C. EUROPE	45	50	-5	...	...	+	45	50
D. AMERICA	3	3	-	...	...	+	3	3
E. AUSTRALASIA	4	1	+	3	...	+	4	1

CHAPTER IV.

RELIGION.

33. Imperial Table VI, Provincial Table II and Subsidiary Table I show the general distribution of the population by religion; distribution by districts of the main religions is exhibited in Subsidiary Table II, while Subsidiary Table III shows the actual number of Christians and their variations and Subsidiary Table IV, religions of urban and rural population.

34. Religion is more or less a matter of profession and no alteration in the significance of the term was made during the Census. The Enumerators were instructed that the religion to which a person claims to belong should be entered without any question. The figures shown in the margin compare the distribution by religion and relative growth or decline with those of 1911. The variations in different religions are noticed in the following paragraphs dealing with each religion.

Distribution and variation since 1911 and relative growth of different religions.

Religions.	1921.	1911.
Hindus	646,132	615,708
Musalmans	69,717	63,822
Christians	262,595	233,092
Jews	1,167	1,175
Animists	368	4,177
Others	101	136

the margin compare the distribution by religion and relative growth or decline with those of 1911. The variations in different religions are noticed in the following paragraphs

35. Who is a Hindu and what is Hinduism have been discussed in previous Census reports and other published books. There is hardly any necessity for me therefore to go over the question again. It will however be wrong to exclude from "Hinduism" any form of belief or practice which is akin to "Hinduism" and not distinctly foreign to it.

36. Sixty-six per cent. of the population are Hindus, and they form the predominant portion of the population in the State as a whole and also in every one of the Taluks. The marginally noted figures compare the population under different sects of Hindus with the corresponding figures according to previous Census. It will be seen from those figures that, as elsewhere in the West Coast "Iluvans" and "Other Hindus" form the bulk of the Hindu population. There is no doubt a reasonable demand from these communities for social and economical advancement. At present they furnish labour for agriculture and other industries. The Nambudiri community like that of Jews is showing signs of decadence. This cannot but be attributed to the peculiar customs of marriage, etc., still obtaining in this community. In thirteen villages in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, three in Mukundapuram, three in Trichur, and one each in Talapilli and Chittur, Christians predominate, while in Azhikode in Cranganur, the Musalmans predominate. But there are several villages where neither Christians nor Muhammadans are found. During the decade the Hindus have advanced in number from 615,708 in 1911 to 646,132 in 1921, thereby

Distribution of Hindus.

Sects.	1921.	1911.
Nambudri Brahmans	5,427	5,320
Other Brahmans	34,941	30,012
Kshatriyas	1,649	1,594
Ambalavasis	8,079	7,804
Nayars	181,054	121,206
Iluvans	224,008	208,453
Other Hindus	240,974	241,119

The marginally noted figures compare the population under different sects of Hindus with the corresponding figures according to previous Census. It will be seen from those figures that, as elsewhere in the

showing an increase of only 5 per cent., as against an increase of 11 per cent. in 1911, while the population as a whole has increased by 6 per cent.

37. The Muhamadans form only 7 per cent. of the total population of the State. They are relatively strongest in Cranganur being 25 per cent. of the population of the Taluk. A little over 82 per cent. of Muhamadans are "Mappilas" the majority of whom are the descendants of converts in old days. There are now in the State 68,717 Muhamadans, as against 63,822 according to the last Census, or an increase of 4,895 or 7.6 per cent.

38. There are now, according to the present Census, 262,595 Christians as against 233,092 in 1911 the proportional increase being only 13 per cent. as against 17 per cent. according to the previous Census. They form 27 per cent. of the total population of the State. The advance in the strength of Christians in all the Taluks has been generally progressive as the figures shown in the margin will illustrate.

Taluk.	1921.	1911.
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	111,174	102,824
Cranganur ...	1,988	1,718
Mukundapuram ...	66,821	55,990
Trichur ...	58,729	44,775
Talapilli ...	25,170	22,927
Chittur ...	5,268	4,858

39. As in the last Census, Christianity is the only religion in the case of which statistics of sects in the present Census were collected. The figures quoted in the margin will exhibit the various sects as compared with those of 1911. The marginally noted statement shows a decrease in the number of Syrian (Chaldean). My enquiry goes to show that this reduction is mainly attributable to a large number of them having become Syrian (Roman) out of social necessities.

Sects.	1921.	1911.
Roman Catholic (Latin) ...	108,789	97,787
Syrian (Chaldean) ...	1,822	12,157
Do (Jacobites) ...	24,825	20,025
Do (Reformed) ...	8,092	596
Do (Roman) ...	120,872	100,166
Protestant ...	8,645	2,862

40. To obviate possible mistakes in this direction the various heads of Christian Churches were requested to instruct their respective congregationaries with regard to the answers to be given to the Census Enumerators and Supervisors. Enumerators were also supplied with printed copies of the various Christian sects supplied by the Census Commissioner. These precautions have enabled them in making the record of Christian sects more or less accurate.

41. It has been suggested by the Census Commissioner that in view of the influence of missionary propaganda the subject of conversions must receive some attention. The Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, Leipzig Lutheran Mission, Nagal Mission and a few others are at work in the State. Their efforts to make conversions do not meet with the success which they enjoyed in the olden days. On account of some social disadvantages under which certain classes of Hindus were labouring, converts to Christianity in the past were plenty. With the advancement of education, these socio-religious distinctions—such as unapproachableness—are fast dying out and with it the necessity for embracing Christianity is also dying out. Conversions to Christianity have now become few and far between, and the stray converts that are now obtained are only from the classes of Hindus which are lowest in the social scale.

42. Jains, as enumerated in the State, are very few in number when compared with other religionists, their strength being only 101, as against 129 in 1911 and 5 in 1901. I do not deal in

detail with the two main sects, Digambaras and Sweetambaras, into which Jains are divided, as their strength does not make an appreciable proportion to the total population.

43. The Jews form one of the oldest communities in the State. Their settle-
 ment in Mattancherry is more than 20 centuries old. There
 are now 1,167 Jews in the State as against 1,175 in 1911.
 The growth of the population of this community has thus practically remained
 stationary during the decade. However enterprising or progressive this commu-
 nity may be elsewhere in other countries, their prospects do not seem to be pro-
 mising in the State. The majority of the Jews are found in the Towns of Mattan-
 cherry and Ernakulam, and the rest in Chennamangalam in the Cochin-Kanayan-
 nur Taluk and Mala in the Mukundapuram Taluk. They are divided into two
 classes, white and black; but who are the first settlers on this coast is a disputed
 question which has not been satisfactorily solved.

44. No sharp line of demarcation can be drawn between Animists and
 Hindus, and the Animism was separated from Hinduism
 during the Census of 1901. An ordinary Enumerator cannot
 be expected to draw the distinction between the two, and they were therefore
 instructed to record Kanakan, Parayan, &c., as Hindus to which class they
 really belong, and to enumerate all hill tribes as Animists except those among
 them who wished to be returned as Hindus. There are now accordingly 368
 Animists according to the present Census as against 4,177 according to the pre-
 vious Census, thereby showing a decrease of 3,809 or 91 per cent. The decrease is
 due partly to natural decay and exodus from hills for want of work, and partly to
 the probable inclusion of Hindus among Animists during the last Census. They
 are now found only in the Mukundapuram Taluk. The Chittur Taluk which
 returned 2,418 Animists during the previous Census, has not returned a single
 Animist this time thereby showing exodus in large numbers from the Nelliam-
 patis on account of the decline in the coffee cultivation there.

45. There are all told 2,734 places of worship in the State of which 2,325
 are Hindu temples, 146 mosques, 256 Christian churches
 and seven synagogues as against 2,286 temples, 125 mosques,
 249 churches and seven synagogues in 1911. There is thus one temple for every
 278 Hindus, one mosque for every 471 Muhamadans, one church for every 1,026
 Christians and one synagogue for every 167 Jews. As during the last Census the
 Jewish synagogue remained stationary.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
General distribution of the population by religion.

Religion and locality	Actual number in 1921	Proportion per 10,000 of population in				Variation per cent. (Increase+ Decrease—)			Net variation	
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1891—1921	Actual number	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU										
Cochin State ...	646,132	6,599	6,706	6,825	6,882	+ 4.9	+ 11.1	+ 11.4	+ 144,568	+ 28.8
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	149,554	5,355	5,478	5,570	5,585	+ 3.2	+ 10.7	+ 12.9	+ 33,593	+ 29.8
Cranganur ...	23,976	6,868	6,961	7,006	7,171	+ 3.8	+ 18.1	+ 1.8	+ 3,920	+ 19.5
Mukundapuram ...	132,591	6,353	6,547	6,649	6,794	+ 4.5	+ 18.0	+ 8.7	+ 33,598	+ 33.9
Trichur ...	180,951	6,863	7,012	7,116	7,223	+ 10.0	+ 15.3	+ 10.6	+ 37,802	+ 40.6
Talapilly ...	126,816	7,424	7,566	7,670	7,803	+ 1.1	+ 7.6	+ 11.1	+ 21,832	+ 20.9
Chittur ...	82,744	8,891	8,407	8,480	8,745	+ 7.8	+ 1.1	+ 10.2	+ 13,845	+ 20.1
MUSALMAN										
Cochin State ...	68,717	702	695	671	641	+ 7.7	+ 17.1	+ 17.5	+ 22,328	+ 48.1
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	17,497	626	593	510	514	+ 11.3	+ 28.7	+ 18.9	+ 6,817	+ 63.8
Cranganur ...	8,899	2,557	2,523	2,470	2,318	+ 6.2	+ 16.3	+ 11.1	+ 2,416	+ 37.3
Mukundapuram ...	10,827	495	505	489	483	+ 5.5	+ 29.6	+ 12.5	+ 3,286	+ 46.7
Trichur ...	6,130	321	331	339	339	+ 9.1	+ 14.1	+ 12.6	+ 1,758	+ 40.1
Talapilly ...	18,658	1,097	1,038	961	877	+ 9.5	+ 17.5	+ 28.8	+ 6,916	+ 58.8
Chittur ...	7,106	756	796	804	769	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	+ 18.8	+ 1,137	+ 18.8
CHRISTIAN										
Cochin State ...	262,595	2,682	2,539	2,441	2,404	+ 12.7	+ 17.6	+ 14.0	+ 88,764	+ 51.1
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	111,174	3,979	3,992	3,896	3,849	+ 8.1	+ 14.0	+ 12.8	+ 31,252	+ 39.1
Cranganur ...	1,933	555	561	522	509	+ 12.8	+ 12.5	+ 6.7	+ 507	+ 35.5
Mukundapuram ...	65,321	3,130	2,887	2,902	2,715	+ 16.7	+ 23.4	+ 14.6	+ 25,757	+ 65.1
Trichur ...	59,729	2,816	2,638	2,513	2,437	+ 20.0	+ 22.8	+ 16.0	+ 22,295	+ 70.9
Talapilly ...	25,170	1,479	1,888	1,846	1,818	+ 9.8	+ 12.5	+ 15.4	+ 7,512	+ 42.5
Chittur ...	5,268	553	592	484	485	+ 8.5	+ 11.9	+ 13.3	+ 1,441	+ 37.6
JAIN										
Cochin State ...	101	1	1	...	...	+ 21.7	+ 24.8	...	...	...
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	98	4	5	...	...	+ 23.4	+ 24.6	...	...	...
Trichur ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talapilly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JEW										
Cochin State ...	1,167	12	13	14	15	+ 8	+ 3.3	+ 0.4	+ 25	+ 2.2
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	1,061	38	40	44	50	+ 2	+ 9.5	+ 1.4	+ 9	+ .9
Mukundapuram ...	106	5	6	6	6	+ 3.6	+ 10.0	+ 11.1	+ 16	+ 17.8
Trichur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ANIMIST										
Cochin State ...	363	4	45	47	55	+ 91.2	+ 7.2	+ 3.2	...	...
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	...	...	6	9	...	...	+ 25.0	...	...	...
Mukundapuram ...	368	18	55	52	...	+ 65.3	+ 25.7	...	...	...
Trichur ...	...	...	19	30	...	...	+ 37.9	...	...	...
Talapilly ...	...	...	13	21	...	...	+ 32.7	...	...	...
Chittur ...	...	...	265	291	...	...	+ 16.7	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Christians and Variations.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN				VARIATION PER CENT			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cochin State.	262,595	233,692	198,239	173,831	12·7	17·6	14·6	27·5
Cochin-Kannayannur ...	111,174	102,684	90,179	79,922	8·1	14·0	12·6	21·8
Cranganur ...	1,933	1,718	1,523	1,426	12·8	12·5	6·7	33·0
Mukundapuram.	65,321	55,590	45,358	39,564	18·7	23·5	14·6	43·5
Trichur ..	53,729	44,775	36,469	31,484	20·0	22·8	16·0	26·9
Talapilli ...	25,170	22,927	20,879	17,658	9·8	12·5	15·4	25·8
Chittur ...	5,268	4,658	4,897	3,827	5·6	11·9	18·8	17·0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Religions of urban and rural population.

Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE					NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE				
	Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain and Jew	Animist	Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain and Jew	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State ..	5,842	953	3,127	78	...	6,712	665	2,616	3	4
Cochin-Kannayannur ...	5,095	1,508	8,208	189	...	5,418	422	4,158	7	...
Cranganur ...	3,892	820	258	...	...	6,487	2,904	609	...	...
Mukundapuram ..	5,448	598	3,956	...	...	6,396	490	5,091	6	18
Trichur ...	5,062	453	4,484	1	...	7,171	299	2,530	...	...
Talapilli ...	2,861	85	7,104	...	...	7,664	1,158	1,188	...	...
Chittur ...	9,016	608	176	...	...	8,598	789	678	...	...

CHAPTER V.

AGE.

46. The most interesting and important feature of a Census is the statistics provided by the age returns. Mis-statement of age either unintentional or deliberate is common and the returns of age are therefore rendered inaccurate. A detailed handling of the figures in a small State like Cochin is not therefore deemed necessary and any inference drawn from inaccurate figures will not be of use for practical purposes.

The nature of the return of age.

The age statistics of the population are embodied in Imperial Table VII, while the Subsidiary Tables I to X attached to this Chapter relate to all important features of age statistics.

47. The term signifies the mean age of the living, that is, of the persons enumerated. In his notes, the Census Commissioner says that the mean age does not coincide with the mean duration of life except where the births and deaths exactly balance one another. In a growing population with a large number of children, the mean age of the living will be less than in a decadent one where the children are relatively few in number. The mean age in itself therefore explains nothing. The mean age of the living in the State as a whole is 24.06. Of the main religionists, Hindus, Muhamadans and Christians, the mean age for Hindus is 24.5, for Muhamadans 23.06 and for Christians 22.4. The mean age for Jains is 22.92 while for Jews and Animists it is 25.8 and 26.04 respectively. These ratios are calculated with reference to the total population including children in each religion. The lower the mean age the greater must be the birth and death rates.

The mean age.

48. Subsidiary Tables IV, IV A and V at the end of the Chapter show the proportion of each sex in each religion who are found at each period. The Hindus form the major portion of the population of the State, and hence it is only natural that more children are found among them. Christians and Muhamadans then follow in the order of the strength in population.

Age distribution by religion.

49. Subsidiary Table IV at the end of the Chapter shows the age distribution of each sex in certain selected castes. It discloses a variety of features, and no general inference can be drawn on the strength of the figures therein recorded.

Age statistics by Caste.

50. Of the total population 13.6 per cent. are children in the age period of 0-5, and boys and girls in this period are almost equibalanced. Five are widowed in the age period 5-10, of whom one is a widower and four are widows. Of the latter, three are Hindus and one is a Muhamadan. The one boy widower is a Muhamadan. More than half the population are unmarried. In the reproductive age period of 15-40, there are 32,885 unmarried women and 149,674 married women.

Infancy and childhood.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods.

Age	Male			Female		
	Hindu	Musalman	Both Reli- gions	Hindu	Musalman	Both Reli- gions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	2,993	2,490	5,483	2,835	2,120	4,955
1	2,022	2,100	4,122	1,668	1,980	3,648
2	2,844	2,840	5,684	2,704	2,410	5,114
3	3,303	2,920	6,223	3,162	2,540	5,702
4	2,9-6	2,870	5,856	2,8-7	3,080	5,577
5	3,388	3,450	6,738	3,210	2,710	5,920
6	3,545	3,020	6,065	2,7-8	2,320	5,035
7	2,73-3	2,200	5,033	2,522	2,1-0	4,762
8	3,03-3	3,0-0	6,113	2,678	2,800	5,478
9	2,086	1,930	4,016	2,090	2,200	4,290
10	3,4-6	3,600	7,116	3,351	3,2-0	6,601
11	1,617	1,640	3,257	1,448	1,070	3,113
12	4,353	4,020	8,373	4,263	3,570	7,833
13	1,6-0	1,360	3,010	1,359	1,080	2,439
14	2,449	3,140	5,589	2,192	2,580	4,772
15	2,412	2,350	4,762	2,156	1,080	3,236
16	2,731	3,400	6,131	2,303	2,420	4,723
17	1,704	1,320	3,024	1,191	1,300	2,491
18	2,314	2,770	5,084	2,923	3,470	6,393
19	690	920	1,610	735	1,040	1,775
20	3,163	2,970	6,133	3,518	4,410	7,928
21	975	680	1,655	754	1,000	1,754
22	2,286	1,380	3,516	3,001	2,000	5,001
23	864	680	1,394	1,417	7-0	2,167
24	1,517	1,700	3,217	1,567	1,020	2,487
25	3,160	2,450	5,610	3,483	3,200	6,683
26	1,105	1,120	2,225	1,217	1,450	2,667
27	766	670	1,436	761	870	1,631
28	2,2-7	2,300	4,677	2,291	2,380	4,671
29	615	460	1,075	421	770	1,191
30	3,323	3,180	6,503	4,611	4,000	8,611
31	5-5	500	1,055	431	610	1,041
32	1,304	1,310	2,614	1,220	960	2,180
33	570	550	1,120	470	400	870
34	575	530	1,105	530	370	900
35	2,321	3,410	6,264	2,807	2,790	5,657
36	941	1,020	1,961	607	670	1,277
37	456	410	866	369	440	809
38	1,262	1,200	2,552	1,224	960	2,244
39	232	400	632	277	400	677
40	3,613	3,590	7,203	4,296	3,000	7,296
41	259	330	589	224	200	424
42	717	850	1,567	698	600	1,298
43	269	240	509	370	250	620
44	375	310	685	300	700	1,000
45	2,100	2,310	4,470	1,992	1,000	2,992
46	391	410	801	441	400	841
47	207	210	417	224	320	544
48	739	590	1,379	776	600	1,376
49	232	210	442	208	300	548
50	2,211	2,270	4,511	2,901	2,500	5,452
51	262	190	452	154	300	454
52	415	460	865	321	520	841
53	221	270	491	167	330	497
54	268	420	688	281	400	681
55	1,115	1,700	2,815	1,088	1,300	2,388
56	357	530	887	239	410	649
57	105	180	285	115	210	325
58	351	410	761	368	400	768
59	145	260	405	112	400	512
60	1,340	1,740	3,080	1,731	1,400	3,131
61	182	140	322	130	160	290
62	211	250	461	228	180	408
63	192	250	442	142	170	312
64	163	120	283	120	200	320
65	475	560	1,035	570	460	1,030
66	131	120	251	107	200	307
67	133	200	333	85	100	185
68	175	210	375	172	210	382
69	21	110	221	77	110	187
70	467	390	857	610	400	1,010
71	27	90	147	33	80	113
72	107	130	237	108	50	158
73	43	110	153	31	80	111
74	49	110	159	42	100	142
75	173	360	533	250	200	450
76	64	120	184	45	80	125
77	37	..	37	33	10	43
78	46	40	86	62	20	82

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I. (cont.)
Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods.

Age	Male			Female		
	Hindu	Musalman	Both Reli- gions	Hindu	Musalman	Both Reli- gions
	2	3	4	5	6	7
79	23	...	23	15	...	15
80	161	250	411	247	280	527
81	16	...	16	20	...	20
82	85	100	135	81	60	91
83	23	...	23	20	...	20
84	50	90	130	19	...	19
85	44	60	108	75	20	95
86	7	20	27	12	10	22
87	5	...	5	8	...	3
88	24	...	24	16	...	16
89	8	...	8	4	...	4
90	15	...	15	28	80	108
91	...	...	...	10	...	10
92	...	...	...	2	...	2
93	...	...	...	2	...	2
94	...	...	...	2	...	2
95	...	...	...	1	...	1
96	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	...	...	...	...	10	10
99	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	200,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in 1921 and 1911.

Age period	1921		1911	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
0—5	1,372	1,340	1,469	1,460
5—10	1,400	1,328	1,801	1,252
10—15	1,314	1,232	1,257	1,175
15—20	962	953	993	996
20—40	2,998	3,180	3,139	3,311
40—60	1,552	1,476	1,460	1,433
60 and over	402	491	881	73
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Mean age	23.75	24.23	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

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

CASTE.	MALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED					FEMALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED				
	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU.										
Ambalavasi	199	147	74	420	280	189	149	81	899	282
Arayan	122	212	107	366	193	152	187	61	404	196
Brahman Malayali	84	120	50	481	261	99	151	106	405	239
Do Tamil	116	163	74	359	238	169	224	80	295	233
Do Konda	134	142	116	385	223	119	174	81	401	215
Do Others	111	119	76	442	252	104	109	68	459	265
Chakkian	158	178	118	431	115	52	143	95	510	200
Chaliyan	144	206	75	383	192	117	161	64	434	221
Chetti	129	194	75	394	208	178	144	70	489	169
Devangan	44	177	114	899	266	99	187	85	472	297
Eluttassan	133	182	77	398	210	137	167	76	430	190
Ilavan	140	201	82	396	181	126	173	75	417	209
Kaikolan	148	181	70	377	234	118	182	122	466	167
Kammalan	131	199	108	372	192	150	148	80	445	177
Kannakan	140	160	106	397	197	187	178	76	429	180
Kaniyan	101	161	85	425	229	118	158	61	418	250
Kavundan	77	306	134	231	152	230	123	158	348	141
Kshatriya Malayali	140	148	80	405	227	98	113	101	496	194
Do Paradesi	104	124	25	419	328	176	158	51	264	256
Kudumi Chetti	94	146	77	388	295	115	155	57	421	252
Kusavan	117	126	61	481	215	101	149	154	421	176
Nnyar	188	176	72	420	194	125	153	85	410	227
Ottanaikan	106	77	95	421	301	66	105	61	484	264
Panan	102	141	75	480	210	96	134	118	471	181
Pandaran	141	195	74	396	194	118	161	80	421	220
Paradattan	111	118	87	427	257	187	171	77	448	167
Parayan	132	188	80	407	193	135	176	60	417	192
Pulayan	137	188	89	365	218	157	208	79	382	174
Valan	140	147	64	411	218	104	149	64	447	236
Vannan	82	198	65	388	317	114	98	181	319	278
Vann	145	169	75	388	223	132	165	91	405	207
Velakkattalavan	181	195	74	417	183	148	194	97	313	253
Vellalan	120	163	80	374	258	149	107	61	358	325
Veluzedan	144	176	87	408	190	140	184	67	415	244
Vettuvan	152	134	80	392	192	129	181	72	443	175
MUSALMAN.										
Jonakan	140	106	88	438	138	149	202	91	386	172
Ravuttan	171	166	83	373	207	166	206	107	388	118
CHRISTIAN.										
Anglo-Indian	127	148	105	367	253	172	175	75	405	178
European	...	...	23	372	605	...	...	48	485	522
Indian Christian	148	198	86	388	185	143	186	92	398	181
JAIN.										
	188	188	52	517	155	140	140	98	488	139
JEW.										
Black Jew	164	76	26	424	320	136	201	78	320	163
White Jew	...	600	332	13	54	90	103	88	461	308
ANIMIST.										
Kadan	47	122	74	507	250	40	127	48	608	162
Malayan	500	100	20	280	100	318	45	46	341	250

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-A.

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

CASTES	Proportion of children. Both sexes per 100		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 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	
1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDU					
Ambalavasi	69	219	55	58.	26
Aryan	88	235	53	49	32
Brahmin, Malayali	51	170	54	59	27
Do Tamil	101	273	50	79	26
Do Konkani	79	189	58	53	33
Do Others	50	184	57	53	33
Chakkan	58	180	27	39	33
Chaliyan	77	254	50	51	25
Chotti	77	209	53	39	29
Devangan	52	137	67	44	29
Eluttassan	75	188	53	44	32
Iluvva	78	204	46	50	30
Kaikolan	64	148	62	36	32
Kammalan	77	199	52	40	31
Kanakkan	74	214	50	42	30
Kaniyan	64	226	54	60	22
Kavundan	120	659	54	40	18
Kahatriya, Malayali	54	186	56	39	35
Do Paradesi	68	135	78	70	34
Kudumichotti	64	154	70	60	32
Kusavan	55	137	45	42	34
Nayar	71	195	46	55	29
Ottanaiyan	41	115	72	55	32
Pandaran	75	252	48	52	24
Pannan	50	132	45	39	34
Panditattan	60	198	60	37	31
Parayya	77	194	47	46	31
Pulayan	92	241	59	45	28
Valan	62	150	58	53	32
Vannan	76	474	94	84	15
Velan	77	215	57	51	29
Velakkattalavan	92	329	44	31	19
Vellalan	75	335	69	91	22
Veluttedan	72	219	47	59	26
Vettuvan	77	188	49	39	35
MUSALMAN					
Jonakan	84	253	81	45	27
Ravuthan	95	249	50	29	32
CHRISTIAN					
Anglo-Indian	80	210	65	43	32
European	85	220	163	120	35
Indian Christian	85	220	48	46	31
JAIN	55	140	30	29	47
JEW					
Black Jew	67	165	76	39	35
White Jew	162	420	400	67	18
ANIMIST					
Kadan	30	69	49	30	53
Malayan	159	657	86	73	16

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

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

District and natural division "Malabar and Konkan"	Proportion of children; both sexes per 100						Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 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				
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1921	1911	1901
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State ...	67.2	65.7	66.6	177.9	170.2	179.1	10.1	11.9	9	11	9	11	30.2	32.1	30.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V-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.

Religions	Proportion of children, both sexes per 100						Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 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				
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	1921	1911	1901
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu ...	65	68	64	173	166	178	10	12	9	12	9	12	30	32	30
Mussalman ...	69	68	71	179	179	189	9	9	8	8	8	8	32	33	31
Christian ...	73	78	72	189	180	181	10	11	9	11	9	10	31	33	32
Jain ...	45	16	33	118	62	100	3	5	4	3	...	...	47	59	100
Jew ...	63	59	56	156	155	145	15	13	17	15	18	15	33	30	31
Animist ...	46	60	71	112	143	177	11	7	8	6	7	5	44	37	34
All religions ...	67.2	65.7	66.6	177.9	170.2	179.1	10.1	11.9	9	11	9	11	30.2	32.1	30.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation in population at certain age periods.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Period	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (Increase + Decrease —)					
		All ages	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 and over
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Cochin State.	1911—1920	+ 6.6	+ 5.8	+ 11.6	+ 2.6	+ 11.6	+ 11.5
	1901—1910	+ 18.1	+ 12.8	+ 7.9	+ 14.4	+ 13.7	+ 15.8
	1891—1900	+ 12.8	+ 11.9	+ 18.4	+ 11.6	+ 11.1	+ 9.1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Reported birth-rate by sex and natural divisions.

Year	Number of births per 1,000 of total population		
	Cochin State		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1911	18.1	18.7	17.5
1912	17.8	18.8	17.8
1913	16.1	16.6	15.7
1914	18.3	18.9	17.8
1915	18.0	18.5	17.5
1916	16.8	17.1	16.5
1917	16.8	17.0	16.6
1918	16.7	17.2	16.2
1919	15.0	15.2	14.7
1920	15.5	15.9	15.0
Total	169.1	173.4	164.8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Reported death-rate by sex and natural divisions.

Year	Number of deaths per 1,000 of total population		
	Cochin State		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1911	13.0	13.9	12.0
1912	15.0	15.9	14.1
1913	17.8	18.7	16.9
1914	14.1	14.7	13.5
1915	11.4	12.2	10.7
1916	11.0	11.5	10.4
1917	11.2	11.8	10.7
1918	15.1	16.2	14.0
1919	21.9	23.5	21.3
1920	14.7	15.6	13.8
Total	145.2	153.0	137.4

Note.—Subsidiary Table IX has not been prepared as the required informations are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of the population.

Cochin State			Cochin State		
Year	Actual number of deaths	Ratio per mille	Year	Actual number of deaths	Ratio per mille
1	2	3	1	2	3
Cholera			Fever		
1911	37	...	1911	967	1.1
1912	58	0.1	1912	1,160	1.3
1913	1,726	1.9	1913	1,384	1.4
1914	538	0.6	1914	1,218	1.3
1915	44	..	1915	448	0.5
1916	1	...	1916	1,209	1.3
1917	8	...	1917	1,544	1.7
1918	179	0.2	1918	2,066	2.0
1919	1,612	1.8	1919	5,064	5.5
1920	426	0.5	1920	3,424	3.7
Small-pox			Other causes		
1911	249	0.3	1911	10,528	11.6
1912	190	0.2	1912	12,392	13.5
1913	160	0.2	1913	13,199	14.4
1914	16	..	1914	11,219	12.2
1915	15	...	1915	9,979	10.9
1916	48	0.1	1916	8,760	9.6
1917	18	..	1917	8,727	9.5
1918	2,124	2.3	1918	9,881	9.7
1919	1,914	2.1	1919	11,522	12.6
1920	382	0.4	1920	9,248	10.1

Note.—Figures by sex are not available.

CHAPTER VI.

SEX.

51. In the countries of Western Europe, the females are in excess of males, while in India the males preponderate females. The western critics of Indian Census therefore are of opinion that there are *a priori* reasons for believing that the enumeration of females in India may be imperfect. If the preponderance of females over males in Census returns is the test of the accuracy of Census figures, there can be no hesitation in saying that the Census of 1921 in the State has been quite accurate. According to the recent Census there are 1,027 females for every 1,000 males, as against 1,007 in 1911, and the female population used to outnumber the male population ever since 1881 thereby giving collateral testimony to the accuracy of the recent Census returns. This preponderance of women in successive Censuses coupled with their high education is sufficient reason for their claims to civic recognition.

52. At the Censuses of 1891, 1901, and 1911 the females outnumbered the males in all Taluks except Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur; while according to the recent Census, same has happened to be the case in the Mukundapuram Taluk also. No reason can possibly be adduced for the deficiency of females in this Taluk, except upon the supposition that influenza differentiated against females, or scarcity against males; the decrease in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk may probably be due to, as observed in the previous Census reports, the existence there of a large number of temporary male residents for business purposes, especially in Mattanchery, Ernakulam and Tripunittura and in their neighbourhood. With the development of the Cochin Harbour and the consequent better facilities for trade and commerce, the males in this Taluk are likely to show a more marked increase in their number in future Censuses.

53. Females preponderate over males among Hindus only, while males outnumber females among all other religionists. In the Taluks of Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur the females among Christians preponderate over the males; and females outnumber males among Muhamadans in Talapilli and Chittur Taluks.

54. The age and sex statistics show a variety of features, so much so that no general inference can be safely drawn from the figures or explanation given for the different varieties. Up to the age of five there are more females than males; but more boys than girls are seen during the age periods of 5—15. The table then turns in favour of females and we find more females in the age periods of 15--35. From 35—50 there are more males than females though after 65, females are considerably in excess of males. There are now five centenarians in the State of whom two are males and three females.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General proportions of the sexes by natural Divisions and Districts.

Districts and Natural Divisions	Number of Females to 1,000 Males									
	1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State	1,027	1,018	1,007	997	1,004	996	998	999	989	not available

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of Females per 1,000 Males at different age periods by religions at each of the last 3 Censuses.

Age	All religions			Hindus			Musalmans		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—1	1,032	1,011	1,009	1,039	1,018	1,024	1,032	1,009	937
1—2	1,007	996	949	1,006	997	958	1,048	946	901
2—3	1,051	1,001	1,008	1,061	998	1,008	947	987	981
3—4	1,036	1,020	1,042	1,049	1,042	1,047	1,017	1,045	1,070
4—5	1,026	966	993	1,055	999	1,008	970	914	967
Total 0—5	1,031	1,001	1,004	1,041	1,004	1,013	999	981	975
5—10	971	969	974	970	964	978	962	967	960
10—15	981	942	963	937	951	961	924	899	916
15—20	1,013	1,011	1,017	1,029	1,037	1,038	1,000	989	1,023
20—25	1,103	1,116	1,167	1,108	1,128	1,183	1,004	1,079	1,101
25—30	1,056	1,098	1,158	1,072	1,106	1,184	1,014	1,068	1,179
Total 0—30	1,010	1,012	1,030	1,017	1,021	1,043	998	985	1,005
30—40	923	930	1,002	930	960	1,033	902	850	909
40—50	965	942	967	997	970	1,013	852	841	815
50—60	1,045	1,060	992	1,074	1,111	1,009	894	931	878
60 and over	1,239	1,252	1,256	1,317	1,305	1,331	1,058	996	1,003
Total 30 and over	992	998	1,021	1,022	1,038	1,059	902	870	885
Total all ages Actual population	1,004	1,007	1,027	1,019	1,025	1,048	968	951	967
Total all ages Natural population	996	997	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (cont.)

Age	Christians			Jains			Jews			Animists		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0-1	1,048	1,009	997			500	750	1,000	864	1,016	892	438
1-2	998	1,004	944			1,000	1,222	818	545	1,441	1,521	...
2-3	1,049	1,013	1,009			2,000	1,250	545	818	1,348	1,204	2,500
3-4	1,004	994	1,022			1,000	1,400	1,148	1,471	1,098	1,309	1,000
4-5	968	977	968			...	1,125	800	944	1,206	812	250
Total 0-5	1,011	1,000	991		2,500	750	1,169	845	962	1,192	1,066	594
5-10	966	992	966		1,893	500	1,199	1,048	1,206	978	847	892
10-15	921	921	981		957	1,400	1,092	1,101	1,271	881	955	611
15-20	971	949	966		800	1,000	1,000	1,154	759	1,140	968	1,333
20-25	1,118	1,069	1,124		645	2,667	1,239	1,837	1,140	1,698	1,444	1,471
25-30	1,024	1,066	1,088		643	300	1,075	1,656	1,389	1,072	1,119	1,250
Total 0-30	992	996	1,007		678	872	1,108	1,179	1,096	1,065	1,045	957
30-40	884	882	950		778	300	1,000	855	1,297	890	887	634
40-50	918	896	897		59	600	902	890	623	625	717	750
50-60	998	995	983		...	667	1,400	744	443	1,000	883	1,250
60 and over	1,067	1,178	1,132		1,000	1,000	925	1,111	1,031	849	743	600
Total 30 and over	984	989	962		488	474	1,028	895	835	774	821	723
Total all ages Actual population	974	978	993		563	741	1,070	1,058	988	977	964	859
Total all ages Natural population	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Number of Females per 1,000 Males at different age periods by religions and natural divisions.

Cochin State Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan" Age	All religions	Hindus	Musalman	Christians	Jains	Jews	Animists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-1	1,009	1,024	937	997	500	864	488
1-2	949	958	901	944	1,000	545	...
2-3	1,008	1,009	991	1,009	2,000	818	2,500
3-4	1,042	1,047	1,070	1,022	1,000	1,471	1,000
4-5	993	1,008	967	968	...	944	250
Total 0-5	1,004	1,018	975	991	750	962	594
5-10	974	979	960	966	500	1,206	892
10-15	964	961	916	981	1,400	1,271	611
15-20	1,017	1,038	1,023	966	1,000	759	1,333
20-25	1,167	1,183	1,001	1,124	2,667	1,140	1,471
25-30	1,158	1,184	1,179	1,088	300	1,859	1,250
Total 0-30	1,080	1,043	1,065	1,007	872	1,096	957
30-40	1,002	1,088	909	950	300	1,297	634
40-50	987	1,013	815	897	60	628	750
50-60	993	1,009	870	983	667	448	1,250
60 and over	1,256	1,331	1,003	1,132	1,000	1,081	600
Total 30 and over	1,021	1,059	885	902	474	885	723
Total all ages Actual population	1,027	1,048	967	993	741	988	859

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Number of Females per 1,000 Males for certain selected castes.

CASTE	Number of Females per 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HINDU.							
Ambalavasi	889	1,089	998	1,038	1,118	890	1,000
Arayan	888	1,048	741	466	777	959	845
Brahmin, Malayali	859	964	1,077	1,837	1,088	590	786
Do Tamil	917	1,334	1,265	1,004	708	767	748
Do Konkani	898	807	1,027	684	452	1,116	806
Do Others	409	440	429	389	788	423	498
Chakkai	880	275	667	687	756	1,118	1,448
Chaliyan	997	818	792	853	608	1,888	1,146
Chetti	1,216	1,681	908	1,126	2,863	1,080	990
Devangan	1,842	3,000	1,036	1,000	2,579	1,169	1,048
Eluttassan	1,066	1,093	978	1,048	1,021	1,196	986
Iluvan	1,089	980	936	998	1,068	1,173	1,260
Kaikolan	1,867	1,121	996	2,871	1,797	1,668	977
Kammalan	1,042	1,200	782	791	1,515	1,181	965
Kanukkan	911	893	1,011	651	995	1,018	894
Kaniyan	1,198	1,418	1,170	849	1,291	1,118	1,300
Kavundan	788	2,194	297	692	2,474	415	682
Kahatriya, Malayali	1,099	782	862	1,388	717	1,556	940
Do Paradesi	780	1,240	900	1,500	556	662	670
Kudumi Chetti	1,057	1,295	1,126	787	904	1,219	908
Kucavan	1,137	977	1,828	2,878	2,029	771	984
Nayar	1,081	976	959	1,281	776	1,189	1,267
Ota Naikan	1,081	835	1,418	658	701	1,835	908
Panan	1,291	1,232	1,218	2,084	2,030	1,081	1,118
Pandaran	1,058	886	687	1,141	1,038	1,147	1,196
Panditattan	768	989	1,103	672	1,091	694	497
Parayan	1,109	1,137	1,038	1,128	1,092	1,147	1,101
Pulayan	1,014	1,162	1,122	908	951	1,075	607
Valan	1,229	913	1,245	644	1,304	1,344	1,829
Vannan	586	811	290	1,619	369	826	516
Velan	974	890	951	1,178	1,151	956	905
Velakattalavan	1,188	1,241	1,127	1,186	1,228	740	1,577
Vellalan	598	738	875	465	617	588	750
Velottedan	1,189	1,102	869	875	1,197	1,167	1,460
Vettuvan	1,001	858	982	905	916	1,208	910
MUSALMAN.							
Jonakan	874	1,028	1,008	1,008	769	1,362	1,219
Ravuttan	850	924	1,055	1,095	662	940	465
CHRISTIAN.							
Anglo-Indian	861	1,168	1,011	618	968	947	586
European	585	...	...	1,000	1,000	600	463
Indian Christian	994	990	985	1,068	966	1,088	976
JAIN.							
	741	750	750	1,888	1,000	600	607
JEW.							
Black Jew	960	878	2,580	3,000	608	1,107	500
White Jew	1,040	..	178	123	...	27,000	6,000
ANIMIST.							
Kadan	851	714	889	545	1,500	755	622
Malayan	880	580	460	2,000	1,118	1,000	2,200

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the periods
1896—1900, 1901—1910, and 1911—1921.

YEAR	NUMBER OF BIRTHS			NUMBER OF DEATHS			Difference between columns 3 and 8. Excess of latter over former +, defect —	Difference between columns 6 and 9. Excess of latter over former +, defect —	Difference between columns 4 and 7. Excess of former over latter +, defect —	Number of female births per 1000 male births	Number of female deaths per 1000 male deaths
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1896	8,818	8,598	7,351	8,207	2,618	5,820	— 275	— 594	+ 1,681	928	815
1897	6,016	4,917	10,933	5,192	4,203	9,385	— 1,099	— 979	+ 1,545	817	811
1898	2,848	2,743	5,586	4,793	4,049	8,842	— 100	— 744	+ 3,256	965	845
1899	2,721	2,627	5,358	2,811	2,137	4,948	— 104	— 674	+ 410	962	780
1900	3,042	3,039	6,081	3,159	2,639	5,789	— 3	— 529	+ 292	999	833
Total 1896—1900	18,446	16,864	35,309	19,152	15,682	34,784	— 1,581	— 3,620	+ 525	914	816
1901	2,698	2,574	5,267	3,671	2,775	6,446	— 119	— 896	+ 1,179	956	756
1902	2,846	2,941	5,787	4,191	3,163	7,354	+ 95	— 1,028	+ 1,567	1,033	755
1903	3,410	3,492	6,932	4,285	3,521	7,807	+ 52	— 765	+ 875	1,015	821
1904	3,787	3,632	7,419	3,065	3,228	7,193	— 155	— 787	+ 926	959	814
1905	...	...	7,975	...	...	8,455	...	...	+ 480	...	...
1906	...	...	8,345	...	...	8,029	...	...	+ 325	...	...
1907	...	...	8,885	...	...	12,960	...	...	+ 4,075	...	...
1908	3,998	3,881	7,879	...	...	12,005	— 117	...	+ 4,125	971	...
1909	7,848	7,667	15,513	...	...	10,738	— 179	...	+ 4,775	977	...
1910	8,210	7,574	15,784	...	...	10,946	— 696	...	+ 4,838	923	...
Total 1901—1910	...	...	89,786	...	...	91,924	...	...	+ 2,138	...	...
1911	8,550	9,046	16,602	6,360	5,526	11,876	— 510	— 824	+ 4,726	941	970
1912	8,891	7,940	16,331	7,286	6,513	13,799	— 451	— 778	+ 2,632	946	884
1913	7,581	7,240	14,821	8,575	7,704	16,369	— 841	— 731	+ 1,548	955	909
1914	8,647	8,192	16,839	6,746	6,298	12,984	— 455	— 608	+ 3,855	947	925
1915	8,450	8,079	16,529	5,560	4,926	10,486	— 871	— 634	+ 6,043	956	846
1916	7,808	7,608	15,416	5,254	4,788	10,037	— 200	— 471	+ 5,879	974	910
1917	7,769	7,032	15,401	5,388	4,909	10,297	— 187	— 479	+ 5,104	982	919
1918	7,848	7,480	15,328	7,888	6,462	13,850	— 868	— 916	+ 1,478	953	875
1919	6,956	6,776	13,732	10,299	9,813	20,112	— 180	— 486	+ 6,880	974	951
1920	7,289	6,927	14,216	7,134	6,844	13,478	— 362	— 790	+ 788	950	869
Total 1911—1920	79,395	75,920	155,215	69,990	63,808	133,288	— 3,375	— 6,672	+ 21,927	957	905

NOTE:—Figures for the years prior to 1896 are not available, since the registration of births and deaths was introduced only in 1896. Figures for the columns left blank are also not available.

CHAPTER VII.

CIVIL CONDITION.

55. In writing this Chapter I have prominently kept in view the Census Commissioner's instruction that "on the present occasion the discussion should be primarily based on the statistics and should be confined to such aspects of the general subject as arise out of the figures or are connected with them as influences explanatory of the variations". All that can possibly be said on the subject of marriage has been said in the previous Census reports, and there has been no modification during the last ten years in the attitude of the different communities towards marriage, divorce, etc. The most noteworthy feature to be mentioned here is the passing of a social legislation legalising the marriage among Nayers in the State. Till the passing of this Act the Nayar Sambandhams were not recognised in Law Courts though socially they were considered to be valid. The leading Nayers desired to remove this anomaly and represented their case to the Government. The Cochin Nayar Regulation XIII of 1095 legalising marriage and its dissolution was accordingly enacted during the decade. The Christian Civil Marriage Regulation was also passed into law during the decade.

Introduction.

56. Imperial Table VII gives the statistics of civil condition by age, sex and religion while Imperial Table XIV gives similar statistics for selected castes and tribes.

Reference to statistics.

57. Of the male population in the State 57·8 per cent. and of females 45·2 per cent. are unmarried. There are 78,374 widows and 19,867 widowers; that is, for every widower there are 4 widows in the State. With reference to age, the males return 41 per 100 as single at the ages below 15, the proportions for females being 38 per 100. In the reproductive age period of 15—40 unmarried males form 16·5 per cent. of the total number of males, while unmarried females form only 6·6 per cent.; but at the ages of 40 and over the unmarried males form 4 per cent. and females 3 per cent. of their respective total strength. There are only 13 widow-girls for every ten thousand girls at the age period of 10—15 and one boy widower for the same number. A widower, especially a young widower, during one Census, will be a married man, and not a widower, at the next Census. Similarly in the case of young widows where widow marriage is not prohibited, a widow of one Census may not be a widow at the next Census. These figures also include persons divorced, majority of whom will sooner or later get married. The figures therefore lose much of their importance. All that can be said is, that on the night of 18th March 1921, there were 78,374 widows and 19,867 widowers. Comparison with other Provinces and States is not possible as latest figures on the subject for the decade have not been received. It may however be safely inferred, from knowledge of conditions prevailing in the State, that universality of marriage, juvenile marriage and enforced widowhood are not certainly more perceptible in Cochin than elsewhere.

58. Of the total number of Hindus in the State, of and about the age of ten, it is seen that out of 43,113 males 43,109 or 99·9 per cent. are unmarried, and of 42,214 females of the same age period 42,137 or 99·8 per cent. unmarried. Among Christians of the same age 99·98 per cent. of males and 99·94 per cent. of females are unmarried, while among

Variation by religion.

Muhamadans 99·94 per cent. of males and 99·81 per cent. of females are unmarried, The widows among the Hindus come to 8·9 per cent. of the total number of Hindus, while among Christians and Muhamadans to 6·1 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively. The large number of widows among Hindus is due to prohibition of widow marriage among Brahmins; but the reason for a large number of Christian widows especially girl widows is not understood. There are no widowers or widows in the age group 4—5.

59. Higher education among women was unheard of even some 30 years ago; but the old order of things has completely changed and women along with men have now begun to prosecute their studies for higher education. This has also awakened in the women of the State a consciousness of their ability to earn a livelihood independent of their husbands, and the facilities given by the State towards the achievement of their laudable object to become educated, has lessened the marriage rate and probably early widowhood also. During the last decade the number of female teachers has increased by 108 per cent., while the number of girls undergoing education has increased by nearly 14,000.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution by Civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age period at each of the last three Censuses.

RELIGION	SEX	AGE	UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED			
			1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
ALL RELIGIONS	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10-15	997	995	995	3	5	5	...	...	...	...
		15-20	925	894	908	73	102	95	2	4	...	...
		20-40	255	214	251	705	752	718	40	88	31	...
		40-60	26	24	36	882	869	852	112	107	112	...
		60 and over	20	15	17	690	673	673	290	302	310	...
	Not stated	...	...	386	...	...	523	...	...	91	...	
	ALL AGES		578	562	579	381	400	383	41	38	38	...
	Females	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	999	997	998	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
		10-15	944	910	920	55	88	78	1	2	2	...
		15-20	488	402	432	490	574	547	22	24	21	...
20-40		59	47	76	813	821	800	128	132	134	...	
40-60		16	11	18	501	479	455	483	510	527	...	
60 and over		12	8	4	150	139	117	838	853	879	...	
Not stated	...	...	241	...	...	426	...	...	338	...		
ALL AGES		452	435	456	390	407	387	158	158	157	...	
HINDU	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10-15	997	996	995	3	4	5	...	...	...	...
		15-20	933	909	915	65	87	89	2	4	2	...
		20-40	269	235	280	687	728	697	44	37	33	...
		40-60	28	25	44	856	868	847	116	107	109	...
		60 and over	20	15	18	693	684	673	287	301	309	...
	Not stated	...	...	287	...	...	484	...	...	129	...	
	ALL AGES		576	563	584	380	397	378	44	40	38	...
	Females	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	998	997	998	2	3	2	...	...	...	...
		10-15	934	908	912	64	94	80	2	3	2	...
		15-20	496	416	447	478	554	529	26	30	24	...
20-40		66	49	88	781	801	775	153	150	137	...	
40-60		15	11	21	480	459	489	505	590	541	...	
60 and over		12	7	4	138	123	111	850	870	885	...	
Not stated	...	...	269	...	...	394	...	...	316	...		
ALL AGES		439	423	450	387	402	380	174	175	120	...	
MUSALMAN	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10-15	997	998	995	3	2	5	...	...	...	...
		15-20	948	926	945	50	70	54	2	4	1	...
		20-40	277	235	258	694	738	711	29	27	31	...
		40-60	12	13	19	914	917	909	74	70	73	...
		60 and over	12	5	11	763	759	760	225	236	208	...
	Not stated	...	...	600	...	...	400	...	...	...	...
	ALL AGES		595	583	598	377	391	376	28	26	26	...
	Females	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	998	1,000	999	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
		10-15	948	924	947	51	79	52	1	3	1	...
		15-20	438	390	414	535	583	556	29	27	30	...
20-40		50	41	61	824	828	827	126	121	112	...	
40-60		14	13	18	492	498	481	494	480	501	...	
60 and over		12	9	8	142	157	107	846	834	890	...	
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	338	...	...	607	...		
ALL AGES		467	460	484	394	407	38	139	133	131	...	
CHRISTIAN	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5-10	1,000	999	1,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		10-15	998	992	998	4	8	7	...	...	...	...
		15-20	910	848	861	88	152	138	2	2	1	...
		20-40	211	152	167	758	825	808	31	28	25	...
		40-60	23	22	20	865	860	858	112	118	127	...
		60 and over	21	18	14	685	657	646	314	326	340	...
	Not stated	...	...	250	...	...	750	...	...	...	...
	ALL AGES		580	553	562	382	411	400	38	36	38	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(cont.)

Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age period at each of the last three Censuses.

RELIGION	SEX	AGE	UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED				
			1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
CHRISTIAN	Females	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	
		5-10	1,000	996	998	...	4	2	
		10-15	963	921	934	37	78	65	...	1	1	...	
		15-20	483	863	894	509	628	697	8	9	9	...	
		20-40	55	42	46	851	878	864	94	85	90	...	
		40-60	20	15	12	559	529	499	421	456	489	...	
		60 and over	12	10	8	187	185	141	801	205	856	...	
		Not stated	900	600	200	...	
		ALL AGES	482	459	467	396	419	405	122	122	128	...	
		JAIN	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000
5-10	1,000			1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	800			929	...	...	71	...	200	...	...
15-20	714			1,000	...	286	...	...	...	...	...
20-40	281			146	500	696	781	500	43	73	...		
40-60	...			...	1,000	625	875	...	375	125	...
60 and over	...			...	...	1,000	500	...	...	500	...
ALL AGES	500			345	750	414	586	250	86	69	...		
JEW	Females			0-5	1,000	1,000
				5-10	1,000	1,000
		10-15	1,000	400	...	...	600	...	...	...	...
		15-20	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
		20-40	71	...	...	929	985	...	...	115	...
		40-60	...	...	...	400	...	...	600	1,000	...
		60 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
		ALL AGES	395	225	...	512	673	1,000	93	102	...		
		JEW	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000
				5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000
10-15	1,000			1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	966			942	1,000	34	56	...	...	...	...
20-40	406			377	396	563	586	573	31	97	13		
40-60	29			60	...	831	810	854	140	190	146		
60 and over	...			28	25	688	694	625	312	278	150		
ALL AGES	555			566	573	387	380	381	58	54	46		
ANIMIST	Females			0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000
				5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10-15	933	969	998	67	31	4	...	...	...
		15-20	500	533	422	500	400	547	...	17	31		
		20-40	128	150	79	823	767	820	49	83	101		
		40-60	14	10	10	534	670	539	452	320	461		
		60 and over	30	25	...	182	150	186	788	825	865		
		ALL AGES	469	442	418	412	422	412	119	136	170		
		ANIMIST	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000
				5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000
10-15	1,000			992	992	...	8	8	...	...	...
15-20	1,000			915	879	...	85	115	...	...	6
20-40	189			191	158	703	793	807	108	26	40		
40-60	...			11	28	938	939	856	62	80	116		
60 and over	...			...	...	700	797	792	300	203	203
ALL AGES	485			520	535	449	451	427	66	29	38		
ANIMIST	Females			0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000
				5-10	1,000	1,000	997	8
		10-15	909	918	938	91	82	57	...	...	5
		15-20	350	335	447	600	599	547	50	16	6		
		20-40	71	45	79	873	861	821	56	94	100		
		40-60	36	11	19	643	596	471	321	392	510		
		60 and over	...	19	...	167	254	178	833	797	822		
		ALL AGES	335	418	427	553	472	402	112	110	111		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

I. Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.

MALES.

Religion and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	ALL AGES			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	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	17	18	19
Cochin State																		
All Religions ...	578	381	41	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	418	559	80	25	826	149
Hindu ...	576	380	44	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	428	588	34	27	822	151
Musalman ...	595	377	28	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	437	540	33	18	833	104
Christian ...	580	362	38	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	996	4	...	386	590	24	23	823	154
Jain ...	500	414	86	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	800	...	200	367	600	33	...	667	333
Jew ...	555	387	58	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	555	432	33	24	903	173
Animist ...	485	449	66	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	326	584	90	...	891	119

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(cont.)

II. Distribution of civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.

FEMALES.

Religion and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	ALL AGES			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	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	17	18	19
Cochin State																		
All Religions ..	452	390	158	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	948	56	1	160	730	110	15	413	579
Hindu ...	439	387	174	1,000	...	...	998	2	...	934	64	2	164	712	124	15	398	592
Musalman ...	467	354	139	1,000	...	...	998	2	...	948	51	1	142	756	102	18	412	575
Christian ...	482	396	122	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	963	37	...	157	770	73	18	469	514
Jain ...	395	512	93	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	47	353	...	...	338	687
Jew ...	469	412	119	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	938	62	...	195	765	40	19	424	557
Animist ...	335	553	112	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	909	91	...	132	818	55	29	559	412

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

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
All Religions						
0-10 ...	2,772	...	...	2,667	...	...
10-15 ...	1,310	4	...	1,163	68	2
15-40 ...	1,664	2,188	120	663	3,017	453
40 and over ...	48	1,615	291	80	812	1,125
Hindu						
0-10 ...	2,718	...	...	2,575	8	...
10-15 ...	1,288	8	...	1,101	76	2
15-40 ...	1,711	2,151	135	683	2,981	520
40 and over ...	54	1,647	303	80	810	1,219
Mussalman						
0-10 ...	2,808	1	...	2,808	2	...
10-15 ...	1,884	4	...	1,248	67	1
15-40 ...	1,729	2,136	92	508	3,135	432
40 and over ...	28	1,632	192	22	683	954
Christians						
0-10 ...	2,905	...	...	2,862	1	...
10-15 ...	1,358	5	...	1,296	50	...
15-40 ...	1,408	2,287	98	623	3,062	201
40 and over ...	42	1,528	286	82	850	932
Jain						
0-10 ...	2,414	...	...	2,093	...	...
10-15 ...	689	...	172	1,643	...	...
15-40 ...	1,897	3,104	174	233	4,651	...
40 and over ...	...	1,035	517	...	465	980
Jew						
0-10 ...	2,419	...	...	2,621	...	...
10-15 ...	1,005	...	...	1,207	86	...
15-40 ...	2,062	1,567	85	828	3,259	172
40 and over ...	68	2,300	494	84	776	1,017
Animist						
0-10 ...	2,475	...	...	2,000	...	...
10-15 ...	910	...	...	588	59	...
15-40 ...	1,464	2,621	404	706	4,353	294
40 and over ...	...	1,968	253	59	1,118	822

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and Natural Divisions.

Natural Division and 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
<i>Provinces.</i>															
Cochin State.															
All Religions ...	803	1,053	3,945	988	9,300	4,000	911	18,536	10,375	412	1,418	3,864	644	516	3,975
Hindu ...	793	1,067	4,164	995	18,500	...	900	33,943	18,250	420	1,458	4,024	566	515	4,216
Mussalman ...	760	1,009	4,734	966	4,000	1,000	871	17,808	...	385	1,443	4,574	914	404	4,809
Christian ...	824	1,030	3,304	978	2,750	...	948	9,954	1,667	414	1,330	3,119	763	552	3,333
Jain ...	586	917	800	643	...	...	1,750	...	...	91	1,111	...	...	333	1,333
Jew ...	834	1,053	2,029	1,070	...	...	1,186	...	...	397	2,054	2,000	500	333	2,034
Animist ...	594	1,056	1,462	694	...	...	556	...	...	414	1,423	625	...	514	2,800

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution by civil condition of 1000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Caste and Locality	DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION																	
	All ages			0 - 5			5-12			12-20			20-40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	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	17	18	19
COOHIN STATE.																		
<i>Hindu..</i>																		
Ambalavari	609	342	49	1,000	...	1,000	...	984	16	...	440	518	42	108	739	153		
Amyar	614	337	49	1,000	...	997	3	981	19	...	919	627	61	19	815	166		
Brabmin, Malayali	519	453	28	1,000	...	1,000	...	968	32	...	293	680	22	90	832	78		
do Tamil	495	475	30	1,000	...	1,000	...	955	44	...	202	778	20	81	833	81		
do Konkani	653	290	57	1,000	...	1,000	...	950	48	...	513	457	30	87	744	210		
do Others	510	465	25	1,000	...	1,000	...	984	14	...	230	753	17	178	751	71		
Chakkan	684	258	63	1,000	...	1,000	...	990	50	...	280	599	32	103	690	207		
Chaliyan	602	369	29	1,000	...	1,000	...	965	35	...	194	779	27	47	839	114		
Chetti	544	416	40	1,000	...	995	5	932	65	...	220	750	30	8	816	146		
Devangan	481	361	158	1,000	...	1,000	...	649	351	...	373	500	227	119	524	357		
Elattassan	552	405	48	1,000	...	1,000	...	977	21	...	217	741	42	12	819	139		
Iluvan	588	376	36	1,000	...	1,000	...	970	30	...	231	736	33	10	836	146		
Kaikolan	542	411	47	1,000	...	1,000	...	956	44	...	213	747	40	17	832	151		
Kammalan	582	393	35	1,000	...	1,000	...	960	40	...	236	723	41	20	861	119		
Kanakkan	605	351	44	1,000	...	999	1	969	31	...	316	620	54	34	821	145		
Kaniyan	545	404	51	1,000	...	1,000	...	900	100	...	294	667	39	48	780	172		
Kavundan	602	301	97	1,000	...	1,000	...	871	129	...	1,000	...	...	...	863	637		
Kahatriya, Malayali	600	354	46	1,000	...	1,000	...	925	75	...	423	528	50	68	797	185		
do Paradesi	465	465	70	1,000	...	1,000	...	999	61	...	284	635	81	63	797	140		
Kudumi Chetti	450	501	49	1,000	...	1,000	...	926	70	...	146	803	51	89	948	118		
Kusavan	443	501	56	1,000	...	1,000	...	843	148	...	184	756	60	14	841	145		
Nayar	630	324	46	1,000	...	1,000	...	991	9	...	481	531	38	47	779	174		
Ottanaikan	436	508	50	1,000	...	1,000	...	989	11	...	92	869	39	36	816	146		
Panan	502	428	73	1,000	...	1,000	...	929	71	...	237	654	109	46	892	163		
Pandan	562	412	26	1,000	...	997	3	974	20	...	149	808	43	48	884	68		
Pandittattan	509	450	41	1,000	...	1,000	...	893	107	...	306	653	39	11	878	111		
Parayan	540	405	55	1,000	...	1,000	...	935	58	...	177	761	62	17	808	177		
Pulayan	547	407	48	1,000	...	1,000	...	962	36	...	179	753	65	10	867	123		
Valan	536	426	36	1,000	...	1,000	...	963	37	...	235	718	47	10	894	96		
Vannan	393	402	205	1,000	...	1,000	...	413	597	...	89	340	621	16	645	340		
Velan	553	390	57	1,000	...	1,000	...	933	64	...	196	725	79	21	821	153		
Velakkattalavan	593	367	40	1,000	...	1,000	...	973	27	...	283	691	30	44	798	158		
Vellalan	492	477	31	1,000	...	1,000	...	996	2	...	99	863	38	14	908	78		
Veluttedan	596	364	40	1,000	...	1,000	...	982	18	...	279	637	34	40	808	154		
Vettuvan	574	385	41	1,000	...	1,000	...	951	47	...	219	733	48	13	847	140		
<i>Musalman.</i>																		
Jonakan	603	375	22	1,000	...	1,000	...	983	17	...	248	731	21	17	879	104		
Ravuttan	561	400	39	1,000	...	1,000	...	966	34	...	229	727	44	18	858	124		
<i>Christian.</i>																		
Anglo-Indian	686	295	19	1,000	...	1,000	...	995	5	...	760	222	18	37	909	54		
European	326	674	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	400	600	...	281	769	...		
Indian Christian	579	383	38	1,000	...	999	1	950	49	...	205	763	32	22	822	156		
<i>Jain.</i>																		
<i>Jew.</i>																		
Black Jew	500	434	60	1,000	...	1,000	...	972	28	...	409	560	31	24	799	177		
White Jew	933	67	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...		
<i>Animist.</i>																		
Kadan	392	540	68	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	209	637	104	...	919	31		
Malayan	760	180	60	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	867	143	...	600	400		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(cont.)

Distribution by civil condition of 1000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Caste and Locality	DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION																	
	All ages			0-5			5-12			12-20			20-40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	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	17	18	19
COCHIN STATE.																		
<i>Hindu.</i>																		
Ambalavasi	438	867	210	1000	...	...	998	7	...	621	851	28	86	709	203	29	356	621
Aryan	443	435	122	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	690	859	11	28	636	136	20	590	890
Brahmin, Malayali	372	428	200	1000	...	...	850	120	...	368	568	24	133	711	156	9	335	656
do Tamil	497	424	189	1000	...	...	981	19	...	388	643	19	...	841	159	...	570	430
do Konkani	365	428	212	1000	...	...	991	9	...	874	610	16	14	831	155	8	216	741
do Others	278	625	197	1000	...	...	957	48	...	280	700	30	43	831	126	6	423	571
Chakkai	857	600	148	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	529	451	20	66	724	210	48	642	310
Chaliyan	596	411	83	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	986	14	...	379	690	31	77	733	190
Chetti	420	386	195	1000	...	...	953	47	...	329	586	25	53	665	907	18	849	638
Dovangan	472	449	80	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	478	522	...	814	529	157	45	760	205
Ezhuttassan	481	406	163	1000	...	...	999	2	...	610	368	22	67	777	156	12	428	562
Iluvan	464	383	168	1000	...	...	998	2	...	764	226	10	68	824	108	13	877	610
Kaikolan	440	425	126	1000	...	...	997	3	...	649	344	7	124	731	144	4	547	449
Kammalan	468	387	145	1000	...	...	995	5	...	718	270	12	79	797	124	16	498	576
Kanakkal	471	384	147	1000	...	...	996	4	...	722	263	15	69	793	139	24	426	560
Kanlyan	469	329	212	1000	...	...	985	15	...	609	354	37	235	562	203	15	397	588
Kavundan	723	211	86	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	945	55	...	9	929	62	26	561	413
Kahatriya, Malayali	366	474	160	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	519	472	9	159	693	148	16	496	488
do Paradesi	408	440	148	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	458	542	...	20	980	...	22	400	578
Kudumi Chetti	328	451	226	1000	...	...	965	34	...	368	587	47	17	763	220	9	416	575
Kusavan	445	451	104	1000	...	...	885	15	...	598	400	2	45	841	114	19	567	414
Nayar	417	367	216	1000	...	...	996	4	...	725	257	18	75	749	177	11	320	669
Ottanayakan	340	448	206	1000	...	...	992	8	...	657	326	17	145	692	163	12	465	523
Ignan	372	449	179	1000	...	...	990	10	...	443	516	41	56	760	184	18	378	604
Pandaran	420	369	211	1000	...	...	993	7	...	698	289	15	36	596	366	13	572	415
Panditattan	473	425	102	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	471	500	29	170	705	125	21	628	361
Parayan	449	421	130	1000	...	...	997	3	...	663	326	11	66	811	121	12	536	462
Pulayan	492	365	143	1000	...	...	999	1	...	662	316	16	55	797	148	8	435	557
Vanan	390	480	180	1000	...	...	997	3	...	647	332	21	73	790	137	21	430	549
Vannan	335	313	152	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	894	106	...	149	518	338	120	603	277
Volan	487	418	126	1000	...	...	992	9	...	595	391	14	77	773	151	16	597	397
Velakkattalavan	500	301	199	1000	...	...	991	9	...	662	321	17	112	631	257	28	408	564
Vollan	359	438	208	1000	...	...	978	22	...	668	307	25	34	653	313	4	661	345
Veluttodan	423	305	212	1000	...	...	996	4	...	622	352	26	125	658	217	14	411	575
Vettuvan	457	451	92	1000	...	...	995	5	...	715	272	13	73	866	41	29	541	430
<i>Musliman.</i>																		
Jennan	503	356	141	1000	...	...	998	2	...	930	151	19	58	810	132	12	439	555
Ravuttan	542	407	51	1000	...	...	992	8	...	814	186	...	36	908	57	47	663	285
<i>Christian.</i>																		
Anglo Indian	507	416	77	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	579	361	60	144	825	31	109	558	333
European	174	739	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	117	839	...	83	750	167
Indian Christian	481	396	133	1000	...	...	993	7	...	719	378	3	54	852	94	18	468	514
Jain	395	512	93	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	364	636	...	71	929	...	...	339	667
<i>Jew.</i>																		
Black Jew	472	430	95	1000	...	...	990	10	...	649	351	...	102	369	29	24	439	537
White Jew	449	295	256	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	296	519	183	...	375	625
<i>Animist.</i>																		
Kadan	362	627	111	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	389	555	55	63	906	31	44	479	478
Malayan	545	341	114	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	700	306	...	143	571	236	...	727	273

CHAPTER VIII.

LITERACY.

60. The system of dividing the population into literate and illiterate introduced in 1901 was continued at the present Census and it was laid down in the instructions for the Census staff that a person should be regarded as literate if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it, but not otherwise. In the case of students also, the above rule was observed. No record was made of the vernacular language or script in which each person was literate.

The meaning of the statistics.

61. Statistics of education by religion and age are given in Imperial Table VIII and of education by selected castes and races in Imperial Table IX. Subsidiary Tables I to VII appended to the Chapter will illustrate the main features.

Reference to statistics.

Extent of literacy.

Number of literates in 1000 in 1921.	Males	Females
Cochin	274	99
Travancore	331	150
Malabar	209	49
South Canara	162	38
Tanjore	248	24
Madras City	453	174
do Presidency	152	21
Baroda	210	40
Mysore	143	22
Hyderabad	27	8

According to the Census returns the number of persons able to read and write is 181,410 of whom 132,090 are males and 49,320 females, as against 139,093, 111,146 and 27,937 respectively in 1911. In other words in every 1,000 of the total population 185 are literate, as against 151 in 1911. In every 1,000 males 274 are literate and in an equal number of females 99 are literate, as against 213 and 61 respectively in 1911. The figures showing the extent of literacy for other States and

Provinces are given in the margin.

63. The tables give the figures for literacy by four age periods, namely, 0—10, 10—15, 15—20, and 20 and over. The disparity between the number of literate males and that of literate females is not so very striking, as in 1911. For every 100 literate males, there are in the State 37 literate females, as against 25 according to the previous Census, thereby showing a rapid increase in female education.

Literacy by age and sex.

64. In point of literacy the Jains stand at the head of all religionists, the literates among them numbering nearly 36 per hundred 33 being males and the rest females. These are closely followed by Jews among whom there are 28 literate persons per hundred 19 being males and the rest females. Excepting the Animists, the Muhamadans come last in point of literacy as there are only 9 persons out of every hundred who are literate eight being males and the rest females. Among Hindus the literates number 16 per hundred 12 being males and the rest females. While among Christians there are 26 literates for every hundred persons 18 being males and the rest females. The low percentage of literacy among the Hindus is on account of the backward condition of those sections of the Hindus who are on the lowest rungs of the ladder in the social scale, such as, Pulayans, Parayans, Iluvans, Kammalans, etc.

Literacy by religion.

65. There are now in the State 18,006 persons who can read and write English. Of these 14,730 are males and 3,276 females. *Literacy in English.* There were only 10,512 persons who were literate in English at the Census of 1911. The literates in English therefore come to 30·5 in a thousand males and 6·6 in an equal number of females as against 20 and 3·1 respectively in 1911. As in the previous decades, the progress is most marked among Tamil Brahmins, Malayalee-Kshatriyas, Nayars and Indian Christians. The Nambudiris also have advanced considerably in this respect. There were only 7 in a thousand who were literate in English in 1911; there are now 25 in one thousand. It is curious to note that among Velakattalavans (Barber caste) there are six females literate in English while there are only four among males.

66. In olden days primary education was conducted in *Pial* Schools by Eluttassans, the hereditary village school masters. Every village contained many such schools according to the size and importance of the village. The education was then given free, each pupil having to contribute only three pias to half an anna and half a measure of rice every fortnight. Primary or elementary education was brought under Government only in 1890, and these village schools then gradually began to disappear. The Education Code of Cochin came into force on the 15th June 1911. It has therefore now been working for 10 years. Boys' Schools have since increased by 64 per cent. and Girls' Schools by 43 per cent. Two Colleges are now imparting higher education as against one in 1911. Upper Secondary Schools have doubled in number and Lower Secondary Schools have increased by 79·4 per cent., while Primary Schools have increased by 65·6 per cent. As against one school for every village, there are now practically two. 12·9 per cent. of the males and 6 per cent. of the females are now at school as against 7·1 and 3·1 respectively in 1911. 16,688 pupils of the backward classes are now receiving instruction as against 3,256 in 1911. Girls numbering 24,131 are undergoing instruction in various schools as against 10,365 at the beginning of the decade. There are now 7 Girls' High Schools in the State. The more useful and important system of education given in these institutions has more than compensated for the disappearance of the old *Pial* Schools. *Progress of Education.*

67. Subsidiary Table VII gives the number of the institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational department. One-sixth of the gross revenue of the State is now spent on education. From Rs. 2,79,000 at the beginning of the decade the expenditure on education has now gone up to Rs. 9·5 lakhs. The results of the University Examinations are given in Subsidiary Table VIII. Statistics of students who go outside the State for their degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine, Engineering, etc., are not available. *Statistics of the Educational department.*

68. The Draft Regulation for the compulsory registration of books now under the consideration of Government, has not yet come into law and it is not accordingly possible to ascertain the extent of literary activity in Cochin. The number and circulation of newspapers and magazines published in the State are given in Subsidiary Table IX. There are no Vernacular or English daily newspapers in the State; there are, however, seven Malayalam weeklies and one English weekly and Latin monthly. *Books and newspapers.*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Education by age, sex and religion.

RELIGION	Number per mille who are literate											Number per mille who are illiterate			Number per mille who are literate in English		
	All ages			0—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Religions	185	274	99	35	22	251	150	359	174	397	118	815	726	901	18	30	7
Hindu	165	255	79	29	20	227	115	331	133	367	79	835	745	921	19	33	6
Musalman	85	158	15	10	4	90	20	170	23	251	19	915	847	988	3	6	...
Christian	262	350	178	45	33	347	262	475	322	735	203	738	650	827	22	32	11
European including																	
Armenian	909	907	913	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	838	800	91	93	87	848	800	826
Anglo-Indian	288	235	350	204	101	158	533	247	444	271	442	712	765	650	139	123	159
Indian Christian	262	351	172	43	38	349	260	477	322	513	200	738	649	828	21	31	10
Jain	356	569	70	286	...	200	143	714	...	719	100	644	431	930	40	52	23
Jew	278	360	176	21	39	322	160	397	227	543	239	722	620	824	37	53	21
Animist	8	10	6	...	...	...	...	67	...	9	10	392	990	994	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Literary by age, sex and locality.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE										
	All ages			0-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cochin State	185	274	99	35	22	251	150	359	174	397	118

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Literary by religion, sex and locality.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE											
	Hindu		Musalman		Christian		Jain		Jew		Animist	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin State	255	79	158	15	350	178	569	70	390	176	10	6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

English Literacy by age, sex and locality.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000															
	1921										1911		1901		1891	
	0—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over		All ages		All ages		All ages		All ages	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cochin State ...	14	6	298	121	727	204	389	57	305	66	199	31	108	12	26	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Progress of literacy since 1881.

District and Natural Divisions "Malabar and Konkan"	NUMBER OF LITERATE											
	All ages 10 and over											
	Male					Female						
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Cochin State ...	365	329	302	376	...	127	79	59	62	...		
District and Natural Divisions "Malabar and Konkan"	PER MILLE.											
	15—20						20 and over					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Cochin State ...	359	303	282	174	104	77	397	367	343	113	73	55

NOTE.—Out of a population of 600,273, there were 16,752 persons returned literate in 1881. Figures by sex and age are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Education by caste.

CASTE	Number per 1,000 who are literate						Number per 10,000 who are literate in English					
	1921			1911			1921			1911		
	Per-sons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HINDU												
Ambalavasi	482	636	327	401	550	250	759	1,269	244	420	709	181
Arayan	122	203	26	107	189	15	23	39	4	6	4	9
Efahman, Malayali	465	629	273	425	638	208	266	483	7	78	140	...
Do Tamil	489	713	246	426	684	150	1,468	2,677	149	1349	2,479	122
Do Konkani	239	369	84	290	503	44	709	1,233	79	400	703	48
Do Others	353	453	140	364	498	77	837	1,109	257	361	489	85
Total Brahmans	422	698	211	391	621	188	1,061	1,840	120	889	1,515	80
Chakkan	114	190	24	131	215	89	108	198	...	38	72	...
Chaliyan	151	254	47	...	...	...	105	169	40	...	...	...
Chetti	79	157	14	...	...	...	105	230	2	...	...	...
Devangan	227	456	57	77	169	1	514	1,013	142	4	9	...
Eluttassan	126	219	39	105	196	17	40	72	10	15	28	8
Huvan	106	186	33	82	154	12	38	71	7	14	37	1
Kaikolan	89	201	7	91	178	7	71	163	4	20	60	...
Kammalan	129	238	25	107	208	9	12	23	2	3	5	...
Kanakkau	44	76	8	19	35	2	...	...	...	4	5	8
Knoiyan	371	531	287	372	551	198	46	101	...	9	18	...
Kavundan	48	60	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kahatriya, Malayali	579	659	507	609	724	492	1,533	2,419	822	1168	2,074	238
Do Paradesi	333	461	169	276	479	51	933	1,660	57	449	852	...
Kudumi Chetti	85	160	6	45	84	2	9	14	4	6	11	...
Kusavan	23	48	1	8	14	1	26	56	...	...	...	...
Nayar	310	429	200	271	413	137	396	633	176	246	484	69
Ottanaiyan	62	114	12	19	34	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandaran	64	107	24	57	104	9	39	69	11	6	16	...
Panan	100	186	32	77	121	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panditattan	288	478	39	154	271	13	92	109	71	28	52	...
Parayan	7	12	3	2	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Pulayan	9	16	8	5	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Valan	117	208	42	106	192	14	25	52	4	10	20	...
Vannan	131	198	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velan	181	335	28	119	231	10	13	26	...	5	11	...
Velakkattalavan	165	254	86	110	195	27	31	27	85	9	18	...
Vellalan	241	324	100	156	281	26	401	604	59	202	384	13
Veluttedan	144	222	75	101	188	24	24	45	6	9	19	...
Vettuvan	3	4	2	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
MUSLAMAN												
Jonakan	68	128	7	65	125	6	15	29	1	10	19	...
Ravuthan	129	227	12	78	140	4	64	110	10	21	42	...
CHRISTIAN												
Anglo-Indian	288	285	350	428	503	352	1,339	1,219	1,536	1828	1,050	1,690
European	909	907	913	947	964	900	8,485	8,605	8,261	9,474	9,618	9,000
Indian Christian	262	351	172	212	312	111	205	309	101	116	186	45
JAIN												
JAIN	356	569	70	...	...	...	495	517	465	...	...	...
JEW												
JEW	278	360	176	197	315	86	368	523	207	332	525	149
ANIMIST												
Kadsn	7	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayan	11	20	...	0.4	...	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational Department.

Class of Institution	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	
Second Grade Colleges...	2	438	1	182	1	57	Second Grade College	1	455
High Schools	28	2,574	13	1,248	8	904	High School	1	373
Lower Secondary Schools	61	6,781	21	2,646	19	1,696	Anglo-Vernacular schools	26	2,062
Primary Schools	1,026	79,381	906	46,550	875	23,139	Vernacular Schools	76	4,683
Special Schools, such as, Technical and Industrial Schools	21	1,041	11	698	393	7,904	Palace Schools	2	25
							Hebrew School	1	37
Total	1,138	90,215	1,015	51,322	1,289	39,606		107	7,635

* Includes schools where the Koran, music, etc., are taught.

† Classification of schools was different in 1891.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Main results of University examinations.

Examination	1921		1911		1901		1891	
	Candidates	Passed	Candidates	Passed	Candidates	Passed	Candidates	Passed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Entrance Examination	532	234	378	102	133	41	27	16
F. A. or Intermediate Examination	158	80	55	27	17	11	18	7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Number and circulation of newspapers, etc.

Language	Class of newspaper (daily, weekly, etc.)	1921		1911		1901		1891	
		No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Malayalam	Weekly	7	5,850	8	2,675	...	...	...	...
English	Do.	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular	Do.	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayalam	Bi-monthly	...	...	1	280	...	...	...	...
Do.	Monthly	10	4,875	7	5,200	...	...	...	...
Do. and Sanskrit	Do.	...	...	1	600	...	...	...	...
Do. Latin and English	Do.	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
English and Latin	Do.	1	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin	Do.	1	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayalam	Once in two months	...	...	1	320	...	...	...	...
English	Quarterly	1	650	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	23	14,475	13	9,675	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER IX

LANGUAGE.

69 Languages spoken in the State are recorded in Imperial Table X, while the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter exhibit the main facts in proportional and condensed forms. 20 languages spoken in Cochin have been recorded at the present Census. The number of speakers of each language counts from 0002 per cent. to 90.2 per cent. of the total population. These are arranged under three main groups, viz., A—Vernaculars of India; B—Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries; and C—European languages. Vernaculars of India are sub-divided into Vernacular of the State and Vernaculars foreign to the State. The Provincial Table Appendix IV shows the languages spoken by the population in different Taluks.

70. Malayalam is the language of the country and the official language of the State, though the major portion of the official correspondence is now carried on in English. It is spoken by 882,822 persons, or over 90 per cent. of the people. The Malayalam spoken by Pulayas and Parayas differ considerably from that spoken by other Malayalam speaking people; but the difference is not so great as to make it a separate dialect. Malayalam is the mother tongue of 89.6 per cent. of the people in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, 92.1 per cent. in Cranganur, 96.5 per cent. in Mukundapuram and Trichur, 94 per cent. in Talapilli and 57.8 per cent. in Chittur. As Malayalam is the medium for imparting elementary education in the State, many people who have returned vernaculars foreign to the State as their household language are literate in Malayalam and not in the language which they have returned as their mother tongue. This is particularly noticeable among those who have returned Tamil and Konkani as their parent tongue.

71. Tamil is the mother tongue of 57,574 persons or 5.9 per cent. of the population, and is the most widely prevalent language in the State next to Malayalam. The majority of those who have returned Tamil as their mother tongue live in the Chittur Taluk. The Tamil speaking people in the remaining Taluks together comes to only 3 per cent. As in the case of Malayalam, Tamil spoken by goldsmiths and chetties differs perceptibly from the Tamil spoken by Brahmans. The former is only an incongruous mixture of Malayalam words with Tamil verbal inflections.

72. Hindustani is returned by 2,341 persons who are Musalmans, Telugu by 8,901, Gujarati by 1,342 and Marathi by 3,013 who are Konkani Brahmans. The language spoken by the majority of Konkani Brahmans is only a dialect of Marathi called Konkani. This dialect is spoken by 17,604 persons including Kudumi Chetties.

73. 580 persons or .06 per cent. of the total population have returned non-Indian languages as their mother tongue and 7 such languages have been recorded. The number of persons who have returned "English" as their mother tongue has fallen from 412 in 1911 to 324 in 1921, while the Portuguese speaking people have fallen down from 237

to 50. The fall in the number of English speaking people is due to the reduction in the strength of Anglo-Indians who number only 2,182 as against 2,446 in 1911.

74. A certain amount of literary activity is going on in the State, but progress has hitherto been slow. Public service and practice of law demand English educated men; so also commerce and industry. Rich literature in vernaculars has therefore very little attraction for the public. It is not even the accepted medium of higher education and it would be no wonder if at the next Census an Indian gentleman with his English-educated wife returns "English" as the language ordinarily spoken in the house. Correct statistics of literary production are not available as there is no provision in the State for registration of books. The introduction of such a Regulation in the State is now engaging the attention of the Government, and a draft Regulation has been published for public criticism.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of total population by Language.

Family	Group	Language	Dialect	Total number of speakers		Number per mille of the population of the State
				1921	1911	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LANGUAGES OF INDIA.						
Indo-European (Aryan sub-family)	Southern	Marathi	Marathi	3,013	1,061	3
			Goanese	8	11	...
			Konkani	17,804	21,153	18
		(Gujarati	Gujarati	1,342	1,060	1
			Kachehi	622	352	1
	Western		Hindi	46	121	...
			Urdu	2	13	...
		(Western Hindi	Hindustani	2,341	2,284	9
	Dravidian		Canarese	3,772	4,152	4
			Malayalam	382,822	920,129	909
		Tamil	57,574	55,281	59	
		Telugu	8,901	11,224	9	
		Tulu	453	546	...	
LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.						
Indo-European (Semitic sub-family)	Roman	(Portuguese	Spanish	50	937	...
		(Spanish	Spanish	9	16	...
		(English	...	324	412	...
	Tentonic	(Dutch	...	2	...	...
		(Hebrew	...	50	27	...
	Northern Branch	(Syrian	...	92	2	...
	Southern Branch	(Arabic	...	58	111	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by language of the population of each Taluk.

Taluk	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION SPEAKING						
	Malayalam	Tamil	Konkani	Telugu	Canarese	Hindustani	Other languages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cochin-Kanayannur	8,961	317	492	7	15	18	190
Cranganur	9,213	325	454	...	2	1	5
Mukundapuram	9,649	209	95	23	3	8	13
Trichur	9,650	254	16	48	5	13	14
Talapilli	9,397	379	...	133	62	6	3
Chittur	6,776	3,365	1	530	186	139	15
Mean for the State	9,017	588	180	91	38	24	82

CHAPTER X.

INFIRMITIES.

75. Imperial Tables XII and XII-A give statistics of those afflicted with infirmities of various sorts, and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the Chapter exhibit the main features in condensed forms. As on previous occasions statistics relating to insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy were recorded; but at the previous Census it was laid down that only those persons who were deaf and dumb from birth were to be shown as deaf-mutes. At the recent Census, under instructions from the Census Commissioner, this limitation was done away with.

Accuracy of the return. Statistics relating to infirmities cannot be free from mistakes partly due to difficulties in accurate diagnosis and partly due to wilful concealment. An ordinary Enumerator can understand insanity in the violent form of mental derangement, or insanity properly so-called; but idiocy is very often left out from this class of infirmity. The danger of wilful concealment is greatest in the case of leprosy especially when the leper is a member of a respectable family. In the case of children suffering from any of these afflictions the parents may not be willing to recognise or reveal the disease. Enumerators also rather feel delicate to minutely question the parents regarding cases of infirmities in the family. The task of collecting reliable statistics is thus beset with innumerable difficulties. The machinery employed for the collection of these statistics is also imperfectly adapted to furnish the required data. The following instructions were issued to Census Supervisors and Enumerators in filling up column "infirmity".

"After the inmates of a family have all been enumerated, the Enumerator should read out the heading of column 16 to the principal man and ask him if there are any persons in his family suffering from any of the infirmities specified therein. If his answer is in the affirmative, the necessary entries should be made against the persons afflicted. If any person be totally blind in both eyes, or both deaf and dumb, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter in this column 'blind', 'deaf-mute', 'insane', or 'leper' as the case may be. Do not enter those who are blind in only one eye, or not both deaf as well as dumb, or have only white leprosy".

76. There is a Leper Asylum in the island called Venduruthy in the Cochin back water of the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk and a Lunatic Asylum in the Trichur Taluk. The locality for the Leper Asylum in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk was found unfit for the purpose and its removal to Trichur is pending the completion of construction of an up-to-date Asylum in an isolated locality in the Trichur Taluk near "Anapara". A Regulation for the compulsory removal of pauper lepers to the Asylum has been passed, but compulsory removal to and detention in the Leper Asylum are not yet enforced. There were 27 lepers at the beginning and 94 lepers at the end of the decade in the Leper Asylum. The number of lunatics at the beginning and end of the decade in the Lunatic Asylum were 15 and 13 respectively.

Among the insanes one Hindu female, one Christian female and one Christian male are blind and two Hindu males and one Christian female are

deaf-mutes. Among the deaf-mutes one Hindu male and two Christian females are blind. One Hindu male who is a deaf-mute is also a leper.

77. The numbers returned as afflicted are shown in the margin, as compared with those returned at the previous four Censuses. The numbers afflicted in every 100,000 of the population at

Year	Insane	Deaf-mute	Blind	Lepers
1881 ...	103	235	291	148
1891 ...	213	397	363	250
1901 ...	197	549	856	394
1911 ..	202	831	1,185	461
1921 ...	381	804	1,250	466

each of these Censuses are given in Subsidiary Table I. The most important noticeable feature is the ever-increasing number in each succeeding Census of those who are returned as blind. From 281 in 1881 it has at the last Census reached the figure of 1,250 and of this

number 637 are females and 613 males. Both males and females engage themselves in out-door work in ever-increasing numbers, and thereby expose themselves to heat and glare and dust; this and various other causes must have contributed to the increase in those returned as blind. Exposure to smoke by cooking in ill-ventilated kitchens accounts for increased blindness among females. The increase among insanes must, to an appreciable extent, be due to excessive use of alcohol and the stress and strain of life. The increase under deaf-mutism calls for no special remarks as at the previous Census only those who were deaf-mutes from birth were recorded as such; but as this distinction was now done away with, the increase is only natural. Lepers also are on the increase but the increase is so small that it calls for no remarks.

78. Numerically more insane people are found in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk but Trichur has got more deaf-mutes closely followed by Cochin-Kanayannur. The blind are more numerous in Trichur and Talapilli than in any other Taluk. Out of 466 lepers in the State 255 are in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, of whom 94 are the inmates of the Leper Asylum. This is, of course, a very high figure when compared with the number in each of the other Taluks. Putrified and deleterious food leads to leprosy and a good deal of putrified fish is consumed by the lower classes of people in this Taluk and hence the increase of this infirmity in this locality.

79. Out of 2,586 persons afflicted, 1,431 are males and 1,155 are females. In all except blindness, the males preponderate the females but in blindness the females are slightly in excess of males there being 637 females to 613 males. The figures in the

Infirmities by Age and Sex.

Number of females to 100 males afflicted.			
Insane	...	...	79
Deaf-mute	...	...	85
Blind	...	...	104
Lepers	...	...	37
Total	...	...	81

margin show the number of females to one hundred males afflicted. More insane persons are found in the quinquennial age periods of 20—40 after which their number is found steadily on the decrease as ages advance. More deaf-mutes are however found between the age periods of 10—20, and more blind are seen among the age periods of 15—55. In the age periods of 70 and over the afflicted females considerably outnumber afflicted males.

80. Table XII-A shows infirmity by selected castes and tribes. As the total of the afflicted is not very great it is not necessary to deal with each and every caste. Out of the 381 persons afflicted with insanity, 110 are Indian Christians, 75 Iluvas and 45 Nayars. Among deaf-mutes also Indian Christians outnumber the other castes. There are 155 deaf-mutes among them. Iluvas come next with 99 and Nayars with 52. Among the blind 282 are Iluvas, 269 Indian Christians and 231 Nayars. 157 Indian

Infirmities by Castes, etc.

Christians, 113 Iluvass and 45 Nayers are lepers. It has to be pointed out that Indian Christians form the majority of the population and that next to them come Iluvass. So these infirmities are usually in proportion to the total population of each community. Among Pulayans there are 46 lepers and 88 blind. The Table presents a variety of features and it is not possible to offer any reasonable explanations for this.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last five Censuses.

District and Natural Division	Insane										Deaf-Mute									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	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	18	19	20	21
Cochin State.	44	34	27	32	21	34	30	23	27	13	57	39	77	68	41	47	33	60	43	37
Cochin-Kanayan-nur ...	53	40		36	26	41	32		26	17	46	39		56	45	46	41		34	29
Oranganur ...	28	6		43	9	52	18		43	...	28	18		21	9	12	6		29	...
Mukundapuram ...	37	23		25	14	23	30		27	2	60	46		95	22	48	31		41	28
Trichur ...	43	44		38	19	30	28		31	17	77	41		70	52	62	32		46	30
Talapilli ...	34	30		27	27	26	31		13	23	49	45		59	53	41	55		63	67
Chittur ...	59	42		31	18	55	30		37	8	65	18		57	39	37	25		49	63

District and Natural Division	Blind										Lepers									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
Cochin State.	127	133	113	133	56	123	125	107	105	43	76	73	57	66	27	25	23	23	31	23
Cochin-Kanayan-nur ...	102	108		88	45	78	81		55	38	139	123		106	31	42	48		29	22
Oranganur ...	137	71		113	19	81	24		101	48	68	59		128	9	...	31		22	10
Mukundapuram ...	115	119		125	39	125	117		107	33	35	52		74	33	21	27		47	32
Trichur ...	181	183		191	37	189	161		149	40	36	42		28	23	14	19		26	28
Talapilli ...	165	175		177	104	175	196		126	74	66	66		40	30	29	24		39	38
Chittur ...	89	98		114	24	120	102		124	26	15	36		26	9	14	15		20	6

Tatakwar figures for 1901 are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—(cont)

Distribution of the infirm by Age per 10,000 of each sex—(cont)

AGE	BLIND—(cont)						LEPERS	
	Male (cont)	Female					Male	
		1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
0-5 ...	1,771	188	249	206	106	2,247	29	...
5-10 ...		393	392	549	358		59	30
10-15 ...		267	494	458	553		618	211
15-20 ...		487	573	549	634		648	753
20-25 ...	3,619	518	607	847	870	3,334	912	964
25-30 ...		597	781	709	790		1,118	753
30-35 ...		708	799	664	895		1,147	1,144
35-40 ...		675	660	801	789		824	1,235
40-45 ...	4,605	879	851	824	947	4,419	1,588	1,265
45-50 ...		550	573	549	...		735	934
50-55 ...		863	951	778	1,391		1,029	964
55-60 ...		659	643	555	...		647	904
60 and over ...		3,218	2,500	2,471	2,605		676	843
Total ...		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000

AGE	LEPERS—(cont)							
	Male—(cont)				Female			
	1911	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	34	35	35	37	38	39	40	41
0-5 ...	43	42	1,250	...	77	97	90	1,765
5-10 ...	173	42		159	155	348	90	
10-15 ...	303	377		317	548	348	461	
15-20 ...	606	335	714	548	371	991	2,941	
20-25 ...	488	711	4,000	1,349	638	1,262		641
25-30 ...	1,429	1,088		873	1,085	1,292		1,171
30-35 ...	952	1,255		1,508	1,395	777		1,171
35-40 ...	1,082	1,171		873	1,473	630	811	
40-45 ...	1,212	2,385	4,750	794	1,085	874	2,312	5,294
45-50 ...	958	...		1,032	698	485	90	
50-55 ...	779	1,297		714	698	1,068	901	
55-60 ...	909	...		558	698	538	...	
60 and over ...	1,126	1,297		1,111	852	1,165	1,261	
Total ...	10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	

NOTE.—The figures for 1881 are available for the three age-periods of 0-15, 15-30 and 30 and over only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

AGE	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES			
	Insane		Deaf-mute		Blind		Lepers		Insane	Deaf-mute	Blind	Lepers
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-5 ...	2	3	15	0	24	18	2	...	2000	400	750	...
5-10 ...	1	2	56	32	50	39	8	3	1000	550	735	1000
10-15 ...	8	3	61	54	71	28	38	7	400	840	875	190
15-20 ...	89	23	88	63	108	66	45	19	611	731	620	429
20-25 ...	49	29	83	61	93	66	76	36	700	800	868	543
25-30 ...	58	44	74	78	98	87	101	25	864	1179	1096	289
30-35 ...	94	44	78	74	89	123	114	52	500	1080	2250	498
35-40 ...	103	78	66	30	131	145	87	37	697	500	1044	398
40-45 ...	78	68	52	57	171	213	200	38	857	1071	1217	185
45-50 ...	72	124	51	48	201	189	120	70	1643	800	607	520
50-55 ...	100	67	59	56	251	307	205	50	705	1000	1270	267
55-60 ...	95	87	35	29	330	403	191	67	636	750	1105	318
60 and over ...	93	82	10	37	367	842	119	57	1111	4500	1228	609
All ages ...	44	34	57	47	112	123	70	25	739	845	1039	371

CHAPTER XI.

CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

81. Imperial Table XIII shows the distribution of the whole population by Caste, Tribe and Race, which have been arranged alphabetically under each Religion, while Provincial Table Appendix III exhibits their distribution by Taluks. Wrong entries either due to ignorance or mis-statement were found in many of the schedules, but as the Enumerators had been directed to show the name of the caste sub-division below the caste name, it was possible, in the Tabulation Office, to correct a major portion of the mistakes committed during enumeration. The whole of this subject has been fully dealt with by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur L.K. Anantha Krishna Iyer Ayl., the late Curator of the State Museum, in "The Cochin Tribes and Castes" and a detailed handling of the subject in the Report is therefore deemed unnecessary. The sixtyfour castes of Malabar are comprised in the four-fold caste system or "*Chathur Varnyam*" of the Hindus; and to attempt to trace the history and origin of all these castes is to attempt the impossible. The origin of most, if not all, of these castes is more or less involved in mysteries and traditions, and authentic information is not available, though ethnographic enquiry has been gone into. A glossary of different castes found in the Table is, however, appended at the end of the Chapter.

82. Social precedence, caste rules and restrictions and caste Government as they once existed or still exist have been dealt with in the previous Census Reports. The caste system continues to reign over the Hindu community as well as among other communities in the State though its rigours are considerably on the decline on account of the altered political and social conditions. The pressure upon the means of subsistence and the high cost of living, the inadequacy of wages in traditional and hereditary occupations, the unprofitable nature of village industries and consequent migration to urban areas and the present system of education in public institutions are all paving the way for the fusion of different castes or at least to account for the present tottering condition of the old social and religious practices and observances. The caste system is slowly but steadily made into the class system of the west. The change is perceptible in towns and it is gradually permeating among the people in rural parts also. Caste tribunals have ceased to exist and if it exists anywhere its decisions are not respected. His Highness the Maharaja is the final authority in all religious questions among Namboodiris and Malayali Kshatriyas and Sudras in the State.

83. The Subsidiary Table II gives the strength and variation since the last Census of the various castes. The castes with the greatest strength are Indian Christians (260,347); next come Iluvans with a strength of 224,008; Nayars come third, their strength being 131,054. In point of numerical strength (69,435) the Pulayans take the fourth place. The Musalmans (Jonakas) and Tamil Brahmans come next with 56,018 and 21,836 respectively. While the Hindus as a whole have increased by 5 per cent. during the decade, some of the castes show decrease in their strength. It is not easy to offer explanation for this variation. It is probably due to ignorance on the part of these people to differentiate their caste names and probably to the

abnormal conditions which prevailed during the latter part of the decade which operated as a severe check to the natural growth of population. Consequent on the representations made by the community, the term "Eluttassan" has been substituted this time for "Kadupattan" of the last Census, with the approval of the Government.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Castes classified according to their Traditional Occupations.

Group and Caste.	Strength	Group and Caste	Strength	Group and Caste	Strength
1	2	3	4	5	6
LAND HOLDERS (136)	132,687	BARDS AND METROLOGERS (2)	2,393	TODDY DRAWERS AND DISTILLERS (228)	223,405
Kshatriya Malayali	1,232	Kaniyan	2,393	Ilavan	223,405
Do. Others	401			Shagan	1
Nayars	181,054	MUSICIANS, SINGERS, DANCERS, MIMICS AND JUGGLERS (8)	2,642	OIL PRESSERS	463
CULTIVATORS (90)	87,687	Pannan	2,642	Chakkan	463
Agamudaiyan	81	TRADERS AND PEDLARS (11)	10,786	LEATHER WORKERS (1)	787
Kavundan	6,854	Baniya	936	Chakkiliyan	439
Parayan	7,145	Bhattiya	31	Tolkollan	349
Parayan, Tamil	90	Chotti	9,168	EARTH, SALT, ETC., WORKERS AND QUARRIERS (19)	17,634
Muttiriyar	7	Komatti	1	Eluttassan	15,197
Pulayan	69,423	Kavam	260	Ottannikan	2,437
Vallalan	4,587	Vaniyan	995	OTHERS (352)	344,871
LABOURERS (11)	10,328	BARBERS (4)	4,217	Dasi	370
Kuduni Chotti	10,228	Ambattan	1,032	Idaiyan	209
FOREST AND HILL TRIBES	368	Velakkattalavan	8,185	Kakkalan	508
Kalan	274	WASHERMEN (12)	11,617	Kammalan, Tamil	901
Malayan	94	Vaunan	2,088	Kavutiyar	603
FISHERMEN, BOATMEN, PALM-BEARERS, ETC. (24)	23,836	Velan	6,232	Kurukkal	109
Aryan	5,580	Veluttodan	8,847	Manayar	5
Kannakan	9,424	WEAVERS (7)	7,178	Mudaliyar	687
Mukkuvai	89	Chaliyan	2,003	Naidu	640
Pondan	56	Devangan	370	Nambidi	362
Valan	9,507	Kaikolan	4,825	Nanjanattu Pillai	136
Valluvan	30	CARPENTERS (19)	18,555	Palluvan	114
HUNTERS AND FOWLERS (6)	4,759	Maravari	18,555	Samartan	59
Vettuvan	4,759	MASONS (4)	3,571	Sndra unspecified	362
PRIESTS AND DEVOTERS (41)	40,368	Kallasari	2,436	Tatukan	800
Embran	917	Kallan	1,135	Tottiyar	58
Gonds Brahman	1,660	POTTERS (4)	3,442	Vadukan	657
Konkani Brahman	6,050	Kusavan	2,442	Vaisyar	886
Mayad	830	BLACKSMITHS (9)	8,029	Valachetti	37
Muttai	179	Kollan	8,029	Vilkump	1,005
Nambudiri	5,427	GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS (7)	6,901	Anglo Indian	2,182
Tamil Brahman	21,886	Tattan	5,602	European	66
Other Brahmans	1,489	Paaditattan	1,299	Indian Christian	260,347
TEMPLE SERVANTS (8)	8,079	BRASS AND COPPER SMITHS (1)	1,066	Jonakan	56,018
Adikal	23	Kannan	120	Kachchi	73
Chakkiyar	71	Moonari	946	Pathan	1,165
Chakkiyar Nambiyar	51	CONFECTIONERS AND GRAIN PARCERS (4)	3,560	Ravuttan	6,544
Chengashi Nambiyar	945	Pandaran	3,560	Saiyid	139
Kallattu Kurup	151			Sheik	2,035
Marar	1,447			Black Jew	1,014
Nambiyansan	592			White Jew	153
Pisharodi	1,223			Jain	101
Putuvai	891			Others	65,66
Thiyattanni	80				
Variyar	2,600				

NOTE.—The number given within brackets indicates the proportion per mille to the total population of the State.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., Since 1881.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE + DECREASE —				NBT VARIATION
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891	1881—1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU.	646,132	616,708	554,255	501,544	429,824	+ 4.9	+ 11.0	+ 10.6	+ 1.68	+ 216,808
Ambalavasi	8,079	7,804	7,488	7,148	...	+ 3.5	+ 4.8	+ 4.7	...	+ 936
Variyar	2,600	2,556	2,209	2,011	...	+ 1.7	+ 18.7	+ 9.8	...	+ 580
Arayan	5,580	4,768	4,081	3,093	...	+ 17.1	+ 16.8	+ 31.9	...	+ 2,487
Brahman	40,368	35,532	31,244	26,283	22,110	+ 13.6	+ 18.7	+ 19.1	+ 18.6	+ 18,258
Konkani Brahman	8,080	8,532	7,250	6,086	7,277	- 5.2	+ 17.5	+ 19.1	+ 16.8	+ 808
Malayali do	6,436	6,617	6,407	5,982	5,008	- 2.7	+ 3.3	+ 7.1	+ 19.6	+ 1,483
Nambudiri do	5,427	5,520	5,290	5,002	4,258	- 1.7	+ 4.8	+ 5.7	+ 17.5	+ 1,171
Tamil Brahman	21,836	18,923	16,017	12,201	10,577	+ 15.4	+ 18.1	+ 31.2	+ 15.3	+ 11,260
Chaliyan	2,093	1,693	1,508	1,586	...	+ 13.3	+ 5.3	+ 1.4	...	+ 417
Chetti	9,163	4,606	5,143	10,060	...	+ 98.9	- 10.4	- 48.8	...	+ 897
Eluttassan	15,197	14,323	13,068	11,796	...	+ 6.1	+ 9.6	+ 10.7	...	+ 8,401
Iluvan	224,008	208,453	186,464	169,972	...	+ 7.5	+ 12.4	+ 9.1	...	+ 64,080
Kaikolan	4,805	4,121	3,616	3,645	...	+ 16.6	+ 18.9	+ 8	...	+ 1,160
Kammaian	35,917	34,558	29,809	26,956	...	+ 3.9	+ 16.9	+ 10.6	...	+ 8,961
Kallasari	2,436	3,101	2,328	1,210	...	- 21.4	+ 38.2	+ 92.8	...	+ 1,228
Kollan	8,029	7,156	6,407	6,545	...	+ 12.2	+ 11.7	+ 2.1	...	+ 1,484
Marasari	18,555	17,779	15,533	14,588	...	+ 4.4	+ 14.4	+ 6.6	...	+ 4,017
Tattan	5,602	4,309	3,554	3,179	...	+ 30.0	+ 21.2	+ 11.7	...	+ 2,428
Kanakkar:	8,424	7,527	5,917	9,926	...	+ 11.9	+ 27.2	+ 40.3	...	+ 1,602
Kaniyan	2,393	3,244	2,547	2,622	...	- 26.2	+ 27.4	+ 0.9	...	+ 129
Kavundan	6,354	1,095	...	...	...	+ 480.3	...	...	...	+ 6,259
Kahatriya	1,649	1,694	1,539	1,218	740	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	+ 26.3	+ 04.6	+ 909
Kahatriya Malayali	1,232	1,015	892	808	...	+ 21.4	+ 13.8	+ 11.0	...	+ 429
Kudumi Chetti	10,328	12,371	10,843	10,158	...	- 16.5	+ 14.1	+ 6.7	...	+ 170
Kusavan	3,442	3,557	3,231	2,168	...	- 3.2	+ 10.0	+ 4.9	...	+ 1,274
Nayar	131,054	121,206	111,837	101,691	...	+ 8.1	+ 8.2	+ 9.9	...	+ 29,368
Otta Naitan (Odde)	2,437	2,815	2,066	2,719	...	- 13.4	+ 36.2	+ 2.4	...	+ 282
Panan	2,842	2,902	2,791	2,398	...	- 9.0	+ 4.3	+ 15.9	...	+ 241
Pandaran	3,560	3,715	2,785	2,941	...	- 4.2	+ 35.8	+ 3.7	...	+ 7.9
Parayan	7,145	8,340	8,841	6,245	...	- 14.3	- 5.6	+ 41.5	...	+ 900

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(cont.)

Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., Since 1881.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	PERSONS					PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE + DECREASE—				NET VARIATION
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911—1921	1901—1911	1901—1911	1891—1891	1881—1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pulayan	69,423	72,787	59,840	51,251	...	— 4.6	+ 21.6	+ 16.7	...	+ 18,172
Valan	9,507	7,827	7,664	6,157	...	+ 21.5	+ 3.4	+ 21.8	...	+ 3,350
Vannan	2,038	97	442	...	...	+ 2,001.0	— 78.1	...	...	+ 1,896
Velakkattalavan	3,185	3,271	2,701	2,299	...	— 2.6	+ 18.4	+ 20.1	...	+ 966
Velan	6,232	9,322	8,243	7,064	...	— 33.1	+ 13.1	+ 16.3	...	+ 862
Vellalan	4,537	6,014	8,242	3,868	...	— 24.1	— 26.0	+ 187.3	...	+ 1,719
Veluttedan	3,347	3,331	3,162	2,989	...	— 1.0	+ 7.2	+ 5.4	...	+ 368
Vettuvan	4,759	6,261	6,349	747	...	— 9.5	— 17.1	+ 749.0	...	+ 4,012
MUSALMAN	63,717	63,822	64,402	40,889	33,344	+ 7.7	+ 17.1	+ 17.4	+ 39.1	+ 35,373
Jonakan	56,018	51,469	43,604	36,393	...	+ 9.0	+ 18.0	+ 19.8	...	+ 19,625
Kavutban	6,544	8,430	8,160	6,486	...	— 22.4	+ 8.3	+ 25.8	...	+ 58
Sheik	2,095	416	817	278	...	+ 403.6	+ 31.2	+ 18.1	...	+ 1,922
CHRISTIAN	262,595	238,092	198,289	173,831	186,301	+ 12.7	+ 17.5	+ 14.0	+ 27.4	+ 120,234
Anglo-Indian	2,182	2,446	4,033	270	346	— 10.8	— 39.8	+ 1,393.7	+ 21.9	+ 19,36
European	66	76	55	88	23	— 13.2	+ 38.1	+ 44.7	+ 65.2	+ 43
Indian Christian	260,347	230,669	194,151	173,523	185,992	+ 12.9	+ 18.7	+ 11.8	+ 27.0	+ 124,356
JAIN	101	129	5	...	...	— 21.7	+ 2,480.0	...	—	+ 96
JEW	1,167	1,175	1,137	1,142	1,249	— 7	+ 8.8	— 0.4	—	— 82
Black Jew	1,014	983	957	...	...	+ 3.2	+ 2.7	...	8.8	+ 57
White Jew	153	192	180	...	...	— 20.3	+ 6.0	...	...	— 27
ANIMIST	368	4,177	3,897	4,027	...	— 91.2	+ 7.1	— 8.2	—	— 3,659

Note.—Net variation in periods 1891—1921 has been given in all cases wherever available, while in the case of Black Jews, white Jews, Jains and Vannan the figures indicate the net variation in the period 1901—1921 and of Kavandan in the period 1911—1921, those for the rest being in the period 1891—1921.

Glossary of Castes, Tribes and Races.

(THOSE INCLUDED IN TABLE XIII.)

Note.—The figures entered after each name represent the strength of the caste.

ADIKAL (23).—Originally a class of Brahmans deputed to perform religious rites in Bhadrakali temples. They therefore lost their original status and now do various temple services. They follow the Makkathayam system of inheritance and their women are called Adiyammas.

AGAMUDAIYAN (81).—A certain cultivating class found in the easternmost villages of the Chittur Taluk. Their mother tongue is Tamil.

AMBALAVASI (8,079).—Literally means one who lives in temples. Their hereditary occupation is temple service. They are supposed to be degraded Brahmans and the word is a generic name for a number of castes who are temple servants.

AMBATTAN (1,032).—Tamil barbers.

ANGLO-INDIAN (2,182).—Official name given to Europeans of mixed Indian descent. They were originally called Eurasians.

ARAYAN (5,580).—These are fishermen like Valans.

BANIYA (336).—Vaisya immigrants from Bombay.

BHATIYA (31).—Another trading caste from Bombay.

BLACK JEW (1,014).—One of the two divisions of Jews.

BORA (49).—Musalman converts from Bombay. They are the only Shiyas found in Cochin.

CHAKKAN (463).—One who drives an oil mill called "Chakku". They are also called Vaniyans.

BRAHMĀN (40,368).—One of the four castes into which Hindus are divided.

CHAKKILIYAN (438).—Leather workers of the Telugu caste.

CHAKKIYAR (71).—These are the offspring of adulterous Nambudiri women born after the commencement of their guilt but before discovery and expulsion from caste. Boys so born and invested with the sacred thread become Chakkiyars and those not invested with sacred thread become Chakkiyar Nambiyars. Their profession is to narrate religious stories in temples and Chakkiyar Nambiyars keep time during such recitals. The women of Chakkiyars are called Illodammas and of the latter Nangiyars.

CHAKKIYAR NAMBIYAR (51).—Vide above.

CHALIYAN (2,003).—Cotton weaver.

CHANGAZHI NAMBIYAR (945).—A class of Ambalavasis.

CETTI (9,163).—This is a titular or occupational term meaning trader.

CHUNNAMBOTTAN (3).—A Telugu caste people who deal in chunnam.

DASI (270).—Devadasis attached to Konkani temples recruited from Konkani Sudras.

DEVANGAN (370).—These are generally known as Chetans mostly found in Chittur Taluk and the eastern part of the Talapilli Taluk. Their agnomen is Chetti.

ELAYAD (830).—A class of Malayali Brahmans who suffered degradation either for officiating at the funeral rites of the Nayars or for their having freely partaken of the food served at the anniversaries of Nayars. Their women are called Elormas.

EMBRAN (917).—Tulu Brahman immigrants from South Canara. They are employed as priests in Temples.

ELUTTASSAN (15,197).—This was originally a title given to the learned among Kadupattans. All Kadupattans now assume this title and discard the old name by which they were called. Their occupation was to teach the Sudras. They were Brahmans originally; according to one story they were the residents of Katu Gramam in Chola country. They were gained over to Buddhism and were banished by Chola kings. After considerable hardship they reached Malabar; but Valia Tamburatti of Ambadi Kovilakam, though gave them shelter, decided they had lost their status, hence they were called Kadupattans being the Patars (Brahmans) of Katu Gramam. Another story while admitting the Brahmin origin of these people says that they lost their status for having eaten Kadu—a kind of fish.

GAVUDA (1,660).—A class of Brahman mendicants.

HANAVI (155).—A Musalman sect.

IDAIYAN (209).—A shepherd caste from Tamil country.

ILUVAN (224,008).—These are called Ohogans in Cochin and correspond to Shanans in Tamil Districts. Some of them follow Makkattayam while the rest follow Marumakkattayam law.

of succession. Their headman is called Thandan appointed by His Highness the Maharaja. The Iluvas are supposed to be immigrants from Ceylon.

JONAKAN (56,018).—These are also called Mappilas. These are Musalmans speaking Malayalam. They are descendants of the offspring of mixed union or converts from Hindus. They are all Sunnis.

KACHCHI (73).—A class of Musalmans commonly known as Kachi-Memons.

KADAN (274).—A hill tribe in Nelliampatis and Parambikolam. They may more appropriately be called Vedans.

KAIKOLAN (4,805).—Hereditary Tamil weaver found in Chittur and Talapilli Taluks.

KAKKALAN (508).—A gipsy tribe whose females are professional beggars. The majority of males are mat-makers; and the rest are jugglers and snake-charmers. They are also called Kuruvans.

KALLAN (1,135).—A worker in granite.

KALLAR (3).—A Tamil caste meaning a thief.

KALLASARI (2,436).—A mason.

KALLATTU KURUP (151).—A division of Ambalavasis.

KAMMALAN (35,917).—A generic name for the artisan class. They are all still engaged in their hereditary occupations.

KANAKKAN (8,424).—A class of fishermen and boatmen.

KANIAN OR KANISAN (2,393).—Professional village astrologers.

KANNADIYAN (56).—Shepherds and cattle breeders of Canarese caste.

KANNAN (120).—These are Tamil Kammalans.

KAVARA (260).—Professional basket-makers belonging to Telugu caste.

KAVUNDAN (6,354).—A division of Kongu Vellalans found in Chittur Taluk.

KAVUTIYAN (603).—The priests of Iluvas but inferior in status to Iluvas.

KOLLAN (8,029).—Hereditary blacksmiths known also by the name of Karuvans.

KOMATTI (1).—A Telugu trading class.

KONKANI BRAHMAN (8,080).—A branch of Saraswat sub-division of Pancha Gaudas. They speak Konkani dialect of Mahratti. They are immigrants from Konkan.

KSHATRIYA (1,649).—One of the four castes into which Hindus are divided. They are grouped under four classes, Malayali, Rajput, Raju and others. The first are known as either Thampurans, Tampans or Tirumulpads. The Thampurans are members of the Ruling family, while Tampans are those who lost their political power. The rest are Tirumulpads. Their women are called Tampurattis, Tampattis, and Nambashtaris respectively. Their priests are Nambudiris.

KUDUMI CHETTY (10,323).—These are Konkani Sudras and Konkani Brahmans officiate as their priests.

KURUKKAL (109).—A sub-division of Nayars.

KURUP (903).—A division among Nayars and also a sub-caste of Kammalans. The latter are the priests as well as barbers of Kammalans.

KUSAVAN (3,442).—Potters.

MARATHA (76).—A tribe speaking Mahratti.

MALAYALI BRAHMAN (6,436).—Elayad, Muttad and Nambudiri.

MALAYAN (94).—A hill tribe.

MANAYAR (5).—A sub-division of Nayars consisting originally of 24 families and therefore known as Irupattinalu Manayar.

MARAR (1,447).—A class of Ambalavasis who are temple musicians.

MARASARI (18,555).—Carpenter by occupation. They are a class of Kammalans.

MUDALIYAR (687).—A section of Vellalans.

MUKKUVAN (29).—A caste of fishermen: They are immigrants from Ceylon and are found chiefly on the sea-coast.

MUSARI (946).—Bell-metal worker, a division of Kammalans.

MUTTAD (179).—Malayali Brahmans who suffered social degradation the cause of which is differently told in different parts. Their women are called Manayammas who are ghoshas like the Nambudiri women.

MUTTIRIYAN (7).—A Tamil caste of cultivators and village watchmen.

NAMBIDI (362).—A caste between Nambudiris and Nayars. They wear the sacred thread and are said to be the descendants of certain Brahmans who were degraded for assassinating one of the Perumals. It is also the title of some Nayar aristocrats.

NAMBIDY KURUP (25).—See Nambiyassan below.

NAMBYASSAN (592).—A class of Ambalavasis. They are also called Nambiyar and Unni. Their women are called Pushpanis or Brahmanis. They wear the sacred thread. They are supposed to have been brought to Malabar by Parasurama from outside along with certain Brahmans.

NAMBUDIRI (5,427).—The Brahmans of Kerala. Their women are ghoshas and are called Autarjanams or Akattammars. Only the eldest son among Nambudiris generally marry though there is no objection for all male members to marry into their own castes. The rich and learned and influential among them are called Nambudiripads.

NANJANATTU PILLAI (136).—These are Tamil Vellalas long domiciled in the country. The males wear Malayali dress while their women dress more like Vellala women. This peculiarity can be observed in their marriage system also which is partly Tamil and partly Malayali.

NAYAR (181,054).—The military class of old. There are many sub-castes among them, too numerous to be mentioned here. These distinctions are, however, rapidly dying out. Similarly there are various titles also among them, either conferred or assumed. The middle class usually assume the title of "Menon" but "Nayar" is generally affixed to the name of the poor or illiterate.

NAYADI (119).—An animistic tribe living in the outskirts of the jungles. They are the dirtiest people in the State and even Pulayas and Parayas are polluted by their approach.

ODIYA (89).—An Uriya speaking race.

OTTA NAIKAN OR ODDE (2,437).—These are tank diggers and earth workers. They are said to be the descendants of those who accompanied Tippu Sultan during his invasion of Malabar and subsequently settled down here.

PANAN (2,642).—A caste whose hereditary occupation is sorcery and exorcism. They have lost much of their so-called power in this direction and are now following the peaceful occupation of agriculture and umbrella-making.

PANDARAN (3,560).—Tamil priests and beggars. Most of them who are long domiciled here make "Pappadams" thin crisp cakes and are neither priests nor beggars. These men speak Malayalam.

PANDITATTAN (1,299).—Tamil goldsmiths.

PARAVAN (67).—Chunnam manufacturer.

PARAYAN (7,145).—These are the lowest people in the social scale. They are chiefly engaged as agricultural coolies though many among them make articles of bamboo and cadjan umbrellas.

PATHAN (1,165).—These are Musalmans of Afghan descent.

PISHARODI (1,228).—A class of Ambalavasis who are temple servants. Tradition says that they are children of a Sanyasi by a Brahman female whom he took as his wife. Another version says that a Brahman novice who, when about to be ordained a sanyasi, ran away as he did not like to take up that life and the children born to him afterwards were called Pisharodis.

PONDAN (56).—A sub-caste of Idaiyan. They are palanquin bearers of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin.

PULAYAN (69,423).—These are field labourers who were originally slaves. They are also called Cherumas.

PULUVAN (114).—A set of professional beggars.

PUDUVAL (891).—A division of Ambalavasis.

RAJAPUT (16).—A Kshatriya caste from upper India.

RAVUTTAN (6,544).—Musalman immigrants from the east coast.

REDDI (11).—A cultivating caste of the Telugu country. They are also known as Kappus.

SAIYID (139).—The highest sect of Musalmans.

SAMANTAN (59).—Nayar aristocrats who consider themselves to be superior to the ordinary Nayars in caste. Tradition says that they were originally Kshatriyas and being afraid of Parasurama, the destroyer of Kshatriyas, they renounced their caste observances and migrated to other countries. Subsequently they visited Malabar and requested Cheraman Perumal to restore them their Kshatriya status. Cheraman Perumal then classed these people as Samantas. Some say these are the offsprings of Nayar females with Kshatriya males.

SHABI (1,140).—A Musalman sect.

SHANAN (1).—A Tamil toddy drawing caste.

- SHEIK (2,095).**—A Musalman tribe.
- TAMIL BRAHMAN (21,836).**—They are also called Pattars to distinguish them from Nambudiri Brahmans, the Brahmans of Malabar.
- TARAKAN (800).**—Tamil Sudras who are a trading class. They are found only in the Chittur Taluk. Some of them have begun to take the title of "Menon".
- TATTAN (5,602).**—Goldsmith. They are a division of Kammalans.
- THIYYATTUNNI (90).**—A division of Ambalavasis who are to perform ceremonies called Tiyyattem in Bhadrakali Temples. They are also called Tiyyattu Nambiyars. Their women are called Pushpanis or Brahmanis.
- TOLKOLLAN (349).**—Kammalans who work in leather.
- TOTTIYAN (58).**—A Telugu cultivating caste.
- ULLATAN (413).**—A hill tribe. They are below Pulayans and Parayans in social scale.
- VADUKAN (657).**—Baliyas and Kapus are often called by this name in Tamil and Malayalam countries. Strictly speaking it is not the name of a caste.
- VAISYAN (886).**—One of the four Hindu castes. They are mostly Komattis and Baniyas.
- VALAN (9,507).**—Fishermen and boatmen. Mukkuvans who are a sub-caste of Arayans are the priests of Valans.
- VALACHETTI (37).**—"Vala" in Malayalam means a bangle, and hence the word means one who sells this article. They belong to the Baliya class.
- VALLUVAN (30).**—They are the priests of Parayans.
- VANIYAN (995).**—Konkani Vaisyans. They wear the sacred thread. Their priests are called Panditans.
- VANNAN (2,038).**—Also called Mannan. They are Tamil washermen.
- VARIYAR (2,600).**—A division of Ambalavasis. Their women are called Varasyars.
- VELAKKATTALAVAN (3,185).**—Hereditary barbers to the Nayars and other caste-Hindus. They resemble Nayars in their dress and customs.
- VELAN (4,232).**—A class of washermen but inferior in social scale to Veluttedans.
- VELLALAN (4,587).**—A cultivating Tamil caste.
- VELUTTEDAN (3,347).**—Hereditary washermen to the Nayars and other caste-Hindus. They resemble Nayars in their dress and customs.
- VETTUVAN (4,759).**—Agricultural labourers and collectors of forest produce.
- VILKURUP (1,005).**—Same as Tolkollans; but these were in old days engaged in making bows and arrows. *Vil* means a bow.
- VIRASAIVAN (11).**—A sect of Hindu reformers.
- WHITE JEWS (153).**—One of the two divisions of the local Jews; the other division being Black Jew.

CHAPTER XII.

OCCUPATION.

84. This Chapter is an important one, and the tables will show at a glance how people are enabled to exist and support themselves; but the questions as to occupation or means of livelihood are either incorrectly or carelessly answered. Detailed instructions were issued to Supervisors and Enumerators in the matter of filling up columns relating to "Occupation" and the few mistakes which crept into the schedules were corrected, before sorting, in the Tabulation Office. The arrangement in the table is slightly different from the arrangement at the Census of 1911. The actual number of occupations this time is 191 as against 169 in 1911, and the scope of the information has been widened.

85. The Statistics pertaining to this Chapter are embodied in Imperial Tables XVII to XXI, and the Subsidiary Tables given at the end of the Chapter will show the salient features of these statistics.

86. Occupations are divided into four classes and sub-divided into 12 subclasses as in 1911. These are again divided into 56 orders as against 55 in 1911. These orders are again sub-divided into 191 groups in all, as against 169 in 1911.

87. Taking the four classes of occupations recorded in Imperial Table XVII, it is seen that the class A (production of raw materials) takes in 52·4 per cent. of the total population; and class B (preparation and supply of material substances) 34·5 per cent. Public administration and liberal arts which form class C take in 6 per cent and the balance, viz., 7·1 per cent. is taken by class D (miscellaneous occupations.) The functional distribution shows that 50·2 per cent. or half of the population are agriculturists including dependents and textiles and dress industries are the occupation of 7·1 per cent. Trade in food stuffs supports 7·2 per cent.

88. Females preponderate in comparatively light and less lucrative works and a few such are given in the margin. There are however several occupations from which women are completely shut out. But this is not a peculiarity confined to the State. Women have begun to share the duties and responsibilities of the stronger sex, and ere long it may be confidently expected that females will be found in all walks of life.

89. Agricultural population consists of cultivating and non-cultivating land-lords, cultivating and non-cultivating tenants, agents, or managers &c. of landed estates, farm servants and field labourers and growers of agricultural products. Agriculture is the main stay of the people and out of a total population of 979,080, this profession supports whether as actual workers or dependents, 491,517 persons as against 463,074 in 1911. At the last Census "Agriculture" was held to include orders 1 (a), (b), (d) & (e) whereas in the present Census, it is made to cover only orders 1 (a) & (b). The State is essentially an agricultural country, and the advancement of

Introduction.

Reference to statistics.

* Strength of each class of occupation.

Occupation of females.

	Males.	Females.
1. Fibres (coconut &c.) ...	9,120	15,898
2. Rice pounders, huskers & flour grinders ...	938	9,145
3. Washing, cleaning, &c. ...	2,597	3,282
4. Sweepers, scavengers, &c. ...	214	1,568
5. Midwives, vaccinators, nurses, &c. ...	100	166
6. Beggars, vagrants, &c. ...	591	707

industries is more or less bound up with development of agriculture. The increase in the agricultural population during the decade is 6.1 per cent.

90. Out of a total number of 130,052 males and 73,691 females who are agriculturists, 11,676 males and 3,453 females have returned subsidiary occupations. Of these, nearly 2.8 per cent. are cultivating tenants and 1.6 per cent. are field labourers. The figures in the Imperial Table XVIII "Subsidiary occupation of Agriculturists" cannot be regarded as a sure basis for general comment as most of these so called subsidiary occupations are not followed throughout the year and add but very little to the scanty income from agriculture.

91. Industrial occupations come under orders 6—18, groups 25—103. Textiles (order 6) have no entries against 7 of the 14 groups into which this order is divided, while out of £0,636 the total strength of the order, 42,173 come under group 30. The making of coconut fibre and yarn is a paying industry especially for women and children while engaged in household work. While there were 39,510 persons engaged in this industry in 1911, their number has now increased to 42,173. The dependents under this group has also increased from 15,072 to 17,215. Cotton sizing and weaving, chiefly as a cottage industry, has a strength of 7,287 as against 6,626 in 1911. All these industries, under textiles together support 5.2 per cent. of the total population.

Out of a total strength of 43,524 under food industries (order 12) 16,920 are rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders, while 24,653 are toddy drawers. Under ceramics (order 10) potters and earth pipe makers number 3,302. Order 13, "washing, cleaning and dyeing" supports 9,026 or 47.2 per cent. of the total strength of the order.

92. This sub-class is divided into five orders according as the transport is by air, water, road, rail or postal, telegraph and telephone services. Transport by air has no entries against it and is likely to remain so for years to come. Of the other four means of transport, that by road (order 21) supports 10,971 while that by water maintains £,901. Transport by rail (order 23) employs 2,189. These are all railway employees or labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance, &c. On account of extensive waterways and good metalled roads, the State affords ample facilities for transport by water and road. The development of the Cochin Harbour, when it becomes an accomplished fact, will considerably increase the number supported by "transport by water and road". Post Office, Anchal Office, Telegraph and Telephone services come under "transport" order 23. These maintain 1,068 persons including dependents.

93. On account of its geographical conditions, the State enjoys considerable facilities for trade and commerce. The facilities will be better utilised with the development of the Cochin Harbour which has been taken in hand. The commercial population of the State, including those engaged in transport forms 13 per cent. of the total population as against 13.6 per cent. in 1911. Some of the chief articles of trade are given in the margin together with the number of persons supported by their sale in 1921 and 1911.

	1921.	1911.
1. Banks, establishments of etc.	4,931	4,424
2. Trade in textiles	6,058	5,646
3. Trade in wood	1,907	1,806
4. Trade in pottery	389	217
5. Trade in chemical products	851	844
6. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	10,336	9,690
7. Other trade in food stuffs	54,893	59,573
8. Trade in building materials	1,753	1,585
9. Trade in fuel	2,130	2,043
10. Trade in articles of luxury & those pertaining to letters, arts & sciences.	1,561	1,118

94. The avocations included in this class consists of those engaged in public administration, religion, law, medicine, instruction and letters, arts and sciences. Persons who get their means of subsistence, by following these avocations are few. All told, their total strength comes to 58,448 or 6 per cent. of the total population. Public administration including army and police has a total strength of 13,504. Religion maintains 9,252; while law, medicine, instruction and letters, arts and sciences together maintain 35,692 as against 19,916 in 1911, thereby giving an increase of 79.2 per cent. The strongest of the order is "instruction" which supports 20,067 as against 7,417 in 1911. This large increase is only to be expected where literacy is so very widely prevalent.

95. This class (D) includes persons living principally on their income, domestic service, general terms which do not indicate a definite occupation, inmates of jails, asylums, and alms houses, beggars, vagrants and prostitutes and other unclassified non-productive industries. The strength of this class as a whole aggregate 70,141, as against 75,443 in 1911. A portion of this large reduction is under "beggars, vagrants, etc." which is a sign of the State's prosperity and her advancement in civilisation. Of these, 34,948 or nearly half are dependents. Among "labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified" the dependents exceed the actual workers.

96. Imperial Table XIX has not been prepared as there are few cases of mixed occupations in the State.

97. Imperial Table XX shows distribution by religion of workers and dependents in different occupations while Imperial Table XXI gives the occupation of certain selected castes. The Hindus form about 66 per cent. of the total population and this increase influences the numerical strength under various occupations; but in respect of chemical products, furniture, transport by water, brokerage, commission and export, trade in textiles and in a few other occupations, the Christians preponderate.

Imperial Table XXI gives information in regard to 45 selected castes and it is interesting to note the marked extent to which traditional occupations are being deviated from. All castes, whatever their traditional occupations may be, scramble for land. Among Brahmans who are to minister to the spiritual needs of the people, only 858 or 94 in one thousand are returned as following their traditional calling. The remaining have taken up agriculture (268), trade in food stuffs (129), public administration (99), law (28), and medicine (10). Nayars who are military and agricultural are mainly cultivating tenants and field labourers. In one thousand 36 are engaged in building industries, 24 in public administration, 7 in law, 6 in medicine, and 23 in domestic service. Indian Christians who are not hampered by religious prejudices are found in almost all walks of life. Of the agricultural population 23.6 per cent. are Christians, while, in one thousand actual workers of this community, four are engaged in public administration, ten in instruction and four in medicine. Among Iuvans whose traditional occupation is toddy drawing, 487 in one thousand actual workers follow agriculture, 42 in building industries, two in public administration, one in law, five in medicine and seven in domestic service. Arayans, Chakkans, Kanakkans, Kussavans, Velakkatalavans and Veluttedans appear to have very little departed from their traditional occupations. Coming to industries, Kammalans form 62.6 per cent. of those who work in hides. Of those who work in textiles, Christians form 45 per cent. and Iuvans 25 per cent. Among workers in

wood 29·7 per cent. are Kammalans, 20·4 per cent. Iluvans, 4·7 per cent. Nayars, 11·5 per cent. Parayans and 12·7 per cent. Indian Christians.

98. Group 190 "procurers and prostitutes" is blank. The occupation is, no doubt, a degrading one and the worst of procurers and prostitutes are not likely to admit this occupation as their means of livelihood. It is probably due to this reason that a few prostitutes who can be found in the State have not returned their occupation as such.

99. Notwithstanding deviations from traditional or hereditary occupations the members of such occupations still preponderate them to a certain extent.

100. Imperial Table XXII, parts I to VII and Subsidiary Tables I to VIII at the end of the Chapter embody the result of Industrial Survey conducted along with the Census of the population. There are 109 Industrial concerns in which at least 10 persons are employed. Out of 8,322 hands employed, 6,711 are males and the rest females. Of these, 1,592 males and 96 females are skilled labourers. Among the latter, 11 are either Europeans or Anglo-Indians and the rest Indians. Out of the total number of hands employed, 438 are engaged in supervision and 296 in clerical work; the rest are ordinary labourers. Distributed by age 7,669 are above 14 years of age and 653 are below that age. Of the latter 252 are girls and the rest boys. 38 industrial concerns are managed either by Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 27 by Hindus, 32 by Christians, 10 by Musalmans and 2 by others. Mechanical power is used in 44.

PART A.—Occupation—General.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General distribution by occupation.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS
	Persons supported	Actual workers	Actual workers	Dependents	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Production of raw materials. ...	5,239	2,181	42	58	140
I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETATION. ...	5,239	2,181	42	58	140
1. Pasture and agriculture ...	5,097	2,113	41	59	141
2. Fishing and hunting ...	142	68	43	52	110
II. EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS. ...	...	...	...	100	...
3. Mines ...	...	...	...	100	...
4. Quarries of hard rocks ...	...	...	...	100	...
5. Salt, etc. ...	...	...	...	100	...
B. Preparation and supply of material substances. ...	3,448	1,602	46	54	115
III. INDUSTRY. ...	2,148	1,113	52	48	93
6. Textiles ...	517	300	59	41	69
7. Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	13	5	40	60	162
8. Wood ...	457	212	46	54	116
9. Metals ...	106	52	49	51	103
10. Ceramics ...	48	23	48	52	86
11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous ...	45	22	49	51	105
12. Food industries ...	445	213	48	52	109
13. Industries of the dress and the toilet ...	195	109	56	44	80
14. Furniture industries ...	2	1	50	50	70
15. Building industries ...	182	98	54	46	85
16. Construction of means of transport ...	4	2	57	43	75
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.) ...	...	...	61	39	64
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	199	65	46	54	115
IV. TRANSPORT. ...	216	96	45	55	124
19. Transport by air ...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Do water ...	71	34	48	52	106
21. Do road ...	112	48	43	57	143
22. Do rail ...	22	10	45	55	125
23. Post office, telegraph and telephone services ...	11	4	36	64	175
V. TRADE. ...	1,084	50	36	64	176
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	50	21	42	58	142
25. Brokerage, commission and export ...	4	2	50	50	110
26. Trade in textiles ...	62	26	42	58	139
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	5	2	40	60	105
28. Do wood ...	13	5	38	62	147
29. Do metals ...	3	1	33	67	228
30. Do pottery, bricks and tiles ...	4	2	50	50	107
31. Do chemical products ...	9	3	33	67	151
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	106	46	43	57	128
33. Other trade in food stuffs ...	611	228	37	63	165
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	2	1	50	50	112
35. Do furniture ...	11	3	27	73	236
36. Do building materials ...	18	8	44	56	130
37. Do means of transport ...	8	2	25	75	260
38. Do fuel ...	22	9	41	59	131
39. Do articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ...	20	6	30	70	218
40. Trade of other sorts ...	136	28	20	80	399
C Public administration and liberal arts ...	597	216	36	64	177
VI PUBLIC FORCE. ...	35	10	40	60	150
41. Army ...	10	4	40	60	153
42. Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(con.)

General distribution by occupation.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF DEPEN- DENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS
	Persons supported	Actual workers	Actual workers	Dependents	
1	2	3	4	5	6
43. Air force	...	...	...	...	...
44. Police	15	6	41	59	145
VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.	113	35	31	69	224
45. Public administration	113	35	31	69	224
VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.	459	171	37	63	169
46. Religion	95	41	44	56	128
47. Law	31	11	34	66	194
48. Medicine	37	21	33	64	173
49. Instruction	205	77	37	63	167
50. Letters and arts and sciences	71	21	30	70	236
D. Miscellaneous.	716	359	50	50	99
IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.	18	6	33	67	206
51. Persons living principally on their income	18	6	33	67	206
X. DOMESTIC SERVICE.	78	39	50	50	99
52. Domestic service	78	39	50	0	99
XI. INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.	507	239	47	53	111
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	507	239	47	53	111
XII. UNPRODUCTIVE.	115	75	65	35	53
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals	3	3	100	...	...
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	14	13	93	7	8
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	98	59	60	40	66
Total	10,000	4,358	44	56	129

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Occupation in Natural Divisions.

Occupation	Number per mille of total population supported in the "Cochin State"	Occupation	Number per mille of total population supported in the "Cochin State"
1	2	1	2
A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS ...	524	IV. Transport ...	22
I. Exploitation of animal and vegetation ...	524	V. Trade ...	108
Agriculture ...	501	Trade in food stuffs ...	61
Pasture ...	2	Trade in textiles ...	6
Fishing and hunting ...	16	Other trades ...	41
Others ...	6	C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS ...	60
II. Exploitation of minerals ...	...	VI. Public force ...	2
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES ...	345	VII. Public administration ...	11
III. Industry ...	215	VIII. Profession and liberal arts ...	46
Textile industries ...	51	D. MISCELLANEOUS. ...	71
Wood industries ...	46	IX. Persons living on their income ...	2
Metal industries ...	11	X. Domestic service ...	8
Food industries ...	44	XI. Insufficiently described occupations ...	51
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	20	XII. Unproductive ...	11
Other industries ...	43		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in Natural Divisions and Districts.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Agriculture				Industry (including mines)							
	Population supported by agriculture	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on agricultural population of		Population supported by industry	Proportion of industrial population per 1000 of district population	Percentage on industrial population of					
			Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
Cochin State	491,517	501	41	59	210,271	215	52	48				
District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Commerce			Professions			Other occupations					
	Population supported by commerce	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on commercial population of		Population supported by profession	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on professional population of		Population supported by other occupations	Proportion of population who follow other occupations per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on population who follow other occupations of	
			Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Cochin State	127,279	180	38	62	44,944	46	87	63	105,069	108	48	52

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).

OCCUPATION	Number per mille who are partially agriculturists (Cochin State)
1	2
A. Production of raw materials. ...	14
I. Exploitation of animal and vegetation ...	14
Pasture and agriculture ...	18
Fishing and hunting ...	20
Others ...	96
II. Exploitation of minerals ...	...
B. Preparation and supply of material substances. ...	35
III. Industry ...	22
Textile industries ...	18
Wood industries ...	52
Metal industries ..	5
Food industries ...	40
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	29
IV. Transport ...	21
V. Trade ...	47
Trade in food stuffs ...	56
Trade in textiles ...	56
Other trades ...	31
C. Public administration and liberal arts ...	65
VI. Public force ...	...
VII. Public administration] ...	86
VIII. Professions and liberal arts ..	64
D. Miscellaneous. ...	30
IX. Persons living principally on their income ...	29
X. Domestic service ...	10
XI. Insufficiently described occupations ...	40
XII. Unproductive ..	11
Total ...	29

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Occupation combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).

Land lords (rent receivers)		Cultivators (rent payers)		Farm servants and field labourers	
Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 who follow it	Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 who follow it	Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 who follow it
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	1703	Total	975	Total	479
Non-cultivating land-owners	26	Non-cultivating land-owners	1	Cultivating land-owners	1
Cultivating land-owners	1	Cultivating land-owners	10	Non-cultivating tenants	1
Non-cultivating tenants	98	Cultivating tenants	...	Cultivating tenants	14
Cultivating tenants	169	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks rent collectors, etc.	16	Field labourers	...
Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	28	Farm servants	42	Fruits, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc. growers	16
Tea, coffee, rubber, etc. planters	16	Field labourers	20	Wood cutters	18
Fruits, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc. growers	201	Tea, coffee, rubber, etc. planters	...	Herdsmen, goat herds, shop-herds, etc.	...
Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil	17	Fruits, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc. growers	215	Fishing	14
Toddy drawers	36	Wood cutters	4	Sawyers	1
Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	15	Fishing	13	Basket makers and other industries of wood material, etc.	94
Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc.	2	Sawyers	7	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil	...
Bank managers, money lenders etc.	279	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, etc.	2	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	42
Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc.	3	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil	46	Grain parchers	5
Trade in wood (not fire wood)	5	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	43	Toddy drawers	41
Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc.	31	Grain parchers	1	Washing, cleaning, etc.	3
Fish dealers	70	Toddy drawers	57	Barbers, hair dressers, etc.	2
Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc.	10	Washing, cleaning, etc.	13	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	4
Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	108	Barbers, hair dressers, etc.	1	Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc.	1
Grain and pulse dealers	8	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	8	Bank managers, money lenders, etc.	...
Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	5	Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc.	2	Fish dealers	21
Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	79	Bank managers, money lenders, etc.	55	Growers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	2
Sirkar officers	3	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc.	3	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee etc.	1
Village officials and servants other than watchmen	12	Trade in wood (not firewood)	...	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	2
Priests, ministers, etc.	1	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc.	21	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	3
Temple, burial or burning ground service	90	Fish dealers	27	Grain and pulse dealers	...
Medical practitioners of all kinds	3	Growers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	50	Dealers in sheep, goat and pigs	1
Professors and teachers of all kinds	8	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee etc.	10	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	5
Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), pensioners	8	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit, and arecanut sellers	60	Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	22
Other occupations	372	Grain and pulse dealers	87	Sirkar officers	1
		Dealers in sheep, goat and pigs	1	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	9
		Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	5	Priests, ministers, etc.	2
		Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	22	Temple, burial or burning ground service	3
		Sirkar officers	1	Medical practitioners of all kinds	16
		Village officials and servants other than watchmen	9	Professors and teachers of all kinds	19
		Priests, ministers, etc.	2	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), pensioners	1
		Temple, burial or burning ground service	3	Labourers and workmen (otherwise unspecified)	49
		Medical practitioners of all kinds	16	Other occupations	57
		Professors and teachers of all kinds	19		
		Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), pensioners	1		
		Labourers and workmen (otherwise unspecified)	49		
		Other occupations	57		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	138,922	74,587	537
	1. PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE ...	133,310	78,585	552
1	Income from rent of agricultural land ...	12,089	2,512	208
2	Ordinary cultivators ...	58,278	17,194	295
4	Farm servants ...	809	835	414
7	Field labourers ...	49,880	50,785	1,013
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	992	850	362
	Fruit, flower, vegetable, hotel—vine, arocanut, etc. growers ...	7,020	1,898	270
9	Wood cutters, firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc. collectors and charcoal burners ...	1,705	261	152
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc. ...	1,079	161	150
	2. FISHING AND HUNTING. ...	5,613	1,002	179
17	Fishing ...	5,589	1,002	180
	II. Exploitation of minerals ...	—	—	—
	III. Industry ...	66,574	42,371	636
	6. TEXTILES ...	11,668	18,281	1,567
26	Cotton spinning ...	22	87	3,045
27	Cotton sizing and weaving ...	2,115	2,051	971
30	Other fibres (coconut, alces, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	9,120	15,888	1,737
	8. WOOD ...	15,746	5,052	321
48	Sawyers ...	4,329	23	5
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ...	7,321	153	21
46	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials ...	4,096	4,876	1,190
	9. METALS ...	4,393	703	160
48	Workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	3,316	577	174
	10. CERAMICS ...	1,959	742	379
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	1,567	678	433
	11. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO CALLED AND ANALOGOUS. ...	1,450	695	479
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	1,372	695	507
	12. FOOD INDUSTRIES ...	11,075	9,745	880
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	938	9,145	9,749
74	Toddy drawers ...	9,605	—	—
	13. INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET... ...	5,838	4,814	825
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners, and embroiderers on linen ...	1,208	906	750
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing ...	2,337	3,282	1,294
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers ...	1,871	607	324
	14. BUILDING INDUSTRIES ...	8,939	677	76
87	Stone cutters and dressers ...	3,801	62	17
88	Brick layers and masons ...	3,504	253	73
	15. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES ...	4,703	1,638	348
99	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamelers, imitation jewellery makers and gilders, etc. ...	3,891	52	13
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc. ...	214	1,563	7,327

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—(cont.)

Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	IV. Transport ...	9,205	213	23
	20. TRANSPORT BY WATER ...	3,333	17	5
110	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen ...	8,157	7	2
	21. TRANSPORT BY ROAD ...	4,511	196	43
118	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) ...	29	...	...
	V. Trade ...	30,449	8,662	285
	24. BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE ...	1,906	731	360
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ...	1,906	731	360
	25. TRADE IN TEXTILES ...	2,518	28	9
123	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	2,518	28	9
	32. HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC. ...	8,160	1,380	487
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	1,913	936	510
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., and their employees ...	1,847	484	
	33. OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-STUFFS ...	17,554	4,070	286
131	Fish dealers ...	3,101	1,271	410
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	4,040	605	150
134	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	316	366	1,168
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers ...	4,670	516	110
136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	4,098	1,817	528
	40. TRADE OF OTHER SORTS ...	2,242	471	210
152	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ...	1,867	161	86
	VI. Public force ...	975	...	...
	VII. Public administration ...	3,171	250	79
161	Service of the State ...	54	...	...
	VIII. Professions, and liberal arts ...	14,460	2,248	155
	46. RELIGION ...	3,215	740	228
169	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ...	1,995	532	267
	49. MEDICINE ...	1,781	291	168
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ...	1,681	196	77
	49. INSTRUCTION ...	6,572	951	145
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	5,222	951	182
	50. LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES ...	1,801	266	148
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers ...	704	199	280
	IX. Persons living principally on their income. ...	562	27	48

BSIDIARY TABLE VI—(cont.)

Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	X. Domestic service ...	2,244	1,693	717
	52. DOMESTIC SERVICE ...	2,244	1,698	717
181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkoopers, watchmen and other indoor servants ...	2,076	1,603	775
	XI. Insufficiently described occupations ...	16,705	6,685	400
	58. GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION ...	16,705	6,685	400
185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops ...	2,880	138	53
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	13,029	6,532	501
	XII. Unproductive ...	5,640	1,722	305
	55. BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES ...	591	707	1,195
149	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	591	707	1,195

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SUB CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION ...	512,941	463,904	433,883	+ 6	+ 12	+ 18
	Order 1.—Pasture and agriculture ...	499,039	470,607	421,290	+ 6	+ 12	+ 18
1	Income from rent of agricultural land ...	62,615	62,143	14,084	+ 1	+ 341	+ 345
2	Ordinary cultivation ...	220,037	208,822	192,072	+ 6	+ 9	+ 16
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc. ...	1,827	1,507	1,966	+ 21	- 23	- 7
4	Farm servants ...	8,009					
5	Field labourers ...	180,264	167,406	178,280	+ 9	- 6	+ 9
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	3,166	3,319	1,934	- 4	+ 72	+ 65
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers ...	20,590	19,877	28,140	+ 4	- 14	- 11
9	Wood cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc. collectors and charcoal burners ...	4,633					
10	Lac collectors ...	21	4,775	1,471	- 9	...	+ 230
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	213	190	221	+ 12	- 14	- 4
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	101	65	113	+ 55	- 42	- 11
13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.) ...	49	2	281	+ 2350	- 99	- 82
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc. ...	1,585	1,633	4,058	- 6	- 58	- 61
	Order 2.—Fishing and hunting ...	13,902	13,237	12,593	+ 5	+ 6	+ 10
17	Fishing ...	13,852	13,261	12,590	+ 4	+ 5	+ 10
18	Hunting ...	50	36	12	+ 30	+ 177	+ 285
	SUB CLASS II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS ...	7	6	3	+ 17	+ 100	+ 133
	Order 3.—Mines ...	2	6	3	- 67	+ 100	- 33
	SUB CLASS III.—INDUSTRY ...	210,264	192,051	172,002	+ 9	+ 12	+ 22
	Order 6.—Textiles ...	50,636	46,925	39,684	+ 8	+ 18	+ 28
26	Cotton spinning ...	181					
27	Cotton sizing and weaving ...	7,287	6,626	6,248	+ 12	+ 6	+ 10
29	Rope, twine and string ...	857	684	...	+ 25	...	...
30	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	42,178	39,510	33,415	+ 7	+ 19	+ 26
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ...	2	1	26	+ 100	- 96	- 92
	Order 7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	1,302	1,179	272	+ 10	+ 33	+ 379
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dyers, etc. ...	72	1	268	+ 7100	- 100	- 78
40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress ...	1,210	1,177	...	+ 3	...	...
41	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles; brush makers ...	8	4	...	+ 100	...	...
42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button) ...	12	1	4	+ 1100	- 75	+ 200
	Order 8.—Wood ...	44,760	43,232	30,998	+ 4	+ 41	+ 46
43	Sawyers ...	14,501					
44	Carpenters, turners, joiners, etc. ...	17,204	30,217	31,360	+ 5	+ 41	+ 10
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials ...	12,995	13,015	9,220	...	+ 41	+ 41
	Order 9.—Metals ...	10,325	9,277	8,590	+ 11	+ 8	+ 20
48	Workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	7,952	7,843	6,714	+ 8	+ 9	+ 18
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ...	1,842	1,425	1,618	+ 28	+ 0	+ 20
	Order 10.—Ceramics ...	4,227	4,198	3,512	+ 1	+ 19	+ 26
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	3,302	3,400	1,772	- 8	+ 92	+ 96

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—(cont).

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN					
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
	Order 11—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous...	4,400	4,192	7,093	+	5	-	41	-	38
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils...	4,101	3,936	6,878	+	4	-	48	-	40
	Order 12—Food industries ...	43,524	40,211	48,253	+	8	-	17	-	10
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	16,920	15,230	19,599	+	11	-	22	-	13
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	382	176	98	+	117	+	80	+	290
67	Grain parchers, etc.	302	224	28	+	35	+	700	+	979
68	Butchers	506	467	454	+	8	+	3	+	11
69	Fish curers	27	8	...	+	238	...	...	...	...
71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	513	479	304	+	7	+	58	+	69
72	Sweet-meat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	7	15	...	-	53	...	...	...	...
73	Brewers and distillers	24	5	77	+	380	-	94	-	69
74	Toddy drawers	24,653	23,308	27,593	+	6	-	16	-	11
	Order 13—Industries of dress and the toilet ...	19,127	18,458	17,718	+	4	+	4	+	8
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen	4,106	3,954	3,610	+	4	+	9	+	13
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	250	99	940	+	153	-	89	-	73
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	9,026	8,701	7,788	+	4	+	12	+	17
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	5,551	5,405	4,367	+	3	+	24	+	27
	Order 14—Furniture industries...	179	132	42	+	38	+	214	+	326
	Order 15—Building industries ...	17,767	13,532	8,524	+	31	+	59	+	108
86	Excavators and well sinkers	31	20	90	+	55	-	78	-	66
88	Brick layers and masons	6,800	11,842	7,906	-	43	+	50	-	14
89	Decorators, painters, tilers, plumbers, etc.	2,113	1,129	224	+	87	+	404	+	848
	Order 16—Construction of means of transport ...	341	65	165	+	425	-	68	+	107
	Order 17—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	18	1	...	+	1700	...	...	...	...
	Order 18—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	13,658	7,785	6,683	+	75	+	16	+	104
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	9,052	7,145	6,115	+	27	+	17	+	48
99	Makers of bangles or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of rosaries, ligams, spangles and sacred threads	69	32	78	+	116	-	59	-	13
102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust etc.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	8,701	2,985	853	+	24	+	232	+	440
	SUB CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT ...	21,129	18,856	18,240	+	12	+	3	+	16
	Order 20—Transport by water ...	6,901	6,773	10,221	+	2	-	34	-	32
107	Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships officers, engineers, mariners and fire-men	212	408	2	-	48	+	20300	+	10500
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbour, docks, stream rivers and canals (including construction)	25	18	2,905	+	39	-	99	-	99
110	Boat owners, boatmen and tow men	6,410	6,847	7,914	+	1	-	0	-	19
	Order 21—Transport by road ...	10,971	10,059	7,010	+	9	+	43	+	57
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,391	1,458	2,237	+	16	-	36	-	26
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Do connected with other vehicles	7,494	7,568	4,569	-	1	+	66	+	65

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—(cont.)

Selected occupations of 1931, 1911 and 1901.

Group No.	Occupation	Population supported in			Percentage of variation between		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
115	Palki, etc., bearers and owners ...	48	31	94	+ 39	- 67	- 54
117	Porters and messengers ...	654	993	60	- 34	+ 1555	+ 990
	Order 22.—Transport by rail ...	2,189	1,301	491	+ 68	+ 165	+ 346
119	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ...	1,469	1,987	491	+ 14	+ 102	+ 109
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises... ..	720	14	...	+5043	...	...
	Order 23.—Post office, telegraph and telephone services ...	1,068	732	528	+ 46	+ 39	+ 102
120	Post office, telegraph and telephone services ...	495	732	528	+ 46	+ 89	+ 102
120a	Anchal service ...	573					
	SUB CLASS V.—TRADE. ...	106,150	105,501	90,186	+ 1	+ 17	+ 18
	Order 24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	4,931	4,424	3,022	+ 11	+ 46	+ 63
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ...	4,981	4,424	3,022	+ 11	+ 46	+ 63
	Order 25.—Brokerage, commission and export ...	401	255	320	+ 57	- 20	+ 25
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware-house owners and employees ...	401	255	320	+ 57	- 20	+ 25
	Order 26.—Trade in textiles ...	6,058	5,646	6,877	+ 7	- 18	- 12
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	6,058	5,646	6,877	+ 7	- 18	- 12
	Order 27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	489	544	295	- 10	+ 84	+ 66
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. ...	489	544	295	- 10	+ 84	+ 66
	Order 28.—Trade in wood ...	1,307	1,305	1,245	...	+ 5	+ 5
125	Trade in wood (not firewood) cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc. ...	1,307	1,305	1,245	...	+ 5	+ 5
	Order 29.—Trade in metals ...	278	321	...	- 13	...	...
	Order 30.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	389	217	1,420	+ 79	- 85	- 73
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	389	217	1,420	+ 79	- 85	- 73
	Order 31.—Trade in chemical products ...	851	842	77	+ 1	+ 994	+ 1005
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.) ...	851	842	77	+ 1	+ 994	+ 1005
	Order 32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	10,336	9,690	10,047	+ 7	- 4	+ 3
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	6,534	6,203	9,440	+ 5	- 84	- 81
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., and their employees ...	3,802	3,487	607	+ 0	+ 474	+ 526
	Order 33.—Other trade in food-stuffs ...	59,865	59,573	58,763	+ 292	+ 1	+ 2
131	Fish dealers ...	12,394	11,842	9,948	+ 5	+ 19	+ 26
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	18,898	14,742	21,252	- 6	- 31	- 35
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	2,302	1,625	1,811	+ 42	+ 24	+ 76
134	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	2,595	3,842	3,104	- 82	+ 21	- 18
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arcanut sellers ...	13,258	11,847	12,222	+ 17	- 7	+ 8
136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	13,251	18,813	0,182	- 4	+ 51	+ 45
137	Tobacco, opium, ganj and other sellers ...	1,408	1,340	045	+ 6	+ 42	+ 49

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—(cont).

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	323	459	100	- 7	+ 359	+ 229
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	480	563	699	- 24	- 18	- 38
	Order 34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles	157	336	930	- 53	- 64	- 83
140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	157	336	980	- 53	- 64	- 83
	Order 35.—Trade in furniture	1,111	1,537	896	- 28	+ 72	+ 24
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	460	592	551	- 19	+ 7	- 13
	Order 36.—Trade in building materials	1,753	1,585	3,210	+ 11	- 51	- 45
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials	1,753	1,585	3,210	+ 11	- 51	- 45
	Order 37.—Trade in means of transport	766	797	299	- 4	+ 167	+ 156
144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	28					
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, etc.	689					
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	49	797	299	- 4	+ 167	+ 156
	Order 38.—Trade in fuel	2,130	2,043	904	+ 4	+ 126	+ 136
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	2,130	2,043	904	+ 4	+ 126	+ 136
	Order 39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	1,961	1,118	945	+ 75	+ 18	+ 108
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	1,067	642	592	+ 66	+ 8	+ 80
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	4	346	193	+ 16	+ 80	+ 110
	Order 40.—Trade of other sorts	1,3367	15,214	956	- 12	+1525	+1328
152	General store keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified	12,038	14,450	776	- 17	+1762	+1451
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	377	166	145	+ 137	+ 14	+ 160
	SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE	2,437	1,740	763	+ 0	+ 128	+ 219
	Order 41.—Army	954	576	700	+ 66	- 18	+ 36
156	Army.	954	576	700	+ 66	- 18	+ 36
	Order 44.—Police	1,483	1,164	63	+ 27	+1747	+2254
159	Police	1,483	1,164	63	+ 27	+1747	+2254
	SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	11,067	10,045	3,648	+ 10	+ 16	+ 28
	Order 45.—Public administration	11,067	10,045	3,648	+ 10	+ 16	+ 28
161	Service of the State	107	71	92	+ 51	+ 222	+ 386
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States	8,402	8,355	8,513	+ 1	- 3	- 1
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service	616	400	113	+ 54	+ 254	+ 443
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	1,942	1,219	---	+ 59	---	---
	SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS	44,944	30,571	24,960	+ 47	+ 22	+ 80
	Order 46.—Religion	9,252	10,648	9,785	- 13	+ 9	- 5
165	Priests, Ministers, etc.	2,844	2,099	3,367	+ 5	- 90	- 16
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	911	155	155	+ 36	---	+ 26

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(cont.)
Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901.

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service	864	1,392	235	- 35	+ 467	+ 268
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisors	5,333	6,462	6,028	- 17	+ 7	- 12
	Order 47.—Law	3,057	2,163	1,108	+ 41	+ 96	+ 176
169	Lawyers of all kinds including kazis, law agents and mukhtars	1,947	1,157	954	+ 68	+ 21	+ 104
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	1,110	1,006	152	+ 10	+ 562	+ 630
	Order 48.—Medicine	5,622	4,381	3,770	+ 15	+ 29	+ 49
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists, and veterinary surgeons	5,055	4,451	3,493	+ 14	+ 27	+ 14
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	567	430	277	+ 32	+ 55	+ 105
	Order 49.—Instruction	20,067	7,417	4,810	+ 171	+ 54	+ 317
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	16,194					
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	3,883	7,417	4,810	+ 171	+ 54	+ 317
	Order 50.—Letters and arts and sciences	6,946	5,455	5,489	+ 27	- 1	+ 27
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	2,215	1,703	1,221	+ 30	+ 40	+ 81
178	Music composers and masters, players of all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers	2,793	3,061	2,626	- 9	+ 17	+ 6
	SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	1,802	1,129	3,622	+ 60	- 69	- 50
	Order 51.—Persons living principally on their income	1,802	1,129	3,622	+ 60	- 69	- 50
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	1,802	1,129	3,622	+ 60	- 69	- 50
	SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE	7,670	5,573	7,698	+ 38	- 38	...
	Order 52.—Domestic service	7,670	5,573	7,698	+ 38	- 38	...
181	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	7,237	5,061	7,392	+ 43	- 30	- 2
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	302	512	306	- 41	+ 67	- 1
	SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATION	49,413	66,192	48,674	- 25	+ 36	+ 2
	Order 53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	49,413	66,192	48,674	- 25	+ 6	+ 2
184	Manufacturer, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	1,817	956	399	+ 90	+ 140	+ 355
185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	7,920	5,148	3,457	+ 54	+ 40	+ 120
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	39,652	60,063	44,818	- 84	+ 34	- 12
	SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE	11,258	2,547	3,336	+ 342	- 24	+ 237
	Order 54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	288	157	297	+ 83	- 47	- 3
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	288	157	297	+ 83	- 47	- 3
	Order 55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	1,402	2,390	3,039	- 41	- 21	- 54
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	1,402	2,390	3,039	- 41	- 21	- 54
	Order 56.—Other uncassified nonproductive industries	9,566	...	...	...	...	...
191	Other uncassified and non productive industries	9,566	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Hindu.			Brahman, Konkani—(cont.)		
<i>Ambalavasi—</i>			Medicine	14	—
Ordinary cultivation	204	429	Instruction	25	7
Growers of special products and market gardening	55	83	Letters and arts and sciences	21	23
Food industries	24	341	Domestic service	37	633
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	25	36	Other occupations	137	11
Other trade in food stuffs	18	38	<i>Brahman, others—</i>		
Public administration	29	—	Ordinary cultivation	375	—
Religion	304	14	Growers of special products and market gardening	75	14
Law	17	—	Textiles	19	—
Medicine	16	—	Food industries	23	35
Instruction	37	58	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	81	38
Letters and arts and sciences	54	—	Trade in textiles	25	—
Persons living principally on their income	21	3	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	43	5
Domestic service	15	422	Other trade in food stuffs	24	—
Other occupations	117	31	Trade of other sorts	29	—
<i>Arayan—</i>			Religion	127	—
Ordinary cultivation	155	78	Persons living principally on their income	11	—
Growers of special products and market gardening	24	63	Domestic service	43	—
Fishing and hunting	476	94	Other occupations	171	—
Textiles	145	931	<i>Chalkā—</i>		
Building industries	11	1,750	Ordinary cultivation	62	70
Transport by water	42	—	Growers of special products and market gardening	11	50
Transport by road	12	111	Chemical products properly so-called and analogues	736	55
Other trade in food stuffs	35	79	Food industries	18	67
Other occupations	100	100	Other trade in food stuffs	47	30
<i>Brahman Malayali—</i>			Trade of other sorts	43	71
Ordinary cultivation	428	5	Religion	25	—
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	63	18	Other occupations	53	33
Other trade in food-stuffs	32	36	<i>Chaliya—</i>		
Public administration	14	—	Ordinary cultivation	15	15
Religion	245	2	Growers of special products and market gardening	14	75
Law	28	—	Fishing and hunting	21	50
Instruction	56	—	Textiles	763	47
Persons living principally on their income	26	—	Food industries	11	—
Domestic service	21	81	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	11	22
Other occupations	47	—	Other trade in food stuffs	9	30
<i>Brahman, Tamil—</i>			Trade in furniture	12	—
Ordinary cultivation	203	5	Trade of other sorts	39	192
Growers of special products and market gardening	21	8	Religion	22	—
Food industries	30	4,260	Instruction	25	100
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	104	66	Other occupations	53	120
Trade in textiles	48	—	<i>Chetti—</i>		
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	102	24	Ordinary cultivation	189	103
Other trade in food stuffs	51	16	Growers of special products and market gardening	42	46
Trade of other sorts	60	—	Raking of farm stock	16	168
Public administration	120	—	Textiles	271	126
Religion	47	—	Food industries	15	74
Law	28	—	Building industries	43	43
Medicine	12	15	Transport by road	10	46
Instruction	78	1	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	10	54
Letters and arts and sciences	15	—	Trade in textiles	90	—
Other occupations	76	5	Trade in wood	11	—
<i>Brahman, Konkani—</i>			Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	10	76
Ordinary cultivation	276	5	Other trade in food stuffs	49	103
Textiles	34	15	Trade in building materials	19	33
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	20	23	Law	10	—
Brokers, commission and export	21	—	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	34	234
Trade in textiles	13	—	Other occupations	175	43
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	14	52	<i>Daxingan—</i>		
Other trade in food stuffs	114	19	Ordinary cultivation	304	1,025
Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters, arts, etc.	19	41	Textiles	426	24
Trade of other sorts	139	1	Food industries	63	—
Religion	63	19	Furniture industries	14	—
			Trade in textiles	47	—
			Trade in clothing and toilet articles	14	—

UBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(cont).

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Devangan—cont.</i>			<i>Karundan—(cont.)</i>		
Trade in furniture	115	...	Raising of farm stock	34	11
Other occupations	12	...	Fishing and hunting	15	26
<i>Eluttassan—</i>			Textiles	34	68
Ordinary cultivation	565	84	Wood	180	43
Growers of special products and market gardening	...	...	Chemical products properly so called and analogous	13	52
Forestry	22	28	Food industries	35	35
Raising of farm stock	136	9	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	19	154
Wood	45	25	Other occupations	165	40
Trade in fuel	12	...	<i>Kshatriya, Malayali—</i>		
Other occupations	13	21	Ordinary cultivation	146	23
<i>Iluvan—</i>			Public administration	465	19
Ordinary cultivation	470	41	Other occupations	389	22
Growers of special products and market gardening	...	...	<i>Kshatriya, Paradesi—</i>		
Textiles	17	16	Other trade in food stuffs	136	27
Wood	79	133	Domestic service	112	16
Food industries	45	62	Other occupations	752	15
Building industries	122	50	<i>Kudumi Chetti—</i>		
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	42	1	Ordinary cultivation	377	34
Instruction	12	117	Growers of special products and market gardening	...	...
Other occupations	17	5	Fishing and hunting	...	...
<i>Kaikolan—</i>			Textiles	...	...
Raising of farm stock	61	10	Wood	119	28
Fishing and hunting	43	68	Food industries	50	107
Textiles	755	84	Transport by road	16	...
Wood	44	27	Other trade in food stuffs	28	383
Industries of dress and the toilet	40	44	Domestic service	23	32
Other trade in food stuffs	23	467	Other occupations	229	48
Religion	10	...	<i>Kusuran—</i>		
Other occupations	24	44	Ordinary cultivation	26	176
<i>Kanmalan—</i>			Wood	30	67
Ordinary cultivation	113	3,201	Ceramics	743	58
Textiles	11	717	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	26	375
Hides, skins and hard material from the animal kingdom	...	...	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	52	452
Wood	24	3	Other occupations	123	350
Metals	457	13	<i>Nayar—</i>		
Industries of dress and the toilet	270	22	Ordinary cultivation	568	61
Other occupations	96	16	Growers of special products and market gardening	...	...
<i>Kanakkal—</i>			Textiles	18	20
Ordinary cultivation	555	101	Wood	27	121
Growers of special products and market gardening	...	...	Food industries	18	8
Fishing and hunting	45	57	Building industries	47	79
Textiles	73	9	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	36	...
Wood	58	540	Public administration	16	11
Food industries	102	258	Instruction	24	20
Building industries	19	10	Letters and arts and sciences	61	11
Transport by water	43	...	Domestic service	11	15
Transport by road	14	...	Other occupations	23	11
Trade in building materials	11	...	<i>Ota Naikkan—</i>		
Other occupations	74	48	Ordinary cultivation	257	411
<i>Kaniyan—</i>			Building industries	87	188
Ordinary occupation	126	116	Transport by road	334	6
Growers of special products and market gardening	...	...	Trade in building materials	50	...
Textiles	25	118	Trade of other sorts	18	268
Wood	18	143	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	24	120
Food industries	42	95	Other occupations	230	135
Industries of dress and the toilet	32	63	<i>Panan—</i>		
Religion	26	150	Ordinary cultivation	52	31
Medicine	12	9	Growers of special products and market gardening	...	...
Instruction	42	23	Wood	16	62
Letters and arts and sciences	114	31	Food industries	386	124
Domestic service	365	13	Industries of dress and the toilet	11	50
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	48	571	Building industries	19	...
Other occupations	23	47	Trade of other sorts	162	1
<i>Karundan—</i>			Medicine	83	79
Ordinary cultivation	455	56	Letters and arts and sciences	22	71
Growers of special products and market gardening	...	...		218	52
	57	12			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—(cont.)

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
Panan—(cont.)			Vellalan—(cont.)		
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	36	317	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	17	61
Other occupations	48	96	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	14	19
Panduran—			Other trade in food stuffs ...	74	7,900
Ordinary cultivation	62	41	Public administration ...	16	6
Fishing and hunting	45	...	Medicine ...	12	...
Wood	147	120	Letters and arts and sciences ...	17	...
Food industries	19	40	Other occupations ...	165	12
Building industries ...	27	4			
Transport by road ...	19	...	Veluttalan		
Other trade in food stuffs ...	532	117	Ordinary cultivation ...	96	135
Trade of other sorts ...	14	19	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	19	...
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	21	...	Raising of farm stock ...	18	...
Other occupations ...	114	17	Textiles ...	87	65
			Wood ...	18	81
Panditatan—			Food industries ...	21	71
Ordinary cultivation ...	53	80	Industries of dress and the toilet ...	757	101
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	12	100	Building industries ...	24	...
Metals ...	14	...	Other occupations ...	15	52
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	14	...			
Other trade in food stuffs ...	30	...	Vettuvan—		
Trade in building materials ...	16	...	Ordinary cultivation ...	471	262
Trade in fuel ...	20	...	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	33	36
Other occupations ...	341	2	Forestry ...	32	...
			Raising of farm stock ...	23	...
Parayan—			Textiles ...	74	82
Ordinary cultivation ...	448	145	Wood ...	20	36
Wood ...	498	29	Food industries ...	25	48
Other occupations ...	54	81	Building industries ...	13	6
			Domestic service ...	12	78
Pulayan—			Other occupations ...	297	21
Ordinary cultivation ...	892	72			
Textiles ...	24	10,078	Musalman.		
Other occupations ...	84	18			
			Jonakan—		
Valan—			Ordinary cultivation ...	253	322
Ordinary cultivation ...	502	165	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	56	8
Growers of special products and market gardening ...	88	772	Fishing and hunting ...	13	4
Fishing and hunting ...	95	3	Textiles ...	44	29
Transport by water ...	52	1	Wood ...	28	...
Transport by road ...	21	...	Food industries ...	23	31
Other trade in food stuffs ...	52	153	Transport by water ...	30	...
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	11	189	Transport by road ...	42	6
Other occupations ...	203	5	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	18	51
			Other trade in food stuffs ...	353	11
Vannan—			Other occupations ...	187	134
Ordinary cultivation ...	35	147			
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	867	37	Ravuttan—		
Trade of other sorts ...	11	...	Ordinary cultivation ...	254	51
Domestic service ...	15	...	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	35	5
Other occupations ...	72	83	Textiles ...	42	15
			Wood ...	23	...
Velay—			Food industries ...	69	7
Ordinary cultivation ...	39	172	Industries of dress and the toilet ...	17	...
Wood ...	42	9	Transport by rail ...	31	...
Ceramics ...	13	...	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	18	33
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	652	78	Trade in textiles ...	38	...
Other trade in food stuffs ...	109	13,733	Trade in wood ...	17	...
Medicine ...	67	23	Other trade in food stuffs ...	60	39
Letters and arts and sciences ...	29	30	Trade of other sorts ...	88	6
Other occupations ...	49	23	Religion ...	19	31
			Domestic service ...	14	29
Velakkattar—			Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	10	...
Ordinary cultivation ...	33	59	Other occupations ...	316	79
Industries of dress and the toilet ...	243	63			
Other occupations ...	24	36	Christian.		
Vellalan—			Aust-Indian—		
Ordinary cultivation ...	630	43	Ordinary cultivation ...	149	38
Fishing and hunting ...	12	...	Growers of special products and market gardening ...	43	73
Building industries ...	43	60			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(cont.)

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Anglo-Indian—(cont.)</i>			<i>Jain—(cont.)</i>		
Textiles	43	242	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	53	50
Wood	170	1	Other occupations	437	47
Metals	68	...	Jew		
Food industries	23	47	<i>Black Jew—</i>		
Industries of dress and the toilet	152	188	Ordinary cultivation	69	29
Furniture industries	13	...	Raising of small animals	13	...
Transport by road	18	...	Industries of dress and the toilet	35	63
Trade in textiles	14	...	Transport by water	19	75
Other trade in food stuffs	23	...	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	24	13
Trade of other sorts	29	22	Trade in textiles	16	...
Public administration	26	...	Trade in skin, leather and furs	13	..
Medicine	31	150	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	19	..
Instruction	69	500	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	33	75
Letters and arts and sciences	31	...	Other trade in food stuffs	371	60
Persons living principally on their income	18	...	Trade of other sorts	237	66
Other occupations	106	106	Other occupations	166	76
<i>European—</i>			<i>White Jew—</i>		
Ordinary cultivation	48	...	Ordinary cultivation	82	...
Growers of special products and market gardening	430	5	Chemical products properly so called and analogous	14	...
Trade in chemical products	152	...	Transport by water	32	30
Public administration	87	..	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	110	33
Religion	109	150	Trade in textiles	55	..
Medicine	48	...	Trade in skins, leather, and furs	14	...
Instruction	22	...	Trade in wood	14	...
Persons living principally on their income	22	...	Trade in chemical products	27	...
Other occupations	42	...	Other trade in food stuffs	68	67
<i>Indian Christians—</i>			Trade of other sorts	370	13
Ordinary cultivation	435	33	Public administration	14	...
Growers of special products and market gardening	35	29	Instruction	41	50
Fishing and hunting	21	17	Other occupations	109	700
Textiles	120	225	Animist.		
Wood	24	43	<i>Kadan—</i>		
Food industries	41	609	Ordinary cultivation	445	47
Industries of dress and the toilet	14	7	Growers of special products and market gardening	78	13
Building industries	21	12	Forestry	319	153
Transport by water	16	1	Wood	84	300
Transport by road	10	5	Other occupations	76	300
Trade in textiles	11	2	<i>Malayan—</i>		
Other trade in food stuffs	31	16	Ordinary cultivation	500	37
Other occupations	171	53	Forestry	404	110
Jain.			Wood	53	50
Brokerage, commission and export	53	...	Inmates, of jails, asylums and almshouses	19	..
Trade in textiles	33	...	Other occupations	19	...
Trade in metals	35	...			
Other trade in food stuffs	211	140			
Trade of other sorts	175	25			
Instruction	18	...			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation,
Post Office and Telegraph Departments as compared with those employed on the 10th March of 1911.

Class of persons employed	1921		1911	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians
1	2	3	4	5
Railways.				
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	1	471	9	305
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>				
Officers	1	...	...	1
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	...	3	2	...
Do from Rs. 20 to 75 do	...	55	6	26
Do under Rs. 20 do	...	308	1	229
<i>Persons indirectly employed.</i>				
Contractors	...	1	...	33
Contractors' regular employees	...	4	...	3
Coolies	...	100	...	18
Irrigation Department.				
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	...	175	2	275
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>				
Officers	...	1	1	3
Upper subordinates	...	1	...	4
Lower subordinates	...	3	...	7
Clerks	...	3	...	...
Peons and other servants	...	20	...	26
Coolies	...	84	...	68
<i>Persons indirectly employed.</i>				
Contractors	...	3	1	28
Contractors' regular employees	7
Coolies	...	60	...	132
Postal Department.				
TOTAL	1	124	1	95
Supervising Officers (including probationary Superintendents, etc.)	...	1	...	1
Post Masters	1	28	1	7
Miscellaneous agents	18
Clerks	...	16	...	6
Postmen, etc.	...	39	...	39
Road establishment	...	18	...	18
Railway mail services:—
Supervising officers
Clerks and Sorters
Mail guards, etc.
Combined offices:—
Signallers
Messengers, etc.	...	22	...	6
Telegraph Department.				
TOTAL	3	25
Administrative establishment
Signalling
Clerks	3	7
Skilled labour	2
Unskilled labour
Messengers, etc.	16
Cochin Forest Tramway.				
TOTAL	4	406	17	349
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>				
Officers
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	2	4	2	...
Do from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75 do	2	4	2	2
Do under Rs. 20 do	...	58	13	38
Do	...	262	1	271
<i>Persons indirectly employed</i>				
Contractors	...	3	...	6
Contractors' regular employees	...	3	...	2
Coolies	...	72	...	50

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—(cont.)

Number of persons employed on the 15th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation,
Post Office and Telegraph Departments as compared with those employed on the 10th March of 1911.

Class of persons employed	1921		1911	
	Europeans and Anglo- Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians
1	2	3	4	5
Cochin Anchal Department.				
TOTAL	...	332	...	181
Supervising officers *	...	3	...	1
Anchal Masters	...	38	...	45
Miscellaneous agents	...	3	...	2
Clerks	...	21	...	12
Anchalmen and other servants	...	109	...	84
Road establishment	...	88	...	37

PART B.—Industries.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of Industries and Persons employed.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS	Total number of Establishments	Districts where chiefly employed	GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED												Number of adult females employed per 1000 adult females	Numbers of children of both sexes employed per 1000 adults
			Number of persons employed													
			Total		Direction and 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. ...	26		1,893	915	106	69	67	...	155	34	1,306	611	259	201	437	196
(a) Rubber and coffee plantation ...	26		1,893	915	106	69	67	...	155	34	1,306	611	259	201	437	196
IV. TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES. ...	16		638	453	10	2	60	15	218	47	318	354	32	35	523	73
(a) Cotton weaving ...	1		812	170	2	...	18	1	59	1	227	168	11	...	665	23
(b) Cotton weaving and metal works ...	1		88	2	...	...	12	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
(c) Coir mats factory ...	12		286	75	7	...	24	...	88	42	91	28	21	10	802	111
(d) Lace embroidery ...	2		2	206	1	2	1	12	...	4	...	168	...	25	90,000	187
V. LEATHER ETC., INDUSTRIES. ...	1	Cochin State.	17	2	...	...	3	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	118	...
(a) Tannery ...	1		17	2	...	...	3	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	118	...
VI. WOOD ETC. INDUSTRIES. ...	6		513	...	5	...	39	...	140	...	302	...	27	...	...	56
(a) Carpentry ...	4		219	...	2	...	24	...	47	...	119	...	27	...	...	141
(b) Saw mill ...	2		294	...	3	...	15	...	93	...	183	...	...	...	...	...
VII. METAL INDUSTRIES. ...	7		511	2	16	...	40	...	216	...	233	2	6	...	4	12
(a) Iron casting and manufacturing of packing cases ...	4		177	...	8	...	16	...	88	...	70	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Tin making ...	3		334	2	8	...	24	...	128	...	163	2	6	...	6	18

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(cont.)
Distribution of Industries and Persons employed.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS	Total number of Establishments	GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED													Number of adult females employed per 1000 adult males	Number of children of both sexes employed per 1000 adults	
		Districts where chiefly employed	Number of persons employed														
			Total	Direction, Supervision and Clerical						Skilled workmen	Unskilled labourers						
				Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Adults			Children						
													Males	Females			Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
VIII. GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRIES. ...	20	Cochin State	973	163	...	...	81	...	166	13	659	134	67	16	162	79
(a) Tile and brick works ...	20		978	163	...	...	81	...	166	13	659	134	67	16	162	79
IX. INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS. ...	11	Cochin State	1466	22	8	...	101	...	371	...	977	22	9	...	15	6	
(a) Oil extracting mill ...	11		1460	22	8	...	101	...	371	...	977	22	9	...	15	6	
X. FOOD INDUSTRIES. ...	11		276	54	8	...	58	...	28	...	181	54	1	...	196	3	
(a) Flower and rice mill ...	1		86	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Rice mill and paddy husking ...	6		128	49	3	...	37	...	12	...	76	49	...	...	868	...
(c) Ginger bleaching ...	2	27	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Fish factory ...	1	43	3	4	...	8	...	10	...	25	3	1	...	71	22		
(d) Arrack distillery ...	1	42	2	...	...	6	...	6	...	28	2	...	...	48	...	
XIV. CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION. ...	4	Cochin State	204	...	3	...	14	...	142	...	45	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.) ...	3		174	...	...	...	11	...	110	...	44	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Motor car repairing ...	1		30	...	3	...	3	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
XVI. INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY. ...	7	Cochin State	220	...	1	...	28	...	142	...	49	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Printing and binding ...	7		220	...	1	...	28	...	142	...	49	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Particulars of Establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1921 and 1911.

ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 20 OR MORE PERSONS	INDUSTRIES										
	All Industries	I. Growing of special products	IV. Textiles and connected industries	VI. Wood etc. industries	VII. Metal industries	VIII. Glass and earthenware industries	IX. Industries connected with chemical products	X. Food industries	XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication	XVI. Industries of luxury	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
A. TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.	1921 1911	92 65	22 21	3 2	3 3	7 4	29 15	11 9	9 6	4 ...	5 5
(i) Directed by Government or Local authorities	1921 1911	6 ...	1 ...	2 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	1 ...	...	1 ...
(ii) Directed by Registered Companies	1921 1911	28 ...	11 ...	2 ...	2 ...	4 ...	4 ...	3 ...	3 ...	1 ...	2 ...
(iii) Owned by private persons											
(a) European or Anglo-Indian	1921 1911	15 ...	8 ...	...	2 ...	2 ...	...	1 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...
(b) Indian	1921 1911	43 ...	2 ...	4 ...	2 ...	...	19 ...	3 ...	3 ...	2 ...	1 ...
(c) Others	1921 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	1921 1911	8,058 6,462	2,743 3,837	963 194	513 447	513 122	1,136 867	1,488 614	303 173	204 ...	195 268
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical	1921 1911	692 214	230 41	67 13	44 17	56 10	81 38	109 46	61 28	17 ...	27 21
(b) Skilled workmen	1921 1911	1,575 1,311	171 718	197 73	140 138	216 38	179 48	371 103	28 55	142 ...	131 138
(c) Unskilled labour	1921 1911	5,791 4,877	2,342 3,078	699 108	329 292	241 74	876 721	1,008 465	214 90	45 ...	37 49
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men	1921 1911	293 278	470 304	1,308 259	...	9 14	203 178	23 68	340 254	...	...
(ii) Children (of both sexes) per 1,000 adults	1921 1911	123 181	240 238	80 136	89 7	26 ...	105 206	9 40	5 11	...	...

NOTE.—Figures for 1911 under A are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Places of origin of skilled employees.

BIRTH PLACE.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.																					
	Total number of workmen		I. Growing of special products		II. Textiles and connected industries		V. Leather, etc. industries		VI. Wood etc. industries		VII. Metal industries		VIII. Glass and earthenware industries		IX. Industries connected with chemical products		X. Food industries		XIV. Construction of means of transport		XVI. Industries of luxury	
	Males	Female	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
1. In the Province or State (Cochin Stat) ...	1,289	49	56	1	204	35	4	...	135	...	185	...	163	13	274	...	21	...	130	...	117	...
2. Outside the Province ...	280	44	93	30	14	12	10	2	5	...	31	...	3	...	87	...	6	...	12	...	25	...
<i>Madras Presidency</i>	200	30	76	16	7	12	10	2	5	...	26	...	3	...	50	...	4	...	9	...	10	...
Coimbatore ...	53	17	40	10	3	...	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cuddalore ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godawari ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	117	12	82	...	4	12	2	...	1	...	10	...	3	...	36	...	4	...	0	...	9	...
Nilgiris ...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balem ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Trichinopoly ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore ...	75	13	16	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	28	...	2	...	8	...	16	...
Mysore ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kathiawar ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Outside India	17	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
England ...	5	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland ...	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Places of origin of unskilled labour.

BIRTH PLACE.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.																			
	Total number of workmen		I. Growing of special products		IV. Textiles and connected industries		VI. Wood etc. industries		VII. Metal industries		VIII. Glass and earthenware industries		IX. Industries connected with chemical products		X. Food industries		XIV. Construction of means of transport		XVI. Industries of luxury	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	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
1. In the Province or State.																				
<i>Cochin State</i> ...	3,650	1,065	1,026	489	334	361	312	...	195	2	688	137	855	22	151	54	43	...	46	...
2. Outside the Province																				
<i>Madras Presidency</i> ...	634	346	496	317	5	16	4	...	28	...	38	13	131	...	31	...	2	...	3	...
Coimbatore ...	230	159	204	158	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Madras ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	14	7	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	328	142	220	115	5	14	4	...	24	...	88	19	16	...	16	...	2	...	1	...
Nilgiris ...	9	12	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	15	5	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	35	20	84	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore ...	177	14	84	8	10	11	18	...	16	...	...	...	89	...	14	...	...	...	1	...
Mysore ...	3	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Outside India																				
England ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tasmania ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Distribution of certain Races in certain Industrial Establishments.

RACE OR CASTE	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS																		
	Total		I. Growing of special products		IV. Textiles and connected industries		VI. Wood etc. industries		VII. Metal industries		IX. Industries connected with chemical products		X. Food industries		XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication		XVI. Industries of luxury		
	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	
Total European and Anglo-Indians ...	168	73	111	71	10	2	9	...	18	...	8	...	8	...	3	...	1	...	
Number employed as																			
(a) Managers ...	39	...	22	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	
(b) Supervising staff ...	165	70	85	63	4	2	2	...	7	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
(c) Clerical staff ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Skilled workmen	8	3	4	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Proportional Distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN	PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT										
	Total number employed	I. Growing of special products	IV. Textiles and connected industries	V. Leather etc. industries	VI. Wood etc. industries	VII. Metal industries	VIII. Glass and earthenware industries	IX. Industries connected with chemical products	X. Food industries	XVI. Industries of luxury	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Adult women ...	10,000	5,270	3,047	15	...	15	1,090	13	400	...	
Children ...	1,000	666	150	...	36	8	114	12	2	12	
Male ...	600	354	86	...	36	8	90	12	2	12	
Female ...	400	312	64	...	...	...	24	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Distribution of power.

TYPE OF POWER USED	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS									
	Total Establishments	I. Growing of special products.	II. Textiles and connected industries.	VI. Wood industries.	VII. Metal industries.	VIII. Glass and earthenware industries.	IX. Industries connected with chemical products.	X. Food industries.	XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication.	XVI. Industries of luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Steam	32	1	2	2	5	2	11	7	1	1
Oil	11	5	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1
Gas	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

NOTE.—There are no establishments using type of power of water and electricity.

PART II.

—
IMPERIAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

NOTE.—The total area of the State as computed on the recent "India Map" and furnished from the Land Record Office is 1479 square miles as against 1361 shown in the Census Report of 1911.

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE I.
AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE I:
Area, Houses and
Population.

TALUKS	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	TOWNS	VILLAGES	OCCUPIED HOUSES			POPULATION								
				Total	IN TOWNS	IN VIL- LAGES	PERSONS			MALES			FEMALES		
							Total	URBAN	RURAL	Total	URBAN	RURAL	Total	URBAN	RURAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State	1,479	9	273	178,211	21,522	156,689	979,080	127,141	851,939	482,959	64,379	418,580	496,121	62,762	433,359
Cochin-Kanayannur	158	8	87	51,535	8,945	42,590	279,384	52,617	226,767	142,556	27,997	114,661	136,826	24,620	112,206
Crauganur	17	1	5	6,528	927	5,599	34,806	6,808	29,008	17,553	2,900	14,628	17,250	2,875	14,375
Makundapuram	510	1	60	37,789	1,596	36,203	208,713	9,407	199,256	102,500	4,044	97,856	106,213	4,818	101,400
Trichur	245	1	72	32,921	4,442	28,479	190,813	27,897	162,916	92,587	13,768	78,804	98,226	14,114	84,112
Talapilli	256	1	74	30,553	1,620	28,933	170,154	8,517	161,637	81,710	4,126	77,584	88,444	4,891	84,068
Chittur	293	2	25	18,887	4,002	14,885	95,206	22,848	72,360	46,046	10,899	35,147	49,162	11,949	37,213

TABLE III.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

TABLE III.

COCHIN STATE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TALUKS	Total number of inhabited Towns & Villages	Population	UNDER 500		500—1,000		1,000—2,000		2,000—5,000		5,000—10,000		10,000—20,000		20,000—50,000		ENCAMPMENTS BOAT AND RAIL- WAY POPULA- TION UNCLAS- SIFIED.
			Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18
Cochin State.	282	979,080	8	2,504	21	15,901	74	113,767	132	414,706	36	247,225	8	104,822	3	74,501	5,654
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	40	279,384	1	462	2	1,491	3	5,412	14	50,914	11	85,996	7	86,882	2	46,768	1,514
Cranganur ...	6	34,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6,001	4	28,616	...	...	...	...	101
Mukundapuram ...	61	208,713	...	...	3	2,302	11	19,046	87	122,015	10	69,545	...	...	...	...	1,745
Trichur ...	73	190,813	4	974	6	4,450	20	44,188	28	85,008	5	27,995	...	...	1	27,788	509
Talapilli ...	75	170,154	...	...	6	6,833	26	87,520	30	112,025	2	18,784	...	...	...	...	486
Chittur ...	27	85,208	2	1,068	2	1,259	5	7,645	12	38,748	4	27,289	1	17,990	...	...	1,209

Towns and Villages class-
ified by Population.

TABLE III.

VIII

TABLE IV.

**TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION
SINCE 1875.**

Urban population was separately censused for the first time in 1891. The figures given in columns 8 and 9 are only approximate.

Cranganur was for the first time treated as a town in 1913, and the two towns Chittur and Tattamangalam were united into one Municipal Town in 1914.

TABLE IV.

COCHIN STATE.

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1875.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TOWNS	TALUKS	MUNICIPALITIES, SUBURBS, CANTONMENTS, ETC.	POPULATION						VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)					VARIATION IN PERIOD 1875-1921 INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)	MALES			FEMALES		
			1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881		1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cochin State			127,141	109,952	87,478	73,665	63,682	59,924	+17,189	+22,474	+13,813	+9,983	+3,758	+67,217	64,379	57,230	45,389	62,762	52,716	42,089
Trichur	Trichur	Municipality	27,897	23,674	15,585	12,945	10,822	11,109	+4,323	+7,989	+2,640	+2,128	-287	+16,788	13,783	12,069	7,932	14,114	11,465	7,658
Mattanchery	Cochin-Kannayannur	do	24,664	23,508	20,061	17,254	14,034	13,775	+1,156	+3,447	+2,807	+2,620	+850	+10,889	12,933	12,625	10,687	11,731	10,883	9,874
Ernakulam	Do.	do	23,192	21,195	21,901	17,870	15,467	14,038	+1,997	-706	+4,031	+2,403	+1,429	+9,154	12,638	11,944	12,205	10,554	9,251	9,696
Chittur-Tattamangalam	Chittur	do	18,150	14,706	14,817	12,690	11,165	11,399	+3,444	+383	+1,687	+1,465	-284	+6,751	8,673	7,010	6,874	9,477	7,696	7,448
Irinjalakuda	Mukundapuram	Non-Municipality	9,457	8,699	8,420	7,834	6,606	5,204	+758	+279	+1,086	+728	+1,402	+4,253	4,644	4,402	4,193	4,813	4,297	4,227
Kunnankulam	Talappilli	do	8,517	8,336	7,194	5,632	4,988	4,399	+181	+1,142	+1,562	+614	+689	+4,118	4,126	4,064	3,498	4,391	4,272	3,696
Cranganur	Cranganur	do	5,805	...	...	...	...	...	+5,805	...	...	...	...	+5,805	2,930	...	...	2,875	...	...
Trippunithura	Cochin-Kannayannur	do	4,761	4,976	...	...	...	...	-215	+4,976	...	...	...	+4,761	2,426	2,702	..	2,335	2,274	...
Nemman	Chittur	do	4,698	4,958	...	...	...	...	-260	+4,958	...	...	...	+4,698	2,226	2,400	..	2,472	2,558	...

TABLE IV.
Towns classified by Population with variation since 1875.

TABLE V.

**TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALY WITH POPULATION
BY RELIGION. .**

TABLE V.

COCHIN STATE.

TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY, WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TALUKS	TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, SUBURBS, CANTONMENTS, ETC.	POPULATION			HINDU			MUSALMAN			CHRISTIAN			JAIN			JEW			ANIMIST		
		Persons	MALES	FEMALES	Persons	MALES	FEMALES	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Cochin State ...	...	127,141	64,379	62,762	74,280	37,642	36,638	12,111	6,402	5,709	39,782	19,835	19,947	101	58	43	897	442	458	...	...	...
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	Ernakulam (Municipal) ...	23,192	12,638	10,554	11,769	6,629	5,140	1,273	773	500	9,602	4,955	4,647	...	...	...	548	281	267	...	...	...
do ...	Mattanchery (Municipal) ...	24,664	12,939	11,731	11,299	5,942	5,357	6,602	3,441	3,161	6,316	3,332	2,984	96	57	41	249	161	188	...	...	...
do ...	Tripunithura (Non-Municipal) ...	4,761	2,428	2,335	3,740	1,897	1,843	57	30	27	964	499	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cranganur ...	Cranganur (Non-Municipal) ...	5,805	2,980	2,875	5,162	2,577	2,585	476	268	208	167	65	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mukundapuram ...	Iriupalakuda (Non-Municipal) ...	9,457	4,614	4,813	5,152	2,487	2,665	564	292	271	3,741	1,864	1,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichur ...	Trichur (Municipal) ...	27,897	13,783	14,114	14,121	7,069	7,052	1,263	669	594	12,510	6,024	6,486	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talapilli ...	Kunnamkulam (Non-Municipal) ...	3,517	1,126	1,391	2,437	1,213	1,224	30	24	6	6,050	2,889	3,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittur ...	Chittur-Tattamangalam (Municipal) ...	18,150	8,673	9,477	16,123	7,691	8,432	1,649	808	841	373	174	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do ...	Nemmara (Non-Municipal) ...	4,638	2,226	2,472	4,472	2,117	2,355	197	96	101	29	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE V.
TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

TABLE VI.

RELIGION.

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE VI.
RELIGION.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE VI.
Religion.

TALUK	POPULATION			HINDU			MUSALMAN			CHRISTIAN			JAIN			JEW			ANIMIST		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	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	17	18	19	20	21	22
Cochin State.	979,080	482,959	496,121	646,132	315,418	330,714	68,717	34,940	33,777	262,595	131,758	130,837	101,594	31,187	587,580	368,198	170				
Cochin-Kannayannur ...	279,384	142,558	136,826	149,554	76,218	73,336	17,497	9,134	8,363	111,174	56,617	54,557	98,574	1,061	532	520					
Cranganur ...	34,808	17,558	17,250	23,976	12,004	11,972	8,899	4,544	4,355	1,933	1,010	923									
Mukundapuram ...	208,713	102,500	106,213	132,591	64,191	68,400	10,327	5,247	5,080	65,321	22,809	22,512			106	55	51,368	198	170		
Trichur ...	190,813	92,587	98,226	130,951	63,106	67,845	6,130	3,155	2,975	53,729	26,325	27,404	3	1	2						
Talappili ...	170,154	81,710	88,444	126,316	60,013	66,303	18,668	9,302	9,366	25,170	12,395	12,775									
Chittur ...	95,208	46,046	49,162	82,744	39,886	42,858	7,196	3,558	3,638	5,268	2,602	2,668									

TABLE VII.

ALL RELIGIONS.

Age, Sex and Civil condition.

TABLE VII.

COCHIN STATE.

ALL RELIGIONS.
Age, Sex and Civil condition.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

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
0—1	28,274	14,975	14,199	28,274	14,075	14,199	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2	18,760	9,625	9,135	18,760	9,625	9,135	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—3	27,426	13,670	13,756	27,426	13,670	13,756	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—4	30,408	14,890	15,518	30,408	14,890	15,518	...	...	...	...	...	...
4—5	27,890	13,992	13,898	27,890	13,992	13,898	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 0—5	132,758	66,252	66,506	132,758	66,252	66,506	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10	133,520	67,688	65,887	133,412	67,622	65,790	103	10	98	5	1	4
10—15	124,572	63,451	61,121	120,906	62,260	57,646	3,575	188	2,392	91	8	88
15—20	93,733	46,471	47,262	66,067	48,014	28,068	26,559	3,877	22,182	1,107	80	1,027
20—25	88,763	40,958	47,810	28,492	22,705	5,727	56,272	17,478	36,799	3,999	715	3,294
25—30	81,236	37,639	43,597	11,279	9,088	2,196	63,877	27,221	36,656	6,080	1,335	4,745
30—35	70,876	34,180	36,696	4,540	3,324	1,216	59,302	29,147	29,155	8,634	1,709	6,825
35—40	61,713	32,037	29,676	2,393	1,700	698	50,240	28,368	21,882	9,080	1,970	7,101
40—45	53,293	26,959	26,334	1,417	846	571	39,867	23,765	16,102	12,009	2,848	9,661
45—50	37,967	19,432	18,535	880	574	306	27,077	16,914	10,163	10,010	1,944	8,066
50—55	34,943	17,028	17,905	561	351	210	21,251	14,364	6,887	13,131	2,823	10,808
55—60	21,952	11,519	10,433	291	178	113	12,998	9,544	3,454	8,663	1,797	6,866
60—65	21,549	9,597	11,952	316	198	123	9,406	7,164	2,242	11,827	2,290	9,597
65—70	9,554	4,577	4,977	162	90	72	3,942	3,196	746	5,450	1,291	4,159
70 and over	12,651	5,231	7,420	205	99	106	3,691	3,025	666	8,755	2,107	6,648
GRAND TOTAL	979,080	482,959	496,121	503,679	279,351	224,828	377,160	183,741	193,419	98,241	10,867	78,374

Age sex and Civil condition.
All Religions.

TABLE VII.

XVI

TABLE VII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

HINDU.
Age, Sex and Civil condition.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Age, Sex and Civil condition.
Hindu.

TABLE VII.

xvii

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
0—1	18,135	8,959	9,176	18,135	8,959	9,176	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2	11,827	6,039	5,788	11,827	6,039	5,788	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—3	17,562	8,748	8,814	17,562	8,748	8,814	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—4	19,746	9,614	10,102	19,746	9,614	10,102	...	...	...	...	...	...
4—5	18,223	9,075	9,148	18,223	9,075	9,148	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 0—5	85,493	42,465	43,028	85,493	42,465	43,028	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—10	85,327	48,118	42,214	85,246	48,100	42,137	78	4	74	3	...	3
10—15	79,547	40,566	38,981	76,851	40,467	36,894	2,619	105	2,514	77	4	73
15—20	61,716	30,278	31,438	45,717	28,148	26,669	17,113	2,076	15,038	886	65	831
20—25	68,573	26,718	31,860	19,642	15,424	4,218	35,755	10,729	25,026	3,176	560	2,016
25—30	54,656	25,028	29,628	8,092	6,481	1,611	41,879	17,537	24,342	4,685	1,010	3,075
30—35	48,095	22,779	25,316	3,406	2,595	811	38,606	18,916	19,690	6,083	1,268	4,315
35—40	41,433	21,261	20,172	1,770	1,327	443	33,033	18,584	14,460	6,630	1,870	5,260
40—45	36,413	18,152	18,261	992	633	359	26,639	15,817	10,822	5,782	1,702	7,080
45—50	25,103	12,404	12,699	601	413	188	17,407	10,693	6,714	7,095	1,208	5,707
50—55	24,402	11,728	12,679	405	257	148	14,516	9,872	4,646	2,479	1,504	7,685
55—60	15,199	7,992	7,207	215	131	84	8,216	6,610	2,206	6,168	1,251	4,917
60—65	15,064	6,508	8,561	221	138	83	6,346	4,855	1,491	3,497	1,510	6,087
65—70	6,439	3,016	3,423	108	55	53	2,562	2,098	464	3,769	803	2,966
70 and over	8,672	3,425	5,247	138	63	75	2,444	2,017	427	6,098	1,345	4,746
GRAND TOTAL	646,132	315,418	330,714	326,897	181,696	145,201	247,815	119,892	127,923	71,429	13,830	57,690

TABLE VII—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

MUSALMAN.
Age, Sex and Civil condition.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Age, Sex and Civil condition.
Muslims.

TABLE VII.

XVII

AGE	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
0-1	2,036	1,051	985	2,036	1,051	985	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	1,397	795	662	1,397	795	662	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	1,973	996	977	1,973	996	977	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	2,082	1,006	1,076	2,082	1,006	1,076	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	1,995	1,014	981	1,995	1,014	981	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 0-5	9,483	4,802	4,681	9,483	4,802	4,681	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	9,827	5,015	4,812	9,815	5,012	4,808	10	2	8	2	1	1
10-15	9,294	4,850	4,444	9,051	4,837	4,214	238	18	225	5	..	6
15-20	6,680	3,302	3,378	4,605	3,131	1,474	1,973	106	1,807	102	5	97
20-25	6,483	3,066	3,397	2,281	1,940	941	3,929	1,102	2,827	273	44	229
25-30	5,726	2,628	3,098	781	668	113	4,543	1,879	2,664	402	61	311
30-35	4,938	2,469	2,469	271	212	59	4,187	2,172	2,015	480	85	395
35-40	4,227	2,333	1,894	121	90	31	3,585	2,139	1,446	321	104	417
40-45	3,637	1,963	1,674	63	85	33	2,808	1,817	991	761	111	650
45-50	2,442	1,366	1,056	25	11	14	1,857	1,269	568	560	86	474
50-55	2,184	1,114	1,070	23	17	6	1,390	930	400	771	107	604
55-60	1,224	709	516	7	2	5	795	629	166	422	77	345
60-65	1,344	658	686	16	8	8	640	582	108	638	118	570
65-70	533	264	269	10	5	5	252	216	36	271	48	228
70 and over	693	362	333	6	3	3	276	231	39	419	128	291
GRAND TOTAL	63,717	34,940	33,777	36,563	20,773	15,790	26,477	13,177	13,300	5,677	990	4,687

**TABLE VII.—(cont.)
CHRISTIAN.**

COCHIN STATE.

Age, Sex and Civil condition.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

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
0-1	8,036	4,025	4,011	8,036	4,025	4,011	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	5,516	2,898	2,618	5,516	2,898	2,618	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	7,861	3,912	3,949	7,861	3,912	3,949	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	8,324	4,216	4,108	8,324	4,216	4,108	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	7,625	3,875	3,750	7,625	3,875	3,750	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 0-5	37,562	18,866	18,696	37,562	18,866	18,696	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	38,186	19,410	18,767	38,171	19,415	18,756	15	4	11	..	..	..
10-15	35,556	17,969	17,587	34,876	17,805	16,951	712	65	647	8	8	5
15-20	25,186	12,811	12,375	17,640	11,659	5,981	7,428	1,192	6,256	118	90	29
20-25	23,547	11,054	12,493	6,509	5,356	1,153	16,492	5,617	10,875	546	111	435
25-30	20,719	9,921	10,798	2,377	1,914	463	17,355	7,767	9,588	987	940	717
30-35	17,699	8,804	8,895	846	504	342	15,393	8,010	7,383	1,460	950	1,110
35-40	15,947	8,386	7,561	491	276	215	13,534	7,609	5,925	1,922	501	1,421
40-45	13,150	6,794	6,356	355	177	178	10,345	6,086	4,257	2,452	581	1,621
45-50	10,353	5,604	4,749	252	149	103	7,761	4,890	2,871	2,340	555	1,785
50-55	8,285	4,166	4,119	152	76	76	5,295	3,408	1,827	2,858	619	2,446
55-60	5,481	2,786	2,695	68	44	24	3,357	2,278	1,079	2,056	464	1,592
60-65	5,097	2,467	2,630	78	47	31	2,399	1,762	697	2,620	598	2,022
65-70	2,560	1,280	1,280	44	30	14	1,119	878	246	1,367	377	1,020
70 and over	3,267	1,487	1,780	61	38	23	970	771	199	2,236	698	1,608
GRAND TOTAL	282,595	131,768	150,827	139,422	76,481	62,991	102,173	50,882	51,841	21,000	4,905	16,005

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

TABLE VII.

Christian.

TABLE VII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

JAIN.
Age Sex and Civil condition.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

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
0—1	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—3	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	..	...	...	..
3—4	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4—5	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
TOTAL 0—5	14	8	6	14	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10	9	6	3	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	12	5	7	11	4	7	...	...	...	1	1	...
15—20	14	7	7	5	5	..	9	2	7	...	...	...
20—25	11	3	8	2	1	1	9	2	7	...	...	...
25—30	13	10	3	5	5	...	7	4	3	1	1	...
30—35	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
35—40	6	3	3	...	...	...	6	3	3	...	...	...
40—45	6	4	2	..	...	..	4	3	1	2	1	1
45—50	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	1	1
50—55	4	2	2	...	...	..	2	1	1	2	1	1
55—60	1	1	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
60—65	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...
65—70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
70 and over	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	1
GRAND TOTAL	101	58	43	46	29	17	46	24	22	9	5	4

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Jain.

XX

TABLE VII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

JEW,
Age Sex and Civil condition,

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

TABLE VII.

XVI

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
0—1	41	22	19	41	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2	17	11	6	17	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—3	20	11	9	20	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—4	42	7	25	42	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
4—5	25	8	17	25	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 0—5	155	79	76	155	79	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10	139	68	70	139	68	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	134	69	75	129	69	70	5	...	5	...	...	...
15—20	102	58	44	78	56	22	24	2	22	...	...	...
20—25	107	59	57	47	39	11	58	14	44	2	...	2
25—30	86	36	50	22	14	8	60	20	40	4	2	2
30—35	102	38	64	14	10	4	82	26	56	6	2	4
35—40	68	36	32	8	5	3	57	30	27	3	1	2
40—45	66	30	27	1	1	...	55	35	20	10	3	7
45—50	46	30	16	2	1	1	35	27	8	9	2	7
50—55	61	40	21	1	1	...	40	30	10	20	0	11
55—60	36	27	9	1	1	...	22	21	1	15	5	9
60—65	36	14	22	1	...	1	16	11	5	19	3	10
65—70	17	18	4	...	...	...	7	7	...	10	0	4
70 and over	12	5	7	...	...	...	5	4	1	7	1	0
GRAND TOTAL	1,167	67	580	598	326	272	466	227	239	103	34	60

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE VII.—(cont.)
ANIMISTIC.
 Age, Sex and Civil condition.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Age, Sex and Civil condition

TABLE VII.

XXII

AGE	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	23	16	7	23	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—3	7	2	5	7	2	5	..	...	...	...	...	...
3—4	10	5	5	10	5	5	...	...	..	...	...	...
4—5	10	8	2	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 0—5	51	32	19	51	32	19	..	...	..	...	...	...
5—10	32	17	15	32	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	29	18	11	23	18	10	1	...	1	...	...	...
15—20	35	15	20	22	15	7	12	...	12	1	...	1
20—25	42	17	25	11	8	3	29	9	20	2	...	2
25—30	36	16	20	2	1	1	33	14	19	1	1	...
30—35	35	23	12	3	3	...	27	16	11	5	4	1
35—40	32	18	14	3	2	1	25	18	12	4	3	1
40—45	21	7	14	1	...	1	18	7	11	2	...	2
45—50	21	17	4	...	...	...	17	15	2	4	2	2
50—55	7	3	4	...	...	...	6	3	3	1	...	1
55—60	11	5	6	...	...	...	7	5	2	4	...	4
60—65	7	4	3	...	...	...	4	3	1	3	1	2
65—70	5	4	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	2	1
70 and over	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	2
GRAND TOTAL	368	193	170	153	96	57	183	60	94	32	13	19

TABLE VIII.

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

NOTE. 1—Of the 5,708 (4,219 males and 1,489 females), Christians literate in English 56 (37 males and 19 females) are Europeans and allied races and 303 (143 males and 160 females) are Anglo-Indians.

2—Education among Indian Christians by Sect.

AGE	NUMBER LITERATE											
	INDIAN CHRISTIANS			PROTESTANT			ROMAN CATHOLIC			SYRIAN		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	68,081	45,770	22,311	1,043	694	349	51,634	20,871	10,763	35,404	24,205	11,199
0—10	2,862	1,652	1,210	41	25	16	1,377	769	614	1,444	864	580
10—15	10,759	6,212	4,547	159	91	68	4,590	2,541	2,049	6,010	3,530	2,480
15—20	10,006	6,058	3,948	166	94	72	4,739	2,845	1,894	5,101	3,119	1,982
20 and over	44,454	31,849	12,606	677	484	199	20,928	14,722	6,206	22,849	16,612	6,207

COCHIN STATE

TABLE VIII.
EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE VIII.
 Education by Religion
 and Age.

XXIV

Religion	AGE	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			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	0—10 ...	266,278	188,685	182,898	7,628	4,656	2,972	258,650	120,229	120,421	288	186	102
	10—15 ...	124,572	68,461	61,121	25,082	15,896	9,186	99,490	47,555	51,935	2,599	1,657	742
	15—20 ...	93,733	46,471	47,262	24,936	16,696	8,240	68,797	29,775	39,022	4,341	3,377	964
	20 and over ...	494,497	239,152	255,345	123,764	94,842	28,922	370,733	144,810	226,423	10,778	9,810	1,468
	Total ...	979,080	482,959	496,121	181,410	132,089	49,320	797,670	350,869	446,801	18,006	14,730	3,276
Hindu	0—10 ...	170,820	85,678	85,242	4,530	2,840	1,690	166,290	82,738	83,552	161	102	59
	10—15 ...	79,547	40,566	38,981	13,675	9,203	4,472	65,872	31,368	34,509	1,783	1,348	435
	15—20 ...	61,716	30,478	31,438	14,179	10,017	4,162	47,537	20,261	27,276	2,895	2,337	558
	20 and over ...	334,049	158,996	175,053	74,023	58,336	15,687	260,026	100,660	159,366	7,191	6,477	714
	Total ...	646,132	315,418	330,714	106,407	80,396	26,011	539,725	235,022	304,703	12,030	10,264	1,766
Muslim	0—10 ...	19,310	9,917	9,493	135	101	34	19,175	9,716	9,459	7	6	1
	10—15 ...	9,294	4,850	4,444	524	485	39	8,770	4,415	4,355	12	11	1
	15—20 ...	6,660	3,302	3,378	639	562	77	6,041	2,740	3,301	51	49	2
	20 and over ...	33,433	16,971	16,462	4,571	4,253	318	28,862	12,719	16,144	151	147	4
	Total ...	68,717	34,940	33,777	5,869	5,351	518	62,848	29,589	33,259	221	213	8

TABLE VIII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Education by Religion
and Age.

TABLE VIII.

XV

Religion	AGE	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			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	0—10 ...	75,748	88,285	87,469	2,950	1,708	1,242	72,798	86,577	86,321	117	78	41
	10—15 ...	35,556	17,958	17,608	10,850	6,238	4,612	24,706	11,715	12,991	802	497	305
	15—20 ...	25,186	12,811	12,876	10,079	6,058	3,991	15,107	6,728	8,384	1,390	939	401
	20 and over ...	126,105	62,709	68,896	44,891	82,051	12,840	81,214	80,658	50,556	3,399	2,657	742
	Total ...	262,595	131,758	130,837	68,770	46,885	22,685	193,825	85,673	108,152	5,708	4,219	1,489
Jain	0—10 ...	23	14	9	4	4	...	19	10	9	...	...	...
	10—15 ...	12	5	7	2	1	1	10	4	6	1	...	1
	15—20 ...	14	7	7	5	5	...	9	9	7	1	1	...
	20 and over ...	52	82	20	25	23	2	27	9	18	2	2	...
	Total ...	101	58	43	36	33	3	65	25	40	4	3	1
Jew	0—10 ...	294	144	152	9	8	6	285	139	116	3	2	1
	10—15 ...	134	59	75	31	10	12	103	40	63	1	1	...
	15—20 ...	102	58	44	33	28	10	69	85	81	4	1	8
	20 and over ...	637	828	309	252	178	74	385	150	235	35	27	8
	Total ...	1,167	587	580	325	223	102	842	364	478	43	31	12
Animist	0—10 ...	83	49	84	...	...	...	83	40	84	...	...	...
	10—15 ...	29	19	11	...	...	...	29	18	11	...	...	...
	15—20 ...	35	15	20	1	1	...	34	14	20	...	...	...
	20 and over ...	221	116	105	2	1	1	219	115	104	...	...	...
	Total ...	368	198	170	3	2	1	365	186	169	...	...	...

TABLE IX.

EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

NOTE.—While in Table VIII the whole population is dealt with, this table deals with only selected castes, tribes and races, the minor ones being left out of account.

TABLE IX.

COCHIN STATE.

EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			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
HINDU:—												
Ambalavassi	8,078	4,061	4,018	3,883	2,581	1,312	4,186	1,480	2,706	613	515	98
Arayan	5,580	3,044	2,586	680	615	65	4,900	2,429	2,471	13	12	1
Brahmin, Malayali	6,436	3,463	2,973	2,991	2,178	813	3,445	1,285	2,160	171	169	2
Do Tamil	21,836	11,390	10,446	10,678	8,105	2,573	11,158	3,235	7,923	3,205	3,049	156
Do Konkani	3,080	4,395	3,685	1,932	1,623	309	6,148	2,772	3,376	573	544	29
Do Others	4,016	2,733	1,283	1,416	1,297	119	2,600	1,496	1,104	336	303	33
Chakkai	463	258	210	53	48	5	410	235	206	5	5	...
Chaliyan	2,003	1,003	1,000	302	256	47	1,701	748	953	21	17	4
Chetti	9,163	4,135	5,028	722	650	72	8,441	3,485	4,956	96	95	1
Devangan	370	158	212	84	72	12	286	80	200	19	16	3
Eluthassan	15,197	7,356	7,841	1,911	1,609	302	13,286	5,747	7,539	61	58	3
Iluvan	224,008	107,234	116,774	23,820	19,927	3,893	200,188	87,297	112,891	844	762	82
Kaikolan	4,805	2,030	2,775	427	408	19	4,378	1,622	2,756	34	33	1
Kammalan	35,917	17,538	18,384	4,630	4,179	451	31,287	13,264	17,933	43	40	3
Kanakkan	8,424	4,409	4,015	370	346	24	8,054	4,073	3,981	...	...	...
Kaniyan	2,393	1,091	1,302	888	579	309	1,505	512	993	11	11	...
Kavundan	6,354	3,657	2,697	303	219	84	6,051	3,488	2,613	...	...	...
Kshatriya, Malayali	1,232	587	645	713	396	327	519	201	318	195	142	53
Do Parsdesi	417	241	176	139	111	28	278	180	148	41	40	1
Kudumichetty	10,328	5,020	5,308	878	846	32	9,450	4,174	5,276	9	7	2
Kusavan	3,442	1,611	1,831	79	77	2	3,363	1,584	1,829	9	9	...
Nayar	131,654	62,977	68,677	40,667	27,023	13,644	90,987	35,954	54,433	5,186	3,989	1,197
Ottanaikan	2,437	1,200	1,237	152	137	15	2,285	1,058	1,222	...	...	...
Panan	2,642	1,153	1,489	263	215	48	2,379	938	1,441	...	...	...

Education by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

TABLE IX.

XXVIII

TABLE IX.—(cont).

JOCHIN STATE.

EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			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
Pandaran	3,560	1,784	1,826	228	185	48	3,332	1,549	1,783	14	12	2
Panditattan	1,299	797	562	374	352	22	925	885	643	12	8	4
Parayan	7,145	3,388	3,757	52	41	11	7,093	3,347	3,746	1	...	1
Pulayan	69,423	34,471	34,052	641	550	91	68,782	33,921	34,861	2	2	...
Valan	9,507	4,266	5,241	1,109	898	221	8,398	3,978	5,020	24	22	2
Vannan	2,638	1,285	758	266	255	11	1,772	1,030	742	...	...	...
Volakkattalavan	3,185	1,490	1,695	524	378	146	2,661	1,112	1,549	10	4	6
Volsn	6,232	3,157	3,075	1,128	1,057	71	5,104	2,100	3,004	8	8	...
Vollalan	4,587	2,879	1,708	1,104	934	170	3,483	1,945	1,538	184	174	10
Veluttedan	3,347	1,666	1,782	481	348	133	2,866	1,317	1,619	8	7	1
Vettuvan	4,759	2,878	2,881	15	10	5	4,744	2,863	2,876	...	...	...
MUSALMAN:—												
Jonakan	56,018	28,873	27,645	3,825	3,630	196	52,193	24,734	27,459	85	82	3
Ravntian	6,544	3,538	3,006	841	804	97	5,703	2,794	2,909	42	39	3
CHRISTIAN:—												
Anglo-Indian	2,182	1,178	1,009	629	276	353	1,553	997	556	303	143	160
European	66	48	28	60	39	21	6	4	2	56	37	19
Indian Christian	260,347	130,642	129,806	68,081	45,770	22,311	192,266	81,772	107,494	5,349	4,030	1,319
Jain	101	58	43	36	33	3	65	25	40	5	3	2
Jew	1,167	587	580	325	223	102	842	361	478	43	31	12
ANIMIST:—												
Kadan	274	148	126	2	1	1	272	147	125	...	...	...
Malayan	94	60	44	1	1	...	93	49	44	...	...	...

TABLE IX.
Education by Selected
Castes, Tribes or Races.

TABLE XI.

BIRTH PLACE.

TABLE XI.

COCHIN STATE.

BIRTH PLACE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

BIRTH PLACE	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Population of the State	979,080	492,959	496,121
A.—Born in India	979,010	482,909	496,101
<i>I.—Within the Province of Enumeration—(Cochin State)</i> ..	939,321	464,575	474,746
<i>II.—Provinces and States in India beyond the Province of Enumeration.</i>	39,689	18,384	21,955
(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO THE PROVINCE OF ENUMERATION. ..	38,769	17,846	20,923
<i>1.—British Territory (Madras Presidency)</i> ..	26,380	12,414	13,966
Bellary	3	2	1
Coimbatore	2,338	1,015	1,323
Ganjam	1	1	..
Godavari	2	1	1
Karnool	1	1	..
Madras	228	106	122
Madura	216	135	81
Malabar	21,658	9,783	11,875
Nellore	5	3	2
Nilgiris	29	19	10
North Arcot	16	4	12
South Canara	853	646	207
Salem	181	171	10
South Arcot	3	2	1
Tanjore	117	68	69
Tinnevely	607	377	230
Trichinopoly	121	88	33
Visagapatam	3	2	1
<i>2.—Indian States.</i> ..	12,389	5,432	6,957
Travancore	12,381	5,480	6,961
Pudukotai	8	2	6
(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA. ..	848	430	409
<i>1.—British Territory.</i> ..	264	157	107
Bengal	9	3	6
Bombay	177	100	69
Burma	8	2	6
Central Provinces and Berar	55	34	21
Coorg	1	..	1
Punjab	7	5	2
United Provinces of Agm and Oudh	7	4	3
<i>2.—Indian States</i> ..	584	282	302
BARODA STATE	9	6	3

TABLE XI.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

BIRTH PLACE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

BIRTH PLACE	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
2.—Indian States (cont.)			
BOMBAY STATES.	477	292	245
(a) Cutch	15	14	1
(b) Kathiawar	462	218	244
Hyderabad	9	2	7
Kashmir	1	...	1
Mysore	77	42	35
Rajputana	11	...	11
(c) FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.	72	49	23
I. FRENCH SETTLEMENTS	18	10	8
Pondicherry	3	2	1
Karikal	1	...	1
Mahe	14	8	6
II. PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT.	54	39	15
Goa	54	39	15
B.—Born in other Asiatic Countries	18	12	6
Arabia	1	1	...
Ceylon	3	6	3
Perak	1	1	...
Turkey in Asia	7	4	3
C.—Born in Europe.	45	34	11
(1) UNITED KINGDOM.	27	20	7
England and Wales	18	14	4
Scotland	6	5	1
Ireland	3	1	2
(2) OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.	18	14	4
Belgium	1	...	1
France	1	...	1
Holland	2	2	...
Norway	2	1	1
Portugal	3	2	1
Spain	9	9	...
D.—Born in America.	3	3	...
United States	3	3	...
E.—Born in Australasia	4	1	3
New Zealand	2	...	2
Philippines	2	1	1

TABLE XII.

INFIRMITIES.

PART I—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.

PART II—DISTRIBUTION BY TALUKS.

1. Of the insane, 1 Hindu female, 1 Christian female and 1 Christian male are blind; and 2 Hindu males and 1 Christian female are deaf-mute.
Of the deaf-mute, 1 Hindu male is insane, and 1 Hindu male and 2 Christian females are blind.
Of the blind, 2 Hindu males, 1 Hindu female and one Christian female are deaf-mute.
Of the leper 1 Hindu male is deaf-mute.
2. Persons suffering from more infirmities than one are included under each head and the double infirmities are 15 in number.

TABLE XII.

INFIRMITIES

COCHIN STATE.

Part I.—Distribution by Age.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

AGE	POPULATION AFFLICTED			INSANE			DEAF-MUTE			BLIND			LEPER		
	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
0-1...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
1-2...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
2-3...	18	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	6	...	...	...
3-4...	11	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...
4-5...	11	7	4	1	1	...	5	4	1	5	2	3	...	...	...
TOTAL 0-5	46	28	18	3	1	2	14	10	4	28	16	12	1	1	...
5-10...	124	78	49	2	1	1	59	38	21	59	34	25	4	3	2
10-15...	166	110	56	7	5	2	72	39	33	62	45	17	25	21	4
15-20...	209	128	81	29	18	11	71	41	30	81	50	31	30	21	9
20-25...	216	129	98	34	20	14	63	34	29	71	38	33	48	31	17
25-30...	224	128	101	41	22	19	61	38	33	73	25	38	49	38	11
30-35...	220	116	104	48	32	16	52	25	27	65	30	45	58	39	19
35-40...	207	121	86	56	33	23	27	18	9	85	42	43	39	28	11
40-45...	234	135	99	39	21	18	29	14	15	102	46	56	64	54	10
45-50...	167	88	79	37	14	23	18	10	8	74	39	35	38	25	13
50-55...	188	102	86	29	17	12	20	10	10	98	48	55	44	36	9
55-60...	134	76	59	18	11	7	7	4	3	88	38	42	29	22	7
60-65...	168	79	89	16	6	10	3	...	3	133	64	69	17	9	8
65-70...	95	50	45	12	8	4	...	...	...	72	34	38	11	8	3
70 and over...	188	78	110	10	4	6	8	2	6	167	69	98	9	0	3
TOTAL 5-70 and over	2,540	1,408	1,187	378	212	166	490	263	227	1,222	597	625	468	389	120
Grand total	2,586	1,431	1,155	381	218	168	504	273	231	1,250	613	637	468	310	120

Part II.—Distribution by Taluk.

TALUK	POPULATION AFFLICTED			INSANE			DEAF-MUTE			BLIND			LEPER		
	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
Cochin State	2,586	1,431	1,155	381	218	168	504	273	231	1,250	613	637	468	310	120
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	766	481	282	131	75	56	129	66	63	253	140	107	255	198	57
Cranganore ...	68	44	24	14	5	9	7	5	2	38	24	14	12	12	...
Mukundapuram ...	484	252	232	62	38	24	112	61	51	254	118	136	58	36	22
Trichur ...	560	292	269	89	40	29	132	71	61	315	149	166	47	33	14
Talapilly ...	494	255	239	51	29	23	76	40	36	290	135	155	39	34	26
Chittur ...	214	104	110	54	27	27	48	30	18	106	41	65	14	7	7

TABLE XII-A.

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES & RACES.

NOTE.—The following statement exhibits combination of infirmities by Race, Caste, Sex and Age.

Race and Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Infirmities.
<i>Hindu.</i>			
Chetti ...	Male	100	Blind and Deaf-mute
Iluvan ...	do.	48	Leper and do.
Kuikolan ...	Female	99	Blind and do.
Kemmalan (Thattan) ...	Male	25	Insane and do.
Do (Kollan) ...	do.	31	Blind and do.
Nayar ...	do.	2	Do and do.
Ottanaikan ...	do.	18	Insane and do.
Velan ...	do.	30	Do and do.
Others (Ambittan) ...	Female	53	Do and Blind.
<i>Christian.</i>			
Indian Christian ...	Male	33	Do and do.
Do. ...	Female	5	Deaf-mute and do.
Do. ...	do.	28	Insane and do.
Do. ...	do.	54	Do and Deaf-mute.
Do. ...	do.	75	Blind and do.
Do. ...	do.	75	Do and do.

Persons suffering from more infirmities than one are included under each head.

TABLE XII-A.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEATH WITH			INSANE			DEAF-MUTE			BLIND			LEPER		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
HINDU.	646,132	315,418	330,714	241	138	103	301	163	138	905	435	470	283	199	84
Ambalavasi	8,079	4,061	4,018	7	4	3	4	2	2	15	7	8	1	1	...
Arayan	5,580	3,044	2,536	4	4	...	1	...	1	5	5	...	2	2	...
Brahmin, Malayali	6,438	3,463	2,975	8	8	...	1	1	1	17	10	7	1	1	...
Do. Tamil	21,836	11,390	10,446	10	8	2	9	6	8	34	14	20	3	3	...
Do. Konkani	8,080	4,395	3,685	12	9	3	1	1	...	11	7	4	...	...	...
Do. Others	4,016	2,733	1,283	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Chetti	2,163	4,135	5,028	6	2	4	10	4	6	8	3	5	3	3	...
Devangan	370	168	212	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
Eluthassan	15,197	7,356	7,841	...	...	...	8	3	5	37	18	19	3	3	...
Iluvan	224,008	107,234	116,774	75	33	42	99	55	44	232	140	142	113	86	27
Kaikolan	4,305	2,030	2,275	5	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	...	4
Kammalan	35,917	17,533	18,384	19	9	10	27	6	21	61	33	29	21	14	7
Kanakkan	8,424	4,409	4,015	4	4	...	8	6	2	7	4	3	10	5	5
Kaniyan	2,333	1,091	1,242	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
Kavundan	6,354	3,667	2,687	3	3	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Kshatriya, Malayali	1,232	587	645	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
Kudumi Chetti	10,328	5,020	5,308	2	1	1	7	4	3	13	8	5	5	4	1
Kusavan	3,442	1,611	1,831	1	1	...	5	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Nayar	131,054	62,077	68,977	45	23	22	52	26	26	231	98	138	45	30	15
Ottanaikan	2,437	1,200	1,237	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Panan	2,642	1,153	1,489	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	3	2	1
Pandaran	3,560	1,734	1,826	...	...	...	5	5	...	3	2	1	1	1	...
Parayan	7,145	3,368	3,777	3	2	1	2	1	1	13	4	9	3	1	2
Pulayan	69,423	34,471	34,952	5	3	2	21	16	5	83	43	45	46	29	17
Vadukan	657	315	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Vaisya	886	399	487	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
Valan	9,507	4,266	5,241	5	4	1	3	2	1	11	6	5	2	...	2
Velan	6,232	3,157	3,075	6	4	2	5	2	3	20	9	11	3	3	...
Velakkathalavan	3,185	1,490	1,695	4	3	1	3	1	2	7	4	3	2	2	...
Vellalan	4,587	2,279	1,708	6	5	1	1	1	...	4	1	3	2	2	...
Veluttedan	3,347	1,565	1,782	...	...	...	3	3	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
Vettuvan	4,759	2,378	2,381	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	1	1	...
Others	21,051	10,869	10,682	5	2	3	10	4	6	13	6	7	1	1	...
MUSALMAN.	68,717	34,940	33,777	26	14	15	44	23	21	72	43	29	23	19	4
Jonakan	56,018	28,378	27,645	20	9	12	37	18	19	62	40	22	21	17	4
Ravuttan	6,544	3,538	3,006	2	2	...	6	4	2	7	2	5	...	...	...
Others	6,155	3,029	3,126	4	1	3	1	1	...	3	1	2	2	2	...
CHRISTIAN.	262,595	131,758	130,837	110	61	49	156	84	72	270	132	138	158	120	38
Anglo-Indian	2,182	1,173	1,009	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Inaidn Christian	260,347	130,585	129,828	110	61	49	155	83	72	269	132	137	157	119	38
JEW	1,167	597	590	4	3	1	1	1	...	3	3	...	1	1	...
ANIMIST	368	198	170	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Grand Total	979,080	482,959	496,121	381	213	168	504	273	231	1250	613	637	466	340	126

TABLE XIII.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

NOTE.—Non-indigenous castes which are of minor importance are lumped together in the table as "minor castes"

TABLE XIII.

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Cochin State					979,080	482,959	496,121
HINDU					646,132	315,418	330,714
Agnaudaiyan					81	19	68
Ambalavasi					8,079	4,061	4,018
Adikal					23	19	10
Chakkiyar					71	38	33
Chakkiyar Nambiyar					51	14	37
Chengashi Nambiyar					945	520	425
Kallathu Kurup					151	31	120
Marar					1,447	724	723
Nambiyassan					592	322	270
Pisharodi					1,228	664	664
Putuwal					891	369	522
Tiyyalunni					80	57	23
Variyar					2,600	1,400	1,201
Ambattan					1,032	540	492
Arayan					5,580	3,044	2,536
Baniya					336	308	128
Bhatiya					31	16	15
Brahman					40,368	21,981	18,387
Ezbran					917	591	326
Gauda					1,660	1,421	239
Konkani					8,080	4,395	3,685
Malayali					830	484	346
Elayad					179	81	98
Muttad					5,427	2,809	2,618
Nambiar							
Tamil					21,836	11,300	10,446
Others					1,439	721	718
Chakkan					463	258	210
Chakkiliyan					438	97	341
Chalayan					2,003	1,009	1,000
Chetti					9,163	4,185	5,028
Chunnambottan					3	3	...
Das					270	76	194
Devangan					370	159	212
Eluthassan					15,197	7,856	7,341
Idaiyan					209	98	111
Iuvan					224,008	107,234	116,774
Ivooon					223,405	106,041	116,464
Kavutayan					603	298	310
Kakkolan					4,805	2,090	2,715
Kakkalan					508	287	221
Kallan					1,135	637	498
Kallar					3	...	3

TABLE XIII.—(cont).

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Kammalan	...	...	...	...	35,917	17,533	18,384
<i>Kallasari</i>	...	...	...	...	2,436	1,076	1,360
<i>Kollan</i>	...	...	...	...	8,029	8,870	4,159
<i>Marasari</i>	...	...	...	...	18,555	8,879	9,676
<i>Mosari</i>	...	...	...	...	846	477	469
<i>Taitan</i>	...	...	...	...	5,602	3,089	2,513
<i>Tolkollan</i>	...	...	...	...	349	142	207
Kammalao, Tamil	...	...	...	...	901	836	565
Kanakkal	...	...	...	...	8,424	4,409	4,015
Kaniyan	...	...	...	...	2,393	1,091	1,302
Kannadiyan	...	...	...	...	56	15	41
Kannan	...	...	...	...	129	78	47
Kavara	...	...	...	...	280	168	97
Kavundan	...	...	...	...	6,354	3,657	2,697
Komatti	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Kabatriya	...	...	...	...	1,649	828	821
<i>Malayali</i>	...	...	...	...	1,232	587	645
<i>Itajpul</i>	...	...	...	...	16	1	15
<i>Others</i>	...	...	...	...	401	240	161
Kudumi Chotti	...	...	...	...	10,328	5,020	5,308
Kurukkal	...	...	...	...	109	63	46
Kurup	...	...	...	...	903	420	483
Kusavan	...	...	...	...	3,442	1,611	1,831
Malayan	...	...	...	...	508	391	109
Manayan	...	...	...	...	5	..	5
Maratha	...	...	...	...	76	40	36
Mudaliyar	...	...	...	...	687	397	290
Mukkuvan	...	...	...	...	89	44	45
Muttiriyar	...	...	...	...	7	1	6
Nayar	...	...	...	...	131,654	62,977	68,677
Nambi Kurup	...	...	...	...	25	20	5
Nambidi	...	...	...	...	362	166	206
Nanjanattu Pillai	...	...	...	...	136	97	39
Nayadi	...	...	...	...	119	47	72
Odiya	...	...	...	...	89	69	20
Ottanalkan (Odde)	...	...	...	...	2,437	1,200	1,237
Pannu	...	...	...	...	2,642	1,163	1,479
Pandaran	...	...	...	...	3,560	1,734	1,826
Panditattan	...	...	...	...	1,299	737	562
Paravan	...	...	...	...	67	24	43
Parayan	...	...	...	...	7,145	3,898	3,247
Parayan (Tamil)	...	...	...	...	98	79	19
Pondan	...	...	...	...	58	28	30
Pulayan	...	...	...	...	69,423	34,471	34,952
Pulluvan	...	...	...	...	114	60	54

TABLE XIII.—(cont).

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Reddi	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
Samantan	...	...	...	...	559	25	84
Shanan	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sudra unspecified	...	...	...	...	362	94	268
Tarakan	...	...	...	...	800	323	477
Tottiyar	...	...	...	...	58	27	31
Ullatan	...	...	...	...	413	211	202
Vadukan	...	...	...	...	657	28	579
Vaisyan	...	...	...	...	886	309	487
Valan	...	...	...	...	9,507	4,266	5,241
Valachotti	...	...	...	...	37	13	24
Valluvan	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
Vaniyan	...	...	...	...	995	566	429
Vannan	...	...	...	...	2,038	1,288	750
Velakkattalavan	...	...	...	...	3,185	1,490	1,695
Velan	...	...	...	...	6,232	3,157	3,075
Vellalan	...	...	...	...	4,587	2,870	1,708
Veluttodan	...	...	...	...	3,347	1,665	1,682
Vettuvan	...	...	...	...	4,759	2,878	2,881
Vilkurup	...	...	...	...	1,005	544	461
Virasayan	...	...	...	...	11	7	4
Minor Castes	...	...	...	...	2,231	583	1,648
MUSALMAN	...	...	...	...	68,717	34,940	33,777
Bora	...	...	...	...	49	27	22
Hansvi	...	...	...	...	155	85	70
Jonakan	...	...	...	...	56,018	28,873	27,045
Kachchi	...	...	...	...	73	64	9
Pathan	...	...	...	...	1,165	560	605
Ravutten	...	...	...	...	6,544	3,538	3,006
Shabi	...	...	...	...	1,140	616	524
Saiyad	...	...	...	...	139	68	71
Sheik	...	...	...	...	2,095	995	1,100
Others	...	...	...	...	1,339	667	672
CHRISTIAN	...	...	...	...	262,595	131,758	130,837
Anglo-Indian	...	...	...	...	2,182	1,178	1,004
European (British Subject)	...	...	...	...	23	10	13
European (others)	...	...	...	...	43	24	19
Indian Christian	...	...	...	...	260,347	130,542	129,805
JAIN	...	...	...	...	101	58	43
JEW	...	...	...	...	1,167	587	580
Black Jew	...	...	...	...	1,014	512	502
White Jew	...	...	...	...	153	75	78
ANIMIST	...	...	...	...	368	193	175
Kadan	...	...	...	...	274	148	126
Malayan	...	...	...	...	94	50	44

TABLE XIV.

CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

NOTE:—This Table like Table IX deals only with certain selected castes and not with the whole population. All main castes over 2,000 in strength and a few others, which though not numerically so strong, are of local importance, are included in this Table.

TABLE XIV.
MALES.

COCHIN STATE.

Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH	UNMARRIED								MARRIED								WIDOWED							
		Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
HINDU																									
Ambalavasi	4,061	2,473	523	899	802	362	586	101	1,390	...	...	...	11	690	689	198	...	...	...	...	55	148		
Arayan	3,044	1,869	370	642	828	253	265	11	1,025	...	2	...	11	533	479	150	...	...	...	...	52	98		
Brahman, Malayali	3,463	1,796	304	417	171	474	349	81	1,570	...	...	...	1	20	798	751	97	...	...	...	...	...
Do, Tamil	11,390	5,644	1,316	1,862	834	902	631	99	5,414	...	...	...	5	75	2,423	2,911	832	...	...	...	2	62	268	
Do, Konkani	4,895	2,669	587	625	508	561	552	88	1,276	...	...	...	2	52	492	730	250	...	...	...	2	83	215	
Do, Others	2,733	1,395	302	326	206	210	223	123	1,271	...	...	...	1	5	747	518	67	...	...	...	1	17	49	
Chakkan	253	173	40	45	30	36	19	3	64	...	...	...	4	40	20	16	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	
Chaliyan	1,003	604	144	207	75	119	50	9	370	...	...	...	7	201	162	29	...	...	...	...	7	22		
Chetti	4,135	2,251	533	799	308	827	277	7	1,719	...	4	4	40	944	727	165	...	...	...	...	2	38	125	
Devangan	8158	76	7	28	14	10	12	5	57	...	...	...	4	9	22	25	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	
Eluthassan	7,356	4,064	980	1,241	565	679	481	18	2,980	...	...	...	1	28	1,641	1,312	812	...	...	...	3	94	215	
Iluvan	107,234	62,106	15,023	21,594	8,744	10,018	7,364	368	40,227	...	7	18	564	23,454	16,194	3,891	...	...	...	...	2	5	1,050	2,826
Kaikolan	2,030	1,101	280	367	140	185	121	8	894	...	...	...	3	12	424	395	95	...	...	...	...	23	72	
Kammalan	17,533	10,205	2,303	3,497	1,842	1,801	1,206	68	6,717	...	...	...	12	120	3,689	2,896	611	...	...	...	...	1	208	402
Kanakkal	4,409	2,668	617	705	467	446	404	29	1,546	...	...	...	1	...	801	712	195	...	...	...	...	...	69	126
Kaniyan	1,092	594	109	176	93	103	99	12	441	...	...	...	...	22	224	195	56	...	...	...	...	...	13	48
Keundan	3,657	2,208	283	1,118	672	130	...	...	1,092	...	...	...	...	119	778	202	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	365
Kabatriya, Malayali	587	352	82	87	45	54	75	9	203	...	...	...	2	6	94	106	27	...	...	...	...	...	0	18
Do, Paradesi	241	112	25	30	6	25	21	5	112	...	...	...	2	47	63	17	...	...	...	...	...	0	11	
Kudumi Chetti	5,020	2,361	471	732	385	397	217	59	2,513	...	...	...	...	59	1,199	1,256	246	...	...	...	...	4	76	165
Kusavan	1,611	713	189	204	94	105	117	5	808	...	...	...	4	31	492	291	90	...	...	...	...	2	38	60
Nayar	62,977	39,673	8,695	11,082	4,527	6,034	8,767	569	20,399	...	...	...	11	52	10,801	9,505	2,905	...	...	...	...	3	773	2,129
Orta Nairan	1,200	523	127	92	114	144	22	13	619	...	...	...	...	3	311	296	67	...	...	...	...	...	14	58
Panan	1,153	579	117	165	87	97	102	11	490	...	...	...	...	14	282	194	84	...	...	...	...	...	47	37
Pandaran	1,734	975	241	335	128	174	75	16	714	...	1	...	...	8	408	297	45	...	...	...	...	...	22	23

Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

TABLE XIV.

XIvi

**TABLE XIV.—(cont.)
MALES.**

COCHIN STATE.

Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

TABLE XIV.

XVII

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH	UNMARRIED							MARRIED							WIDOWED						
		Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Panditatan	737	375	82	87	63	71	70	2	332	..	..	1	15	150	166	30	..	..	..	..	9	21
Parayan	8,383	1,830	446	698	265	292	188	11	1,372	..	..	4	30	810	528	186	..	..	..	4	66	116
Pulayan	34,471	18,863	4,719	6,491	3,043	2,811	1,726	73	14,019	..	2	5	217	7,273	6,520	1,589	..	..	..	8	653	922
Valan	4,266	2,266	596	628	355	332	316	9	1,827	..	..	2	26	967	832	153	..	..	..	..	64	80
Vannan	1,236	505	106	255	84	46	8	6	516	..	..	..	156	69	262	264	..	..	..	..	126	138
Velan	3,157	1,745	456	534	297	337	166	15	1,232	..	..	..	39	615	578	180	..	..	..	2	67	111
Volukkattalavan	1,490	834	195	291	111	141	134	12	546	..	..	..	7	322	217	60	..	..	..	..	17	43
Vennan	2,879	1,417	344	435	231	267	80	10	1,372	..	..	..	1	698	673	90	..	..	..	1	31	59
Voluttadan	1,565	933	226	275	136	152	132	12	670	..	..	..	5	325	240	62	..	..	..	..	16	40
Vettuvan	2,373	1,364	361	438	189	219	152	6	916	..	..	..	20	509	337	98	..	..	..	1	33	64
MUSALMAN																						
Jonakan	28,373	17,117	3,969	5,552	2,492	2,623	2,419	68	10,645	..	2	6	30	7,120	3,437	611	..	1	..	2	201	407
Ravuttan	3,533	1,986	601	566	292	250	241	13	1,415	..	..	3	16	768	630	137	..	..	..	..	46	91
CHRISTIAN																						
Anglo-Indian	1,173	805	149	174	123	92	256	11	346	..	..	..	1	75	270	24	..	..	..	..	6	16
European	49	14	..	..	1	1	6	6	29	..	..	..	..	9	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christian	190,542	75,612	18,717	25,816	11,186	11,566	7,768	639	49,957	..	14	55	1,131	28,919	19,838	4,973	..	..	8	20	1,106	3,764
JAIN																						
Jain	59	29	8	8	2	5	6	..	24	..	..	..	2	16	6	5	..	..	1	..	1	3
JEW																						
Black Jew	512	256	79	39	18	56	65	4	222	..	..	..	2	89	131	34	..	..	..	..	5	20
White Jew	75	70	..	45	25	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ANIMIST																						
Kadan	148	59	7	18	11	8	14	..	80	..	..	..	..	46	34	10	..	..	..	..	7	8
Malayan	50	38	25	5	1	7	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	6	8	3	..	..	..	..	1	2

TABLE XIV.—(cont.)
FEMALES.

COCHIN STATE.

Civil condition by age for selected Castes.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XIV.
Civil condition by Age for
Selected Castes.
xlviii

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION DEALT WITH	UNMARRIED							MARRIED							WIDOWED							
		Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
HINDU.																							
Ambalavasi	4,018	1,740	559	594	268	196	704	21	1,436	...	4	57	2,204	839	332	842	...	...	4	17	241	580
Arayan	2,536	1,123	366	476	141	87	23	10	1,104	...	...	12	118	681	293	309	...	...	...	4	111	194
Brahman, Malayali	2,973	1,369	293	395	153	160	92	6	1,271	...	54	162	225	492	238	504	...	...	1	19	108	468
Do Tamil	10,446	4,564	1,755	2,292	517	...	...	...	4,426	...	44	322	662	2,009	1,389	1,456	...	1	3	26	880	1,040
Do Konkani	2,685	1,345	474	636	183	83	17	2	1,552	...	6	116	236	998	202	762	...	...	...	9	186	587
Do Others	1,288	357	123	184	48	22	19	2	674	...	6	33	142	349	144	252	...	...	...	5	53	194
Chakkam	210	75	11	30	12	15	5	2	105	...	...	8	16	55	27	30	...	...	...	1	16	18
Chaliran	1,000	336	117	164	64	74	100	17	411	...	...	...	2	247	162	68	...	...	...	...	11	42
Chetti	5,026	2,110	896	691	159	316	37	11	1,935	...	34	191	526	887	297	983	...	...	1	30	410	542
Devangan	212	100	31	29	18	14	16	2	95	...	...	...	35	27	39	17	...	...	...	...	8	9
Eluthassan	7,841	3,373	1,071	1,309	554	243	177	12	3,180	...	2	39	445	2,058	636	1,283	...	...	...	29	415	839
Iluvan	116,774	53,029	14,723	20,134	8,422	6,892	2,538	325	44,596	...	34	310	4,213	30,823	9,216	19,140	0	18	195	4,049	14,378
Kaikolan	2,775	1,217	314	364	310	140	117	2	1,179	...	1	27	211	686	254	340	...	...	2	3	188	206
Kammalan	18,334	8,604	2,764	2,713	1,364	1,237	473	63	7,121	...	13	102	876	4,804	1,326	2,659	...	1	...	42	748	1,868	
Kanakkan	4,075	1,894	551	711	292	234	89	17	1,532	...	3	11	181	1,029	303	589	...	...	1	10	180	398
Kaniyan	1,302	566	164	203	68	80	88	5	423	...	3	11	75	210	129	276	...	...	...	9	78	191
Kavundan	2,697	1,050	621	332	425	559	3	10	570	...	...	...	57	800	213	177	...	...	...	...	20	157
Kahatriya, Malayali	645	236	60	74	45	11	44	2	306	...	1	20	81	192	62	103	...	...	...	1	41	61
Do Parakkal	176	71	31	27	9	2	1	1	79	...	...	...	13	48	19	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
Rudurni Chetti	5,308	1,712	610	795	211	52	32	12	2,393	...	23	91	331	1,396	557	1,203	...	1	...	33	899	760	
Rusavan	1,831	815	184	267	261	75	22	6	825	...	4	21	204	413	183	191	...	...	...	...	50	134
Nayar	68,077	23,899	8,487	10,358	5,563	2,091	1,729	171	25,016	...	42	235	2,479	17,325	4,935	14,662	...	1	13	180	4,115	10,368	
Ottanikan	1,237	428	106	129	69	49	72	4	554	...	1	4	61	343	152	255	...	...	2	1	81	171
Panan	1,489	534	143	199	124	57	26	6	669	...	2	62	159	354	102	266	1	16	66	163
Pandaran	1,936	767	216	292	137	96	21	5	674	...	2	8	69	345	230	385	...	...	1	4	213	167

**TABLE XIV—(cont.)
FEMALES.**

COCHIN STATE.

Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION DEALT WITH	UNMARRIED							MARRIED							WIDOWED						
		Total	0-5	5-12	12-18	15-20	20-40	40 and over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-18	15-20	20-40	40 and over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-18	15-20	20-40	40 and over
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Panditattan	562	266	77	96	89	25	27	2	289	...	...	3	65	112	59	57	...	...	1	3	20	33
Parayan	3,757	1,698	507	660	264	165	83	9	1,582	...	2	37	174	990	379	487	...	...	1	6	147	383
Pulayan	34,952	17,221	5,483	7,278	2,607	1,229	576	54	12,727	...	4	148	1,664	8,271	2,640	5,004	...	...	5	90	1,533	3,376
Valan	5,241	2,043	543	780	810	244	132	26	2,252	...	2	18	271	1,430	581	946	...	...	1	17	249	679
Vannan	753	403	86	74	136	67	25	25	236	...	...	...	23	87	126	114	...	...	...	...	56	58
Volan	3,075	1,406	406	504	255	169	62	10	1,284	...	4	22	257	627	374	385	...	...	1	9	122	253
Velakkattalavan	1,895	847	242	325	154	75	39	12	510	...	8	11	100	221	175	398	...	...	...	6	90	242
Vellalan	1,708	613	254	178	100	63	16	2	749	...	4	5	70	308	362	346	...	...	...	6	148	192
Veluttedan	1,782	753	249	288	97	94	69	6	651	...	1	19	89	323	179	378	...	...	3	5	120	250
Vettuvan	2,381	1,088	308	428	160	119	61	12	1,075	...	2	11	95	742	225	218	...	...	...	8	34	179
MUSALMAN																						
Jonakan	27,645	13,917	4,109	5,562	2,941	1,342	505	58	9,640	...	11	173	498	7,094	2,064	3,888	...	...	4	78	1,160	2,646
Ravuttan	3,006	1,628	558	613	281	125	35	16	1,225	...	5	42	51	699	238	153	...	...	...	...	56	97
CHRISTIAN																						
Anglo-Indian	1,009	511	174	176	74	22	46	19	420	...	...	2	58	263	97	78	...	...	...	10	10	58
European	28	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	8	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
Indian Christian	129,805	62,476	18,522	23,993	11,468	5,958	2,126	414	51,404	...	167	489	6,238	33,500	11,010	15,925	...	...	5	88	3,703	12,139
JAIN																						
Jain	43	17	6	6	4	...	1	...	22	...	...	...	7	13	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
JEW																						
Black Jew	502	237	69	100	35	13	18	2	216	...	1	4	22	163	36	49	...	...	...	...	5	44
White Jew	78	35	7	8	3	9	8	...	28	...	...	...	...	14	9	20	...	...	...	...	5	15
ANIMIST																						
Kadan	126	33	5	16	5	2	4	1	79	...	...	1	9	58	11	14	...	...	...	1	2	11
Malayan	44	24	14	2	2	5	1	...	15	...	...	...	3	4	8	5	...	...	...	...	2	9

TABLE XIV
Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

xlix

TABLE XV.

CHRISTIANS BY SECT AND RACE.

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE XV.
TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

DENOMINATIONS	DISTRIBUTION BY RACE								
	TOTAL			European and allied Races		Anglo-Indian		Indian	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Anglican Communion. ...	651	320	331	11	8	8	15	301	308
2. Baptist ...	31	15	16	...	11	...	...	15	16
3. Congregationalist ...	3	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lutheran ...	57	31	26	...	...	...	9	31	24
5. Minor Protestant Denominations ...	914	369	545	...	...	10	...	369	545
6. Presbyterian ...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
7. Protestants (unsectarian and unspecified) ...	1,985	951	1,034	10	5	117	334	824	605
8. Roman Catholic ...	108,739	53,746	54,993	15	9	977	695	62,764	54,880
9. Syrian (Roman) ...	120,372	60,715	59,657	...	...	60	58	60,655	59,604
10. Do. (Jacobite) ...	24,325	12,835	11,490	...	...	1	10	12,834	11,480
11. Do. (Reformed) ...	3,692	1,793	1,899	...	...	...	...	1,793	1,899
12. Do. (Chaldean) ...	1,822	976	846	...	...	...	...	976	846
Total ...	262,595	131,758	130,837	43	23	1,173	1,009	130,542	129,805

Territorial distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

TABLE XV.

iii

TABLE XVI.

**EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS
BY RACE AND AGE.**

NOTE:—There are two Armenian males in the State, one in the age-group 30—40 and the other in the age-group 50 and over.

TABLE XVI.

COCHIN STATE.

EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE,

IMPERIAL SERIES

(a) European and Allied Races (including Armenians.)

DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL			British Subjects-																Others.																	
	Total	Males	Females	All ages		0-10		10-16		16-18		18-30		30-40		40-50		50 and over		All ages		0-10		10-16		16-18		18-30		30-40		40-50		50 and over			
				Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Cochin State	...	66	43	23	23	19	4	4	...	5	2	3	2	7	...	49	24	19	1	1	1	2	6	6	4	5	12	5

(b) Anglo-Indians.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	All ages		0-1		1-5		5-10		10-15		16-18		18-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60 and over					
	Total	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	
Cochin State	...	2,182	1,173	1,009	35	46	114	129	125	132	173	120	35	55	35	27	93	90	250	196	87	123	161	60	71	55	65	30

Europeans and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age

TABLE XVI.

TABLE XVII.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

GENERAL TABLE.

Note (1) In this table the term "partially agriculturist" includes only those people whose subsidiary occupation falls under groups 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

(2) Groups numbers 19, 20, 21, 28, 31 to 36, 47, 53, 57, 62, 63, 104, 157, 158, 160 and 190 are blank for the State. Hence they have been omitted.

TABLE XVII.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers.				Dependants	
						Total		Partially agriculturists			
						Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetables	1		Pasture and agriculture.	499,039	133,310	73,585	1,302	251	292,144	
		(a)		ORDINARY CULTIVATION.							
		1		Income from rent of agricultural land—							
				(a) Non-cultivating land owners ...	15,095	1,982	1,111	19,002
				(b) Cultivating land owners ...	47,530	10,107	1,401	36,012
		2		Ordinary cultivators—							
				(a) Non-cultivating tenants ...	2,871	739	307	1,826
				(b) Cultivating tenants ...	217,156	57,540	16,887	142,729
		3		Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	1,827	977	8	842
		4		Farm servants ...	3,008	809	335	1,864
		5		Field labourers ...	180,204	49,886	60,785	79,593
		(b)		GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.							
		6		Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	3,186	993	359	1,834
		7		Fruit, flower, vegetable, hotel-vine, arcanut, etc., growers ...	20,590	7,020	1,898	11,672
		(c)		FORESTRY.							
		8		Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	708	211	...	18	497
		9		Wood cutters; growwood, cataschu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners ...	4,682	1,706	291	115	82	...	2,715
		10		Lac collectors ...	21	6	15
(d)		RAISING OF FARM STOCK.									
11		Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	218	87	37	79	8	...	80		
12		Sheep, goat, and pig breeders ...	101	34	19	28	17	...	48		
13		Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.) ...	49	82	7	5	...	...	10
14		Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	1,586	1,070	161	992	142	...	354		
(e)		RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS.									
15		Birds, bees, etc.	156	105	9	78	2	...	42		
16		Silk worms ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
2		Fishing and hunting.	13,902	5,612	1,002	115	20	...	7,288		
17		Fishing ...	13,852	5,580	1,002	118	20	...	7,970		
18		Hunting ...	50	32	...	2	...	...	18
		Total Sub-Class I	512,941	138,923	74,587	1,417	271		299,432		
II. Exploitation of minerals	3		Mines.	2	...	...	...	...	2
	21		Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.)	2	...	...	...	...	2
	4		Quarries of hard rocks.	2	...	...	...	...	2
	22		Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.)	2	...	...	...	...	2
	5		Salt, etc.	3	...	...	...	...	3
	23		Rock, sea and marsh salt	3	...	...	...	...	3
			Total Sub-Class II	7	...	...	...	...	7
		Total Class A	512,948	138,922	74,587	1,417	271		299,439		
III. Industry	6		Textiles.	50,456	11,668	18,281	167	...	20,637		
	25		Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	97	8	18	4	7	76		
	26		Cotton spinning	181	22	67	...	...	42
	27		Cotton sizing and weaving	7,287	2,113	2,061	67	10	3,123		
			Total Class B	50,456	11,668	18,281	167	7	20,637		

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and Dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents					
						Total		Partially agriculturists							
						Males	Females	Males	Females						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	III. Industry—(cont.)		7	29	Rope, twine and string ...	857	405	242	2	2	310				
				30	Other fibres (coconut, abaca, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	42,173	9,120	15,989	74	199	17,215				
				37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ...	2	...	...	...	...	2				
				38	Lace, crapes, embroideries, fringers, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries ...	89	...	70	...	...	19				
								Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	1,302	492	24	40	2	786	
								30	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc. ...	72	42	...	...	...	30
								40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress ...	1,210	486	23	30	9	752
								41	Furriers and persons occupied with leathers and bristles; brush makers.	6	5	2	1	...	1
								42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button) ...	15	9	...	...	...	3
									Wood.	44,768	15,746	5,852	616	471	23,962
								43	Sawyers ...	14,561	4,329	23	815	8	10,509
								44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ...	17,204	7,321	153	91	53	9,730
								45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials ...	12,995	4,096	4,876	210	411	4,023
									Metals.	10,325	4,333	713	20	7	5,229
								46	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals. ...	27	15	...	...	...	12
								48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	7,932	3,316	577	30	7	4,059
								49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ...	1,622	807	126	...	...	835
								50	Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver), etc. ...	521	171	...	...	...	350
								51	Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc. ...	3	...	...	...	...	3
									Ceramics.	4,227	1,959	742	10	3	1,526
								52	Makers of glass and crystal ware ...	4	...	1	...	...	3
								54	Makers of porcelain and crockery ...	41	1	...	...	...	37
								55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	3,302	1,567	673	10	1	1,057
								56	Brick and tile makers ...	890	391	69	...	2	429
									Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	4,400	1,450	695	37	14	2,255
								58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials ...	242	44	...	...	...	198
								59	Manufacture of acetated and mineral waters and ice ...	25	16	...	...	...	9

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents	
						Total		Partially agriculturists			
						Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			11	Chemical products properly so called and analogous.							
			60	Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
			61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	4,101	1,372	695	37	14	2,034	
			64	Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch perfumes and miscellaneous drugs),	28	14	...	...	...	14	
			12	Food industries.	43,524	11,075	9,745	491	332	22,704	
			65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	16,920	938	9,145	67	294	6,837	
			66	Bakers and biscuit makers	383	155	112	...	17	115	
			67	Grain parchers, etc.	302	53	140	5	21	109	
			68	Butchers	506	113	...	...	...	393	
			69	Fish curers	27	15	8	...	...	9	
			70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	115	23	62	...	...	31	
			71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	513	107	293	10	...	123	
			72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	7	1	...	...	...	6	
			73	Brewers and distillers	24	14	...	...	...	10	
			74	Toddy drawers	24,653	9,605	...	393	...	15,048	
			75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	75	52	...	11	...	23	
			13	Industries of dress and the toilet.	19,127	5,838	4,814	258	55	8,475	
			76	Hat, cap and turban makers	19	6	3	...	...	13	
			77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen...	4,106	1,208	900	...	...	1,902	
			78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	250	167	...	23	...	88	
			79	Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	59	31	7	...	...	21	
			80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	9,026	2,537	2,282	20	17	3,207	
			81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers.	5,551	1,871	667	215	98	3,078	
			82	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattoos, shampoos, bath houses, etc.)	123	18	9	...	...	96	
			14	Furniture industries.	179	105	...	17	...	74	
			83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	168	96	...	17	...	72	
			84	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	11	9	...	...	...	2	
			15	Building industries.	17,767	8,939	677	345	57	8,151	
			85	Lime burners, cement workers	909	603	69	...	...	288	
			86	Excavators and well-sinkers	81	10	...	1	...	15	
			87	Stone cutters and dressers	7,914	3,901	62	54	1	4,051	
			88	Brick layers and masons	6,800	3,504	258	215	42	3,048	
			80	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	2,113	1,016	208	75	14	604	
			16	Construction of means of transport.	341	195	...	...	...	148	
			90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	134	89	...	...	...	45	
			91	Carriage, cart, paliki, etc., makers and wheel-wrights	20	10	...	...	...	10	
			92	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	187	96	...	...	...	91	

D.—PREPARATIONS AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)

III. Industry.—(cont.)

TABLE XVII—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE,

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents
						Total		Partially Agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. PREPARATIONS AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	III. Industry.—(cont.)	17		Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	18	11	...	...	...	7
		98		Gas works and electric light and power	18	11	...	...	...	7
		18		Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	13,658	4,783	1,638	51	304	7,317
		94		Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	407	295	...	...	...	112
		95		Book binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	322	205	14	...	...	103
		96		Makers of musical instruments	15	8	...	...	...	7
		97		Makers of watches and clocks and optical photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments	9	9	...	...	...	...
		98		Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	9,052	3,891	52	25	...	5,109
		99		Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads	69	37	4	...	...	28
		100		Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	58	29	...	...	...	29
	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.	11	7	...	...	...	4	
	102		Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	14	8	...	...	...	6	
	103		Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	3,701	214	1,568	26	304	1,919	
			Total Sub-Class III.	210,264	66,574	42,371	2,052	1,473	101,319	
	IV. Transport	19		Transport by air.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20		Transport by water.	6,901	3,333	17	41	...	3,551
		105		Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots	1	1	...	...	...	...
		106		Labourers in harbours and docks	10	10	...	...	...	...
		107		Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen	212	69	...	...	...	143
		108		Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	95	19	...	...	...	12
109			Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals	249	83	10	...	...	150	
110			Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	6,410	3,157	7	41	...	3,246	
21			Transport by road.	10,971	4,511	196	155	...	8,264	
111			Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	303	134	...	...	...	168	
112			Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,391	424	117	...	...	850	
113			Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	84	29	...	...	...	5	
114			Do. connected with other vehicles	7,494	3,513	75	82	...	3,906	
115			Palanquin carriers, etc., bearers and owners	48	31	...	...	...	12	

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE. OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. IMPERIAL SERIES.
GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers				Dependents			
						Total		Partially agriculturists					
						Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—(cont.)	IV. Transport.—(cont.)	22	116	Tack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers ...	1,063	939	4	78	...	810			
			117	Porters and messengers ...	654	141	513			
			Transport by Rail.				2,189	972	1,217	
			118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ...	1,469	607	902			
			119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises ...	720	405	315			
			Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.				1,068	389	679	
		23	120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services ...	495	157	836			
			(a)	Ancial service ...	573	232	341			
		Total Sub-Class IV.				21,129	9,205	213	196	...	11,711		
		V. Trade	24	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.				4,931	1,306	731	83	7	2,894
				121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ...	4,031	1,306	731	83	7	2,894		
				Brokerage, commission and export.				401	191	210
				122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees ...	401	191	210		
Trade in textiles.				6,058	2,518	23	141	...	3,517				
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...			6,058	2,518	23	141	...	3,517				
Trade in skins, leather and furs.				489	166	...	...	..	323	
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and the articles made from these ...			489	166	...	..	...	323	
Trade in wood.				1,307	449	7	26	...	851				
125	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc., and the articles made from these ...			1,307	449	7	26	...	851				
Trade in metals.				278	85	1	...	...	192		
126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc. ...			278	85	1	...	...	192		
Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.				389	103	85	3	1	201				
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	389	103	85	3	1	201						
Trade in chemical products.				851	339	...	...	...	512	
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.) ...	851	339	...	...	...	512			

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers				Dependents
						Total		Partially agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	V. Trade—(cont.)	32		Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	10,338	3,180	1,380	20	8	5,796
		129		Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	6,584	1,818	926	20	8	3,795
		180		Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., and their employees ...	3,802	1,847	454	...	...	2,001
		33		Other trade in food-stuffs.	59,865	17,354	4,970	906	340	37,541
		131		Fish dealers ...	12,894	3,101	1,371	106	41	8,022
		182		Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	18,898	4,040	605	245	18	9,253
		133		Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	2,302	471	872	11	25	959
		184		Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	2,595	316	366	7	2	1,913
		185		Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers ...	13,258	4,670	516	289	72	8,072
		186		Grain and pulse dealers ...	18,251	4,038	1,317	252	186	7,896
		187		Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers ...	1,408	495	...	...	...	913
		188		Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	329	92	15	...	...	222
		189		Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	480	121	8	47	1	291
		34		Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	157	74	...	...	...	83
		140		Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.) ...	157	74	...	...	...	83
		35		Trade in furniture.	1,111	284	47	7	...	780
		141		Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding ...	681	131	22	7	...	478
		142		Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. ...	480	153	25	...	...	302
		36		Trade in building materials.	1,753	594	168	10	12	991
		143		Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials ...	1,753	594	168	10	12	991
		37		Trade in means of transport.	766	208	5	...	...	553
		144		Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc. ...	28	9	...	...	...	19
		145		Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc. ...	689	187	...	...	...	502
		146		Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ...	49	12	5	...	...	32
		38		Trade in fuel.	2,130	781	143	63	24	1,206
		147		Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	2,130	781	143	63	24	1,206
		39		Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	1,961	535	31	...	...	1,335
		148		Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	1,067	326	...	...	...	741
		149		Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ...	403	53	31	...	...	319
		150		Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities ...	491	216	...	...	...	275

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers				Dependents		
						Total		Partially Agriculturists				
						Males	Females	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES (cont.)	V. Trade (cont.)	40		Trade of other sorts.	13,367	2,242	471	110	35	10,654		
			151	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	71	6	17	...	3	48		
			152	General store-keepers & shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	12,038	1,867	161	110	32	10,010		
			153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	881	272	239	...	...	370
			154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	977	97	54	...	...	298
				Total Sub-Class V	106,150	30,449	8,062	1,389	427	67,639		
				Total Class B	337,543	106,228	50,646	3,638	1,900	180,669		
		C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	VI. Public Force	41		Army.	954	370	584
					155	Army (Imperial)	158	153
					156	Army (Indian States)	801	870	481
	42			Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43			Air force.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44			Police.	1,483	605	...	...	...	878
	159			Police	1,483	605	...	...	...	878
				Total Sub-Class VI	2,437	975	...	...	...	1,462
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	VII. Public Administration.			45		Public Administration.	11,067	3,171	250	282	13	7,646
					161	Service of the State (British)	107	54	58
			162	Service of Indian and Foreign States:—	468	64	52	...	...	347
			(a)	Chiefs and their families	1,266	387	198	18	13	681		
			(b)	Officers and servants of Chiefs and their families	681	107	...	...	...	484
			(c)	Sirkar Officers	2,718	941	...	39	...	1,772		
			(d)	Clerical establishment	3,232	886	...	80	...	2,846		
			(e)	Menials unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(f)	Service of States other than Cochin	47	19	...	...	...	35
			163	Municipal and other local (not village) service—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(a)	Municipal Service (clerical establishment)	218	72	...	2	...	141				
	(b)	Do. other menials	403	161	...	81	...	342				
	164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	1,942	897	...	118	...	1,045				
		Total Sub-Class VII	11,067	3,171	250	282	13	7,646				
VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.	46			Religion.	9,252	3,315	740	114	...	5,197		
			165	Priests, ministers, etc.	2,844	1,001	28	27	...	1,815		
			166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	211	15	162	...	...	84
			167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service	864	304	18	...	...	542
			168	Temple, burial or urning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisors	5,889	1,995	599	87	...	2,806		
			47			Law.	3,057	1,041	...	80	2,016	
	169	Lawyers of all kinds including kasis, law agents and mukhtars	1,947	688	...	81	...	1,300				

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers				Dependents			
						Total		Partially agriculturists					
						Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.—(cont.)	VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.—(cont.)	48	170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	1,110	403	...	29	...	707			
				Medicine.	5,622	1,731	291	65	6	3,600			
			171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	5,056	1,631	125	61	...	3,299			
			172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	567	100	166	4	6	301			
				Instruction.	20,067	6,572	951	641	...	12,544			
			173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	16,184	5,222	951	502	...	10,011			
			174	Clerks and servants connected with education	3,883	1,350	...	139	...	2,533			
				Letters and arts and sciences.	6,946	1,801	266	144	7	4,879			
			175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	34	12	...	...	...	22
			176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes	815	221	...	37	...	594			
			177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	2,215	570	8	29	1	1,637			
			178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military)	2,793	704	182	47	6	1,907			
			179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals	1,089	294	76	81	..	719			
				Total Sub-Class VIII	44,944	14,460	2,248	1,654	13	28,236			
				Total Class C	58,448	18,606	2,498	1,336	26	37,344			
			D. MISCELLANEOUS.	IX. Persons living principally on their income.	51	180	Persons living principally on their income.	1,802	562	27	17	...	1,213
							Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	1,802	562	27	17	...	1,213
	Total Sub-Class IX	1,802				562	27	17	...	1,213			
	Domestic service	7,670				2,244	1,608	15	23	3,818			
X. Domestic Service.	52	181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	7,237	2,076	1,608	15	23	3,553				
		182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	303	115	...	...	...	187	
		183	Private motor drivers and cleaners	131	53	...	...	...	76	
			Total Sub-Class X	7,670	2,244	1,608	15	23	3,818				

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers				Dependents
						Total		Partially agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D. MISCELLANEOUS.—(cont)	XI. Insufficiently described occupation.	53		General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	49,413	16,705	6,685	739	194	26,023
		184		Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified	1,817	786	...	...	..	1,031
		185		Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	7,920	2,830	153	91	..	4,887
		186		Mechanics otherwise unspecified	24	10	...	...	..	14
		187		Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	39,652	18,039	6,532	648	194	20,001
				Total Sub-Class XI	49,413	16,705	6,685	739	194	26,023
		XII. Unproductive.	54		Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	289	278	10
	188			Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	289	278	10	..	..	...
	55			Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	1,402	591	707	..	..	104
	189			Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards etc.	1,402	591	707	..	...	104
	56			Other unclassified non-productive industries.	9,566	4,771	1,005	38	45	3,790
	191			Other unclassified non-productive industries	9,566	4,771	1,005	38	45	3,790
			Total Sub-Class XII	11,256	5,640	1,722	38	45	3,894	
			Total Class D	70,141	25,151	10,042	809	262	34,948	
				Grand total	979,080	288,907	137,773	7,200	2,459	552,400

TABLE XVIII.

**OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.
SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS—
ACTUAL WORKERS ONLY.**

- Part I.—Rent Receivers.**
„ **II.—Rent Payers.**
„ **III.—Farm servants and Field labourers.**
„ **IV.—Growers of Special products and Market
gardening.**

NOTE :—Part I deals with 'Rent receivers', i. e., Group 1 of Table XVII, Part II with 'Rent payers', i. e., Group 2 of Table XVII, Part III with 'Farm servants and Field labourers', i. e., Groups 3, 4 and 5 of Table XVII and Part IV with 'Growers of Special products and Market gardening', i. e., groups 6 and 7 of Table XVII.

TABLE XVIII.

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists - Actual workers only.

I. Rent receivers. II. Rent payers. III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.

Occupation or means of livelihood—
Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—
Actual workers only.

TABLE XVIII.

LXVI

OCCUPATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHO RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS		DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED													
					Non-cultivating land owners		Cultivating land owners		Non-cultivating tenants		Cultivating tenants		Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.		Farm servants		Field labourers	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	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
I. RENT RECEIVERS.																		
Income from rent of agricultural land—																		
(a) Non-cultivating land owners	1,992	1,111	676	81	...	...	1	...	116	20	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Cultivating land owners	10,107	1,401	1,512	218	28	10	...	...	...	...	232	15	12	...	...	...	...	...
Total rent receivers.	12,099	2,512	2,188	299	28	10	1	...	116	20	232	15	41	...	...	...	...	...
II. RENT PAYERS.																		
Ordinary cultivators.—																		
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	738	307	260	75	5	2	1	1	...	...	3	..	28	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Cultivating tenants	57,540	16,887	5,738	1,235	...	...	122	16	...	...	...	...	92	...	214	102	109	118
Total rent payers.	58,278	17,194	5,998	1,360	5	2	123	17	...	...	3	...	120	...	214	102	109	118
III. FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.																		
(a) Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	977	8	47	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Farm servants	809	335	112	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Field labourers	49,886	50,785	3,051	1,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total farm servants and field labourers.	51,672	51,128	3,210	1,710	...	...	3	...	6	...	97	43	...	...	...	...	...	3
IV. GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.																		
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	993	359	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-rice, araccant, etc., growers	7,020	1,898	273	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	...	...	4	1	12	9
Total growers of special products, etc....	8,013	2,257	280	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	2	...	4	1	12	9
Total I, II, III & IV	130,052	73,091	11,676	3,458	33	12	127	17	122	20	348	70	163	...	218	103	124	122

TABLE XVIII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.

I. Rent receivers. II. Rent payers. III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.

TABLE XVIII
 Occupation or means of livelihood.
 Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—
 Actual workers only.

LVII

OCCUPATION	DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED																							
	Tea, coffee, rubber etc., plantations		Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arcanut, etc. growers		Wood-cutters		Herdsman, shepherds, and goatherds		Fishing		Sawyers		Basket makers and other industries of woody material, etc.		Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil		Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders		Grain parchers		Toddy drawers		Washing cleaning, etc.	
	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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
I. RENT RECEIVERS.																								
Income from rent of agricultural land—																								
(a) Non-cultivating land-owners	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Cultivating land-owners	9	1	211	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...
Total rent receivers.	15	9	211	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...
II. RENT PAYERS.																								
Ordinary cultivators—																								
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	1	...	98	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
(b) Cultivating tenants	...	...	1,372	219	19	12	...	...	95	...	54	...	16	1	318	26	110	216	...	5	417	...	77	24
Total rent payers.	1	...	1,395	226	19	12	...	...	95	...	54	...	16	1	318	28	110	216	...	5	427	...	77	24
III. FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.																								
(a) Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors etc.																								
(b) Farm servants	...	...	14	5	22	19	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	18	92	...	1	8	...	...	4
(c) Field labourers	...	...	96	62	127	14	2	1	140	8	19	...	442	519	2	1	12	946	84	14	420	...	10	13
Total farm servants and field labourers.	...	...	112	57	149	33	2	1	144	3	13	...	444	520	2	1	25	408	34	15	425	...	10	17
IV. GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.																								
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber, and indigo plantations																								
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arcanut, etc. growers	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	7	13	7	...	1	8
Total growers of special products, etc.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	7	13	7	...	1	3
Total I, II, III & IV	16	9	1,718	366	170	45	2	1	246	5	71	...	460	521	341	33	136	634	41	33	911	...	88	44

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE XVIII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.

I. Rent receivers. II. Rent payers. III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.

OCCUPATION	DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED																															
	Barbers, hair dressers etc.		Boat owners, boatmen and townmen		Pack elephants, camel, bullock-owners etc.		Bank managers, money lenders etc.		Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk etc.		Trade in wood (not firewood)		Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters etc.		Fish dealers		Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments		Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc.		Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers		Grain and pulse dealers		Dealers in sheep, goat and pigs		Dealers in hvy. grass and fodder		Shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified			
	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	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73		
I. RENT RECEIVERS.																																
Income from rent of agricultural land—																																
(a) Non-cultivating land-owners	...	...	...	8	1	3	...	234	15	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Cultivating land-owners	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	147	11	...	...	2	...	45	...	07	5	...	...	...	14	115	38	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total rent receivers.	21	1	3	...	381	26	4	...	6	1	45	...	97	5	14	119	39	11	4	3	103	12	
II. RENT PAYERS.																																
Ordinary cultivators—																																
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	3	8	26	9	23	...	1	...	8	...	3	1	1	...	1	25	5	...	82	1	18	5	
(b) Cultivating tenants	...	6	...	47	6	14	...	881	52	1	...	117	42	191	12	317	56	8	45	414	32	201	48	8	2	20	16	214	10	
Total rent payers.	...	6	...	50	8	14	...	357	61	23	...	2	...	120	42	194	13	318	56	4	70	419	32	236	44	3	2	20	16	227	15	
III. FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.																																
(a) Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors etc.	3	...	1	...	4	1	1	
(b) Farm servants	9	18	
(c) Field labourers	...	17	...	30	9	1	122	78	14	1	
Total farm servants and field labourers.	...	17	...	35	9	5	...	4	135	78	14	1	
IV. GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.																																
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber, and indigo plantations	2	1	
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc. growers	...	4	...	13	1	1	...	19	8	2	8	7	2	6	...	8	13	11
Total growers of special products, etc.	...	4	...	13	2	1	1	...	1	...	19	8	2	3	7	2	6	...	3	13	11
Total I. II. III & IV	...	27	...	119	18	22	...	744	88	27	...	9	1	166	42	445	104	332	58	7	101	561	75	270	56	9	2	40	31	361	42	

Occupation or means of livelihood. Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists—Actual workers only.

TABLE XVIII.

LXVIII

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE XVIII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.

I. Rent receivers. II. Rent payers. III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.

OCCUPATION	DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED																						
	Sirkar officers		Village officials and servants other than watchmen		Priests, ministers etc.,		Temple, burial or burning ground service		Medical practitioners of all kinds		Professors and teachers of all kinds		Proprietors (other than of agricultural lands), pensioners		Cooks, water carriers		Cashiers, accountants etc.,		Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified		Other Occupations		
	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	
1	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	
I.—RENT RECEIVERS.																							
Income from rent of agricultural land—																							
(a) Non-cultivating land-owners	...	5	...	...	2	...	103	28	3	...	12	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	2
(b) Cultivating land-owners	17	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	27	
Total rent receivers.	...	5	...	17	...	2	103	28	5	...	12	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	29
II.—RENT PAYERS.																							
Ordinary cultivators—																							
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	...	7	3	15	...	15	...	3	1	4	...	5	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6
(b) Cultivating tenants	52	11	...	120	...	186	2	232	129	205	112
Total rent payers.	...	7	3	67	...	15	14	1	124	...	141	4	10	232	129	309	118
III.—FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.																							
(a) Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors etc.,	1	1	16
(b) Farm servants	6	...
(b) Field labourers	5	8	8	906	237	426	170
Total farm servants and field labourers.	5	...	1	1	...	8	13	1,011	237	434	179
IV.—GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.																							
(a) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	1	1	...
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut etc. growers	2	...	1	...	5	...	2	2	13	2	119	12
Total growers of special products, etc.	2	...	1	...	5	...	3	2	13	2	120	12
Total I, II, III & IV	...	12	3	84	...	17	124	29	131	...	158	4	32	...	8	13	2	1,256	418	1378	338

Occupation or means of livelihood.
Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—
Actual workers only.

TABLE XVIII.

171

TABLE XX.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

**Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents
in different occupations.**

NOTE :—(1) Groups numbers 19, 20, 24, 28, 31 to 36, 47, 53, 57, 62, 63, 104, 157, 158, 160 and 190 are blank for the State. Hence they have been omitted.

(2) Table XIX " showing for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each occupation as their (a) principal (b) subsidiary means of livelihood " has not been prepared as such mixed occupations are rare for the State.

TABLE XX.

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENT
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents	Distribution by Religion						
						Hindu	Muslims	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	1		Pasture and Agriculture.	499,639	352,365	29,195	117,041	...	115	323	
		(a)		ORDINARY CULTIVATION.								
			1	Income from rent of agricultural land—								
			(a)	Non-cultivating land owners ...	15,095	13,984	438	640	...	33	...	
			(b)	Cultivating land owners ...	47,520	28,032	3,107	16,370	...	11	...	
			2	Ordinary cultivators—								
			(a)	Non-cultivating tenants ...	2,871	2,680	22	259	...	10	...	
			(b)	Cultivating tenants ...	217,156	131,522	14,003	71,592	...	39	...	
			3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc...	1,927	1,442	19	366	...	...	4
			4	Farm servants ...	3,009	1,798	161	1,020	...	...	...
			5	Field labourers ...	180,264	154,564	7,891	17,544	...	5	160	
			(b)	GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.								
			6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	3,186	2,119	828	215	...	...	31
			7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers ...	20,590	10,237	2,243	8,110	...	...	...
			(c)	FORESTRY.								
			8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. ...	708	615	32	60	...	...	1
			9	Wood cutters; firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners ...	4,652	3,715	319	523	...	...	125
			10	Lao collectors ...	21	19	...	...	...	...	2
		(d)	RAISING OF FARM STOCK.									
		11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers... ..	218	180	11	22	...	...	...
	12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	101	72	10	19	...	...	...
	13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.) ...	49	27	2	26	...	...	...
	14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc. ...	1,585	1,270	103	118	...	...	...
	(e)	RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS.										
	15	Birds, bees, etc. ...	156	94	7	88	...	17	...			
	16	Silk worms ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Fishing and Hunting.	13,902	7,309	1,061	5,532	...	...	...
	17	Fishing ...	13,853	7,304	1,042	5,508	...	...	...
	18	Hunting ...	50	5	19	26	...	...	...
		Total Sub-Class I.	512,941	359,674	30,256	122,573	...	115	323			
II. Exploitation of Minerals	3	Mines.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	21	Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.) ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Quarries of hard rocks.	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
	22	Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.) ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
	5	Salt, etc.	3	1	...	2	...	...	...
	23	Rock, sea and marsh salt ...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...
		Total Sub-Class II.	7	4	...	3	...	...	...
	Total Class A.		512,948	359,678	30,256	122,576	...	115	323			

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents	Distribution by Religion						
						Hindu	Musulman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	III. Industry.		6	Textiles.	50,636	29,007	2,232	19,347	...	...	...
				25 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing...	97	66	2	29	...	...	...
				26 Cotton spinning	181	101	15	15	...	...	...
				27 Cotton sizing and weaving	7,267	6,499	550	238	...	...	...
				29 Rope, twine, and string	857	857	...	...	...	...	...
				20 Other fibres (cocoanut, alces, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)	42,178	31,469	1,715	18,989	...	...	...
				37 Dyeing bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
				38 Lace, crapes, embroideries, fringers, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	89	18	...	76	...	...	...
				7	Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	1,302	1,178	16	110
				39 Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc.	72	35	16	21	...	...	...
				40 Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress	1,910	1,137	...	88	...	...	...
				41 Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles; brush makers	8	4	...	4	...	...	...
				42 Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button)	12	10	...	2	...	...	...
				8	Wood.	44,760	39,658	1,780	3,280	12
				43 Sawyers	14,561	12,788	1,450	328	...	...	...
				44 Carpenters, turners, and joiners, etc.	17,204	14,972	...	2,232	...	...	...
				45 Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar material	12,995	11,928	330	725	...	...	12
				9	Metals.	10,325	9,503	84	758	2
				46 Forging and rolling of iron and other metals	27	27	...	...	...	...	...
				48 Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	7,952	7,812	...	139	...	...	2
				49 Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	1,822	1,619	...	203	...	...	...
				50 Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver), etc.	521	45	64	412	...	...	...
				51 Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc.	8	...	...	8	...	...	...
				10	Ceramics.	4,227	3,477	16	734
				52 Makers of glass and crystal ware	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
54 Makers of porcelain and crockery	41	2	...	39	...	...	...		
55 Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	3,909	3,244	1	57	...	...	...		
56 Brick and tile makers	890	337	15	688	...	...	...		

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

**DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.**

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jow	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			11	Chemical products properly so called and analogous. ...	4,400	2,007	42	2,347	...	4	...
			58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	242	4	...	238	...	...	...
			59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	25	2	...	19	...	4	...
			60	Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
			61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	4,101	2,001	42	2,058	...	...	...
			64	Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch perfumes and miscellaneous drugs)	29	...	...	28	...	...	...
			12	Food Industries. ...	43,524	35,951	1,050	6,523	...	...	...
			65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	16,920	10,321	636	5,913	...	...	...
			66	Bakers and biscuit makers	382	58	13	311	...	...	...
			67	Grain parchers, etc.	302	263	4	35	...	...	...
			68	Butchers	506	...	205	211	...	...	...
			69	Fish curers	27	...	9	18	...	...	...
			70	Butter, cheese, and ghee makers	115	115	...	...	...	...	...
			71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	513	513	...	...	...	...	...
			72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	7	2	4	1	...	...	...
			73	Brewers and distillers	24	11	...	13	...	...	...
			74	Toddy drawers	24,658	24,658	...	...	...	...	...
			75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganjs	76	15	99	21	...	...	...
			13	Industries of the dress and the toilet. ...	19,127	15,292	1,126	2,660	...	49	...
			76	Hat, cap, and turban makers	12	...	1	...	...	11	...
			77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen	4,100	1,801	682	1,496	...	87	...
			78	Shoe, boot, and sandal makers	250	200	...	50	...	...	...
			79	Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	59	41	...	18	...	...	...
			80	Washing, cleaning, and dyeing	9,026	8,225	111	620	...	...	...
			81	Barbers, hair dresser and wig makers	5,551	4,804	332	414	...	1	...
			82	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattoos, shampoos, bath houses, etc.)	128	61	...	62	...	...	...
			14	Furniture Industries. ...	179	22	7	150	...	...	...
			83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	168	22	7	139	...	...	...
			84	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	11	...	...	11	...	...	...
			15	Building Industries. ...	17,767	11,992	51	5,723	...	1	...
			85	Lime burners, cement workers	909	522	...	386	...	1	...
			86	Excavators and well-sinkers	31	21	10	...	...	...	...
			87	Stone cutters and dressers	7,914	5,355	...	2,549	...	...	...
			88	Brick layers and masons	6,800	5,095	41	1,664	...	...	...
			89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	2,118	989	...	1,124	...	...	...
			16	Construction of means of transport. ...	341	237	5	99	...	...	...
			90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	124	62	5	67	...	...	...

B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)

III Industry.—(cont.)

TABLE XX. — (cont.)

**DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.**

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion						
						Hindu	Musliman	Christian	Jain	Jow	Animist	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. — (cont.)	III. Industry. — (cont.)	16		Construction of means of transport. — (cont.)								
		91		Carrriage, cart, palkee, etc., makers and wheel-wrights	20	18	...	2	...	...	...
		92		Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	187	157	...	30	...	...	...
		17		Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power), etc.	18	...	13	5	...	...	...
		98		Gas workers and electric light and power	18	...	18	5	...	...	...
		18		Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	12,658	11,432	5	2,180	...	41	...	
		94		Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	407	102	4	301	...	...	...
		95		Book binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	392	71	...	210	...	41	...	
		96		Makers of musical instruments	15	14	...	1	...	...	...
		97		Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
		98		Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders	9,059	8,117	...	935	...	...	...
		99		Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads	69	42	...	27	...	...	...
		100		Toys kite, oagn, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	58	31	...	27	...	...	...
		101		Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntmen, etc.	11	5	...	5	...	...	...
		102		Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	14	3	1	10	...	...	...
		103		Sweepers, scavengers &c.	3,701	3,038	...	663	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class III.	210,264	159,784	6,457	43,914	...	97	12	
		IV. Transport.	19		Transport by air.
			20		Transport by water.	6,901	2,559	1,425	2,901	...	16	...
			105		Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots	1	1
106			Labourers in harbours and docks	10	...	2	8	...	...	...
107			Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships officers, engineers, mariners and dremen	312	59	35	118	...	...	...
108			Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	25	7	13	5	...	...	...
109			Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals.	243	100	73	70	...	...	...
		110 Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	6,410	2,393	1,302	2,699	...	16	...			

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents	Distribution by Religion						
						Hindu	Musliman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	IV. Transport.—(cont.)	21		Transport by road. ...	10,971	4,907	2,341	3,723	...	...	...
			111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges...	309	211	26	65	...	...	...
			112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,391	919	82	390	...	...	...
			113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	94	26	...	8	...	...	...
			114	Ditto connected with other vehicles	7,494	3,102	1,865	3,037	..	...	...
			115	Palki &c. bearers and owners	43	27	...	16	...	...	...
			116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	1,059	125	786	142	...	...	...
			117	Porters and messengers	654	497	82	75	...	...	...
			22		Transport by Rail. ...	21,89	1,093	746	350
				118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	1,469	822	443	904
				119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	720	271	303	146
			23		Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services. ...	1,068	877	21	170
				120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	495	392	21	82
			(a)		Anchal service	578	485	...	88
					Total Sub-Class IV. ...	21,129	9,436	4,533	7,144	...	16	...
		V. Trade.	24		Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance. ...	4,931	3,862	88	957	...	24	...
				121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	4,931	3,862	88	957	...	24	...
	25			Brokerage, commission and export. ...	401	137	20	235	9	...	...
			122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware house owners and employees	401	137	20	235	9	...	...
	26			Trade in textiles. ...	6,058	1,927	810	3,307	1	13	...	
			123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton silk, hair and other textiles.	6,058	1,927	810	3,307	1	13	...	
	27			Trade in skins, leather and furs. ...	489	2	31	434	...	22	...	
			124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn and the articles made from these	489	2	31	434	...	22	...	
28		Trade in wood. ...	1,307	390	292	616	...	9	...			
	125	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc., and the articles made from these	1,307	390	292	616	...	9	...			

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

**DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.**

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion						
						Hindu	Musliman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	V. Trade.—(cont.)	29		Trade in metals. ...	278	64	8	201	5	...	...
			126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, &c. ...	278	64	9	201	5	...	...
		30		Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles. ...	389	111	31	228	...	19	...	
			127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	389	111	31	228	...	19	...	
		31		Trade in chemical products ...	851	252	188	402	...	9	...	
			128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.) ...	851	252	188	402	...	9	...	
		32		Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc..	10,336	7,982	650	1,681	...	23	...	
			129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	6,534	5,776	...	741	...	17	...	
			180	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-hops, sarais, etc., and their employees	3,802	2,206	650	940	...	6	...	
		33		Other trade in food-stuffs. ...	59,865	23,917	14,616	21,070	19	243	...	
			181	Fish dealers ...	12,394	3,838	4,789	3,745	...	28	...	
			182	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	13,898	5,832	4,569	3,447	...	...	...
			183	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	2,302	1,873	73	812	...	44	...	
			184	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	2,595	1,151	732	712	...	...	...
			185	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruits and arecanut sellers ...	13,258	3,553	2,660	6,974	...	171	...	
			186	Grain and pulse dealers ...	13,251	7,041	1,029	5,162	19	...	...
			187	Tobacco, opium, ginja, etc., sellers ...	1,408	357	441	610	...	...	...
			188	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	829	62	181	86	...	...	...
			189	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	480	160	148	122	...	...	...
			34		Trade in clothing and toilet articles. ...	157	42	12	103
			140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)...	157	42	12	103	...	...	...
		35		Trade in furniture. ...	1,111	204	183	724	...	...	...
			141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding ...	631	27	91	513	...	...	...
			142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	480	177	92	211	...	...	...
		36		Trade in building materials ...	1,753	771	277	705	...	...	...
			143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, and woody materials ...	1,753	771	277	705	...	...	...
		37		Trade in means of transport ...	766	496	85	187	...	...	...
			144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc. ...	23	15	...	13	...	...	...
			145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc. ...	689	450	38	156	...	...	...
			146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, oxen, asses, mules, etc. ...	40	31	...	28	...	...	...

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents.	Distribution by Religion							
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jov	Animist		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.—(cont.)	VII. Public Administration.—(cont.)	45		Public Administration.—(cont.)									
			103	Municipal and other local (not village) service—									
				(a) Municipal services (clerical establishment) ...	213	192	5	16	...	...	...
				(b) do other minials ...	403	210	7	186	...	...	...
			164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen ...	1,942	1,887	13	42	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class VII. ...	11,067	9,213	307	1,543	...	4	...		
		VIII. Professors and Liberal Arts.	46		Religion. ...	9,252	7,611	304	1,336	...	1	...	
				165	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	2,844	2,516	82	245	...	1	...	
				166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. ...	211	7	...	204	...	...	...
				167	Catechists, readers, church, and mission service ...	864	49	...	815	...	...	...
				168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisors ...	5,399	5,099	222	72	...	...	...
				47		Law. ...	3,057	2,523	17	500	...	17	...
					169	Lawyers of all kinds including kasis, law agents and mukhtars ...	1,947	1,873	5	62	...	7	...
					170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc....	1,110	650	12	438	...	10	...
				48		Medicine. ...	5,622	3,444	239	1,938	...	1	...
					171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists, and veterinary surgeons ...	5,055	3,238	218	1,598	...	1	...
					172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ...	567	206	21	340
				49		Instruction. ...	20,067	13,646	858	5,539	3	21	...
					173	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	16,184	10,704	820	4,636	3	21	...
					174	Clerks and servants connected with education ...	3,883	2,942	38	903
				50		Letters and arts and sciences...	6,946	5,033	114	1,799
					175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc. ...	34	31	...	8
				176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes ...	815	303	20	492	...	...	...
				177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists astrologers, etc. ...	2,215	1,624	2	569	...	...	...
				178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers ...	2,793	2,478	11	304	...	...	...
				179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals ...	1,089	597	81	411	...	...	...
					Total Sub-Class VIII. ...	44,944	32,257	1,532	11,112	3	40	...	
					Total Class C. ...	58,448	43,017	2,099	13,285	5	44	...	
	D. MISCELLANEOUS.	IX. Persons living principally on their income.	51		Persons living principally on their income. ...	1,302	1,157	120	514	...	11	...	
				180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners ...	1,802	1,157	120	514	...	11	...	
					Total Sub-Class IX. ...	1,802	1,157	120	514	...	11	...	

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents	Distribution by Religion						
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jew	Animist	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
D. MISCELLANEOUS - (cont.)	X. Domestic Service.	52		Domestic Service. ...	7,670	3,980	425	3,257	...	8	...	
			181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkopers, watchmen and other indoor servants ...	7,287	8,804	413	3,012	...	8	...	
			182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. ...	302	94	12	196	...	...	...
			183	Private motor drivers and cleaners ...	181	82	...	49	...	...	...
				Total Sub-Class X. ...	7,670	3,980	425	3,257	...	8	...	
		XI. Insufficiently described occupation.	53		General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation...	49,413	20,572	5,389	23,265	40	114	33
				184	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified...	1,817	987	110	1,006	4	1	...
				185	Cashiers, accountants, bookkeepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops ...	7,920	8,228	106	4,467	13	16	...
				186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified ...	24	11	...	18	...	...	...
				187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	89,653	10,646	5,074	17,779	23	97	83
					Total Sub-Class XI. ...	49,413	20,572	5,389	23,265	40	114	33
		XI. Unproductive.	54		Immates of Jails, asylums and alms houses. ...	288	92	36	160	...	...	...
				188	Immates of jails, asylums and alms-houses ...	288	92	36	160	...	...	...
					Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes...	1,402	779	200	418	5	...	...
				189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	1,402	779	200	418	5	...	...
			55		Other unclassified non-productive industries. ...	9,566	4,027	1,189	4,187	...	163	...
				191	Other unclassified non-productive industries ...	9,566	4,027	1,189	4,187	...	163	...
			56		Total Sub-Class XII. ...	11,254	4,898	1,425	4,765	5	163	...
					Total Class D. ...	70,141	30,807	7,359	31,801	45	296	33
				Grand Total ...	979,080	646,132	68,717	262,595	101	1,167	368	

TABLE XXI.

OCCUPATION BY CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

Part A.—Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Part B.—Distribution of Workers in certain Groups of Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race.

NOTE 1.—Orders numbers 3, 4, 5, 19, 42 and 43 are blank for the State. Hence they have been omitted.

2.—Part B has not been prepared.

TABLE

OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RAU	Traditional Occupation	Population dealt with			Number of actual workers whose traditional caste occupation was returned as their				Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation	
		Actual workers		Dependents	Principal means of livelihood		Subsidiary means of livelihood		Males	Females
		Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU.										
Ambalavasi	... Temple servants	2,148	1,015	4,916	1,006	146	431	612	418	99
Arayan	... Fishermen and boatmen	2,007	1,411	2,162	1,011	414	322	56	237	143
Brahman, Malayali	... Priests	1,699	98	4,639	493	9	98	...	144	4
do Tamil	do	6,520	841	14,475	331	...	466	...	284	...
do Konkani	do	2,221	306	5,553	112	5	163	12	62	3
do Others	do	1,932	51	2,033	186	...	78	...	97	...
Chakkan	... Oil-pressors	182	94	187	131	72	16	12	43	16
Chaliyan	... Weavers	651	327	1,025	507	239	48	61	19	7
Chotti	... Labourers	2,191	1,520	5,452	326	212	148	98	71	120
Devangan	... Weavers	85	63	222	51	12	2	13	4	4
Eluttassan	... Agriculturists and general labourers	4,214	2,300	8,683	62	19	...	...	27	15
Iluvan	... Toddy drawers	68,669	26,126	129,213	5,614	297	439	41	708	174
Kaikolan	... Weavers	1,315	930	2,560	922	751	103	24	38	6
Kammalan	... Carpenters, masons, black-smiths, gold-smiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers	10,022	3,513	22,382	8,482	1,441	19	...	99	23
Kanakkan	... Boatmen and agricultural labourers	2,605	2,123	3,696	1,324	1,319	18	8	12	6
Kaniyan	... Astrologers	662	309	1,422	282	14	140	...	209	7
Kavundan	... Agriculturists	1,819	828	3,707	900	457	88	57	154	87
Kshtriya Malayali	... Military dominant	314	41	877	...	...	...	...	...	...
do Paradesi	do	177	29	211	17	...	...	...	2	...
Kudumi Chetti	... General labourers	3,509	1,515	5,304	2,728	1,403	48	50	187	218
Kusavan	... Potters	1,198	1,012	1,232	1,042	601	28	15	59	9
Nayar	... Military and agricultural	36,621	18,191	76,242	18,590	14,094	1,823	792	5,506	3,586
Ottanikan	... Earth-workers	901	712	824	741	418	...	...	7	...
Panan	... Sorcerers & exorcists	798	502	1,342	166	97	27	12	69	9
Pandaran	... Mendicants	1,076	749	1,735	7	...	35	9	7	...
Puditattan	... Goldsmiths	442	65	792	403	...	...	...	18	...
Parayan	... Agricultural labourers & basket makers	2,902	1,919	2,324	2,504	1,758	...	...	...	...
Puliyay	... Agricultural labourers	23,005	5,957	30,461	20,229	14,542	...	...	4	...
Valan	... Boatmen & fishermen	2,826	2,015	4,866	604	14	482	27	60	8
Vannan	... Washermen	718	331	989	602	247	7	42	9	1
Velan	... Barber & priests	2,087	1,720	2,425	942	240	825	993	294	121
Velakkattalavan	... Barbers	1,003	622	1,560	941	502	8	3	28	21
Vellalan	... Agriculturists	1,502	666	2,419	970	418	129	80	07	85
Veluttedan	... Washermen	1,105	1,057	1,185	815	822	12	18	23	28
Vettuvan	... Hunters	1,414	1,208	2,139	6	...	212	...	5	...
MUSALMAN.										
Jonnakan	...	15,821	7,776	32,421	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravuttan	...	2,201	911	3,432	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN.										
Anglo-Indian	...	651	302	1,229	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	39	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Christian	...	76,091	35,515	148,741	...	...	...	...	...	...
JAIN.										
	...	39	18	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
JEW.										
Black Jew	...	240	132	642	...	...	...	...	...	...
White Jew	...	57	16	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
ANIMIST.										
Kadan	...	61	58	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayan	...	32	20	42	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXI.—(cont.)

TRIBE OR RACE.

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDER)															
49. Instruction		50. Letters and arts and sciences		51. Persons living principally on their income		52. Domestic service		53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation		54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses		55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes		56. Other unclassified non-productive industries	
Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females
104	105	106	107	108	100	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
74	48	182	...	65	2	9	18	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	33
9	2	...	...	...	...	2	13	38	24	7	...	8	5	...	49
101	...	8	...	46	...	21	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
560	5	112	...	67	...	30	17	...	8	3	...	14	...	...	...
54	4	43	10	7	...	18	51	134	6	2	...	9	7	101	...
12	...	9	...	22	...	85	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	121	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	4
12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
81	8	...	...	8	...	...	9	9	113	17	...	8	69	1	12
...
16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	291	2	2	...	...	112	95
1588	81	181	14	21	...	496	182	7975	71	37	...	37	41	1011	54
...
74	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	4	2	36	31	1	40
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	119	42	12	...	...	...	32	11
85	26	30	25	...	...	7	40	38	11	...	...	15	7	4	21
18	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	27	16	7	...	...	...	13	6
24	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	30	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	105	34	...	...	4	...	21	13	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	59	...	...	21	95	4	23
8011	346	305	78	217	18	1120	127	1348	136	16	2	2	10	955	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	23	9	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	...	12	38	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	19	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	46	86	1044	42	9	3	19	29	496	15
28	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	14	2	...	10	34	114	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	26	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	6	34	25	...	...	2	5	14	...	...	...	...	8	28	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...
16	...	36	...	21	...	2	2	99	8	2	...	...	...	5	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	18	14	459	...	...	...	...	4	10	...
...
62	...	10	...	11	...	87	82	74	1915	33	3	102	21	145	...
7	...	2	...	10	...	31	12	302	456	...	...	...	32	12	...
...
11	55	20	...	17	...	...	...	3	9	1	...	...	...	3	38
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
771	312	161	...	38	6	111	763	1995	3006	159	4	160	201	1489	356
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

- Part I.**—Provincial Summary.
- Part II.**—Distribution by Districts.
- Part III.**—Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.
- Part IV.**—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.
- Part V.**—Caste or Race and Birth place of Unskilled Labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working.
- Part VI.**—Details of power employed—
- (1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas, Water, etc.
 - (2) For Establishments using Electric power generated on the premises.
 - (3) For Electric power supplied from outside.
- Part VII.**—Number of Looms in use in Textile Establishments.

NOTE.—1. Part VI (2) and (3) have not been prepared as there are no industrial establishments using electric power.

2. Subsidiary statements showing details of women employed as Managers etc. have been appended to Part I and II.

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE XXII.
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART I.
Provincial Summary

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Part I.—Provincial Summary.

TABLE XXII.

xcii

Description of Establishments	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Total number of establishments	Total number of persons employed		Classification of persons employed													
					Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff						Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers			
					Manager		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		Under 14	
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	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 ESTABLISHMENTS USING AND NOT USING MECHANICAL POWER ..	TOTAL ..	109	6,711	1,611	39	72	175	152	14	232	8	3	1,584	93	4,070	1,177	401	252
(A) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS USED ...	TOTAL ..	44	4,152	634	17	27	24	82	11	169	...	...	998	1	2,640	544	185	88
1. Flour and rice mill ...	20-50	1	36	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...
2. Rice mill ...	20-50	5	100	49	...	5	...	11	...	9	...	...	4	...	71	49	...	...
3. Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases ...	TOTAL ..	4	177	...	3	1	3	3	2	12	...	...	83	...	70	...	...	...
	20-50	3	124	...	2	1	2	3	2	9	...	...	58	...	47	...	...	...
	50-100	1	53	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	25	...	23	...	...	...
4. Rubber and coffee plantation ...	TOTAL ..	7	843	324	7	...	9	11	...	11	...	...	43	...	631	247	131	77
	20-50	2	49	11	2	...	2	2	...	3	...	...	7	...	82	7	1	4
	50-100	2	89	50	2	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	6	...	75	29	...	1
	100-200	1	68	88	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	47	29	16	9
	200-400	1	179	126	1	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	4	...	114	60	53	80
	400 & over	1	458	119	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	26	...	363	92	61	27
5. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.) ...	TOTAL ..	3	174	...	...	3	...	1	...	7	...	...	119	...	44	...	...	...
	20-50	2	61	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	89	...	19	...	...	...
	100-200	1	110	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	26	...	...	...

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
PART I.—Provincial Summary.—(cont.)

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Part I.—Provincial Summary.
 Industrial Statistics.

TABLE XXII.

xciii

Description of Establishments	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Total number of establishments	Classification of persons employed															
			Total number of persons employed		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff						Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers			
					Manager		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		Under 14	
			Males	Females	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	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
6. Oil extracting mill	TOTAL	11	1,466	22	1	10	3	31	4	60	...	...	371	...	977	22	9	...
	20—50	1	84	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...
	50—100	6	427	21	...	6	1	10	...	24	...	...	112	...	271	21	8	...
	100—200	8	816	1	...	8	...	19	...	15	...	...	42	...	281	1	6	...
	400 & over	1	689	...	1	...	1	1	4	20	...	...	217	...	445	...	...	...
7. Coir mats factory	20—50	1	98	3	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	92	3	...	...
8. Fish factory	20—50	1	43	3	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	10	...	25	3	1	...
9. Printing and binding	TOTAL	2	120	...	1	1	...	10	...	3	...	...	79	...	21	...	...	...
	20—50	1	32	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	23	...	5	...	...	...
	50—100	1	89	...	...	1	...	9	...	6	...	...	56	...	16	...	...	...
10. Tiles and brick works	TOTAL	3	215	61	...	3	...	6	...	9	...	...	4	...	168	50	27	11
	20—50	1	33	7	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	18	2	8	5
	100—200	2	182	54	...	2	...	4	...	7	...	...	2	...	148	48	19	6
11. Tin making	100—200	3	324	2	3	...	4	...	1	24	...	...	133	...	169	2	6	...
12. Saw mill	100—200	2	204	...	1	1	2	5	...	9	...	...	98	...	198	...	...	...
13. Cotton weaving	400 & over	1	812	170	...	1	2	1	...	12	...	...	59	1	227	168	11	...
(B) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS NOT USED	TOTAL	65	2,559	977	22	45	151	70	3	113	8	3	586	92	1,430	633	216	164

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
PART I.—Provincial Summary.—(cont.)

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XXII.
 Industrial Statistics.
 Part I.—Provincial Summary.

Description of Establishments	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Total number of establishments	Classification of persons employed															
			Total number of persons employed		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff						Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers			
					Manager		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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Rubber and coffee plantation ...	TOTAL	19	1,050	591	15	6	144	17	...	22	4	3	103	31	675	364	128	124
	10—20	4	54	11	2	2	2	4	...	2	...	...	17	1	22	7	8	8
	20—50	3	55	21	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	46	17	8	4
	50—100	5	209	132	5	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	45	26	185	91	16	15
	100—200	5	453	193	4	1	5	9	...	6	...	...	26	1	360	186	48	56
	200—400	2	274	234	4	...	* 134	1	...	10	4	3	20	8	112	118	58	46
2. Coir mats factory ...	TOTAL	11	198	72	2	9	2	5	2	15	...	...	83	42	59	20	21	10
	10—20	3	123	...	...	8	...	2	...	10	...	...	68	...	25	...	15	...
	20—50	2	33	32	1	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	7	20	15	6	10
	50—100	1	37	40	1	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	15	35	14	5	...	...
3. Printing and binding ...	TOTAL	5	100	...	...	5	..	1	...	3	...	...	63	...	28	...	...	...
	10—20	2	25	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	12	...	...	...
	20—50	3	75	...	...	3	..	1	...	3	...	...	52	...	16	...	...	...
4. Tiles and brick works.	TOTAL	17	758	102	...	17	...	14	...	32	...	...	162	13	493	84	49	5
	20—50	7	237	45	...	7	...	8	...	11	...	...	73	13	119	30	19	2
	50—100	10	521	57	...	10	...	6	...	21	...	...	89	...	374	54	21	3
5. Ginger bleaching factory	10—20	2	27	...	...	2	..	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
6. Tannery ...	10—20	1	17	2	...	1	..	...	...	2	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...
7. Carpentry ...	TOTAL	4	219	...	2	2	...	4	...	18	4	...	43	...	119	...	27	...
	20—50	3	87	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	26	...	40	...	10	...
	100—200	1	132	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	17	...	79	...	17	...

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
PART I.—Provincial Summary.—(cont.)

IMPERIAL SERIES.

TABLE XXII.
 Industrial Statistics.
 Part I.—Provincial Summary.

Description of Establishments	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Number of establishments	Classification of persons employed															
			Total number of persons employed		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff						Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers			
					Manager		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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
8. Motor car repairing ...	20—50	1	80	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	28	...	1	...	...	...
9. Paddy husking ...	20—50	1	28	...	1	...	1	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	6	...	...	...
10. Arrack distillery ...	20—50	1	42	2	...	1	...	4	...	8	...	...	6	...	28	2	...	...
11. Lace embroidery ...	TOTAL	2	2	206	1	1	2	11	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	163	...	25
	20—50	1	1	48	1	...	...	* 4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	26	...	9
	100—200	1	1	168	...	* 1	* 2	* 7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	16
12. Cottonweaving and metal works ...	50—100	1	88	2	...	1	...	* 11	...	2	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Those that are marked * contain, both males and females, whose details are given in the subsidiary statement. The rest are all males.

TABLE XXII.--(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT TO PART I.—Provincial Summary.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

COCHIN STATE.

SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE WOMEN EMPLOYED AS MANAGERS OR AMONG THE SUPERVISING OR CLERICAL STAFF.

Description of Establishments in which women are employed as Managers or among the Supervising or Clerical staff	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Number of establishments	Total of management and supervising and clerical staff		DIRECTION, SUPERVISING AND CLERICAL STAFF																			
					Managers						Supervising and Technical Staff.						Clerical Staff							
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians				
					Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	Males	Females	Per-sons	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	
(A) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS USED																								
1. Cotton weaving ...	400 & over	1	15	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	11	1		
(B) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS NOT USED																								
1. Rubber and coffee plantation ...	200—400	2	80	69	4	4	...	...	...	...	134	65	69	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	10	...		
2. Lace embroidery ...	20—50	1	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	100—200	1	1	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	...		
3. Cotton weaving and metal works...	50—100	1	12	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	9	2	...	...	...	2	2	...		
Total (B) ...		5	94	85	5	5	...	2	1	1	136	65	71	23	10	13	...	...	...	13	13	...		
Total (A & B) ...		6	109	86	5	5	...	3	2	1	138	67	71	24	11	15	...	...	...	25	24	1		

Part I.—Provincial summary. Subsidiary statement showing the details of the women employed.

Industrial statistics.

TABLE XXII.

XCVI

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
PART II.—Distribution by Taluks.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Description of Establishments	Taluk	Number of Establishments	Classification of persons employed																	Remarks
			Total number 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	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	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	
	TOTAL. ...	109	6,711	1,611	39	72	175	152	14	292	8	3	1,384	93	4,070	1,177	401	252	30	
	Cochin-Kanayannur Total ...	45	3,002	102	14	31	17	56	14	168	4	...	961	42	1,683	50	54	10	12	
1.	Flour and rice mill..	1	36	...	...	1	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	1
2.	Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases. ...	8	124	...	9	1	2	8	2	9	...	...	56	...	47	...	...	...	...
3.	Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.)	3	174	...	...	8	...	1	...	7	...	...	119	...	44	...	...	...	...
4.	Oil extracting mills	11	1,466	22	1	10	8	81	4	60	...	...	871	...	977	22	9	...	8
5.	Coir mats factory	12	296	75	2	10	2	6	8	18	...	...	88	42	91	23	21	10	...
6.	Fish factory	1	48	8	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	10	...	25	8	1	...	1
7.	Printing and binding.	3	134	...	1	2	...	10	...	8	...	...	80	...	88	...	...	...	...
8.	Tin making	3	894	2	8	...	4	...	1	24	...	...	183	...	188	2	6	...	...
9.	Saw mill	1	184	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	37	...	140	...	...	...	...
10.	Ginger bleaching factory	2	27	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	2
11.	Carpentry	3	166	...	1	2	...	...	...	18	...	...	89	...	105	...	17	...	...
12.	Motor car repairing	1	30	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	...
13.	Paddy husking	1	28	...	1	...	1	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Mukundapuram Total ...	18	1,415	485	11	7	13	21	...	36	...	...	110	...	1,049	364	168	111	9
1.	Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases. ...	1	58	...	1	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	26	...	28	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXII.
 Industrial Statistics.
 Part II.—Distribution by Taluka.

XCVII

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART II.—Distribution by Taluks—(cont.)

IMPERIAL SERIES.

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE XXII.
Industrial Statistics.
Part II.—Distribution by Taluks.

XXVIII

Description of Establishments	Taluk	Number of Establishments	Total number of persons employed		Classification of persons employed														Remarks
					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		
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	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
2. Rubber and coffee plantation	Mukundapuram Taluk	11	1,099	442	10	1	12	15	...	17	...	...	57	...	894	880	128	108	9
3. Tiles and brick works	"	6	268	58	...	6	...	6	...	16	...	...	28	...	192	45	15	8	...
	Trichur Taluk Total	30	1,580	649	5	27	4	64	...	68	4	3	426	20	883	528	117	80	2
1. Rice mill	"	4	85	44	...	4	...	10	...	7	...	...	9	...	62	44	...	...	...
2. Rubber and coffee plantation	"	2	247	139	8	1	...	8	...	11	4	3	17	...	128	80	56	40	1
3. Printing and binding	"	4	86	...	...	4	...	1	...	8	...	...	62	...	10	...	...	...	1
4. Tiles and brick works	"	12	578	84	...	12	...	9	...	22	...	...	180	18	365	65	40	6	...
5. Saw mill	"	1	110	...	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	56	...	48	...	...	...	...
6. Cotton weaving	"	1	812	170	...	1	2	1	...	12	...	...	50	1	227	169	11	...	...
7. Tannery	"	1	17	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...
8. Carpentry	"	1	83	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	14	...	10	...	...
9. Arrack distillery	"	1	42	2	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	6	...	28	2	...	...	...
10. Lace embroidery	"	4	2	206	1	1	2	11	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	168	...	25	...
11. Cotton weaving and metal works	"	1	68	2	...	1	...	11	...	2	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Tiles and brick works	Talappilly Taluk	1	24	8	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	18	8	...	...	...
	Chittur Taluk Total	15	89	357	9	6	141	8	...	9	...	...	86	31	437	207	62	51	7
1. Rice mill	"	1	15	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	9	5	...	...	...
2. Rubber and coffee plantation	"	18	567	334	9	4	141	5	...	5	...	...	77	81	344	185	50	49	7
3. Tiles and brick works	"	1	108	18	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	7	...	84	16	12	2	...

NOTE.—The number of seasonal establishments in each group working for a few months in the year have been shown in the column 'Remarks'.

TABLE XXII.
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

COCHIN STATE.

SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT TO PART II.—Distribution by Taluks.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

SUBSIDIARY STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF THE WOMEN EMPLOYED AS MANAGERS OR AMONG THE SUPERVISING OR CLERICAL STAFF.

Description of Establishments in which women are employed as Managers or among the Supervising or Clerical Staff	Taluks	Total number of establishments	Total of Management and Supervising and Clerical Staff		Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff																				
					Managers						Supervising and Technical Staff						Clerical Staff								
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians			Europeans and Anglo-Indians			Indians					
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
					6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
	Trichur Taluk																								
	Total ...	4	29	17	1	1	...	3	2	1	4	2	2	23	10	13	..	...	...	15	14	1
(A) 1. Cotton weaving ...	..	1	15	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	11	1
2. Lace embroidery ...	..	2	2	14	1	1	...	1	..	1	2	...	2	11	...	11	...	...	...	1	1	..
3. Cotton weaving and metal works ...	..	1	12	2	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	9	2	...	...	..	2	2	...
(B) 1. Rubber and coffee plantation ...	Chittur Taluk	2	80	69	4	4	...	...	...	...	124	65	69	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	10	...
Total (A & B)		6	109	86	5	5	...	3	2	1	158	67	71	24	11	15	...	...	...	25	24	1

TABLE XXII.
 Industrial Statistics.
 Subsidiary Statement to
 Part II.—Distribution by Taluks.
 Subsidiary Statement showing
 details of the women employed.

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

PART III.—Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS	Total number	NUMBER OWNED BY									NUMBER MANAGED BY				
		Government or Local authority	Registered Companies with Directors who are			Private persons who are					Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Others
			Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Both	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Others					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Flour and rice mill	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2. Rice mill	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	1	...	4	...
3. Iron casting and packing cases	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...
4. Rubber and coffee plantation	26	1	10	...	2	9	2	2	...	...	21	2	2	1	...
5. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.)	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
6. Oil extracting mill	11	...	1	1	...	1	2	8	2	1	2	4	2	3	...
7. Coir mats factory	12	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	5	...	1	4	8	4	...
8. Fish factory	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
9. Printing and binding	7	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	4	...	2	...
10. Tiles and brick works	20	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	15	...	...	4	...	16	...
11. Tin making	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
12. Saw mill	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
13. Cotton weaving	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
14. Ginger bleaching	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
15. Tannery	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
16. Carpentry	4	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...
17. Motor car repairing	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
18. Paddy husking	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
19. Arrack distillery	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
20. Lace embroidery	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
21. Cotton weaving and metal works	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	109	6	18	10	5	16	20	9	26	1	58	27	10	32	2

* Three of these are owned by Hindus and Christians jointly.

TABLE XXII.
Industrial Statistics.
Part III—Industrial Establishments
classified according to the class
of Owners and Managers.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

PART IV. -Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE						BORN								
	Adult		Children under 14		Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces					
	Males	Females	Males	Females										Kutch	Kathiawar	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. RICE MILL.	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Engine driver	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foreman	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. IRON CASTING AND MANUFACTURE OF PACKING CASES.	83	...	...	...	25	2	56	...	...	...	64	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitter	9	...	...	...	2	2	6	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coalman	10	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleaner	8	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighter	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serang	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	14	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	5	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulder	22	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	...	...	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawyer	4	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turner	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painter	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. RUBBER AND COPPER PLANTATION.	151	31	4	3	136	15	38	...	...	...	57	60	63	...	...	...	5	4	...
Manager	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk	18	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	17	...	...	...	5	1	11	...	...	...	12	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	6	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawyer	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apothecary	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Planter	6	...	8	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	4	...
Contractor	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

Industrial Statistics

TABLE XXII.

ci

COCHIN STATE.

**TABLE XXII.—(cont.),
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.**

IMPERIAL SERIES.

PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)

Description of Establishments and Occupation	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE						BORN									
	Adult		Children under 14		Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces						
	Males	Females	Males	Females										Kutch	Kathia-war	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Mason	36	...	...	...	29	7	...	...	...	...	15	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watchman	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	52	31	...	3	60	6	...	...	...	...	7	27	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. STEAM AND MOTOR BOATS (NAVIGATION CO.)	119	...	...	...	33	17	69	...	...	...	111	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manager	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Store-keeper	6	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitter	15	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	11	...	...	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleaner	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrang	9	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	8	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fainter	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilman	11	...	...	...	4	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailor	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalasi	5	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood checker	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	34	...	...	...	8	4	22	...	...	...	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. OIL EXTRACTING MILL.	371	...	...	...	132	10	227	...	...	2	274	63	19	1	4	5	2	3	...	...
Manager	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	1	63	19	1	4	5	2	3	...	...
Agent	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dubash	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Clerk	27	...	...	...	22	1	4	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	7	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitter	51	...	...	...	19	...	32	...	...	...	36	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	33	...	...	...	10	...	23	...	...	...	24	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

Industrial Statistics.

TABLE XXII.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)

Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

TABLE XXII.

iii

Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE						BORN								
	Adult		Children under 14		Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In other Districts	In other Provinces					
	Males	Females	Males	Females										Kutch	Katbiwar	Armonia	England	Scotland	Portugal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Cleaner	4	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighter	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serang	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	15	...	...	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilman	4	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Time keeper	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailor	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stocker	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundler	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinker	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lascar	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellower	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemist	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason	18	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watchman	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood man	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineer	17	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	2	1	...	7	...	2	8	1	1	...
Electrician	27	...	...	...	10	...	15	...	...	...	10	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	1
Cooper	9	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheque operator	11	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	12	...	8	...	...	...	...
G. COIR MATH FACTORY.	83	35	...	7	44	9	72	...	...	...	109	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk	12	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	10	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Time keeper	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stocker	6	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bundler	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watchman	5	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooper	20	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	...	...	12	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...

COCHIN STATE.

TABLE XXII,—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS;

IMPERIAL SERIES.

PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)

Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE						BORN									
	Adult		Children under 14		Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces						
	Males	Females	Males	Females										Kutch	Kathiswar	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Cheque operator ...	10	...	...	...	4	2	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Splicer ...	...	27	...	5	2	1	20	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly ...	15	1	...	2	6	4	8	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. FISH FACTORY ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. PRINTING AND BINDING ...	133	...	9	...	53	1	87	...	1	...	117	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manager ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman ...	5	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compositor ...	59	...	5	...	27	1	26	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Astrologer ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	52	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binder ...	25	...	4	...	6	...	22	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printer ...	16	...	...	...	7	...	11	...	1	...	24	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caster ...	18	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inkman ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proofman ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheeler ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. TILES AND BRICK WORKS ...	166	13	...	...	90	...	89	...	...	...	176	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk ...	9	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman ...	5	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleaner ...	32	10	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter ...	10	...	...	...	28	...	16	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith ...	6	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulder ...	7	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malstry ...	6	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

Industrial Statistics.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)

Description of Est. Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE						BORN								
	Adult		Children under 14		Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In other Districts	In other Provinces					
	Males	Females	Males	Females										Kash.	Kathiawas	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal
					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tile making	28	3	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamping tiles	27	...	...	...	1	...	26	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling roller	17	...	...	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Squising the mud	10	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiln work	7	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. TIN MAKING	133	...	...	...	53	1	79	...	...	...	121	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitter	14	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	11	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleaner	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serang	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	5	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painter	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilman	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinker	72	...	...	...	29	1	43	...	...	...	69	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason	6	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooper	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machine man	16	...	...	...	6	...	10	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. SAW MILL.	93	...	...	...	37	2	54	...	...	...	92	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manager	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine driver	16	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitter	6	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	6	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	21	...	...	...	9	...	12	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	7	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawyer	24	...	...	...	14	1	9	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw sharpener	5	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

Industrial Statistics.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

IMPERIAL SERIES.

PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)

Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE						BORN								
	Adult		Children under 14		Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In the Provinces					
	Males	Females	Males	Females										Kutch	Kathiswar	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Shofter	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineer	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. COTTON WEAVING	59	1	...	...	40	3	17	...	...	...	59	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineer	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marker	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rattan works	7	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weaving	48	1	...	...	30	...	14	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. TANNERY	14	2	...	...	13	1	2	...	...	...	4	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watchman	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather tanning	12	2	...	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. CARPENTRY	47	...	...	...	18	...	29	...	...	...	43	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk	17	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	...	...	18	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	11	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painter	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	12	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. MOTOR CAR REPAIRING	23	...	...	...	10	4	9	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitter	8	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman	3	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	10	...	...	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. PADDY HUSKING	8	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly	8	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

Industrial Statistics.

TABLE XXII.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

PART IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.—(cont.)

Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE						BORN								
	Adult		Children under 14		Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces					
	Males	Females	Males	Females										Kutch	Kathia-war	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17. ARRACK DISTILLERY																			
Filter ...	6	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Filter Foreman ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreman ...	4	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. LACE EMBROIDERY																			
Needle work ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musio ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. COTTON WEAVING AND METAL WORKS																			
Carpenter ...	44	...	32	...	45	3	28	...	...	...	68	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith ...	8	...	8	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawyer ...	10	...	8	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lacquer work ...	4	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rattan work ...	...	...	0	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weaving ...	...	...	0	...	4	2	8	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	20	...	1	...	12	...	0	...	...	...	15	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,547	86	45	10	738	69	378	...	1	2	1,338	217	108	1	4	5	7	7	1

TABLE XXII.
Industrial Statistics.
Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

PART V.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Unskilled Labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS.				CASTE OR RACE						BORN							
	Adults		Children under 14		Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	In other Provinces				
	Males	Females	Males	Females										England	Ireland	France	Australia	Tasmania
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Flour and rice mill ...	90	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Rice mill ...	71	49	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases ...	70	...	...	...	25	8	31	...	...	...	68	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rubber and coffee plantation ...	1,306	611	289	201	1,561	289	588	...	...	...	1,515	372	495	1	1	1	1	1
5. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Company) ...	41	...	...	...	36	9	5	...	...	...	42	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Oil extracting mill ...	977	22	9	...	461	49	493	...	...	...	877	105	26	...	...	...	...	...
7. Coir mats factory ...	91	29	21	10	35	6	104	...	...	...	121	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Fish factory ...	25	3	1	...	6	1	22	...	...	...	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Printing and binding ...	49	...	...	...	17	2	30	...	...	...	46	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tiles and brick works ...	659	134	67	16	559	19	298	...	...	...	826	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Tin making ...	163	2	6	...	58	7	106	...	...	...	149	19	4	...	...	...	...	...
12. Saw mill ...	183	...	...	...	44	3	136	...	...	...	179	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cotton weaving ...	237	168	11	...	254	8	144	...	...	...	405	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ginger bleaching ...	42	...	...	...	18	1	8	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Carpentry ...	119	...	27	...	22	...	121	...	...	...	133	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Motor car repairing ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Paddy husking ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Arrack distillery ...	28	2	...	...	20	...	10	...	...	...	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
19. Lace embroidery ...	...	163	...	25	41	...	147	...	...	...	169	12	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,070	1,177	401	252	3,244	343	2,313	...	...	...	4,715	659	521	1	1	1	1	1

Industrial Statistics.
Part V.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Unskilled Labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working.

TABLE XXII.

CVIII

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART VI—Details of Powers employed.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

COCHIN STATE.

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

TABLE XXII.
Industrial Statistics.
Part VI.—Details of Powers
employed.

CIX

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING				NUMBER OF ENGINES				TOTAL HORSE POWER			
	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL	32	11	...	1	38	13	...	2	2,593	289½	...	66
1. Flour and rice mill	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	34	...	...	...
2. Rice mill	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
3. Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	62	...	...	...
4. Rubber and coffee plantation	1	5	...	1	1	5	...	2	13	90	...	66
5. Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.)	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	32	10	...	...
6. Oil extracting mill	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...
7. Coir mats factory	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
8. Fish factory	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
9. Printing and binding	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	24	2	...	...
10. Tiles and brick works	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	55	14	...	...
11. Tin making	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	173½	...	...
12. Saw mill	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	130	...	...	...
13. Cotton weaving	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	45	...	...	...

NOTE.—Part VI (2) and (3) have not been prepared as there are no establishments using electric power.

