

# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921

VOLUME XXV.

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# TRAVANCORE.

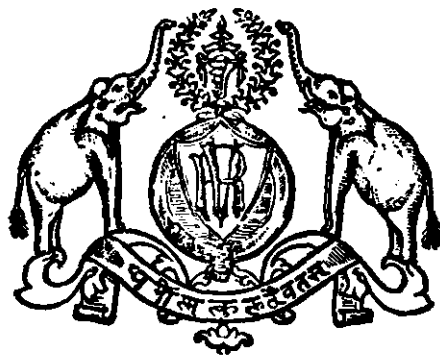
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PART I—REPORT  
PART II—IMPERIAL TABLES

BY

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## INTRODUCTION.

**Time and Date of Census.**—The Census of 1921 is the sixth of its kind in this State, the first having been taken in 1875 and the others decennially from 1881. As the nature of the country does not admit of house-to-house visits being made during night, the usual time in India for taking Census, Travancore has been declared a "special tract" and treated as a "non-synchronous area," with respect to other parts of India. The fact that the difference between synchronous and non-synchronous areas is only territorial and that it is made with the object of fixing a time for taking Census in the latter, different from that in synchronous areas, was not correctly understood; and in the last 5 Censuses, the final enumeration was taken at 3 different times, that of travellers at one time, of residents in houses and rest houses at another and of the inmates of hospitals, jails, etc., at a third. This defect was pointed out and remedied this time, and, with the sanction of the Census Commissioner for India, the final count was, throughout the State, made between 7 and 9 on the morning of the 18th March 1921. Thus, this is the first census which is synchronous throughout the State as regards both time and date and synchronous with the rest of India in respect of date.

**2. Census Towns.**—In addition to 19 Municipal towns, 19 other places declared Towns under the Police Regulation and provided with conservancy staff were censused separately this time.

**3. Census Units.**—In the last 2 Censuses, the Residential Village or Kara was taken as the unit of Census operations, both in rural areas and towns, as the Revenue Village or Pakuthi was too unwieldy to serve as a convenient Census unit. The kara whose boundaries, though undefined and unsurveyed, are said to be known locally, cannot be considered to be a satisfactory unit; and the belief in the infallibility of local knowledge as to its boundaries is shaken by the variations observed in the number of karas from Census to Census. But, for want of better unit, it has to be kept on, until the contemplated division of the Revenue villages into smaller areas, necessitated not only by Census but by administrative purposes, is accomplished in the next settlement. In Municipal towns, in the place of karas which formed the unit of Census operations in previous years, well-defined wards into which the towns have been divided for administrative purposes were taken as units this time; and, unlike in previous censuses, the Presidents of the Municipal Councils were appointed Charge Superintendents.

**4. House Numbering.**—The agency employed for house numbering was the Village Revenue Officers for rural areas and the Municipal and Conservancy staffs for towns. Instead of preparing a house list for each unit and then extracting therefrom Block lists to be attached to Enumeration Books, Block lists were prepared at the first instance and kept ready for being stitched with the latter. The abstracts from house lists received from the Charge Superintendents were reviewed and abnormal variations in them were pointed out for explanation and necessary correction.

**5. Enumeration Schedule.**—As it is necessary for a province or state to know the number of persons that emigrate from it to other parts of India and other countries and as it is not possible to get returns of such emigrants from countries not under British Suzerainty, additional columns were opened in the Enumeration Schedule of this State to note the name, age, sex and destination of persons who have left the State since the last Census. Under the existing rules, the Superintendent of each province has to send to the Superintendents of other provinces, particulars of persons born in those provinces and enumerated in his own. It would enable comparison being made, if all the Imperial Tables of one province or state are sent, as they are prepared, to other provinces or states. Special instructions were issued to the enumerators to note, in the case of the Hindus, whether the person returned was a Malayalee or non-Malayalee, with a view to admit of separate statistics being collected for the former who differ from the latter in respect of habits, system of

marriage, law of inheritance, etc. The study of the demography of a tribe is, even in ordinary times, very interesting; and, in the case of the Malayalees, it is more so at present, as the effect of the Nair Regulation which was passed just a decade ago and of the advancement of education among their females, on their civil condition, birth and death rates, etc., may be studied. The mother tongue of the Malayalees being Malayalam, the language spoken by them might have been taken as the guide for classifying the Hindus into Malayalees and non-Malayalees. The inheritance followed might have also been taken. But, for the reasons stated in para 135, the language test cannot be trusted; and, as Marumakkathayam law of inheritance is followed by some non-Malayalees also, it was considered necessary to interrogate each Hindu enumerated whether he or she was a Malayalee or not and to make the entries accordingly. This being the first time when such an enquiry was made, it might have raised some suspicion in the minds of the people. On this ground and for reasons given in para 9 *infra.*, the number returned cannot be taken as absolutely correct. But the difference noticed between the Malayalees and the non-Malayalees, in respect of birth, death and fecundity rates and civil condition, amply justify the division.

**6. Arrangements for Special Areas.**—The Census of the railway travellers and employés was taken by the State agency, unlike in previous Censuses, when it was done by the railway authorities themselves. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of travellers in frontier chowkeys, and, in order to prevent multiple or non-enumeration, tickets were issued to such travellers.

**7. Preliminary Enumeration.**—In this Census, for the first time, the employment of school masters as Enumerators and Supervisors was tried. As, on account of spread of education in the State, a large number of teachers, both of Sircar and Aided schools, was available, and, as they are generally more educated than the village officers who did the work in the last Census, this innovation was made. The number of enumerators employed was 9,147 against 1,666 in the last Census. Each enumerator had, on an average, 438 persons for enumeration, whereas in the United States of America, each was given 1,600 and in England, 1,030 persons, in the Censuses of 1910 and 1911, respectively. The time allowed for preliminary enumeration was a fortnight. In smaller towns, it was completed in a week, while, in outlying villages, it took about a month to finish the count. The time taken in the United States was also a fortnight for towns and a month for rural areas. The Charge Superintendents, many of whom had conducted the last Census, have given as their considered opinion that the work done by the school-master-enumerators was more efficient and that the figures collected by them were more correct, than those in the 1911 Census. The test schedules prepared by the Enumerators, after receipt of instructions from the Charge Superintendents, were checked by the Supervisors and the Charge Superintendents and then sent to the central office for review. The reviews were sent to the Charge Superintendents for information and guidance. They were also called upon to send abstracts of the results of the preliminary enumeration, with the number of persons, male and female, enumerated. They were reviewed in detail, and abnormal variations were pointed out for local inspection and modification, if necessary. It was this system that led to the detection of the abnormal variation in the population of the Trivandrum town in the preliminary enumeration, which was ordered to be re-done, on finding that the first enumeration had not been conducted properly. Arrangements were made for employing special clerks under Charge Superintendents for checking the enumeration books and correcting mistakes, if any, before they were issued for final counting.

**8. Final Enumeration.**—In the previous Censuses, the power of appointing enumerators and supervisors was with the Division Peishkars who correspond to the Collectors of British India. As a large number of such appointments had to be made in each Division, it was found in 1911 that, even a few days before the Final Census, all the appointments had not been made. This time, the Charge Superintendents were empowered to make the appointments themselves, and, before the Final Census day, statements of all the appointments made by them were called for and received in advance. The granting of this power was much appreciated by the Charge Superintendents and led to the fuller realisation of their responsibilities



It was the general opinion of the Charge Superintendents that, in this Census, their work was made much easier, that the instructions were exhaustive, and that they were received much in advance. The number of Enumerators and Supervisors, the majority of whom were Government employes, appointed for the final enumeration was 31,724 in all.

**9. Attitude of the People.**—The attitude of the general public was favourable towards the Census and the instructions issued to them not to leave their houses during the Census time were followed by them satisfactorily. There were no suffragists in the State like those in England who had left their houses and walked away during the Census of 1911; nor were there any non-cooperators who refused to give information, as in the present Census in certain parts of British India. As many as 15,679 private gentlemen have rendered assistance in the final enumeration. But, on account of the unrest, social, political and economical, which characterised the decade throughout India not excepting this State and especially of the direction it took (agitation for communal representation in public bodies) in Southern India, a tendency was shown by the members of certain castes here to return themselves as members of other castes. This was apparent, not only among the enumerated but also among the enumerators and copyists in the tabulation office.

**10. Provisional Totals.**—The Charge Superintendents were required to telegraph, one week before the Final Census, whether all the arrangements for the Census and for the receipt and communication of the Provisional Totals had been completed. They did accordingly. After the Final Census, the provisional totals were received promptly from all the Charge Superintendents, and the result was telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India, within 15 hours of the taking of the Census, much earlier than it was done in any of the previous Censuses. That the promptitude with which the provisional totals were communicated did not in any way prejudicially affect the accuracy of the figures is evident from the fact that the difference between the Provisional and Final totals was only 96, the lowest figure ever observed, at any rate in the Census of this State.

**11. Slip System.**—Slip Copying was done in the last Census at the headquarters of Taluks, under the supervision of Tahsildars who were the Charge Superintendents. But, this time, it was conducted at the Central Office. The advantage of having trained and undivided control, under the direct supervision of the Census Commissioner, which is possible only in a Central Office, cannot be denied. As a number of educated persons were available, it was found possible to get the work done in the Central Office. The whole office was divided into 3 Sections and each Section was placed under a Superintendent, selected from among the officers having administrative experience. 285 Copyists were at work on an average per day. The average out-turn in copying was 414 per working day for each Copyist against 231 in 1911. Slip Copying was commenced on the 4th April and completed on the 18th June, 1921. Sorting was begun on the 4th July and finished by the 15th October 1921. The daily average number of Sorters on duty was 180. Compilation was started on the 16th October 1921 and closed by the 10th June 1922. It is the usual practice in all statistical operations, to tabulate for the smallest units at first and then go up gradually for higher units. However, on account of the re-distribution of Taluks and Divisions in the State which took place when the tabulation was going on, the usual order of procedure had to be reversed a little. The figures for the State were tabulated directly from those of the Panchayats and the figures for the Divisions and Taluks were then compiled. The re-distribution of Divisions was sanctioned on the 12th January and of Taluks on the 16th June, 1922. This not only caused delay but also increased the volume of work. The Slip System was found to work as satisfactorily as could be expected of it, though it is doubtful whether it is the best system. The chances of mistakes occurring during Copying, Sorting and Compiling of slips are great and the chances of the pencil made entries in coloured paper becoming illegible by frequent handling, with fingers not always clean, and of losing the slips, greater. The subject will be dealt with in detail in the Administrative Volume. But, the system of having the work done in a Central Office has not been without its drawbacks. When a large number of

youths just out from schools, imbibed with democratic views and unaware of and unaccustomed to official discipline, are collected together, concerted action on their part becomes possible. When the Copyists came to know of the attempted strike in Madras for lower rates of out-turn and higher pay, they made a similar attempt here, which was, however, nipped in the bud. All the same, the time was one of much anxiety and uneasiness.

**12. Special Census.**—The question of the improvement of the material and social conditions of the people, which has been engaging the attention of the Public and Government for the last decade and the measures taken by them to further the object, demanded that enquiries should be instituted to collect information with regard to the extent of the improvement already made and its effects on the economic condition of the country. The opportunity of this Census was taken advantage of for the institution of such an enquiry; and special censuses were taken of Labour and Wages, of Markets and Internal Trade and of Size and Sex of Families, in addition to the Census of Cottage Industries and Cattle which was taken in 1911 also. An exhaustive questionnaire was drawn up for each special census and in the case of Labour and Wages and of Markets and Internal Trade, the Tahsildars, Presidents of Municipal Councils, Managers of Factories and Heads of Departments were required to collect information. The Census of Cattle and of the Size and Sex of Families was taken by the Revenue and the Town Conservancy staffs, and of Cottage Industries, by the preliminary Enumerators of the General Census.

**13. Necessity for a Permanent Department of Statistics.**—It must be remembered that, having regard to the volume of work involved in making the special inquiries and its importance, the information now gathered within the short time prescribed for the General Census, and by an inexperienced staff, cannot be expected to be complete and satisfactory. The only satisfaction is that a beginning has been made; and the inquiries require further development and completion in the intercensal period. In all progressive countries, arrangements have been made and are being made for the establishment of Permanent Bureaus of Statistics, with a view to develop and complete the inquiries made in one Census, to collect and collate figures for the use of the succeeding Census and to maintain Census records. The publication in a single volume of the Statistics found in the Administration Reports of the several Departments of the State, begun in 1921, is certainly an important step in the direction mentioned above, and the volumes so published were of immense use in the preparation of this Report. But, what is required is the development of the Section entrusted with this work on the lines of the Permanent Bureau of Statistics, established in the United States of America, and placing it in a position that would admit of facts and figures useful to the Public and Government, being collected and published periodically and of its being charged with the duty of taking the decennial Census. The practice of taking Censuses by staffs appointed temporarily for the purpose is considered unsatisfactory by eminent persons of Census experience both in India and other countries. One of them observes as follows: "The accuracy of the entire Census of Population and Agriculture depends upon the efficiency of Supervisors. Their temporary employment is the survival of the former custom of creating a temporary organisation for each Census. Some time I hope the practice will be abolished and the work done by the regular trained employés of the Bureau (Permanent Census Bureau). Such an arrangement will not only reduce the expense but will greatly reduce the margin of error and advance the completion of the enumeration. To have this, the most important piece of Census work, done by temporary employés who have had no prior experience and who know nothing of Census taking, is, to say the least, very poor administration. The Director of the Census should have wide administrative experience and some knowledge in statistics. The greatest reductions on the number of enquiries should be made in the schedules for agriculture and manufacture. Details on these subjects can be developed at the mid-decennial Censuses. The entire omission of manufacture and of agriculture from decennial Censuses would be an improvement. It would certainly enable greater accuracy and more rapid work in the enumeration of Population."

**14. Publication of Report and Tables.**—It was resolved this time to print the Report and the Imperial Tables in one Volume for several reasons. In the

first place, the matter for the Report has been compressed and made short as required by the Census Commissioner for India. Secondly, the publication of the Report and Tables in one Volume would facilitate reading and save the trouble of referring to one Volume for facts and another for figures. Lastly, such a publication is cheaper from an economic point of view. In writing Reports, to boil down large mass of materials without sacrificing important matter is indeed a difficult operation. As the present Report is addressed to the educated public supposed to have an acquaintance with Census, and as Census figures are usually known to be not meticulously accurate, the conclusions drawn and the inferences made from them should be considered only as approximations, though the caution is not inserted in every case. The re-distribution of Divisions and Taluks was effected during tabulation and the Government required to have the figures tabulated for the re-organised Divisions and Taluks. This necessitated the taking of Pakuthies which were not affected by re-organisation as units, instead of Taluks, as in previous Censuses. The number of Towns, each of which was treated as a unit, has also increased from 11 to 38. All these factors contributed to raise the number of units from 44 in 1911 to 473 this time, *i. e.* by 11 times, and to proportionately increase the volume of work. Had it not been for these circumstances, the whole work could have been finished earlier.

**15. Acknowledgments.**— My grateful acknowledgments are first due to Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah for the kind and sympathetic treatment accorded to me throughout the Census. Next to Government, the Director of Education is entitled to my thanks for having placed at my disposal the services of about 9,000 school masters for doing duty as Enumerators and Supervisors. That they have done their work satisfactorily has been certified to by all the Charge Superintendents. The Superintendent of the Government Press stands alone in claiming my special thanks. The number of forms and tickets printed goes to ten places of figures, most of them being of a complicated nature. The most important feature is that Mr. Chandy was able to utilise the unused Schedule forms for printing Sorters' tickets and Compilation forms and thus to contribute to the saving of Stationery. It was the practice in previous Censuses to have the Report and Tables printed in private presses. But, having regard to the promptness and satisfaction with which the forms were printed, I thought that the Report and the Tables also could be printed with advantage in the Government Press, as is done in other provinces in India, and made arrangements accordingly. I take this opportunity to thank Mr. Chandy for all the courtesy shown by him and for the satisfactory way in which he has executed the work. Coming to the officers in charge of the enumeration, *viz.*, Enumerators, Supervisors and Charge Superintendents, I have no hesitation in saying that they have done their duty well. To the Division Peishkars, the Commissioner of Devikulam and the Heads of the Police, Excise, Sanitary, Medical, Forest, Marine, Military and Public Works and other Departments, all of whom co-operated with me in bringing the enumeration work to a successful end, my grateful thanks are due. Among the Charge Superintendents, consisting of Tahsildars, Presidents of Municipal Councils and Deputy and Assistant Conservators of Forests, all of whom did good work, special mention must be made of M. R. Ky., Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyengar Avl., President of Alleppey Municipal Council, for the interest and zeal he brought to bear upon the work and Messrs. E. Paramu Pillai and M. Subramani Aiyar, the then Tahsildars of Devikulam and Peermade, respectively, for the promptitude with which they got figures from distant and not easily accessible tracts of their taluks in the High Range Division and telegraphed them to me in time. Among the officers of the Census office, who have had to leave it before it was closed, Mr. R. Padmanabha Aiyar comes foremost. He was at first my office Manager and then my Personal Assistant. On account of ill-health, he had to sever his connection with the office as early as the 29th July 1921. In the formation of the office, in the printing and distribution of millions of forms, in the posting of nearly 10,000 enumerators, in the issue of instructions to the superintendents and in the drafting of the first part of the Census Code, his services were of immense value to me. Mr. Rangaswami Aiyengar of the Sanitary Department who first put into my head the idea of the utilisation of the services of school masters for enumeration was the Superintendent in charge of one of the sections of the Tabulation Office. Ill-health prevented him from continuing till the end. Messrs. Ganapathi Aiyar of the Sanitary, and Rajangom Aiyar of the Education

Departments, who were in charge of the other Sections of the Tabulation Office, continued throughout the period and did their work with great credit. Mr. C. John Jacob of the Sanitary Department was the Manager in charge of the Tabulation Office. It was entirely due to the tact displayed by him that when there were strikes among Copyists in other places and disturbances among school boys here, hundreds of Copyists and Sorters working in this office, all fresh from schools, having full sympathy with school boys and unaccustomed to official discipline, were kept at their work unmolested. Among the officers that remained throughout the period, Mr. Sanku Aiyar demands first mention. He was appointed as my Personal Assistant on the 9th August 1921. His services have been of use to me in ways too numerous to mention. He collected information for the Report and assisted me in drafting it. He has also seen the Report through the Press. The utilisation of his services in the Statistical section of the Secretariat where the Census Records are to be kept and where he can keep his knowledge of statistics current, will be of much use for the next Census. Mr. K. Ramakrishna Aiyar, a pensioned clerk of the Sanitary Commissioner's office, was taken here first as a clerk and then appointed as Head Clerk, on account of his experience in the last two Censuses. In fact, he was the only person in the office who had had any previous Census experience. It was due to his intimate knowledge of the villages that it was found possible to make adjustments for the re-organised Taluks and Divisions. Mr. S. Venketarama Aiyar has been in charge of Accounts and Records. That he was able to make payments in time to a large number of copyists and sorters is really creditable to him. For the preparation of the Subsidiary Tables, the number and complexity of which have considerably increased in this Census, Mr. Kesava Aiyar of the Education Department, who was drafted to this office, was entirely responsible and his work has been very satisfactory. He has got a head for figures and will be of use in the Statistical Department. Typist Padmanabha Aiyar did his work well. He types fast without mistakes. The other officers *viz.*, Messrs. P. S. Ananthanarayana Aiyar, A. S. Veeraswami Rajoo and R. Harihara Aiyar have been doing miscellaneous works, most of them of a complicated nature. Suffice it to say that the work of each one of them has been, without exception, up to the mark.

**16. Census Expenditure.**—As observed by my predecessor in his Report of 1911, no uniformity had been followed in the calculation of Census expenditure. The pay of the Census Commissioner was not included in the expenditure of 1901 Census; but, in the Census of 1911, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 4,026-0-0 incurred for the purchase of photographic outfits by the Survey Department, which retained them permanently for its use after the Census, was included. If the preparation of maps, etc., had been given to a private company, they would have charged for the work alone, and not for the machinery purchased. The amount spent by other departments of the State for purchasing machinery, temporarily for Census, and permanently for their own use, should not therefore be charged to the Census expenditure. The pay of the Census Commissioner is, on the other hand, a legitimate item of the Census expenditure, so long as he is in sole charge of the Census work. In British Provinces, the pay of Provincial Superintendents is fixed with reference to the importance and volume of the Census work, while, in this State, the salary varies according to the grade of the officer deputed for Census. Estimating the cost of printing maps at Rs. 1,000 and deducting the balance spent for purchasing the outfit from the total expenditure, the rate per mille of the population comes up to B. Rs. 21-4-0 in 1911. On similar calculation, the expenditure incurred in this Census up to the end of 1921 and including the budgetted allotment for 1922 works at the rate of Rs. 20-6-0. The details of the expenditure will be given, in their proper place in the Administrative volume. In Cochin, for 1921 Census, the rate was Rs. 24-1-0 and in England, for the Census of 1911, it was £5-8-8 or Rs. 81-6-0 in British Indian currency, for every 1,000 persons. In Madras the rate this time has more than doubled itself from that of the last Census. Despite the cost of living and the price of articles and wages, which have risen considerably during the decade, the enlargement in the scope and number of special Censuses taken *viz.*, from 2 in 1911 to 6 at present, and the increase in the number of units that had to be taken for tabulation, *viz.*, 11 times that in 1911, the rate of expenditure per mille of the population, has been kept down below that of 1911 must be considered to be the result of economical management.

# MAP OF TRAVANCORE

Scale 20 Miles to an Inch



- EXPLANATION**
- Railway Station Boundary
  - District Boundary
  - State Boundary
  - Local Chief
  - State Road & River
  - Railway Line & Station
  - River
  - Fort
  - Cantonment
  - District Town
  - Military Post
  - Canton of S.A.

# REPORT

## ON THE

# CENSUS OF TRAVANCORE, 1921.

### CHAPTER I.

#### DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

**Foreword.**—In the reports of 1901 and 1911, the distribution and the movement of the population formed the subject matter of two chapters, while, this time, they are required to be treated together. The portion relating to towns and villages, which was dealt conjointly with the distribution of the population in 1911, is given now a separate chapter. The subjects of distribution and movement are usually discussed at great length in Census Reports; and to group them together for combined treatment in a single chapter will have the effect of inordinately lengthening it. There is also in such grouping the difficulty of arranging the several paragraphs, as the headings of some of them will necessarily overlap one another involving repetition, which, in separate chapters, will not be striking. However, every attempt will be made to compress the matter as much as possible and present the several points in logical order. In making comparisons with other parts of India and countries outside, the latest available figures have been taken.

#### 2. Reference to Tables.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Imperial Table.   | I. Area, Houses and Population.   |
|                   | II. Variation in Population since 1875.   |
| Subsidiary Table. | I. Density, Water-Supply and Crops.   |
|                   | II. Distribution of the population classified according to Density.                                       |
|                   | III. Variation in relation to Density since 1875.   |
|                   | IV. Variation in Natural Population.  |
|                   | V. Comparison with Vital Statistics.  |
|                   | VI. Variations by Taluks classified according to Density (A) Actual figures and (B) Proportional figures. |
|                   | VII. Persons per house and houses per square mile.  |

#### A. THE STATE AND ITS ADMINISTRATIVE AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.

**3. Position and Boundaries.**—In the scheme of Natural Divisions into which India is divided, Travancore occupies the southernmost portion of “Malabar  
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and Konkan" and exhibits in their maximum intensity all the characteristics, climatic and physical, of that Division. The area of the State is 7,625 square miles which is 31 square miles more than that in the last Census. The increase in the area is not the result of any change in the boundaries but the outcome of the survey of certain hill tracts left unsurveyed before; and it has no effect on the population. Two small tracts under the British Administration lie within the bounds of this State. They are Anjengo and Tangasseri and form the District of Anjengo. They cover an area of one square mile and return a population of 5,918 souls.

**4. Administrative Divisions.**—At the time of the last Census, there were in the State 5 Administrative Divisions and 33 taluks, the latter of which were increased by one in 1917. There was no change in their number when the present Census was taken; but, subsequently, the number of the Divisions was reduced to 4, and that of the taluks to 30. The Administrative Division of Padmanabhapuram was abolished and amalgamated with the Head Quarter Division of Trivandrum and the combined Division is called the Southern Division. Three villages covering an area of 31 square miles were taken from the Kottayam Division and included in the Quilon Division which is now named the Central Division. Six villages extending over an area of 210 square miles and which formed part of the Devicolam Division were transferred to the Kottayam Division, the designation of which is changed into the Northern Division, while the pruned Division of Devicolam is given the appropriate name of the High Range Division. The particulars of the component parts of each Administrative Division are given on the opening page of Part II of the Report.

**5. Natural Divisions.**—For the purposes of the census, the State was divided into two Natural Divisions, Littoral (Western) and Mountainous (Eastern). As, by such a division, a third part of the country lying between them and partaking of the characteristics of neither the one nor the other was left without separate treatment, and as it was seen from the Geological Survey of the State made after the last Census that the country was divisible into three distinct areas running almost parallel to one another from north to south and as they were also found to differ widely in respect of the class of people forming the majority of their inhabitants, and the occupations pursued by, and the diseases prevailing among them, it was decided this time to divide the State into three Natural Divisions, the Sea-Coast, the Inland and the Mountainous. The Sea-Coast Division, chiefly made up of sandy soil, recent sediments and Warkallai formation, has a rainfall of less than 70 inches. The majority of the Musalmans and the non-Syrian Christians in the State inhabit the Division. Coconut and rice are largely cultivated and Elephantiasis and Cholera are the prevailing diseases. In the Inland Division, the soil is of residual laterite. Tapioca, banana and yams are chiefly produced. The rainfall ranges from 70 to 110 inches. Ankylostomiasis (hook worm) and Yaws are the prevalent ailments. The Malayalee Hindus and the Syrian Christians form a large portion of the population. The Mountainous Division is characterised by hills and dales and given largely to the plantation of tea and rubber. The Non-Malayalee Hindus and the Animists form the bulk of the population. Malaria is the chief disease and gneiss the prevailing rock. The average rainfall is over 110 inches. The particulars of the taluks included in each Natural Division are given on the opening page of Part II of the Report.

**6. Meaning of population Enumerated.**—In filling up column 3 "name of the person" of the Schedule, during the preliminary enumeration, the name of the chief resident member of the family was entered first and then that of the other members, one by one. On the final enumeration, the chief man of the family was summoned and the names of the members of the household, entered in the Schedule, were read out to him. The names of the persons not present were struck off, and the names and all other particulars of new arrivals, entered. This time, through-out the State, the census was taken simultaneously, unlike on previous occasions when the final count was made in different places at different times. Thus, the population dealt with in this Census is the *de facto* population actually found and enumerated on the Census day.

**7. Instructions to the Enumerators.**—Complete instructions for enumeration were printed on this occasion on the wrapper of each Enumeration Book, so that they might be available for ready reference. In previous Censuses, it was the practice to print a portion of the instructions only on the wrapper and to issue the rest bit by bit. The enumerators themselves were, for the first time, in this Census, recruited mostly from school masters—who are generally more educated than village officers who did the work in the last Census—and the total number entertained for preliminary enumeration was 9,273 or more than 7 times the number employed in 1911. That, under the above circumstances, the figures obtained now are more accurate than in the previous Census, goes without saying; and the fact that the difference between the provisional and the final totals was only 96 proves the accuracy and care with which the work was conducted.

**B.—AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY.**

**8. Area and population of the State.**—The area of the State is 7,625 square miles and its population 4,006,062. It occupies the seventeenth rank among the Indian States as regards area, and third in point of population. It is the biggest among the Indian States of Madras, and, in extent, it is more than twice, and in population, thrice, the remaining States of that province put together. From the table

PROVINCE, STATE OR COUNTRY.	AREA.	POPULATION 000'S OMITTED.
Travancore	7,625	4,006
Baroda	8,127	2,127
Gwalior	26,383	3,195
Hyderabad	82,698	12,472
Kashmir	84,258	3,321
Mysore	29,476	5,979
Ceylon	28,481	4,504
Formosa (Japan).	13,944	3,654
Denmark	16,666	3,269
Norway	128,001	2,692
Switzerland	15,976	3,862
Wales	7,466	2,025
New Jersey (U. S. A.)	7,514	3,156

given in the margin it will be seen that, though Hyderabad, Kashmir and Norway are each more than eleven times as large as Travancore, Hyderabad is only thrice and Kashmir and Norway each three-fourths as populous as this State. Mysore, Gwalior and Ceylon are four times as extensive as this State, while the number of people returned there is only one and one-half, three fourths and nine eighths, respectively, of that in Travancore. In size, Denmark, Switzerland and Formosa are each twice this State, but, the population enumerated in them ranges between 76 and 95 per cent. of that in Travancore. Lastly, Baroda, Wales and New Jersey, though each of them is equal in area to this State, have only between one half

and three fourths of its inhabitants.

**9. Area and population of Administrative Divisions.**—Taking the Administrative Divisions of the State and comparing them with the Madras Districts,

DIVISION, DISTRICT OR STATE.	POPULATION.
Central Division	1,487,178
Godavary District	1,470,863
Nellore	1,385,533
Northern Division	1,305,590
Chittoor District	1,269,157
South Canara	1,247,368
Southern Division	1,166,579
The Nilgiris District	126,519
High Range Division	56,221
Cochin State	979,080

it will be found from the table given in the margin that, in respect of population, the Central Division comes just above Godavary District, the Northern Division occupies a place between Nellore and Chittoor, the Southern Division ranks below South Canara, and the High Range Division, the Hill Division of the State, takes a position next to Nilgiris, the Hill District of the Province of Madras. Cochin which is the most populous of the Madras States, except Travancore, returns only two-thirds of the population of the Central Division, one of the four Administrative Divisions of the State.

**10. Density in General.**—The density of population is defined as an abstract measure of the isolation, proximity or crowding of the population. The average density is a mere arithmetical expression, a variety of factors contributing towards the congestion of population in particular areas. As the nature of these factors has been discussed in detail in the Census Report of 1911, it is not proposed to traverse the same ground this time; but their influence will be noticed and discussed in respect of the areas, the density of which is found to have differed widely from the State average.

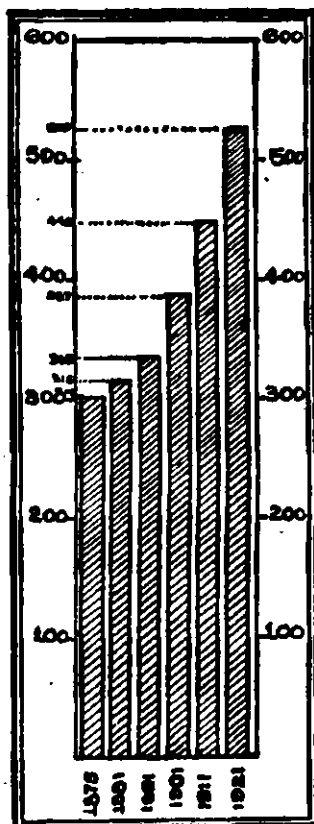


### 11. Density of the State and its variation since 1875.—According

PROVINCE, STATE OR COUNTRY.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE.
Delhi	823
Cochin State	662
Bengal	604
Travancore State	525
United Provinces	426
Bihar and Orissa	409
Madras	297
Baroda State	262
Other Indian Provinces and States	Below 250
Ceylon	177
Belgium	666
Holland	544
England and Wales	649
Germany	332
United States of America.	32
China Proper	197
Japan	295

to this Census, there are, on an average, 525 persons to each square mile of area. The statement given in the margin compares the average density of Travancore with that of other parts in India and other countries. It will be seen therefrom that, in India, the Province of Delhi, the Cochin State and the Bengal Province have each a greater density, while the other provinces and States occupy places below Travancore. Among the countries of Europe, all, except Belgium, Holland and England and Wales, are less dense than this State. The United States of America, Japan and China Proper have only 32, 295, and 197 persons, respectively per square mile.

DIAGRAM 7—DENSITY OF POPULATION 1875 TO 1921.



The gradual increase of density of population in this State at each successive Census from 1875 is illustrated in the diagrams facing this page and in the margin. The figures in the last column of the table given below refer to the distance which would separate each individual inhabitant from his nearest neighbour, if all were distributed at equal intervals over the whole surface of the country.

YEAR OF CENSUS.	PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE.	ACRE PER PERSON.	PROXIMITY IN YARDS.
1875	303	2.1	110
1891	314	2.0	103
1901	335	1.9	96
1901	387	1.7	92
1911	449	1.4	84
1921	525	1.2	76

### 12. Density of the natural Divisions and its Variation since 1911.—

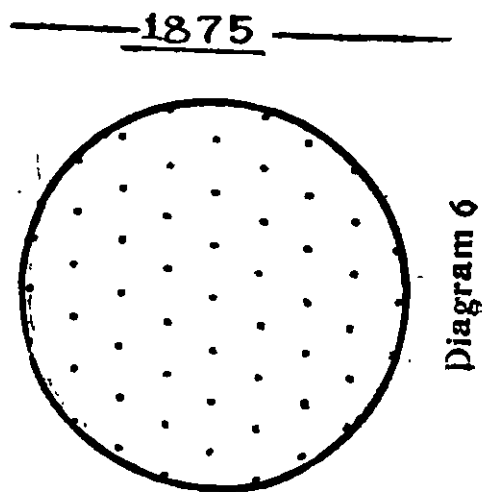
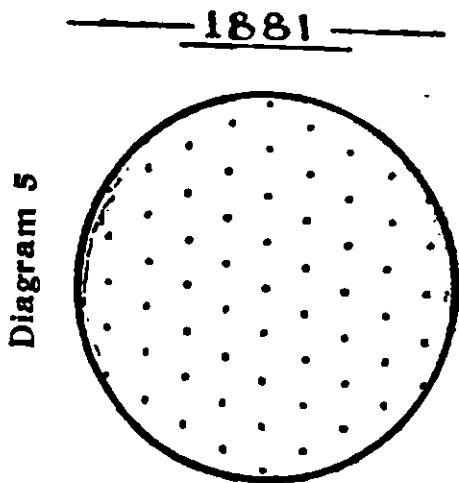
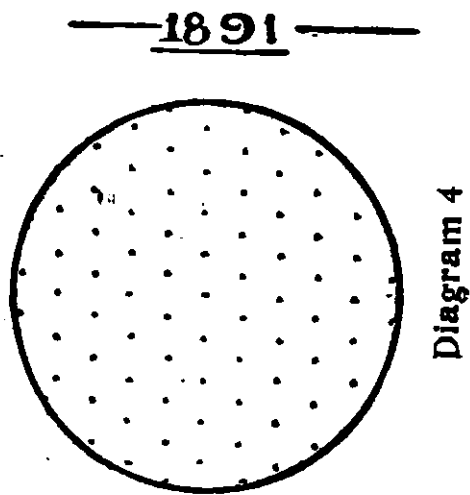
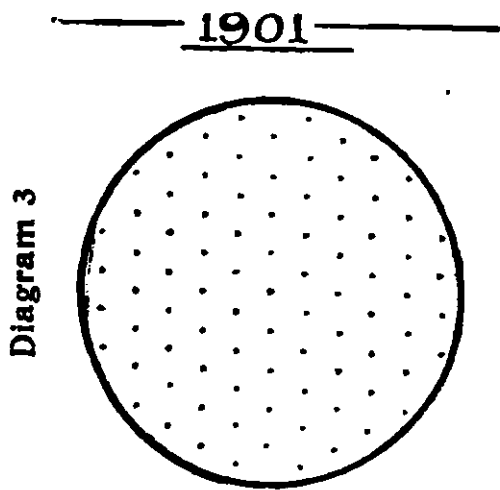
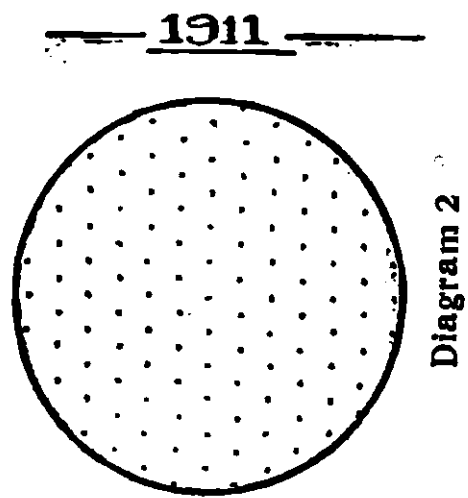
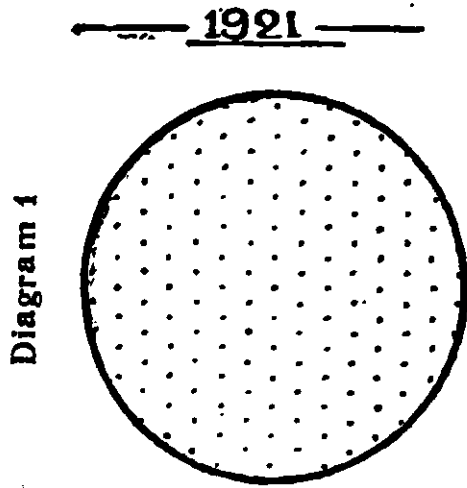
STATE OR DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE.		PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.
	1911	1921	
State	449	525	16.9
Sea-Coast	1,102	1,266	14.8
Inland	718	832	15.8
Mountainous	164	200	21.9

The density of the Natural Divisions in 1911 and 1921 and the percentage of its variation between the two Censuses are shown in the statement given in the margin and illustrated in the map found opposite to page 10. It will be seen that the differences in the density alone, leaving those in other matters, observed among the three Natural Divisions, amply justify and even necessitate the

To face page 4

Diagrams 1 to 6 showing the Proximity in Yards of the population  
enumerated at each Census from 1875 to 1921

Scale 4" to 1 mile.



division of the State into three Natural Divisions. The density of the Inland Division, standing midway between that of the Sea-Coast and of the Mountainous tracts and connecting the two, was found merged in that of the two Natural Divisions into which the State was divided in the previous Censuses.

**13. Sea-Coast Division.**—The density of the Sea-Coast Division is the highest, being one and a half and six times that of the Inland and of the Mountainous Division, respectively. The reasons for the highest density obtaining in the Sea-Coast Division are obvious. The important factors that determine density are in full operation in this Division. The sedimental and alluvial soil, spread on a flat surface, permitting almost every inch of it to be brought under cultivation, and the provision for irrigation on a large scale, have contributed to the extensive cultivation of paddy and cocoanut, in this Division. The water-ways in the north and the large number of roads and the Railway in the south have made transport easy and cheap. The historic considerations, such as the situation of the Capital of the State and the residences of Royal families, the location of important public institutions, the existence of a sea board and of many trading centres and markets have also largely contributed to the density of the Division. The absence of association between density and rainfall is illustrated and the neutralisation of the effects of scanty rainfall by irrigation is exemplified more in this than in any other Natural Division.

**14. Inland Division.**—The Inland Division, characterised by scattered villages and isolated homesteads, inhabited chiefly by the Malayalees and enjoying freedom from epidemic diseases, with a soil admitting mostly of the cultivation of garden products and tapioca, having a good and healthy climate and equable temperature—neither hot like the Coast nor cold like the Mountainous Division—traversed by a large number of navigable rivers affording convenient and cheap transport but possessing no large industries capable of attracting many settlers, has a density, chiefly contributed by the natural increase of the people, standing midway between that of the coast and the Mountainous Division.

**15. Mountainous Division.**—The Mountainous Division has the lowest density. The soil of the Division and the amount of rainfall are highly favourable for the cultivation of tea and rubber. The tract abounds in water falls a few of which have already been harnessed and pressed into service for the manufacture and transport of these products. The density of the Division is mainly contributed by immigrant population.

**16. Variations between 1911 and 1921.**—The variation in density between the last and this Census is most marked in the Mountainous Division where it is much higher than the average for the State, while it is below the State average in the other Divisions. In the Mountainous Division which is being fast opened up, the extended cultivation of tea and rubber has drawn a large number of immigrants from the low-country and from across the ghats. The rate of increase is naturally the lowest in the Coast Division where the population is most congested and where there is not much room for expansion.

**17. Density and its Variation in the Administrative Divisions.**—

The density of the Administrative Divisions and its variation since 1911 are shown in the statement given in the margin and in the map found opposite to page 10. The variation is the highest and most marked in the High Range Division which embraces within it most of the mountainous regions of the country referred to in the preceding paragraph. The Northern Division from which a large number of persons have emigrated to the tea and rubber plantations of the High Range tract, has naturally the lowest variation.

STATE OR DIVISION.	NO. OF PERSONS PER SQ. MILE.		PER-CENTAGE OF VARIATION.
	1911.	1921.	
State	449	525	16.9
Southern	663	776	17.0
Central	490	574	17.0
Northern	467	539	15.4
High Range	36	61	41.7

**18. Pressure of Population.**—The pressure of population, by which is meant the pressure on the means of subsistence, depends upon various factors such

as the density and the rate of increase of population and its standard of living, and the resources available for raising wealth and converting it into the necessities of life required by that standard of living. Not only has the population of the State been increasing by rapid strides during the last three censuses but its standard of living has also been rising. Rice has been the staple food grain of the country from time immemorial, but it has never been produced in sufficient quantities to meet fully the requirements of the population, on account of the limited area fit for its cultivation; and the rice out-put of the country is supplemented by import of the grain from outside and by other local articles of food like fish and tapioca. The cultivation of tapioca which was introduced into the country about a generation ago and which grows even on poor and unirrigated soils has been rapidly extending in recent years. No organized attempt had been made in the past to collect statistics of rice and other food stuffs grown in the country and the proportion of the population served by them. Even after the last Settlement operations, when the area cultivated under rice was determined and the number of cocoanut, jack and other trees counted, and, until very recently, no provision was made for the conduct of field-to-field crop inspection or for the maintenance of records showing the area actually cultivated, the crops raised, their yield, etc. In the absence of such statistics, there is no correct means of accurately measuring either the progress made in the cultivation of paddy or the proportion of the population whose needs it can meet. The figures forming the basis of the present discussion can only be taken as roughly indicating the trend of events.

**19. The steps taken during the decade for meeting the increased demand.**—The steps that are generally taken to meet the demand for the subsistence of a growing population are:—(a) The opening up of fresh lands for the cultivation of the staple articles of food and (b) improving the out-turn of the soil by improved and scientific methods of cultivation. The decade under review is marked by considerable activity in both these directions. The State Department of Agriculture which was organised thirteen years ago, was considerably strengthened and did much to popularize improved methods of cultivation and improved manures, while the Department of Co-operative Societies was newly organised to help the ryot to find money easily for cultivation. Two hundred and twenty six Societies were brought into existence and 36 experimental and demonstrational agricultural farms were opened and worked. 68,124 acres of land were additionally brought under paddy cultivation showing an increase of 11 per cent. over that cultivated in 1911 and 236,169 acres of land were double cropped against 198,400 in 1911. The area under tapioca at the end of the decade was as large as 404,092 acres. The irrigation canals were extended by 35 miles during the decade. The available statistics indicate a slight fall in the yield of paddy per acre in the decade as compared with the yield in the previous one. This is apparently due to the extension of paddy cultivation to new soils lying on the economic margin and the increasing difficulty in procuring manure leaves on account of the opening up of the low country wooded areas for cultivation of tapioca and such industrial crops as cocoanut, pepper and rubber. The yield of paddy per acre in the decade was however higher than that in British India and it is certain to increase with the larger adoption of the improved methods and manures demonstrated by the Agricultural Department.

That the material prosperity of the people is on the advance will be seen from the fact that they have been able to import rice in this decade exceeding by 29 per cent. the average annual quantity imported in the previous decade, at a cost much higher than that obtaining in 1911 and that they have been able to make remarkable advances on the cultivation of the chief industrial crops of the country, namely, cocoanut, rubber, pepper and tea to the extent of 444,010, 51,469, 48,762 and 62,659 acres, respectively. The tapioca raised in the country has been sufficient for export after meeting local requirements. The industry of fish has also considerably advanced. After supplying the increased local needs, the average quantity exported has risen from 133,175 cwts. per annum in the last decade to 192,571 in the decade under review, *i. e.* by over 44 per cent. The export of cocoanut and its products, copra and oil, has increased by

about 15 per cent. Similarly, the average annual export of pepper and tea which was 20,528 candies and 12,305,897 lbs. in the last decade has risen now to 30,083 and 18,544,659, (*i. e.*) by 47 and 51 per cent., respectively. The export of rubber during the decade has been on an average 2,332,149 lbs. per year. The number of factories in the State which stood at 68 at the end of 1911 has risen to 148 in 1921 and the number of Joint Stock Companies has increased from 130 at the commencement of the decade to 190 at its close, circumstances proving that the country is tending to become industrial. A Department of Industries was also organised in the decade.

### C. THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

#### 20. Variation in population at previous Censuses.—The statement

CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.	
	Number	Per cent.
1875	2,311,379	..
1881	2,402,159	3.9
1891	2,557,736	6.5
1901	2,952,157	15.4
1911	3,428,975	16.2

given in the margin shows the population enumerated in previous Censuses and the rates of increase. There was no change in the area dealt with; and emigration and immigration being limited, they had very little share in the causation of the variation. The continued increase observed must therefore be considered natural, being the excess of births over deaths.

21. The increase is normal under the conditions of the State.—When the rate of increase in the population enumerated in 1901, *viz.*, 15.4 per cent. was found to be more than that recognised to be the standard during normal years in the Madras Presidency, arguments were brought forward and figures collected not only to prove that there was under enumeration in 1891, but also to determine what the actual number of omissions in the enumeration was, which, if added to the figures of that year, would just give the standard rate of increase for 1901. However, in the next Census, 1911, the increase was 16.2 per cent. over the actual figure of 1901. It was then explained that there was no reason to doubt the accuracy of the figures, and that the increase was normal, being the result of the conditions that obtained in the State.

22. Conditions which obtained in the State tending towards the increase of population.—The majority of the population of the State are the Hindus of whom the Malayalees form the bulk. They are a separate tribe of the Dravidians differing in habits, mode of life, marriage customs, law of inheritance, etc., from other Hindus. Bodily cleanliness is their chief characteristic feature; and as they live in isolated houses surrounded by gardens, they are protected from the attacks of air borne infectious diseases. They are very particular about their food, especially drinking water, which they boil well before using. These wholesome habits, in themselves, give them sufficient protection from the attacks of air and water borne diseases, which, on account of overcrowding and polluted water supply, prevail more than any other disease in India. To improve public health further, Government organised a separate Sanitary Department as early as 1895 *i. e.*, 5 years before the 1901 Census, and, ever since that time, public health had been steadily improving producing results in proportion to its activities, as the Census figures of 1901 and 1911 testify. At no time did famine affect the State seriously, and never to the extent to which the rest of India had suffered. Plague which had carried away 25 millions of people from other places in India during the last two decennia had not set its foot within the State. Big towns were brought under Municipal Regulation and villages each with a population of 1,000 and more, were provided with sanitary staffs, for attending to the cleanliness of the places. Sanitary arrangements were made for all fairs and festivals where people gathered, and epidemic diseases which were once prominent on these occasions, became conspicuous by their absence.

**23. The Conditions of the Decade under Review.**—The decade under review is characterised by the many sided activities of both the people and the Government towards the development of the material prosperity of the State. Public health has been more satisfactory than in the previous decade. The average annual number of deaths from Cholera and Small-pox, which stood at 2,989 and 3,221 in the last decade, has fallen down to 1,107 and 1,716, respectively, in the present one. Vaccination has made good progress. Both Primary and Re-Vaccinations have been made compulsory among pupils attending schools and Government employés. As this State occupies a prominent place in the matter of education among the Provinces and States of India, and as the number of pupils attending schools here is fairly large, a high proportion of the children susceptible to small-pox is given protection. By the practical demonstration of immunity from Small-pox afforded to a large number of students, vaccination has to a certain extent become popular and is not now viewed with suspicion by the illiterate public. Plague has been kept out; and Influenza, to which about 6 millions of people succumbed in places outside Travancore, affected the State only lightly and was not attended with high mortality. Some scarcity was felt, though not actual famine, in the middle of the decade, caused more by world conditions than by failure of crops; but, tapioca which was extensively cultivated within the State met largely the needs of the poor, and averted the calamity which would have otherwise seriously afflicted the people.

The Municipal Regulation was extended to 12 more towns. The sanitary staffs of the rural areas were strengthened and 20 new Hospitals and Ayurvedic Dispensaries were opened. Education advanced considerably and the percentage of literates in both the sexes put together rose from 17 to 27 and that in females alone from 6 to 17. This is a noteworthy feature from the point of view of public health, since infants are better looked after by educated mothers and infantile mortality is found to be lower among children of the educated classes.

The improvements made in the decade in connection with agriculture and industries have been mentioned in para 19 *supra*.

The railway was extended by 38 miles and brought to the Capital of the State and 181 miles of roads were opened. In the matter of communications, Travancore, as will be seen from the statement given in the margin, occupies the foremost place in India. Motor Buses and Cars to the number of 587 were imported and used for traffic. The volume of trade increased considerably and the average annual value of exports and imports rose from Rs. 242 and 142 lakhs in the previous decade to Rs. 484 and 318 lakhs, respectively, in the present one.

PROVINCE OR STATE.	AREA.	NUMBER OF MILES OF ROAD.	AREA IN SQUARE MILE SERVED BY ONE MILE OF ROAD.
Travancore	7,625	4,415	1.7
Bengal	78,069	34,795	2.3
United Provinces	107,267	34,115	3.1
Punjab	99,779	24,969	4.0
Bihar and Orissa	83,161	19,010	4.4
Bombay	123,059	27,520	4.5
Madras	142,330	26,946	5.8
Assam	53,015	8,989	5.9
Central Provinces	99,876	7,903	12.5
Burma	280,439	12,541	18.4

**24. The Movement of Population and Accuracy of figures returned.**—The population enumerated in this Census shows an increase of 16.8 per cent. over that in the previous one. While the preliminary enumerations of 1901 and 1911 were made by 750 and 1,294 paid private enumerators and village officers, respectively, the first count of this Census was carried out by 9,273 subordinate officers of whom 8,644 were school masters of Government and Aided institutions. The Charge Superintendents, many of whom had previous census experience, have certified to the efficiency of the work turned out by the school-master-enumerators and the accuracy of the figures obtained by them. It need hardly be stated that school masters are, as a class, better educated and disciplined than either.

village officers or paid private persons. That, in the three successive censuses, when enumerations were conducted by three different agencies, there has been an uniform increase of between 15 and 17 per cent. proves not only the reliability of the figures but also the normality of the rate of increase for the State.

**25. Migration.**—The number of immigrants as found this time by enumeration was 73,591, against 61,165 in the last Census. Deducting from this the number that must have died during the decade at 20 per mille, the number of survivors from the previous decade would come to 48,935. Thus, the number of fresh immigrants during the last decade amounts to 24,656. Returns of persons born in Travancore and enumerated elsewhere have not been received from all Provinces and States. But, as stated in the Introduction, additional columns were opened in the enumeration Schedules of this State for noting down the number of persons born in Travancore but had left the country since the last Census. From the information so obtained, it is seen that, during the decade, 9,342 persons have left the State. Setting this number against the number of fresh immigrants, it is observed that the State has had a net gain of about 15,000 persons. This number reduces the rate of increase by 0·4 and the balance of increase 16·4 per cent. is made up of the excess of births over deaths.

**26. The increase depends chiefly upon Public Health and Economic conditions.**—The percentage of increase varying from 15 to 17 found in the last three Censuses, is not after all too high and unworthy of belief, though such a rate is not very common in the rest of India. But, in European countries, America and Japan, such increases are normal. The rate of increase depends chiefly on the state of public health and the economic prosperity of the people, and, in any country where both these are satisfactory, the above rate should be considered normal.

**27. Vital Statistics.**—There was no regulation in the State for the compulsory collection and registration of Vital Statistics in the rural areas, the one now in force having been passed only at the end of the decade under review. The work was being done by the village officers under the executive orders of Government. As already pointed out in the Introduction, an average village under a pakuthi officer is too big to serve as a convenient administrative unit. Hence the birth and death figures collected for the rural areas, where about 90 per cent. of the population live, cannot be supposed to be accurate. According to the Vital Statistics registered during the decade for the whole State, the excess of births over deaths comes to 141,088, which is just a quarter of the increase shown in the Census. As regards the Municipal towns, however, where the registration is compulsory, the figures collected are more or less correct. It must be stated that, in India, among the Hindus, the chances of deaths escaping the notice of the Registering Officers are fewer than those of births. Therefore, the deaths registered may be taken as accurate. In the 14 Municipal towns, where the registration of Vital Statistics is compulsory, (excluding the 5 major Municipal towns, where there are hospitals admitting a large number of inpatients from outside, and, in the mortuary returns of which deaths occurring among those inpatients are also included), the number of deaths registered during the decade gives, on the population taken after the Municipal Regulation was extended to them, a rate of 20 per mille. The number of deaths in the rural areas will be lower than that in towns, and consequently the death rate in those areas must be lower than 20. Working on the method adopted by Mr. Hardy for finding the mortality rate from Census figures, the death rate during the decade comes to 17 per mille, per annum. So, the death rate for the State may be put down at 20. The average rate of increase for the State calculated from the difference between the Census figures of 1911 and 1921, comes to 15·7\* If the death rate be 20, as determined above, to give an increase of 15·7 per mille, the birth rate must be

\*If  $P$  = Population at any Census,  $P^1$  = Population at the succeeding Census,  $r$  = Annual rate of increase per unit of population and  $n$  = The intercensal period,  $P^1 = P(1+r)^n$ . Taking the log of each side of the equation  $\log P^1 = \log P + n \log(1+r)$ . (i. e.)  $n \log(1+r) = \log P^1 - \log P$ . (i. e.)  $10 \times \log(1+r) = \log 4,006,062 - \log 3,428,975$ .

∴  $1+r = 1.0157$  ∴  $r = .0157$

∴ rate per mille = 15·7

about 35. That this is the normal birth rate of the country will be clear from the consideration of the following facts. The number of births depends upon the number of married females in the reproductive ages of 15 to 45. The number of married females of those ages, at the commencement of the decade, was 598,142. At the rate of 247·5 births for 1,000 wives, as found to be the case in India (*vide.*, para 762 of 1901 India Report), the number of live births comes to 148,040. This gives a birth rate of 43 per mille on the 1911 population. As, however, during the decade, the number of marriages in the early ages has decreased, the fecundity rate also must have gone down. The birth rate can, therefore, be safely put at 35. For a country where the increase from Census to Census is 15 to 17, the birth rate of 35 and the death rate of 20 may be considered normal.

**28. Movement of Population in the Natural and Administrative Divisions.**—In the statement given in the margin and in the maps found on the opposite page, the population of the Natural and Administrative Divisions in 1911 and 1921 and the rates of increase are shown. The rate of increase in the Coast

STATE OR DIVISION.	POPULATION.		RATES OF VARIATION BETWEEN 1911 AND 1921.
	1911.	1921.	
State	3,428,975	4,006,062	+16·8
Coast	1,582,739	1,817,745	+14·8
Inland	1,078,447	1,250,190	+15·9
Mountainous	767,789	938,187	+22·2
Southern	987,952	1,156,373	+17·0
Central	1,270,907	1,487,178	+17·0
Northern	1,130,027	1,305,590	+15·5
High Range	40,089	56,921	+42·0

Division is the lowest; and it is lower than the State average. This is due to the movement of the people from the Coast where struggle for life is naturally keener to the Inland and Mountainous Divisions where the tea, rubber and cocoanut estates and the virgin waste lands afford lucrative occupations. The lower rate of increase in the Inland Division, must be attributed to the lower

birth rate obtaining among the Malayalee Hindus who form the bulk of the Hindu population there. Taking the Administrative Divisions, the high increase observed in the High Range Division and the low increase found in the Northern Division may be the results of the causes mentioned in para 17 Supra.

#### D.—THE MEDIAN POINT AND THE CENTRE OF AREA.

**29. The Median Point and Centre of Area.**—The median point of population in the present Census and the last two Censuses and the centre of area of the State, have been determined, for the first time, on the lines described in the Census Report of the United States of America for 1911. The north to south and the east to west lines running parallel to the Longitudinal and Latitudinal lines and dividing the State into parts of equal population and area, respectively, were drawn, and the points of intersection of those lines noted. The point of intersection of the lines dividing the area of the State into two equal parts is called the Centre of Area while the intersecting point of the lines which divide the State into two parts of equal population is designated the Median point. In the map of Travancore found at the beginning of the Report, these points are marked.

**30. The Position of the Centre of Area of the State and the Median Point of Population.**—It will be seen from the map referred to in the above para that the Centre of Area is situated on a point 9° 25' 40" North Latitude and 76° 51' 00" East Longitude. The point is seven and three-eighths miles to the South of Munda-kayam. The Median Point of population of 1901 fell on a point 9° 14' 10" North Latitude and 76° 41' 10" East Longitude, which is one and five-eighths miles to the west of the Main Central Road and seven and three-eighths miles to the east of the town of Mavelikara. In 1911, it shifted to a point 9° 13' 30" North Latitude and 76° 40' 10" East Longitude. It is three and three-eighths miles west of the Main Central Road and six and one-fourth miles east of Mavelikara. In the present Census, the point has moved eastward and lies on 9° 13' 30" North Latitude and 76° 41' 40" East

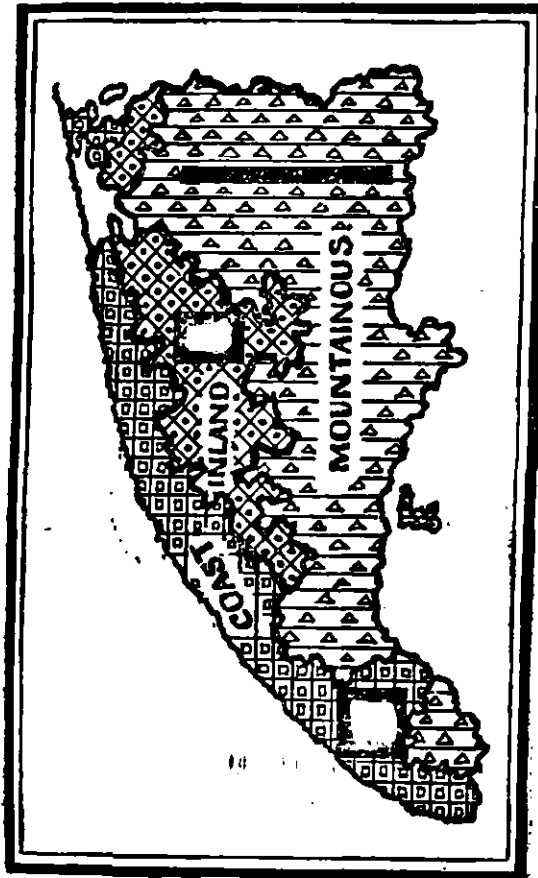
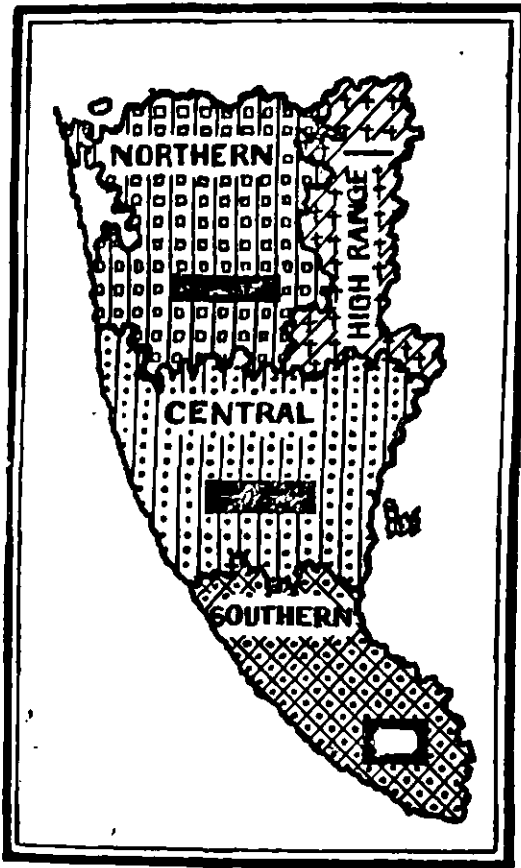


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**Maps 2 & 3 of Travancore showing Area, Density and Population with Variations in the Administrative and Natural Divisions.**

Map 2. Administrative Divisions.

Map 3. Natural Divisions.



**References.**

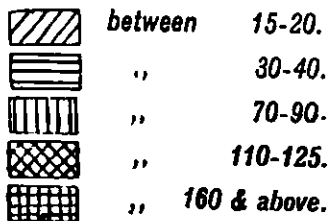
**Area.**

The base of each rectangle indicates the area of each Division. The height of each rectangle indicates the density.



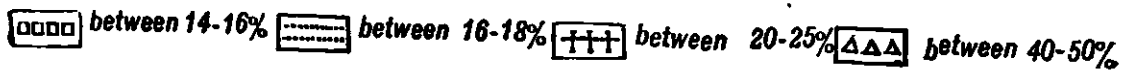
**Density.**

Variations in the period 1911-1921 as the number of persons per square mile added to the number then recorded are shown thus:--



**Population.**

Variations in the period 1911-1921 as a percentage of increase on the population of 1911 are shown thus:--



Longitude. This is one and a half miles west of the Main Central Road and seven and three-fourths miles east of Mavelikara.

The movement of the population discussed in the earlier paragraphs is only local and refers to its movement between Taluks and Divisions. It may be compared to the movements of the satellites of the sun (planets) in the Solar System. The movement of the median point described above refers to the entire population and may be compared to the movements of the sun and his family in the Stellar System. The median point during the last 30 years has been moving between 76° 40' 10" and 76° 41' 40" East Longitude, and between 9° 13' 30" and 9° 14' 10" North Latitude.

E.—HOUSES AND FAMILIES.

**31. Houses in the State.**—The definition of a house is the same as in the last Census. It is as follows:—

A House is the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way.

NOTE.—(a) The common way is not necessarily a public way. Thus, servants' go-downs in the compounds of large houses, and separate houses situated in one compound, which have generally no separate entrances from a common way or yard, should be treated as distinct houses.

(b) If two or more separate families who do not take their meals together, live in different rooms of the same house, these different rooms will not be taken as separate houses but only as one house.

(c) Two or more distinct but contiguous buildings belonging to the same owner but let out to different families will be taken as different houses.

(d) Jails, hospitals, dispensaries and similar institutions which comprise several detached buildings should be entered only as one house.

The disposition of houses in the taluks of Shencottah, Thovala and Agasteeswaram and in certain parts of the towns is in streets, while, in the other taluks and rural areas, the houses are situated in isolated compounds and lie scattered over the whole area without order or arrangement. The number of occupied houses has risen from 663,153 in the last Census to 761,827 in the present one, showing an increase of 14.9 per cent., while the growth of population is 16.8 per cent. The absence of any provision in the enumeration Schedule to enquire and note whether the houses are pukka or kutchra, tiled or thatched, is indeed a drawback, as, for want of such information, one of the valuable tests to measure the prosperity of the people and ascertain the way in which increased wealth is utilised is lost. On an average, there are 100 houses per square mile, against 87 in the previous Census. The mean distance from one house to another has decreased by 26 yards, the distance in 1911 and 1921 being 202 and 176 yards, respectively.

**32. Houses in Natural and Administrative Divisions and in Towns and Rural Areas.**—Taking the Natural and Administrative Divisions, it will be seen from the table given in the margin that the increase in the number of houses is more or less in proportion to that of population in the Sea-Coast and Inland Natural Divisions and in the Central and Northern Administrative Divisions. The low

DIVISION.	OCCUPIED HOUSES IN 1921.	VARIATION FROM 1911 PER CENT. + OR -.	VARIATION IN POPULATION. + OR -.
Sea-Coast	340,903	+ 12.2	+ 14.3
Inland	234,951	+ 15.0	+ 15.8
Mountainous	185,972	+ 19.9	+ 22.2
Southern	215,326	+ 13.8	+ 17.0
Central	281,714	+ 15.4	+ 17.0
Northern	252,946	+ 13.9	+ 15.5
High Range	11,841	+ 53.2	+ 42.0

increase in the Southern Division is mainly due to the fact that fishermen who catch fish in the sea and who form a large part of the population of the Division do not feel the necessity for any increased accommodation, as houses are used by them more as places of meeting than of living, the men spending their nights on Catamarans catching fish and the women spending their days in markets selling them. In the

case of the Mountainous and High Range Divisions, the high increase is due to the additional accommodation provided for the large number of permanent coolies employed in the tea and rubber estates of the Divisions.

**33. House Room and Family and their variation.**—A matriarchal

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.	
	1911.	1921
Sea-Coast	5.2	5.3
Inland	5.3	5.3
Mountainous	5.0	5.0
Southern	5.2	5.4
Central	5.2	5.3
Northern	5.1	5.2
High Range	5.2	4.8

family consists of an uncle (Karnavan), his sisters and brothers and sisters' children while a patriarchal family is made up of a father, mother, sons and unmarried daughters. There has been very little change in the latter family system, while, in the former, the tendency of late has been for the daughters to go and live with their husbands and the sons to separate themselves from their *tarawads* and

set up independent establishments for themselves, their wives and children. The average number of inmates in a house has increased from 5.2 in the last Census to 5.3 in the present one. In towns, it has risen from 5.4 in 1911 to 5.6 at the present Census and, in Rural areas, from 5.1 to 5.2. From the table given in the margin, it will be seen that the variation in the number of persons per house has been more or less uniform in the Natural and Administrative Divisions, except in the High Range Division where on account of the increased accommodation provided for coolies, the average has fallen a little.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Density, Water Supply and Crops.*

DIVISIONS.	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA.		PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATED AREA.		PERCENTAGE OF GROSS CULTIVATED AREA WHICH IS IRRIGATED.	NORMAL RAINFALL
	of total area.	of cultivated area.	Culti-vable.	Net cultivated.	Net cultivated.	Double cropped.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>STATE</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>64.47</b>	<b>41.17</b>	<b>63.84</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>61.02</b>	<b>98.81</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions</i>								
Southern	776	1,608	57.71	48.28	88.66	22.33	78.60	59.09
Central	574	1,414	55.07	40.55	73.83	10.90	35.65	108.82
Northern	539	1,078	71.85	50.01	69.69	1.20	80.20	117.72
High Range	51	361	79.26	14.01	17.70	0.10	4.70	156.23
<i>Natural Divisions</i>								
Sea Coast	1,266	1,845	77.14	68.56	88.88	16.07	60.74	74.38
Inland	833	1,122	89.75	74.17	82.63	4.23	62.73	108.21
Mountainous	200	902	52.19	22.20	42.29	5.44	59.59	115.44

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Density, Water Supply and Crops.*—(continued.)

DIVISIONS.	PERCENTAGE FOR GROSS CULTIVATED AREA UNDER							
	Rice	Rubber	Cocoanut	Tapioca.	Tea.	Pepper.	Sugar-cane.	Other crops.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>33.16</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>20.31</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>21.74</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>								
Southern	40.99	0.22	18.26	24.69	0.57	0.84	..	14.43
Central	42.16	1.53	23.55	22.10	0.41	1.38	0.41	8.46
Northern	39.91	4.65	21.24	10.41	0.38	4.23	0.28	18.90
High Range	4.79	1.17	..	7.17	37.30	..	..	49.57
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>								
Sea Coast	45.00	10.09	31.30	14.72	..	0.37	..	8.58
Inland	36.84	3.89	31.40	22.67	0.38	2.33	0.57	11.90
Mountainous	36.47	2.95	8.24	16.57	5.90	3.80	0.15	25.92

NOTE :— (1) The gross area cultivated is the area net cultivated plus the area double-cropped.

(2) Except the proportions given in Columns 2 and 9, all others were calculated from the figures supplied by the Revenue Department and those found in the Statistics of Travancore.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Distribution of the Population Classified According to Density.*

DIVISIONS.	TALUKS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF							
	Under 150.		150—300.		300—450.		450—600.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>2481·99</b>	<b>202,097</b>	<b>565·52</b>	<b>108,111</b>	<b>1243·70</b>	<b>435,862</b>	<b>861·84</b>	<b>457,510</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>	<b>32·55</b>	<b>5·04</b>	<b>7·41</b>	<b>2·69</b>	<b>16·31</b>	<b>10·88</b>	<b>11·33</b>	<b>11·42</b>
Southern	..	..	139·85	34,541	366·04	112,111	176·65	85,240
	..	..	<b>9·39</b>	<b>2·98</b>	<b>24·57</b>	<b>9·89</b>	<b>11·86</b>	<b>7·37</b>
Central	874·75	87,891	425·64	73,570	129·14	44,650	202·03	108,753
	<b>33·74</b>	<b>5·90</b>	<b>16·43</b>	<b>4·98</b>	<b>4·98</b>	<b>3·00</b>	<b>7·79</b>	<b>7·30</b>
Northern	486·95	57,285	..	..	748·52	279,101	483·16	263,517
	<b>20·10</b>	<b>4·38</b>	..	..	<b>30·90</b>	<b>21·33</b>	<b>19·94</b>	<b>20·24</b>
High Range	1120·29	56,921	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>100·0</b>	<b>100·0</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>								
Sea-coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inland	..	..	..	..	..	..	465·94	263,393
	..	..	..	..	..	..	<b>31·03</b>	<b>21·23</b>
Mountainous	2481·99	202,097	565·52	108,111	1243·70	435,862	395·90	192,117
	<b>52·95</b>	<b>21·54</b>	<b>12·07</b>	<b>11·52</b>	<b>26·54</b>	<b>46·35</b>	<b>8·44</b>	<b>20·59</b>

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Distribution of the Population Classified According to Density.*  
(Continued.)

DIVISIONS.	TALUKS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF							
	600—750.		750—900.		900—1,050.		1,050 and over.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>171·49</b>	<b>109,574</b>	<b>433·43</b>	<b>348,736</b>	<b>495·89</b>	<b>463,426</b>	<b>1370·98</b>	<b>1,880,696</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>	<b>2·24</b>	<b>2·73</b>	<b>5·68</b>	<b>6·70</b>	<b>6·50</b>	<b>11·57</b>	<b>17·98</b>	<b>46·99</b>
Southern	..	..	137·00	105,210	233·36	217,529	436·76	601,742
	..	..	<b>9·19</b>	<b>9·09</b>	<b>15·66</b>	<b>18·81</b>	<b>28·32</b>	<b>52·03</b>
Central	171·49	109,574	..	..	..	..	789·71	1,062,740
	<b>6·60</b>	<b>7·37</b>	..	..	..	..	<b>30·46</b>	<b>71·45</b>
Northern	..	..	296·43	243,576	262·54	245,897	144·51	216,214
	..	..	<b>12·24</b>	<b>18·66</b>	<b>10·84</b>	<b>18·83</b>	<b>5·98</b>	<b>16·56</b>
High Range	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>								
Sea-coast	..	..	137·00	105,210	233·36	217,529	1065·42	1,495,006
	..	..	<b>9·54</b>	<b>5·79</b>	<b>16·25</b>	<b>11·98</b>	<b>74·21</b>	<b>82·23</b>
Inland	171·49	109,574	296·43	243,576	236·03	212,926	331·57	418,661
	<b>11·42</b>	<b>8·76</b>	<b>18·74</b>	<b>19·47</b>	<b>15·72</b>	<b>17·05</b>	<b>32·09</b>	<b>33·49</b>
Mountainous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—The figures in bold type under State and Divisions indicate the proportion which the area and population of each density group bear to the respective totals.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Variation in relation to density since 1875.

DIVISIONS.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE (+), DECREASE (-).					NET VARIATION 1875— 1921	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.					
	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>+16.8</b>	<b>+16.2</b>	<b>+15.4</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+73.3</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>303</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>												
Southern	+ 17.0	+ 17.5	+ 15.7	+ 3.1	+ 1.8	+ 67.1	776	663	565	487	473	464
Central	+ 17.0	+ 16.6	+ 12.4	+ 9.7	+ 4.2	+ 73.7	574	490	424	377	344	330
Northern	+ 15.5	+ 14.5	+ 18.3	+ 4.8	+ 5.0	+ 71.8	539	467	408	345	329	314
High Range	+ 42.0	+ 76.0	+ 33.5	+149.0	+112.2	+1,662.8	51	36	20	15	6	3
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>												
Sea-Coast	+ 14.8	+ 15.7	+ 13.5	+ 5.4	+ 2.2	+ 62.6	1,266	1,103	952	839	796	778
Inland	+ 15.9	+ 15.9	+ 14.7	+ 7.7	+ 4.2	+ 73.1	833	718	620	540	501	481
Mountainous	+ 22.2	+ 17.5	+ 20.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.3	+ 99.2	200	164	140	116	108	100

NOTE.—The mean density per square mile is calculated on the adjusted areas of 1921. Hence it will not tally with that recorded in the previous reports.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Variation in Natural Population.

DIVISIONS.	POPULATION IN 1921.				POPULATION IN 1911.				VARIATION PER CENT (1911—1921) IN NATURAL POPU- LATION. INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)
	Actual Population.	Immi- grants.	Emi- grants.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Immi- grants.	Emi- grants.	Natural Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>4,006,062</b>	<b>73,591</b>	<b>25,610</b>	<b>3,958,081</b>	<b>3,428,975</b>	<b>61,165</b>	<b>26,123</b>	<b>3,393,933</b>	<b>+ 16.6</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>									
Southern	1,156,373	18,096	11,784	1,150,061	987,952	28,846	15,424	974,530	+ 18.0
Central	1,487,178	33,354	23,048	1,476,872	1,270,907	21,841	12,384	1,261,450	+ 17.1
Northern	1,305,590	29,593	16,116	1,292,113	1,130,027	25,595	10,188	1,114,620	+ 15.9
High Range	56,921	43,880	393	13,425	40,089	22,303	32	17,218	- 22.0
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>									
Sea-Coast	1,017,745	75,581	50,105	1,792,269	1,582,739	119,878	63,310	1,526,171	+ 17.4
Inland	1,230,130	36,037	78,064	1,292,157	1,078,447	29,653	44,405	1,093,199	+ 18.2
Mountainous	938,187	108,880	18,738	849,045	767,789	66,794	20,535	721,530	+ 17.5

NOTE.—The figures in column 4 were collected from the returns received from the Provincial Superintendents and the Census Commissioner for India. After the preparation of this Table, the figures for Ceylon (1,259), Burma (319), Central Provinces and Berar (59), Assam (6) and United Provinces (7) were received and hence they are not included in the Table.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—Comparison with Vital Statistics.

DIVISIONS.	1910-'11—1919-'20 TOTAL NUMBER OF		NUMBER PER CENT OF POPULA- TION OF 1911.		EXCESS (+) OR DEFICI- ENCY (-) OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) POPULATION OF 1921 COM- PARED WITH 1911.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		Natural Popu- lation.	Actual Popu- lation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>677,970</b>	<b>536,882</b>	<b>19·8</b>	<b>15·7</b>	<b>+ 141,088</b>	<b>+ 564,148</b>	<b>+ 577,087</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>							
Fouthern	201,005	162,154	20·4	16·4	+ 38,851	+ 175,531	+ 168,421
Central	230,922	178,861	18·2	14·1	+ 52,061	+ 215,422	+ 216,271
Northern	232,708	183,814	20·6	16·3	+ 48,894	+ 177,493	+ 175,563
High Range	13,335	12,053	33·2	30·1	+ 1,282	— 3,793	+ 16,832
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>							
Sea-Coast	314,119	253,294	19·8	16·0	+ 60,825	+ 266,098	+ 235,006
Inland	208,890	162,129	19·4	15·0	+ 46,761	+ 198,958	+ 171,683
Mountainous	154,961	121,459	20·2	15·3	+ 33,502	+ 126,515	+ 170,398

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—Variation by Taluks classified according to density.  
(A) Actual Variation.

NATU- RAL DIVI- SIONS	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
<b>STATE</b>	1881—1891	+ 22,733	+ 25,998	+ 10,942	+ 21,921	+ 28,757	+ 21,687	+ 5,037	+ 19,503
	1891—1901	+ 32,574	+ 76,235	+ 55,448	+ 40,260	+ 61,889	+ 23,735	+ 50,672	+ 53,608
	1901—1911	+ 41,963	+ 33,034	+ 75,264	+ 41,329	+ 69,308	+ 79,699	+ 40,278	+ 95,943
	1911—1921	+ 78,089	+ 52,508	+ 98,177	+ 18,184	+ 36,598	+ 61,861	+ 64,929	+ 166,747
Sea Coast	1881—1891	..	..	..	+ 10,101	+ 17,964	+ 9,499	+ 5,037	+ 19,503
	1891—1901	..	..	..	+ 40,260	+ 14,828	+ 23,735	+ 30,136	+ 53,608
	1901—1911	..	..	..	+ 12,436	+ 60,465	+ 34,140	+ 26,390	+ 81,886
	1911—1921	..	..	..	..	+ 14,530	+ 38,826	+ 39,695	+ 141,955
Inland	1881—1891	..	+ 10,999	+ 12,376	+ 11,820	+ 10,793	+ 12,188	..	..
	1891—1901	..	+ 20,649	+ 30,977	..	+ 47,061	..	+ 20,636	..
	1901—1911	..	..	+ 36,834	+ 28,893	+ 8,643	+ 45,559	+ 13,898	+ 14,057
	1911—1921	..	..	+ 58,376	+ 18,184	+ 22,068	+ 28,035	+ 25,234	+ 24,786
Mountainous	1881—1891	+ 22,733	+ 14,999	— 1,434	..	..	..	..	..
	1891—1901	+ 32,574	+ 55,580	+ 24,471	..	..	..	..	..
	1901—1911	+ 41,963	+ 33,034	+ 38,430	..	..	..	..	..
	1911—1921	+ 78,089	+ 52,508	+ 37,301	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI. B.—Proportional Variation.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.	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 1,050	1050 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATE.	1881-1891	+14.58	+6.17	+5.53	+5.43	+10.13	+5.94	+4.52	+4.21
	1891-1901	+26.47	+22.18	+15.06	+22.45	+14.18	+9.83	+13.22	+11.11
	1901-1911	+26.97	+15.21	+16.66	+16.34	+20.73	+18.31	+11.36	+12.63
	1911-1921	+39.52	+18.20	+20.08	+19.89	+18.04	+12.94	+15.21	+13.28
Sea-Coast	1881-1891	..	..	..	+3.78	+17.27	+4.82	+4.52	+4.21
	1891-1901	..	..	..	+22.45	+15.13	+9.83	+14.79	+11.11
	1901-1911	..	..	..	+15.89	+23.79	+26.33	+11.52	+12.10
	1911-1921	..	..	..	..	+16.02	+21.11	+13.87	+13.82
Inland	1881-1891	..	+8.27	+9.05	+8.69	+5.99	+7.28	..	..
	1891-1901	..	+28.48	+14.03	..	+13.90	..	+11.43	..
	1901-1911	..	..	+21.64	+16.54	+11.04	+14.91	+11.89	+16.88
	1911-1921	..	..	+28.19	+19.29	+19.67	+7.69	+17.95	+10.86
Mountainous.	1881-1891	+14.58	+5.19	-2.35	..	..	..	..	..
	1891-1901	+26.47	+20.19	+16.59	..	..	..	..	..
	1901-1911	+26.97	+15.21	+13.65	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-1921	+39.52	+18.20	+14.12	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—The figures for the three preceding censuses in the above two tables are calculated with reference to present areas and will therefore differ from those recorded in the previous reports.

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

DIVISIONS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.				AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATE.	5.26	5.17	5.08	4.95	100	87	76	68
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>								
Southern	5.37	5.22	5.07	4.85	145	127	111	100
Central	5.28	5.21	5.06	4.95	109	94	84	76
Northern	5.16	5.09	5.11	5.00	104	92	80	69
High Range	4.81	5.19	5.51	7.19	11	7	4	2
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>								
Sea-Coast	5.33	5.21	5.04	4.89	237	212	189	172
Inland	5.32	5.28	5.36	5.23	156	136	116	103
Mountainous	5.04	5.25	4.82	4.71	49	33	29	25



## CHAPTER II.

### THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

**34. Preliminary observations.**—The distinction made between Urban and Rural areas has never been clear in any country, and least so in this State. In determining whether a place should be treated as a town or not, the basis that is generally followed is population. It is doubtful whether this basis has been taken into account in Travancore, in the selection of places for towns. There are several Municipal towns in the State each with a population less than that of a village, and there are likewise several villages more populous than towns. In the United Kingdom, places each having a population of 2,000 and more are treated as towns, while, in the United States of America, the minimum number of inhabitants for a town is 2,500. In a country like Travancore, where, unlike in other parts of India, the chief amenities associated with urban life, *viz.*, markets, better class of schools, public institutions, etc., are found in almost every village, places each with a population of 2,000 may be declared towns. There are in this State 444 such places, and their aggregate population amounts to 1,750,916. This, with the existing urban population of 404,654, bears a ratio of 54 per cent, to the total population of the State, while the proportion in the United Kingdom is 78 and in the United States of America, 46. If 5,000 inhabitants be fixed as the minimum for constituting a town, as in other parts of India, the urban population of the State comes to about 14 per cent of the entire population, while the proportion in the whole of India is 9 per cent.

**35. Reference to Tables.**—The following tables have been referred to in the treatment of the subject in the Chapter.

Imperial Table. I. Area, Houses and Population.

III. Towns and Villages classified by Population.

IV. Towns classified by Population with variation from 1881.

V. Towns arranged territorially and Population by Religion.

Subsidiary Table. I. Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages.

II. Number per mille of the total population and of each main Religion who live in Towns.

III. Towns classified by Population.

**36. Villages.**—The residential villages known as Karas or Muris have been taken, as in previous censuses, as units for the enumeration purpose, on account of their compactness. These villages being of ancient date, their boundaries, though undefined, are said to be known locally. The revenue villages or pakuthies which have defined limits are artificial units of inconvenient sizes. They are too large to serve as satisfactory units either for census or for administrative purposes. A village intermediate in size between a kara and a pakuthy would form a convenient unit and such a unit was recommended for adoption in the final report of the last Settlement. The recommendation has been accepted by Government and will be considered when the next Settlement operation commences.

**37. Variation in Number.**—There were 3,955 villages in 1911, of which 30 became uninhabited during the last decade, while 31 new villages came into existence in their places. The number of inhabited villages thus rose from 3,955 to 3,956. For the formation of 8 of the new Municipal towns and 19 Census towns, 59 villages were taken, and, 3,897 villages remained as such at the end of the decade. The number of the pakuthies has increased from 427 in 1911 to 435 in the present census, excluding the three Hill Pakuthies specially constituted for census purposes. How there could have been any variation in the number of the karas if their

boundaries, though not defined, are well known locally, is not clear. It may be that, in some pakuthies, portions undefined or uninhabited and situated beyond the limits of the locally known karas, which have become inhabited in course of time, are given special names, and added to the number of the karas in the pakuthies, as was done this time for census purposes in the case of 23 special Hill Karas. The average area of a pakuthy is 17.5 square miles while that of a kara is 1.93 square miles. The average distance between two karas remains the same as in the last census, *viz.*, 1.49 miles. A kara and a pakuthy have, on an average, a population of 924 and 9,188, respectively.

**38. Variation in Population.**—The variation in population is most marked in the towns and villages of 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants. The villages of 500 inhabitants and below, have decreased in number as well as in population, by 10.5 and 7.9 per cent. respectively. Though the villages and towns of 500 to 1,000 inhabitants have increased in number by 2.3 per cent, they have fallen in population by 0.1 per cent. There is an increase in the number as well as in the population of the villages and towns of 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants, to the extent of 7.6 and 7.7 per cent, respectively, while those of 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants have increased in number by 30.1 per cent. and in population by 33.5 per cent. The highest increase both in number and population is observed in the villages and towns of between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, the increase in number being 77.3 per cent. while that in population, 96.1 per cent. The villages and towns of between 10,000 and 20,000 inhabitants have gone up in number by 50 per cent., and in population by 38.4 per cent. while those of 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants have increased by 50 per cent, in number and by 61.1 per cent. in population. The number of towns of over 50,000 inhabitants remains the same as in 1911, *viz.*, one, but the population has grown by 12.7 per cent.

**39. Development of Towns.**—In an ordinary village organisation, as in the case of this State, the population consists chiefly of land holders, cultivators and artisans; and in such an organisation, there is no possibility of the intrusion of outsiders, for there is no room for them; nor is there in such a village any room for shops, hotels, etc. In the caste system of the Malayalee tribe, there is no trader class, though there are in it the priestly class, the Malayala Brahmins, the warrior class, the Malayala Kshatriyas, and so on; and the absence of a place for the trader class must be attributed to the want of necessity for such an occupation, on the general principle that function precedes organisation. Even today, big merchants and traders are not Malayalees. They have taken to trade only lately, and that, on a very limited scale. When changes in the village economics are brought about by changes in the habits of life of the people, and, when the institution of public offices, schools, etc., necessitates the introduction or formation of such class of people as traders, agents, clerks, etc., the village develops into a town; and if, in such a town, the system of administration becomes complicated by the immigration of a large number of outsiders, and the people become sufficiently advanced to take charge of the administration, it further develops into a Municipality.

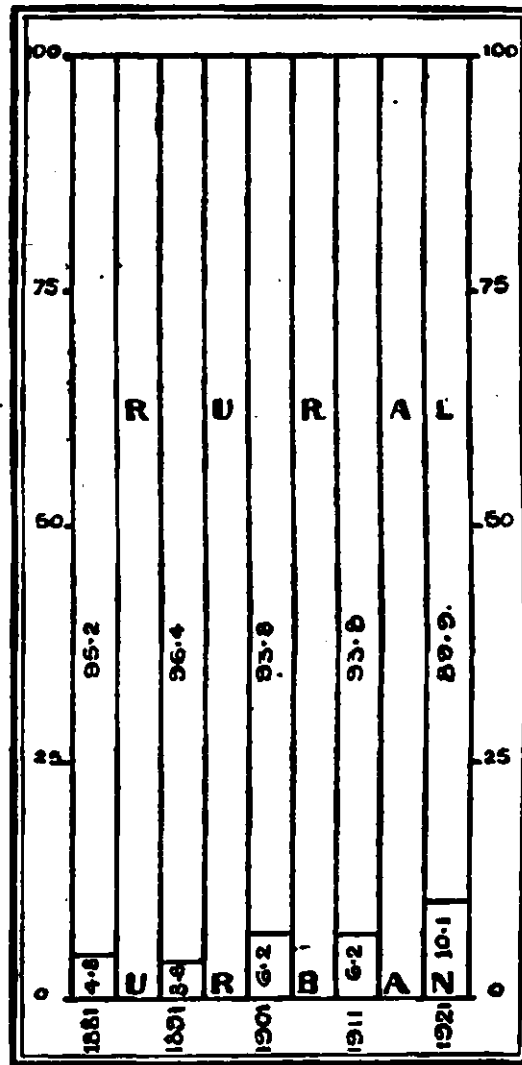
**40. Towns-Cantonment and City.**—In the Reports and Tables of previous censuses, Trivandrum is shown as a Municipal town and Cantonment. It is seen that there has been no Cantonment in the correct sense of the term in Trivandrum but that the mere existence of military lines in the town had been taken to constitute it a Cantonment; and it was recorded incorrectly as such in previous Census Reports. There are no towns in the State with a population of 100,000 and over, to be treated as Cities.

**41. Number of Towns and Arrangements made for Census therein.**—The number of the Municipal towns has increased from seven in the last Census to 19 in the present one; and 19 other places, declared towns under the Police Regulation and which are provided with sanitary staffs, have been treated as towns

for Census purposes and separate statistics collected for them. During the decade, there was neither plague nor any other epidemic disease to disturb the population of these towns, and the figures given represent the normal distribution. In the case of the Municipal towns, wards into which they have been divided for administrative purposes, were taken as Census units and the Presidents of the Municipal Councils were appointed Charge Superintendents. For the Census towns, karas falling within them were taken as units and the Officers in charge of the sanitation of the places were made Charge Superintendents.

**42. Statistics for Urban and Rural areas.**—Out of the total population

DIAGRAM 8. PROPORTION PERCENT OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS 1881 TO 1921.



of 4,006,062 in the State, 404,654 persons live in towns and the rest in rural areas. The percentage of urban population has increased from 6 in the last Census to 10.1 in the present one. This is due to the increase in the number of the towns from 11 to 38. In the diagram given in the margin, the relative proportion of the urban and rural populations is shown for the last 5 censuses.

**43. Sex and Religion of the Urban population.**—For every 1,000 males there are 947 females in this Census against 942 in the last. On the total population, the percentages of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians that live in towns are 10.5, 17.5 and 7.6, respectively.

**44. Variation of population in Towns.**—Making the adjustments required for change of limits, the percentage of increase observed in the population of the 11 towns that were censused both in 1911 and 1921, is 17·8, while it was 9·6 in 1911 and 17·8 in 1901.

**45. Density—Houses and House Room.**—The area of the Census towns has not been taken separately as it is included in the rural area in which they are situated. The total area of the 19 Municipal towns amounts to 109 square miles and their population 249,741, which gives a rate of 2,291 persons per square mile or 4 persons per acre. The number of occupied houses in the 11 towns which were censused last time also has increased by 13·6 per cent, while their population has gone up by 17·9 per cent. The total number of occupied houses in all the towns is 72,011 and the average number of persons for a house is 5·6 against 5·5 in the last Census.

**46. Towns in the Natural and Administrative Divisions.**—From the

DIVISIONS.	NO. OF TOWNS.	POPULATION OF TOWNS.	NO. OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.	NO. OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.	NO. OF HINDUS, MUSALMANS AND CHRISTIANS IN A POPULATION OF 1,000.			NO. OF FEMALES OUT OF 1,000 MALES OF EACH RELIGION.		
					Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.
Sea-Coast	21	266,681	5·6	953	684	126	188	962	917	952
Inland	8	90,664	5·9	916	684	69	368	940	833	897
Mountainous	9	47,300	4·8	972	726	156	118	991	957	885
Southern	17	179,577	5·6	973	743	100	157	976	932	968
Central	12	140,198	5·6	943	618	157	224	965	923	898
Northern	9	84,179	8·9	898	563	88	347	915	855	889

table given in the margin; it will be seen that the largest proportion of females is found in the Mountainous Natural division and the Southern administrative

Division, while the smallest proportion is shown in the Inland Natural Division and the Northern Administrative Division. The Hindus preponderate in the Mountainous Natural Division and the Southern Administrative Division though, in the latter, they have fallen from 780 in the last Census to 743 at present. The largest proportion of Musalmans is found in the Mountainous Natural Division and the Central Administrative Division while the smallest is in the Inland Natural Division and the Northern Administrative Division. They have gained ground in the Southern and the Northern Administrative Divisions, where their proportions have increased from 85 and 84 in 1911 to 100 and 88, respectively, at present, but have lost ground in the Central Administrative Division where their ratio has decreased from 177 to 157. The Inland Natural Division and the Northern Administrative Division return the highest ratio of the Christians, but in the Central Administrative Division, their proportion has gone down from 231 in the last Census to 224 this time. They show an increase in the Southern and the Northern Administrative Divisions from 134 and 343 in 1911 to 157 and 347, respectively, at present. The highest proportion of the Hindu and the Musalman ladies is returned in the Mountainous Natural and the Southern Administrative Divisions, while that of the Christian ladies, in the Sea-Coast and the Southern Divisions. The largest number of persons per house, viz., 5·9, is found in the Inland Natural Division and the Northern Administrative Division, and the smallest number, viz., 4·7, in the Mountainous Natural Division.

**47. Variation in the Major Municipal Towns.**—As most of the towns were censused for the first time only on this occasion, they do not admit of comparisons being made with those of the previous Censuses. The following 5 major towns alone are therefore taken for comparison. The changes made in the limits of these towns during the decade and the inclusion therein of the houses on the outer side of the roads forming the boundaries of some of them account partly for the increase.

in their population. The particulars of these five towns are shown in the subjoined table.

MAJOR MUNICIPAL TOWNS.	POPULATION PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE FROM 1911.	OCCUPIED HOUSES PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE FROM 1911.	AVERAGE NO. OF PERSONS IN A HOUSE.	AVERAGE NO. OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH MAIN RELIGION PER 1,000 LIVING.			NUMBER OF FEMALES IN EACH MAIN RELIGION PER 1,000 MALES OF THAT RELIGION.		
					Hindus.	Musal-mans.	Chris-tians.	Hindus.	Musal-mans.	Chris-tians.
Trivandrum	14.5	13.5	6.1	949	794	75	131	949	861	1003
Nagercoil	15.1	13.5	4.9	1025	746	95	159	1008	1054	1087
Alleppey	24.9	18.1	5.6	898	462	204	272	690	948	865
Quilon	33.4	31.3	6.1	924	522	190	287	935	880	934
Kottayam	24.4	18.4	6.0	921	480	46	473	910	743	931

48. **Trivandrum.**—Trivandrum is the Capital of the State, and its present population is 72,784. It takes the fourth place among the big towns of the Madras Presidency and ranks next to Calicut. In 1911, the increase in the town was 9.8 per cent., against 20 per cent. in the rural area of the taluk in which it is situated. In this census, the increase in the town is 14.5 per cent. while that in the taluk is 12.1. An increase more than that found in the taluk must be expected in the town, where the number of public institutions has been increasing day by day and where there have been no epidemics causing abnormal reduction in the population. But, as Trivandrum is neither a commercial nor an industrial centre like Quilon or Alleppey, and as public institutions cannot draw as many persons as commerce or industry could do, the increase cannot be very large. The density of population in the town is 11 persons per acre, against the average of 4 in the rural areas. The highest density, 58 per acre, is found in the Manacaud A ward, and the lowest, 5 per acre, in the Pettah D Ward. The average number of persons per house is 6.1, while that for the rural area is 5.5. Of all the towns in the State, the highest average, 6.1, obtains in this town and in Quilon. The number of persons per house is highest in the Puthenchanthai A Ward where 8 persons live in a house and lowest in the Fort C Ward where the number is 4 per house. The increase in the number of occupied houses, *viz.*, 13.5 per cent. keeps pace with that in the population, *viz.*, 14.5 per cent. The Hindus form the majority and number 794, out of every 1,000 inhabitants against 663 in the rural area. For every 1,000 males, 949 females or 7 more than the proportional number for the rural area live in the town. The proportion of the Hindu ladies living in the town is more than the average in the urban area of the State. The Christian ladies outnumber the gentlemen by 3. 12,481 immigrants from other parts of Travancore and 4,397 from other Provinces and States were enumerated in the town.

49. **Nagercoil.**—Nagercoil comes next to Trivandrum in point of population. The number of inhabitants has risen from 29,883 in 1911 to 34,406 in 1921, *i. e.*, by 15.1 per cent while the percentage of increase was 15.9 in 1911. The increase is contributed mainly by the natural growth of the population and by immigration from outside. It is the centre of the activities of the Salvation Army. In the rural parts of the taluk in which the town is situated the population shows an increase of 11.8 per cent. while it was 10.7 in the last Census. The variations are too trifling to demand any explanation. The density of population is 18 per acre on an average; and it is highest in the Kottar Ward, being 38 per acre. and lowest in the Vadasseri Ward, 10 per acre. The average number of persons per house is 4.9. The number of females per 1,000 males is 1,025. This higher proportion of females to males is a peculiarity which the town shares with the taluk of Agastiswaram in which it is situated and with the adjoining taluk of Thoivalai. The increase in the proportion of females is observed alike in the Hindus, the Musalmans and the Christians.

The Hindus form three-fourths of the population. The immigrants to the town from places within and outside Travancore number 4,046 and 1,589, respectively.

**50. Alleppey.**—This is the most commercial and industrial centre in the State. Although, in view of the development of industries and commerce which characterised the last decade, a marked increase must be expected in this town, the increase of 24.9 per cent. now observed may at first sight appear abnormal. The small increase of 3.1 per cent. reported in the town in the last census, while the growth in the population of the taluk in which the town is situated was 6.6 per cent. must be attributed, in the absence of any severe epidemics, to under-enumeration to which the census operations followed in 1911 lent itself. Though Alleppey is a Municipal town administered by a Council with a President over it, the Census operations of 1911 were conducted by the Tahsildar of the taluk along with those of the rural areas. Notwithstanding the fact that the town was divided into wards for all local administration, the units taken for Census purposes were, as in the rural areas, the undefined karas. As portions of some karas lie within the town and portions outside, in taking karas as units, the chances of leaving them out entirely are great, resulting in under-enumeration. If the decrease due to this is made up, the increase now observed will go down and the abnormality disappear. As the growth is chiefly contributed by immigrants resorting to the place for temporary labour, the increase in the number of houses, *viz.*, 13.1 per cent., does not follow closely that in population. The average number of persons per house has therefore risen from 4.9 in the last Census to 5.6 at present. The density of population is 11 persons per acre. The highest density, 32 per acre, is found in the Market Ward and the lowest, 6 per acre, in the Palace Ward. As many as 898 females for every 1,000 males live in the town and each religion is fairly represented—462 Hindus, 264 Musalmans and 272 Christians, in every 1,000 inhabitants. The largest proportion of the Musalmans is found in this town and their ladies number 948 for every 1,000 gentlemen. 5,675 immigrants from places inside the State and 1,294 from outside were enumerated in the town.

**51. Quilon.**—The rate of increase is highest in this town, being 33.4 per cent. while, in the rural parts of the taluk in which the town is situated it is 18.2. The President of the Municipal Council, when asked about the large increase in the population of the town, has reported that it is due to the existence in the town of a number of tile factories and other industries. The fact that the rate of increase in the number of occupied houses, the enumeration and numbering of which were attended to by the Municipal staff, has not fallen behind the rate of increase of people whose enumeration was done by school-master-enumerators, supports the argument of the President. But it does not completely account for so large an increase, which must be due, as stated in the case of Alleppey, to under enumeration in the last census. Next to Nagercoil and Trivandrum, the proportion of females to 1,000 males is highest in this town. The Hindus form the majority of the population and the proportion of their ladies is larger than that of any other religionist. The average number of persons per house is 6.1, as in Trivandrum. The number of persons per acre is 9.2. The density is highest in the Andamukkam Ward, 33 per acre, and lowest in the Cantonment Ward, 4 per acre. 3,169 immigrants from places within Travancore and 1,721 from outside were enumerated in this town.

**52. Kottayam.**—Kottayam is the last of the Major municipal towns in the State. It is the head quarter town of the Northern Division. The limits of no other town in the State have been so often changed as those of this town. There was an increase of only 2 per cent., after making adjustments for the changes of boundaries, in the last Census, while, in the taluk in which it is situated, the increase was 20.7 per cent. The public health of the town was reported to be satisfactory. It has been the centre of stores for the supply of food, and a depot for the recruitment of labour, to the numerous estates in Mundakayam, Peermade and Periyar and a place of discharge of cargo coming from those estates. That, under these circumstances, the increase in the town should be less than that found in the taluk is hardly

believable, and must be due to under-enumeration in 1911 as was the case in the towns of Alleppey and Quilon. In this Census, the population has increased by 24·4 per cent. while in the taluk the rise is 19·7 per cent. Between the town and the taluk, there is not this time such wide disparity in the increase as there was in 1911. The present increased rate in the town is evidently due to the commercial and industrial activities and the supply of omissions made in the last Census. Of all the major municipal towns, Kottayam has the largest proportion of the Christians, *viz.*, 47 per cent. and the smallest ratio of the Musalmans *viz.*, 4·6 per cent. The number of occupied houses has increased by 18·4 per cent. The average number of persons per house is 6. The density of population is 6·6 per acre, which is the lowest average among the major municipal towns. In this Census, 1,823 immigrants from inside Travancore and 442 from outside were enumerated in the town.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Distribution of the population between Towns and villages.

DIVISIONS,	AVERAGE POPULATION PER		NUMBER PER MILLE RESIDING IN		NUMBER PER MILLE OF URBAN POPULATION RESIDING IN TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF				NUMBER PER MILLE OF RURAL POPULATION RESIDING IN VILLAGES WITH A POPULATION OF			
	Town.	Village.	Towns.	Villages.	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
<b>STATE</b>	<b>10,649</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>101</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions</i>												
Southern	10,563	646	155	843	405	61	171	171	38	286	516	160
Central	11,683	1,056	94	906	408	253	238	101	24	295	597	84
Northern	9,481	1,228	65	935	..	708	146	136	94	394	442	70
High Range	..	495	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	236	143	402	219
<i>Natural Divisions</i>												
Sea-coast	12,761	917	147	853	613	86	181	120	77	351	473	99
Inland	11,833	1,132	73	927	..	808	137	55	44	343	539	74
Mountainous	5,118	754	49	951	..	244	339	417	28	254	578	140

NOTE.—In working the ratio per mille in Towns and Villages, the travellers separately shown in column 20 of Imperial Table III have been included.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Number per mille of the total population and of each main Religion who live in Towns.

DIVISIONS,	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS					
	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Jew,	Jain.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions</i>						
Southern	155	165	227	107	1,000	..
Central	94	85	198	89	1,000	1,000
Northern	65	70	93	54	939	..
High Range	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Natural Divisions</i>						
Sea-coast	147	143	233	131	939	1,000
Inland	72	70	105	72	1,000	..
Mountainous	49	62	110	17	..	..



SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Towns classified by population.*

CLASS OF TOWN.	NUMBER OF TOWNS OF EACH CLASS IN 1921.	PROPORTION TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	INCREASE PER CENT IN THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AS CLASSIFIED AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES.				INCREASE PER CENT IN URBAN POPULATION OF EACH CLASS FROM 1881—1921.	
				1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	(a) In towns as classified in 1881	(b) In the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total of 1881
				5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>+ 19·4</b> <b>+ 17·8</b>	<b>+ 8·9</b>	<b>+ 62·2</b>	<b>- 20·0</b>	<b>+ 67·3</b> <b>+ 66·9</b>	<b>+ 248·2</b> <b>+ 245·1</b>
I. 100,000 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. 50,000 to 100,000	1	18·00	949	+ 14·5	+ 9·8	..	..	..	..
III. 20,000 to 50,000	8	22·64	952	+ 19·7	+ 9·6 <b>+ 8·1</b>	+ 63·6	- 24·3	+ 56·6	+ 36·9
IV. 10,000 to 20,000	8	26·57	932	+ 14·3 <b>+ 17·3</b>	+ 7·5 <b>+ 10·8</b>	+ 56·1	- 18·7	+ 89·2 <b>+ 87·7</b>	+ 159·5 <b>+ 162·5</b>
V. 5,000 to 10,000	11	20·13	953	+ 53·5 <b>+ 20·4</b>	+ 9·2	+ 68·1	+ 10·7	+ 42·6 <b>+ 44·9</b>	+ 933·5 <b>+ 879·3</b>
VI. Under 5,000	15	12·68	955	+ 75·0 <b>+ 42·3</b>	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—The figures in Antique indicate the variation on the basis of 1911 area.  
The high proportions shown in column 10 are due to the increase in the number of towns separately censused this time.

## CHAPTER III.

### BIRTH-PLACE.

**53. Opening Remarks.**—The subject matter of this chapter is important in more than one respect. In the first place, the information contained is useful in determining the natural increase of population. Secondly, from the volume of migration, the stages of human society through which the people are passing can be ascertained. For example, there will be very little or no migration in the agricultural stage, while, in the commercial and industrial stages, it will be extensive. Thirdly, the figures collected may be made use of in gauging the amount and the nature of the economic and industrial progress of the country. Lastly, the supposed influence of caste, religion or race on migration can be sifted and brought out in its true proportion. The use of birth-place figures, in the first two aspects, has been noticed in Chapter I; and their utility as measurers of economic progress, industrial advancement, etc., will be shown in the present and subsequent chapters.

**54. Causes of Migration.**—In the Census Report of India for 1901, it is stated that migration from India, is of exceedingly small amount, that the natives of the country are intensely home loving and that caste restrictions stand in the way of migration among Hindus. As an additional cause for the small volume of migration is given in the Travancore Census Report of 1911, the absence of "need". How far these causes are in operation at present in Travancore will be noticed when each type of migration is dealt with.

**55. Reference to Statistics.**—The following Imperial and Subsidiary Tables supply figures for the discussion of this Chapter.

- Imperial Table XI. Birth-place.
- Subsidiary Table I. Immigration (actual figures).
  - II. Emigration (actual figures).
  - III. Proportional Migration to and from each Division.
  - IV. Migration between Travancore and other parts of India.

**56. Immigrants from outside the State.**—The total number of persons born in places outside Travancore and enumerated in the State in 1921 was 73,591, forming about 1·8 per cent of the entire population, against 61,165 and 1·7 in 1911. Deducting from 61,165, the number that must have died at the rate obtaining in the State, *viz.*, 20 per mille per annum, the survivors at the time of the present Census will be 48,932. So, the fresh immigrants during the decade comes to 24,659. Of the total 73,591, the number born in the Contiguous British districts is 37,577, in the Cochin State, 12,366 and in other parts of the province of Madras, 20,700. The remaining 2,948 persons are contributed by the British provinces (792), the French Settlements (42), the Portuguese Settlements (18), the Indian States and Agencies (477), Countries in Asia outside India (1,241), Europe (367), Africa (6), America (4) and Australasia (1).

**57. Emigrants from the State.**—From the figures supplied by the Provincial Superintendents and given in the margin it is observed that 22,251 Travancoreans were enumerated outside the State in India. Of this number, 9,492

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN TRAVANCORE AND ENUMERATED OUTSIDE THE STATE.

PROVINCE, STATE OR COUNTRY.	NUMBER ENUMERATED AS PER RETURNS RECEIVED.	NUMBER RETURNED IN THE ENUMERATION SCHEDULE OF THE STATE.
Andamans and Nicobars	21	..
Assam	6	4
Baluchistan	6	6
Bengal	532	77
Bihar and Orissa	64	22
Bombay	148	220
Burmah	319	251
Central India Agency	..	1
Central Provinces	59	5
Cochin	12,381	796
Coorg	20	..
Gwalior	4	..
Hyderabad	10	20
Kashmir	..	2
Madras	8,293	2,479
Mysore	357	178
North-West Frontier Provinces	8	14
Punjab	9	14
Rajputana and Ajmere-Merwara	7	3
United Provinces	7	69
<b>Total in India</b>	<b>22,251</b>	<b>4,161</b>
<b>OUTSIDE INDIA.</b>		
Africa	..	19
America	..	6
Australasia	..	3
Ceylon	4,259	2,783
China	..	8
Federated Malay States	1,422	6
Malacca	..	6
Mesopotamia	..	395
Penang	..	263
Persia	..	21
Singapore	907	1,467
Unfederated Malay States	1,421	..
Other Asia	..	57
United Kingdom	..	28
Europe	..	7
Unknown	..	112
<b>Total outside India</b>	<b>8,009</b>	<b>5,181</b>

were enumerated in the British Provinces and 12,759 in the Indian States and Agencies. In the last Census it was found that 26,218 persons born in Travancore had been enumerated outside this State, in India. As some of them must have died in the decade and calculating their number at the rate of 30 per mille per year, the death rate in India outside Travancore, particularly in the decade under review when there were Influenza and Plague, the survivors from the previous decade would be 18,353. Subtracting this from the number enumerated in this Census, the number of fresh emigrants during the last decade amounts to 3,898. As it was not found possible to get complete information from the returns received about all the emigrants from a country, additional columns

were opened in the Enumeration Schedule of this State, as stated in the Introduction, to note the number, age, sex and place of destination of such persons as had left Travancore for countries outside the State during the decade. From the figures so collected and given in the third column of the table in the margin it is seen that, 4,161 had left for provinces and States within India and 5,181 for places outside India. The difference between the number of survivors from the last Census, as calculated, and the number returned in the Schedule of the State as having left the State for places in India, comes to 263 only. This small difference can easily be accounted for by the assumption that some of the emigrants who had left this State, at first for places within India might have subsequently left them for places outside. This inference is supported by the fact that though, according to the return received from the Census Commissioner for India, the number of Travancoreans enumerated in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, Singapore, Penang, etc., was 8,009, the number that had left the State for those places according to the figures entered in the additional columns of the schedule in the State is only 4,525. The excess over the figures collected in the State, viz., 3,484, must be contributed either by persons who had originally left the State for places within India but who had subsequently gone to places outside, or by

\* As the returns for Burma, Central Provinces and Ceylon were received only after the preparation of the subsidiary tables, the figures of those places were not included in the tables.

the survivors of those who had gone there in the previous Censuses, for whom, however, no figures were forthcoming in the last Census.

**58. Types of Migration—Casual type.**—Migration is of various kinds, viz., casual, temporary, periodical, semi-permanent and permanent. The casual type is not of any importance. Without in any way being affected by the movement of the people, it shows increase in volume, when smaller units are taken for tabulation. Of the total population of 4,006,062 enumerated in this Census, 3,932,471 were born within the State, giving a rate of 9,816 for every 10,000 enumerated, against 9,822 in 1911. The proportion of the home-born on the total number of persons enumerated in the whole of India in 1911 was 9,924, while it was 9,939 in Madras and 9,646 in England and Wales. Travancore, in this respect, is approaching England and Wales and receding from India and Madras. The great majority of the persons that migrate from one taluk to another are of the casual type. Almost all classes of people are comprised in this type and the causes of the migration though various are not of much importance.

**59. The temporary and periodical types.**—These two types may be combined and treated together for the reason that migration may be temporary and periodical at the same time. The combined type corresponds to the "Visitors" type dealt with in the Census Reports of England and Wales. The few pilgrims that visit the shrines at Kaniakumari (the Cape,) Ananthasayanam (Trivandrum) and Janardanam (Warkalai) and who do not restrict their pilgrimages to any specified period represent the temporary type of immigration. They are composed chiefly of Gosayies from Northern India and persons from outside Travancore. It is not possible to give even an approximate estimate of their numbers. The "need" in this case is religion. The seasonal or periodic type of immigrants consists of coolies who resort to the paddy fields in the *Kayal* reclaimed and *Cherical* areas during harvest time, and of well-to-do persons who visit Alwaye, Cape and other places for health during summer. The immigrants in the first case are drawn chiefly from within the State, while, in the other, they come from outside, chiefly Cochin. The excess of 842 persons found at the time of the final Census in the population of Alwaye, over the number in the preliminary enumeration, is composed mostly of visitors for health. Unlike the Europeans and Americans, there are few in this State who can afford to visit one country after another for health and sightseeing.

**60. Semi permanent type.**—This is an important type consisting chiefly of coolies who work in the rubber and tea estates of the State and abroad. The number of such persons who have emigrated to Ceylon, Singapore, Penang and other Federated and unFederated Malay States during the last decade, as collected from the Enumeration Schedule of the State, is 4,525, of whom many are Hindus. The cooly immigrants enumerated in the High Range Division also belong to this category. The need in their case is not always food-hunger. Other classes of persons composing this type are officers, professional men, traders and businessmen. The 389 Europeans and allied races enumerated in the State belong to this type. The need in the case of a large number of these people for migration is not food-hunger but gold-hunger. As, for higher ranks of service abroad, officers are not recruited from India, the chances of Indians going out as officers are few. There are not many persons here with sufficient capital, education and training befitting them to take to commercial and industrial enterprises; but signs are not wanting to indicate that a definite move has been made in this direction by a few, though their activities are at present confined chiefly to the State. If facilities are given, even for slightly higher remunerations than those obtaining in India, persons are prepared to go abroad without allowing religion, caste or race to stand in their way, is evident from the number of persons who have gone from this State to Mesopotamia. It is seen that, during the decade under review, 395 persons many of whom are Hindus including Brahmins, have left Travancore to that distant country for service in Civil and Military Departments, and it is a note worthy fact that 4 of them are women. The last class

under this type consists of students proceeding to Europe and America for higher education. 36 persons including one female have left the State during the decade for those Western Countries.

**61. Permanent type.**—It is not possible to form from the census figures an estimate of the number of outsiders who have permanently settled down in the State during the last decade.

**62. Migration into and from Natural Divisions.**—The statement given in the margin shows the proportion which the home-born and the immigrants from the adjoining Natural Divisions and outside the State bear to the total population in each Natural Division. The percentage of the home-born is highest and of immigrants from outside lowest, in the Inland Division. As stated in Chapter I,

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF HOME-BORN AND IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER DIVISIONS AND OUTSIDE THE STATE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION IN EACH NATURAL DIVISION.

NAME OF NATURAL DIVISION.	HOME BORN.	IMMIGRANTS FROM.		
		NATURAL DIVISIONS.		OUTSIDE.
Sea-coast	95·8	Inland 2·7	Mountainous 0·5	1·0
Inland	97·1	Sea-coast 1·6	Do. 0·7	0·5
Mountainous	88·4	Do. 3·2	Inland 3·1	5·3

there are no large scale industries in the Division to attract persons from outside. The smaller percentage of the home-born in the Sea-Coast Division is attributable to the reasons given in para 16 *supra*. In the Mountainous Division, where, on account of the cultivation of rubber and tea, coolies from outside are recruited for work, the home-born proportion is found to be lowest and that of immigrants from outside highest.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Immigration (Actual figures.)

BORN IN									
DIVISION WHERE ENUMERATED.	DIVISION.			Contiguous Division in State.			Other parts of State.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>3,932,471</b>	<b>1,995,662</b>	<b>1,936,809</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>									
Southern .	1,136,277	574,022	564,255	5,026	3,013	2,013	1,884	1,279	605
Central .	1,453,824	735,233	718,591	18,392	9,676	8,716	..	..	..
Northern .	1,275,997	650,318	625,679	15,014	7,520	7,494	1,472	859	613
High Range .	13,032	7,663	5,369	8,015	5,127	2,888	1,538	952	586
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>									
Sea-coast .	1,742,164	877,080	865,084	58,211	28,459	29,752	..	..	..
Inland .	1,214,093	620,784	593,909	29,423	13,492	15,931	..	..	..
Mountainous .	829,307	423,696	405,611	59,273	32,151	27,122	..	..	..

BORN IN									
DIVISION WHERE ENUMERATED.	Contiguous parts of other Provinces &c.			Non-contiguous parts of other Provinces &c.			Outside India.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>49,943</b>	<b>24,547</b>	<b>25,396</b>	<b>22,030</b>	<b>11,435</b>	<b>10,595</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>709</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>									
Southern .	6,599	3,012	3,587	4,321	2,305	2,016	266	132	134
Central .	9,974	4,181	5,793	4,699	2,609	2,090	289	185	104
Northern .	8,764	4,026	5,738	4,326	2,386	1,940	17	14	3
High Range .	19,039	10,098	8,941	14,251	7,365	6,886	1,046	578	468
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>									
Sea-coast .	11,616	5,619	5,997	5,296	2,896	2,400	458	271	187
Inland .	4,323	1,999	2,324	2,267	1,300	967	24	8	16
Mountainous .	83,218	16,535	16,683	15,253	7,693	7,560	1,136	630	506

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Emigration (Actual figures.)*

DIVISION OF BIRTH.	ENUMERATED IN.					
	DIVISION.			Contiguous Division in State.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>3,932,471</b>	<b>1,995,662</b>	<b>1,936,809</b>	..	..	..
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>						
Southern	1,138,277	574,022	564,255	8,774	4,969	3,805
Central	1,453,824	735,233	718,591	23,048	12,300	10,748
Northern	1,275,997	650,318	625,679	14,258	7,842	6,416
High Range	13,032	7,663	5,369	367	225	142
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>						
Sea-Coast	1,742,164	877,080	865,084	50,105	25,054	25,051
Inland	1,214,093	620,784	593,309	78,064	40,787	37,277
Mountainous	829,307	423,696	405,611	18,788	8,261	10,477

DIVISION OF BIRTH.	ENUMERATED IN			Born in the State and Enumerated outside India.			Born in the State and Enumerated anywhere.		
	Other parts of State.								
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
<b>STATE.</b>	..	..	..	<b>3,750</b>	<b>3,526</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>3,988,094</b>	<b>2,010,396</b>	<b>1,947,698</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>									
Southern	3,010	1,811	1,199	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern	1,858	1,258	600	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Range	26	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>									
Sea-Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mountainous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. No figures are available for emigrants from each Division. Hence, columns 11-16 for the Divisions are left blank.  
 2. As the return of persons born in the State and enumerated in Ceylon was received only after the preparation of this table, the figures for them are not included in columns 11 to 13.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Proportional migration to and from each Division.*

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER PER MILE OF ACTUAL POPULATION OF						NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 100 MALES, AMONGST.			
	IMMIGRANTS.			EMIGRANTS.			IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Total.	From contiguous Division.	From other places.	Total.	From contiguous Division.	From other places.	From contiguous Division.	From other places.	From contiguous Division.	From other places.
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>										
Southern	16	10	6	10	8	3	93	74	77	66
Central	22	19	3	15	15	..	105	76	87	..
Northern	23	18	4	12	11	1	106	78	82	48
High Range	771	475	296	7	0	1	78	80	63	24
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>										
Sea-Coast	42	38	3	23	23	..	107	82	100	..
Inland	29	27	2	62	62	..	123	75	91	..
Mountainous	116	99	17	20	20	..	101	97	127	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Migration between Travancore and other parts of India.

PROVINCE OR STATE.	IMMIGRANTS TO TRAVANCORE.			EMIGRANTS FROM TRAVANCORE.			EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (−) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION.	
	1921	1911	Variation.	1921	1911	Variation.	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>✓ Total</b>	<b>71,972</b>	<b>60,613</b>	<b>+ 11,360</b>	<b>21,872</b>	<b>26,218</b>	<b>− 4,345</b>	<b>+ 50,100</b>	<b>+ 34,395</b>
<b>A. British Territory</b>	<b>58,764</b>	<b>49,977</b>	<b>+ 8,787</b>	<b>9,114</b>	<b>10,794</b>	<b>− 1,680</b>	<b>+ 49,650</b>	<b>+ 39,183</b>
1. Andamans and Nicobars	..	..	..	21	..	+ 21	− 21	..
2. Assam	14	3	+ 11	6	..	+ 6	+ 8	+ 3
3. Bihar and Orissa	5	..	+ 5	64	..	+ 64	− 59	..
4. Balochistan	1	..	+ 1	6	5	+ 1	− 5	− 5
5. Bengal	68	123	− 65	632	65	+ 467	− 474	+ 58
6. Bombay	295	171	+ 124	118	135	+ 13	+ 147	+ 36
7. Burma	19	22	− 3	..	124	− 124	+ 19	− 102
8. Central Provinces and Berar	203	41	+ 162	..	18	− 18	+ 203	+ 23
9. Coorg	3	1	+ 2	20	9	+ 11	− 17	− 8
10. Madras	58,060	49,511	+ 8,569	8,293	10,417	− 2,124	+ 49,787	+ 39,094
11. North West frontier Provinces	2	8	− 6	8	2	+ 6	− 6	+ 6
12. Punjab and Delhi	43	38	+ 5	9	19	− 10	+ 34	+ 19
13. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	41	59	− 18	7	..	+ 7	+ 34	+ 59
<b>B. Indian States and Agencies</b>	<b>12,047</b>	<b>10,351</b>	<b>+ 2,696</b>	<b>12,759</b>	<b>15,424</b>	<b>− 2,665</b>	<b>+ 288</b>	<b>− 5,073</b>
1. Baroda	4	4	..	..	..	..	+ 4	+ 4
2. Bombay States	76	26	+ 50	..	..	..	+ 76	+ 26
3. Central India Agency	6	1	+ 5	..	..	..	+ 6	+ 1
4. Gwalior	21	..	+ 21	4	..	+ 4	+ 17	..
5. Hyderabad	50	67	− 17	10	6	+ 4	+ 40	+ 61
6. Kashmir	..	1	− 1	..	..	..	..	+ 1
7. Madras States	12,563	9,955	+ 2,608	12,381	15,236	− 2,853	+ 182	− 5,281
Cochin	12,308	9,948	+ 2,490	12,381	15,977	− 2,828	− 15	− 5,261
Pudukkottai	197	9	+ 188	..	27	− 27	+ 197	− 18
8. Mysore	312	281	+ 31	357	182	+ 175	− 45	+ 99
9. Punjab States	7	1	+ 6	..	..	..	+ 7	+ 1
10. Rajputana Agency	8	15	− 7	7	..	+ 7	+ 1	+ 15
<b>C. British India Unspecified</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>− 33</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>+ 102</b>	<b>+ 135</b>
<b>D. French Settlement</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>− 43</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>+ 42</b>	<b>+ 85</b>
<b>E. Portuguese Settlement</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>− 47</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>+ 18</b>	<b>+ 65</b>

\*The figures for previous Censuses are for Eastern Bengal and Assam.



## CHAPTER IV.

### RELIGION.

#### 63. Reference to Statistics.—

Imperial Table V. Towns arranged territorially with population by Religion.

- VI. Religion.
- XV. Territorial distribution of the Christian population by Sect and Race.
- XVI. European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.

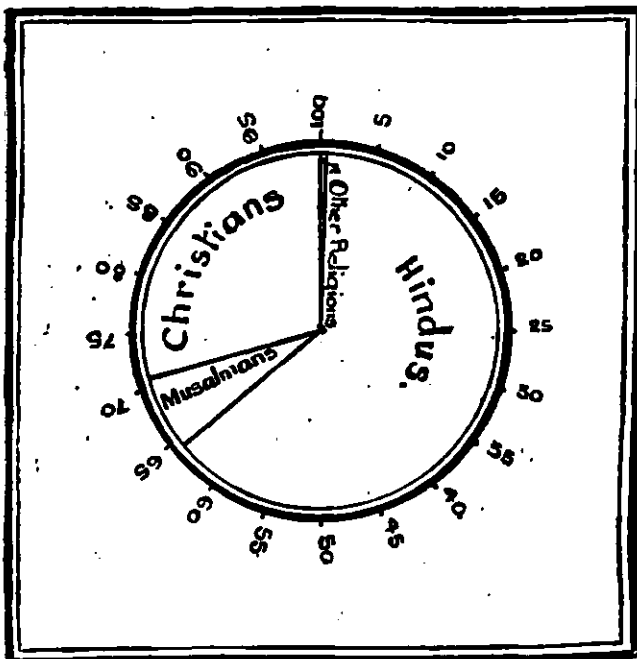
Subsidiary Table I. General distribution of the population by Religion.

- II. Distribution by Divisions of the Main Religions.
- III. Christians—Number and Variation.
- IV. Religions of Urban and Rural Population.

**64. Scope of the Chapter and Nature of the Return.**—It is not proposed to discuss in this chapter the philosophy, doctrine or ceremonies connected with the several religions, as they have been described more or less fully in previous censuses; but, the numbers returned and their variations will be considered now. The instructions issued to the enumerators were the same as in the last census. They were required to note the main religion each person professes, and, in the case of the Christians, to ascertain and note their sect also. For the information of the enumerators, a list of the main sects that are common among the Christians here, was printed and supplied to them. Whatever may be the difference in the religious beliefs of the several classes of people and however difficult it may be to define them, neither the adherents of the several religions nor the enumerators had any difficulty in returning the correct religions. The statistics collected can, therefore, be taken as accurate, except those for the Animists, which, for reasons that will be given when dealing with them, cannot be considered as quite correct.

**65. Distribution of the Population by Religion.**—The entire population of the State is returned under 8 religions. The names of those religions, with the population under each, are given in the marginal statement. It will be seen therefrom that, of the eight religions mentioned, the last four, *viz.*, Jews, Jains, Buddhists and Zoroastrians together return only 349 persons, or about 0.00008 per cent. of the entire population.

DIAGRAM 9—SHOWING THE PROPORTION (PER CENT) WHICH THE SEVERAL RELIGIONISTS BEAR TO THE TOTAL POPULATION.



RELIGION.	POPULATION.	Per 1,000.
Hindu . . . . .	2,549,664	640
Musalman . . . . .	270,478	68
Christian . . . . .	1,172,934	293
Animist . . . . .	12,637	3
Jew . . . . .	274	..
Jain . . . . .	33	..
Buddhist . . . . .	86	..
Zoroastrian . . . . .	6	..

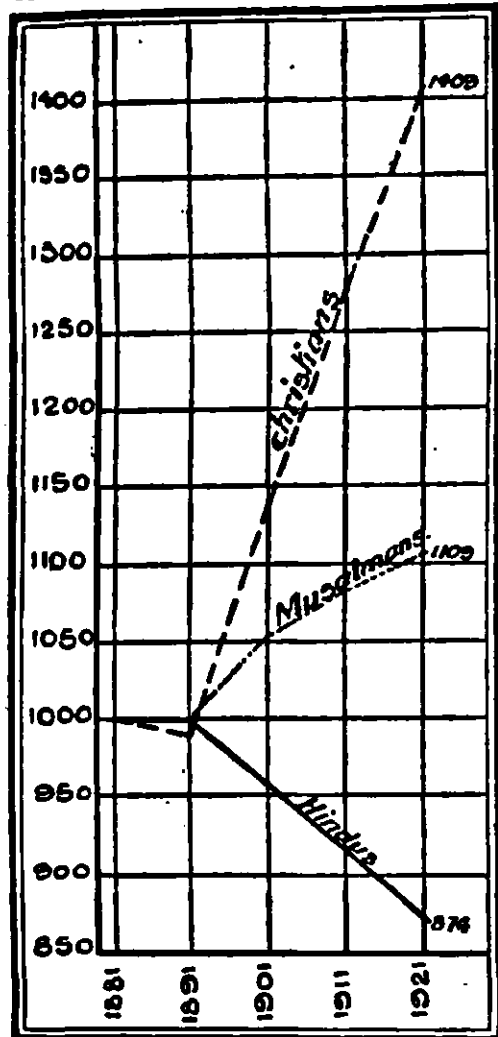
In every 1,000 persons of all religions, the Hindus number 640, the Musal-

mans 68, the Christians 293 and the Animists 3. The Hindus form the majority and constitute two-thirds of the population, while the Christians represent a little more than one-fourth and the Musalmans, about one-fifteenths, of the population enumerated. In the diagram given in the margin, are shown the proportions which the three main religions individually and the others grouped together, bear

to the entire population.

66. Variations in the Decade and Relative Growth of the different Religions.—

DIAGRAM 10.—SHOWING THE RELATIVE GROWTH OF THE 3 MAIN RELIGIONS FROM 1881 TO 1921.



In the decade under review, while the Hindus, the Musalmans and the Christians have increased by 11·7, 19·4 and 29·8 per cent., respectively, the Animists have decreased by 19·9 per cent. If the Animists are included among the Hindus, the percentage of increase for the latter would come to only 11·5. From 1881 to 1921, the Hindus have risen by 45·9 per cent., the Musalmans, by 84·1 per cent. and the Christians, by 135·3 per cent. In a 10,000 of all religions, the Hindus have fallen from 7,312 in 1881, to 6,396 in 1921 or by 924, while the Christians and the Musalmans have risen from 2,078 and 612 to 2,928 and 675 or by 850 and 63, respectively. The relative growth of these religions, taking that each of them had started at 1,000 in 1881, is graphically represented in the marginal diagram.

67. Hinduism—Hindus, their Number and Variation.—Hinduism is the prevailing religion of the State. Though it is not easy to give a comprehensive definition of this religion, so as to bring under it the different tenets, beliefs and creeds that are covered by the term, neither the enumerators nor the enumerated had any difficulty in the matter of its return. The attitude of the orthodox Hindus towards the untouchables and those that lie on the border land of Hinduism was generally friendly. The Hindus form the majority and contribute 64 per cent to the total population. They have increased by 11·7 per cent. from the last Census and including the Animists by 11·5 per cent. If, to the present strength of these religionists, the number of the Hindus and the Animists who have become Christians during the decade, which, with their natural increase, might be roughly taken as 50,000, be added, the rate of increase for 1921 will come to 13·3 per cent. Though the Hindus numbered 6,895 in every 10,000 of the total population in 1901, they fell to 6,657 in 1911, and to 6,365 in 1921. The fall has been gradual and steady. The increase of 11·7 per cent. found among the Hindus in this Census is lower than their rise in the last Census by 0·4 and than that in the general population by 5·1. In the absence of unusual mortality and emigration among them, this low rate of increase must be attributed to a fall in their birth-rate. As, among females, the ages between 15 and 19 when about 49 per cent of the children are born, are, considered to be most fertile, a high birth rate de-

pende chiefly upon the number of married women of younger ages. A comparison of the figures for 1911 and 1921 shows that, among the Hindus, the number of married females in the age-groups 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 has fallen from 59 and 517 for 1000 females of each age group in 1911 to 47 and 437, respectively, in 1921. This is due, among other causes, to the operation of the Nair Regulation passed at the commencement of the decade and the advance of education among females in general which have the effect of postponing marriages to later ages and of limiting their number. As will be shown in para 172 the natural increase of population among the Nairs in the decade under review is less than 10 per cent.

**68. Local Distribution.**—More than 50 per cent. of the total Hindus of the State were enumerated in the Sea-Coast Natural Division. They form 77 per cent. of the population of the Division, and, with Animists, number 7,083 for every 10,000 inhabitants, against 7,300 in 1911, 7,457 in 1901 and 7,783 in 1891. In the Inland Division, about 29 per cent. of the total Hindus of the State were returned, who form about 58 per cent. of the population of the Division. For every 10,000 inhabitants, the Hindus, with the Animists, count in this Division 5,842, as against 6,171 in 1911, 6,663 in 1901 and 6,928 in 1891. About 21 per cent. of the total Hindus of the State live in the Mountainous Division; and they form 57 per cent. of the population of the Division. Their proportion, including that of the Animists, for every 10,000 inhabitants, has been decreasing in this Division from 6,871 in 1891 to 6,484, in 1901, 6,218 in 1911 and 5,804 in 1921. If the Administrative Divisions are taken, it will be seen that the Hindus form the majority in all the Divisions, the High Range Division having the greatest proportion, *viz.*, 76 per cent and the Southern, Central and Northern Divisions following in order, with 70, 69 and 52 per cent., respectively. From 1891 to 1921, their number, with that of the Animists, for every 10,000 inhabitants has been decreasing in all the Divisions. The Malayalees, who form 82 per cent. of the total Hindus of the State, contribute 79 per cent. to the Hindu population of the Sea-Coast, 94 per cent. to that of the Inland, and 87 per cent. to that of the Mountainous Natural Divisions. Taking the Administrative Divisions, the Malayalees form 94 per cent. of the Hindus in each of the Central and Northern Divisions, and 6 and 12 per cent. of those in the Southern and High Range Divisions, respectively. The non-Malayalees, who constitute 18 per cent. of the total Hindus of the State, contribute 88 per cent. to the Hindu population of the High Range Division and 78 per cent. to that of the Mountainous Division.

**69. Animism.**—It is maintained by the eminent writers of the present generation that, of the three great world systems of thought, *viz.*, the Animistic (Mythological), the Religious and the Scientific, the Animistic occupies the first stage, the Religious and the Scientific following in order. Animism, in itself, is not a religion, but, it contains the prerequisites from which religions are formed. Animism, the first conception of the world which man succeeded in evolving, is therefore psychological.

The Animists were separately censused for the first time in 1901, when they numbered 28,183. In 1911, they became half extinct and numbered only 15,773. In this Census, they have fallen to 12,637. In the absence of clear conception as to what Animism is and who the Animists are, the instructions given to the enumerators were as follows:—“In the case of the dwellers in forests and others who do not return themselves as either Christian, Hindu or Mahammadan or under any other religion, “enter the name of the social group by which they are generally known, such as Velan, “Mannan, Vedan, Etc. If the person is a forest dweller, enter the name of the tribe “or social group by which he is known.” As a matter of fact, the enumerators returned such of the hill-men as were found in the plains, at the time of enumeration, as Hindus, and those in the hills, by their tribal name. As, under the present conditions, the hill men visit the plains oftener than before, the chances of their having been returned as Hindus are more. This partly accounts for the fall in their number. The few that were returned in the Sea-Coast Division were actually those enumerated in the hilly tracts of

the Coast taluks of Neyyattinkara and Vilavancode. As the number of the Animists is very small and as it is liable to variation, in discussing their local distribution, they are included under the Hindus.

**70. Muhammadanism—Musalmans, their number and variation.**—The Musalmans have increased in this Census by 19·4 per cent. while their increase in 1911 was 18·91. They form about 6·8 per cent. of the population of the State.

**71. Local Distribution.**—In the Sea-Coast Division, 53 per cent. of the total number of the Musalmans in the State were enumerated, and their proportion for every 10,000 inhabitants has been increasing in this Division from 752 in 1891 to 770 in 1901, 781 in 1911 and 800 in 1921. In the Inland Division, only 22 per cent. of their total number live, and their proportion for every 10,000 persons had been decreasing from 542 in 1891 to 492 in 1901 and 470 in 1911; but a slight increase *viz.*, 478, is observed in 1921. Twenty-five per cent. of the total number of the Musalmans in the State were enumerated in the Mountainous Division, where their proportion for every 10,000 persons has been increasing from 449 in 1891 to 603 in 1901, 692 in 1911 and 697 in 1921. Coming to the Administrative Divisions, they maintain their high proportion in the Central Division, *viz.*, 748 for every 10,000 inhabitants to which they have risen gradually from 682 in 1891, 715 in 1901 and 724 in 1911. The Southern and the Northern Divisions follow, beginning with 608 in 1891 and gradually rising to 683 in 1921 in the former and with 565 and 602 in the latter. In the High Range Division, they have lost ground, and have fallen from 377 in 1891 to 293 in 1921.

**72. Christianity—Christians.**—Christianity is the religion of about 30 per cent. of the population of the State. The number of the Christians in Travancore bears a proportion of 25 per cent., to the total Christian population of India. It is believed that one of the Apostles introduced Christianity in Travancore in the remote past. The original Christians are called Nazrani Mappillas or Syrian Christians. Though proselytism is carried on by them in common with others, the converts are not called Nazrani Mappillas. In other words, the Mappillas are, as it were, born and not made. Whatever may be the truth of the report, it is seen that the Mappillas differ from other Indian Christians in their habits, mode of life, dress, etc., and they do not intermarry with them. Their mother tongue is Malayalam and they are mostly found in Travancore and Cochin. The word "Syrian" prefixed to "Christian" in the term "Syrian Christian" does not appear to indicate any special form of faith but seems to have a connotation similar to that of "Indian" in "Indian Christian" and denotes a separate social community.

There are several Christian missions working in the State and the chief among them are the London Mission Society, the Salvation Army, the Missouri Evangelical Lutheran Mission with headquarters at Nagercoil, the C. M. S., the Brethren Mission with head quarters at Kottayam and Thiruvella, the Church of England Zenana Mission the Diocese of Travancore and Cochin with head-quarters at Kottayam, the Diocese of Verapoly, Vicarite Apostolic of—Changanacherry, Eranakulam and Kottayam, the Saint Thomas Syrian See of Malabar, the Syrian Archdiocese of Malankara and the Syrian Kuanaya Diocese of Malabar.

**73. Number and Variation.**—The total number of the Christians enumerated in this Census was 1,172,934 which gives an increase of 29·8 per cent. over the figure for the last Census. The rate of increase in 1911 was 29·6 per cent.

The several Christian Missions in the State were requested to supply information regarding the number of the Hindus and the Animists who had joined Christianity during the decade. All the Missions except two have furnished the information, and the total number of converts, according to their statements, comes to 37,528. If this number is increased by 16·8 per cent., which is the general rate of growth in this Census, the number of the converts and their children will amount to 43,833. Taking 6,000 roughly, as the number of persons converted by the

two Missions that have not supplied the information, and their natural increase the total number that has to be taken away from the Christian and added to that of the Hindu population, may be put down at 50,000. Deducting this number from the Christian population, the rate of increase among the Christians comes to 24·2 per cent.

**74. Europeans.**—The number of the Europeans and Allied Races including Armenians enumerated in the Census was 389 against 399 in 1911. The slight decrease may probably be due to the return of some of the Europeans to their homes after the War.

**75. Anglo-Indians.**—The number of the Anglo-Indians returned in this Census was 3,821, against 1,750 in the last Census which gives an increase of 118 per cent. This is certainly abnormal and cannot be the result of either natural increase or immigration. The increase is evidently due to the inclusion among them of English speaking Indian Christians who have adopted the European mode of dressing.

**76. Indian Christians.—Syrian Christians.**—Indian Christians may be divided broadly into Syrian Christians and other Indian Christians. Taking the Syrian Christians first, they number 617,049 in a total of 1,172,934 Christians, or about 53 per cent. Their classification, as given in the India Census Commissioner's list, is not considered by them to be satisfactory and complete. There is no place for Anglican Syrians in the classification. As Roman Catholics are divided into two classes, Syro-Romans and Romans, so, for "other Christians", there should be two classes, one to be specially used for Syrians and the other for others. "Reformed Syrians" is not thought to be a happy designation, as the expression is said to carry with it, by implication, an unpleasant reflection on them. Whether on this account or for other reasons, not a single Christian has returned himself under this denomination in this Census. The number of the Syrian Christians shows only an increase of 8 per cent. over that in the last Census; and if the converts to the Syrian Church, numbering 2,712, be taken away, the percentage falls lower still. While the Christians, as a whole, have increased by over 29 per cent. there is no reason why the increase among the Syrian Christians should fall below the average. That the fall in the rate of increase found among them is only apparent will be shown below.

**77. Roman Catholics and Romo-Syrians.**—The number returned under the Roman Catholics is 327,979, against 173,794 in 1911, while that under the Romo-Syrians is 283,333, against 293,407 in the previous Census. These two sects follow the same faith, and, in returning their denominations, no distinction is generally made between them. This accounts for the rise in the number of the Roman Catholics and the fall in that of the Romo-Syrians. If the figures for the Roman Catholics and the Romo-Syrians are added together, their number would stand at 611,312 against 467,201 in 1911, showing an increase of 30 per cent. which is not much above the average increase among the Christians, *viz.*, 29·8 per cent.

**78. Syrian Jacobite.**—23,347 persons have returned themselves merely as "Syrian" and they are included under "Syrian Jacobite" as, by "Syrian", without "Jacobite," is generally meant "Jacobite Syrian". It is not known whether any person had returned himself merely as "Syrian" in the last Census and, if so, under what denomination he had been included. The rate of increase among them is 11·8 per cent. against 11·0 in 1911.

**79. Mar Thoma Syrians.**—In the last Census, these Syrians were returned under "Reformed Syrians". This time, according to the instructions of the Head of the Mar Thoma Church, all adherents to that church have returned themselves as "Mar Thoma Syrians". They show an increase of 44 per cent. which is lower than the rate found in 1911, *viz.*, cent per cent.

**80. Syrian Chaldeans.**—While there were 1,612 persons under this sect in 1911, none has returned himself under it this time. As these persons are Roman Catholics in belief, the chances are that they have returned themselves either as Roman Catholics or as Romo Syrians.

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**81. Other Indian Christians-Salvation Army.**—The head-quarter of this Army is at Nagercoil and it has branches in Trivandrum, Quilon and other places. Its number has increased from 16,794 in 1911 to 33,824 at present. The increase amounting to more than cent. per cent. in its number is due to the activities of the Mission in the work of proselytism.

**82. Yuyomayam Sect.**—The birth place of this sect is Travancore and it was founded in 1875. The adherents of the sect were separately censused for the first time in 1901, when their number was 1,051. In 1911, its strength rose to 1,121 and in this Census, it has fallen to 998.

**83. Local Distribution.**—39·2 per cent. of the total Christian population, was enumerated in the Inland, 32·8 per cent. in the Sea-Coast and 28·0 per cent. in the Mountainous Division. Their number for every 10,000 of the total population has been increasing in all the Natural Divisions. Among the Administrative Divisions, the largest proportion is found in the Northern Division, *viz.*, 46·3 per cent. Then come in order the Central Division with 30·3 per cent, the Southern Division with 22·4 per cent, and the High Range Division, with 1·0 per cent. Their number for every 10,000 of the total population has been increasing from Census to Census, in all the Divisions. The largest percentage of the Syrian Christians is found in the Inland Natural Division, 54 per cent., and in the Northern Administrative Division, 60 per cent.

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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. 1891—1921
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Hindu.</b>									
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>2,562,301</b>	<b>16,396</b>	<b>16,703</b>	<b>6,991</b>	<b>7,318</b>	<b>+ 11·5</b>	<b>+ 11·4</b>	<b>+ 10·3</b>	<b>+ 36·9</b>
	<i>2,549,664</i>	<i>8,365</i>	<i>8,657</i>	<i>8,895</i>	..	+ 11·7	+ 12·1	..	..
Sea coast Division	1,287,511	7,083	7,800	7,457	7,783	+ 11·4	+ 13·8	+ 8·7	+ 37·8
	<i>1,284,836</i>	<i>7,068</i>	<i>7,278</i>	<i>7,402</i>	..	+ 11·5	+ 13·8	..	..
Inland Division	730,295	5,842	6,171	6,663	6,928	+ 9·7	+ 7·4	+ 10·3	+ 30·0
	<i>729,598</i>	<i>5,838</i>	<i>6,145</i>	<i>6,598</i>	..	+ 10·1	+ 7·9	..	..
Mountainous Division	544,495	5,804	6,218	6,484	6,871	+ 14·1	+ 12·6	+ 14·0	+ 46·3
	<i>535,230</i>	<i>5,749</i>	<i>6,119</i>	<i>6,280</i>	..	+ 14·4	+ 14·3	..	..
<b>Christian.</b>									
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>1,172,934</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>+ 29·8</b>	<b>+ 29·6</b>	<b>+ 32·4</b>	<b>+ 122·6</b>
Sea coast Division	384,572	2,116	1,918	1,772	1,459	+ 26·6	+ 25·8	+ 37·9	+ 118·8
Inland Division	460,105	3,680	3,258	2,835	2,408	+ 31·0	+ 33·2	+ 30·2	+ 127·1
Mountainous Division	328,257	3,499	3,242	2,923	2,742	+ 31·9	+ 30·1	+ 28·8	+ 121·0
<b>Musalman.</b>									
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>270,478</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>+ 19·4</b>	<b>+ 18·9</b>	<b>+ 20·0</b>	<b>+ 70·3</b>
Sea Coast Division	146,346	800	781	770	762	+ 17·6	+ 17·4	+ 16·2	+ 60·6
Inland Division	59,712	478	470	492	542	+ 17·8	+ 10·6	+ 4·3	+ 35·9
Mountainous Division	65,420	697	692	603	449	+ 24·9	+ 32·7	+ 62·3	+ 169·0
<b>Animist.</b>									
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>12,637</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>95</b>	..	<b>- 19·9</b>	<b>- 44·0</b>	..	..
Sea coast Division	2,675	15	23	55	..	- 24·9	- 52·6	..	..
Inland Division	697	6	26	64	..	- 75·2	- 58·1	..	..
Mountainous Division	9,265	99	122	224	..	- 1·4	- 35·9	..	..
<b>Others.</b>									
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>1</b>	..	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>+ 249·0</b>	<b>- 75·4</b>	<b>+ 70·6</b>	<b>+ 46·6</b>
Sea Coast Division	316	2	..	1	1	+ 280·7	- 42·0	+ 18·5	+ 150·8
Inland Division	18	..	..	..	..	+ 800·0	- 86·7	+ 400·0	+ 500·0
Mountainous Division	15	..	..	4	..	..	- 94·0	+ 2655·6	+ 66·7

NOTE:—(1) As separate figures are not available for the animists for 1891, the latter have been treated as Hindus for purposes of intercensal comparison in tables I and II. (2) The figures in Roman Italics relate to the Hindus, the Animists being excluded. (3) In the case of intercensal changes of area, adjustments have been made wherever possible.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Distribution by divisions of the main Religions.*

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE					
	HINDUS.				CHRISTIANS.	
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>6,396</b>	<b>6,703</b>	<b>6,991</b>	<b>7,318</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>2,636</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>						
Southern . . . . .	7,045	7,367	7,754	8,187	2,272	1,965
Central . . . . .	6,863	7,124	7,377	7,616	2,389	2,152
Northern . . . . .	5,236	5,604	5,966	6,257	4,160	3,796
High Range . . . . .	7,611	7,973	4,710	5,265	2,096	1,827
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>						
Sea-Coast . . . . .	7,083	7,300	7,457	7,783	2,116	1,918
Inland . . . . .	5,842	6,171	6,668	6,928	3,680	3,268
Mountainous . . . . .	5,804	6,218	6,484	6,887	3,499	3,242

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE					
	CHRISTIANS.		MUSALMANS.			
	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>621</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>						
Southern . . . . .	1,590	1,205	683	669	647	608
Central . . . . .	1,028	1,690	748	724	715	682
Northern . . . . .	3,515	3,263	602	597	578	565
High Range . . . . .	1,448	1,742	293	277	152	377
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>						
Sea-coast . . . . .	1,772	1,459	780	781	770	752
Inland . . . . .	2,835	2,498	478	470	492	542
Mountainous . . . . .	2,923	2,742	697	692	603	449



SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Christians—Number and Variations.

DIVISIONS.	ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN				VARIATIONS INCREASE (+); DECREASE (—).	
					1911 to 1921.	
	1921	1911	1901	1891	Number.	Percentage.
<b>STATE</b>	<b>1,172,934</b>	<b>903,868</b>	<b>697,387</b>	<b>526,911</b>	<b>+ 269,066</b>	<b>+ 29·8</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>						
Southern . . . . .	262,681	194,083	134,462	87,488	+ 68,598	+ 35·3
Central . . . . .	355,221	273,511	212,001	165,390	+ 81,710	+ 29·9
Northern . . . . .	543,103	428,950	347,648	272,776	+ 114,153	+ 26·6
High Range . . . . .	11,929	7,324	3,386	1,267	+ 4,606	+ 62·9
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>						
Sea-Coast . . . . .	384,572	303,682	242,345	175,791	+ 80,940	+ 26·7
Inland . . . . .	460,105	351,306	263,767	202,599	+ 108,799	+ 31·0
Mountainous . . . . .	328,257	248,930	191,275	148,521	+ 79,327	+ 31·9

DIVISIONS.	VARIATIONS INCREASE (+); DECREASE (—)					
	1901 to 1911		1891 to 1901		1891 to 1921	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
<b>STATE</b>	<b>+ 206,481</b>	<b>+ 29·6</b>	<b>+ 170,476</b>	<b>+ 32·4</b>	<b>+ 646,023</b>	<b>+ 122·6</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>						
Southern . . . . .	+ 59,631	+ 44·4	+ 46,964	+ 53·7	+ 175,198	+ 200·2
Central . . . . .	+ 61,510	+ 29·0	+ 46,621	+ 28·9	+ 189,841	+ 114·8
Northern . . . . .	+ 81,302	+ 23·4	+ 74,872	+ 27·5	+ 270,327	+ 99·1
High Range . . . . .	+ 4,088	+ 122·9	+ 2,019	+ 159·4	+ 10,662	+ 841·5
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>						
Sea-Coast . . . . .	+ 61,287	+ 25·3	+ 60,554	+ 37·9	+ 208,781	+ 118·6
Inland . . . . .	+ 87,539	+ 33·2	+ 61,168	+ 30·2	+ 257,506	+ 127·1
Mountainous . . . . .	+ 57,655	+ 80·1	+ 42,754	+ 29·8	+ 179,736	+ 121·0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Religions of Urban and Rural Populations.*

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE.				NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE.				
	Hindus.	Musal- mans.	Chris- tians.	Others.	Hindus.	Musal- mans.	Chris- tians.	Animists.	Others.
<b>I</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>6,620</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6,336</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>									
Southern . . . . .	7,432	998	1,569	1	6,912	625	2,401	63	..
Central . . . . .	6,178	1,575	2,243	3	6,927	662	2,404	7	..
Northern . . . . .	5,632	864	3,474	29	5,178	584	4,208	30	...
High Range . . . . .	..	..	..	..	7,281	293	2,096	330	1
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>									
Sea-Coast . . . . .	6,845	1,265	1,879	11	7,107	719	2,157	17	...
Inland . . . . .	5,630	690	3,677	1	5,852	461	3,681	6	...
Mountainous . . . . .	7,261	1,560	1,178	..	5,625	653	3,619	104	...

## CHAPTER V.

### AGE.

**84. Introduction**—It is stated that, even in Western countries, the entries of age are unreliable, owing partly to ignorance, partly to carelessness, and partly to deliberate misstatement which is very common among women, especially aged spinsters. Such being the case in educated Europe, to expect complete accuracy in the ages returned in India, where the majority of the people are illiterate, is something unattainable. But, the improvements made in the successive censuses in the method of enumeration, instructions to enumerators, etc., might be supposed to have contributed to the accuracy of the age returns also. As information about age is generally obtained by directly interrogating the persons enumerated or by making enquiries from others, or by guessing, the advancement of education among the people of the State and the appointment in this Census, as enumerators, of school masters who have frequently to ascertain the age of their pupils and who are thus in a position to guess the age more correctly than others, have increased the chances of obtaining more accurate figures than those of previous censuses. The unreliability of the age figures applies chiefly to individual ages; and, as the quinquennial grouping of the ages neutralises to a large extent the inaccuracies of single ages, the grouped figures taken for discussion can be regarded as sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

**85. Reference to Statistics.**—The statistics made use of in this chapter are contained in Imperial Tables VII, VIII, XII and XIV and in the Subsidiary Tables noted below.—

#### Subsidiary Table.

- I. Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual age periods.
- II. Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the State and each Natural Division.
- III. Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the State and each Natural Division in each main religion.
- IV. Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.
- IV. A. Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15-40 in certain castes and also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.
- V. Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 50 to those aged 15-40 and also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.
- V. A. Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 in certain religions and also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.
- VI. Variation in population at certain age periods.
- VII. Reported birth rate by Sex and Natural Division.
- VIII. Reported death rate by Sex and Natural Division.

**86. The Nature of the Age Return.**—The instructions issued to the enumerators for filling in the age column were as follows:— “Enter the age as it will be” “on the 18th March, 1921. Note that the number of years which would be actually”

To face page 45.

Diagrams 11 to 14 showing the proportion per 100 which the males & females of each age period bear to their total population in each Religion.

Diagram 11.

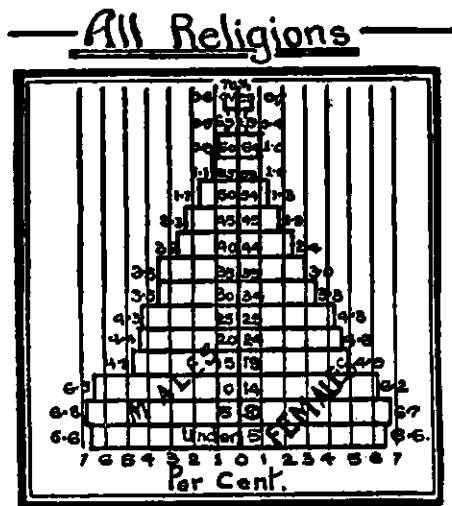


Diagram 12.

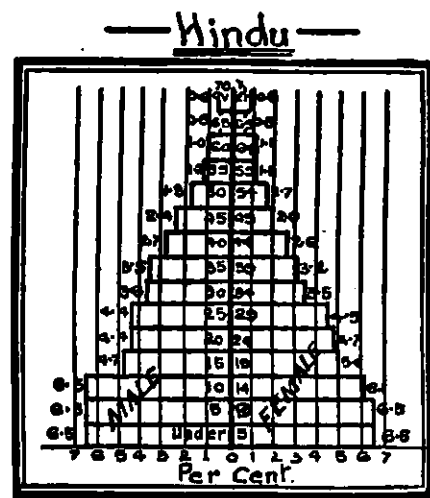


Diagram 13.

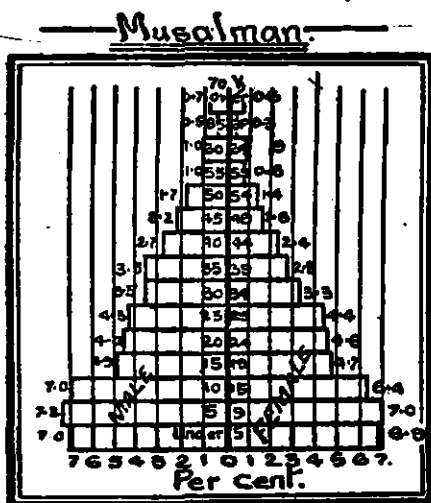
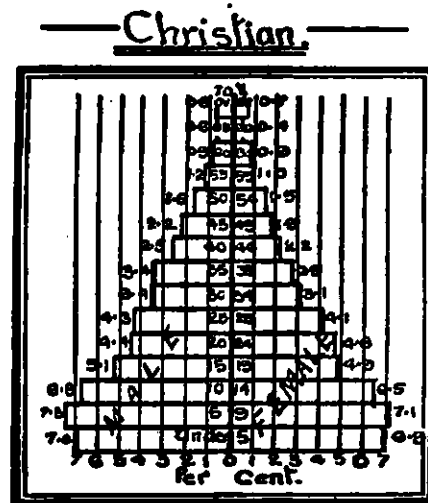


Diagram 14.



"completed on the 18th is entered and not the current year of age." In the last Census, the instructions given were to record the number of years which each person had completed after birth. The addition made in this census, *viz.*, to enter the number of years that would be actually completed on the Census day, is certainly an improvement over the old instructions and would be effective more in the cases in which the Census schedules are given to the people for being filled in by them leisurely, than in others where enumerators get the information and fill the schedules themselves in the limited time at their disposal. Brahmins and such other castes as are particular of giving their girls in marriage before the age of puberty, are comparatively few in this State. Hence, the question of under-statement of the ages of unmarried girls hardly arises here. As there is not much of immigrant population in this State, no estimate need be made of the influence of immigration on the age returns. Some peculiarities of the Census figures will be noticed here. One of them which is observed in all censuses is with reference to the numbers returned under the ages 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Under normal conditions, the number of infants one year old and below should be the highest in the age group 0-5. After the first year, the figures for each successive year up to five should gradually decrease, and, in the fifth year, the number should be the lowest. Instead of this, with no abnormal conditions to cause variation, a progressive increase of numbers is found in the ages 1, 2 and 3, a decrease in number in the age 4, and, an increase again in the age 5. These variations must be due to the error in guessing the ages of children. Another peculiarity will be noticed

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED IN CERTAIN AGE PERIODS IN THE LAST 3 CENSUSES.

1901.		1911.		1921.	
Age period.	Number.	Age period.	Number.	Age period.	Number.
0-5	389,607	0-5	465,811	10-15	511,280
15-20	275,662	10-15	417,368	25-30	348,475
20-25	122,274	15-20	326,915		
		25-30	311,234		
		30-35	122,978		

from the marginal table which shows that Census figures are not always dry and of grave import but that they are now and then amusing bordering on absurdity. Children under the age of 5 numbering 389,607 in 1901; in their perilous journey usually attended with casualties, to reach the age period 10-15, have, instead of losing any in their strength, actually increased by 27,761, when they were mustered and counted in 1911. That the persons between 15 and 25 have not fallen

behind their youngsters in the manifestation of this mysterious phenomenon, is seen from the fact that they, on their onward march extending over 10 years, have made accession to their strength to the tune of 36,276 persons, when they reached the next decennial period. That the number of persons in each of the age periods 0-5 and 15-20 in 1911 shows increase in 1921, proves that this Census is not free from such surprises. The increase of the figures in the age period 0-5 may be attributed to the general inaccuracy on the part of the parents in giving the ages of children below 5 years. The increase of the figures in the age period 15-20, may be partly due to the difficulty in guessing the age of a person at a period when the growth is greatest, partly to intentional misstatements, as the ages under reference are all important in the matter of admission to public examinations and Government service and of determination of questions of majority and minority and partly to the general assumption on the part of the people that students are usually between those ages.

**87. Age Periods by Religion & Sex.**—In the diagrams given on the opposite page, are shown the proportions which the number of males and females of each age period bears to their total numbers, for all religions put together and for the three main religions, Hindu, Musalman and Christian. It will be seen therefrom that, while, for all religions and the Hindus, the proportion for children under 5, in both the sexes, is 6.6 and 6.5 per cent. respectively, for the Musalmans and the Christians, the corresponding ratios are 7 per cent. for males, and 6.9 per cent. for females. In the next age period 5-10, as compared with the ratios for all religions, the proportions for the

Hindus go down, and those for the Musalmans and the Christians rise up. The inference that could be drawn from this is either that the rate of mortality among children is lower among the Musalmans and the Christians than among the Hindus, or that the fecundity rate for the Hindus is lower than that for other religionists. The facts collected and discussed elsewhere seem to give support to the latter inference. In the age period 10-15, while, among males, the proportion for the Hindus is equal to that for all religions, among both the sexes, the ratio for all religions goes below that for the Christians and the Musalmans. In the next age period 15-20, so far as females are concerned, the Hindus show the highest proportion and the Musalmans, the lowest; and, as regards males, the Christians show the largest ratio and the Hindus the smallest. From the age period 15-20 to the very end, the Hindu females have the highest proportion, their ratio being even higher than that for all religions. Between the ages of 20 and 25, the period of collegiate education, the male proportion for the Hindus and the Christians is lower than that for the Musalmans. This may be due, among other causes, to the fact that the Hindus and the Christians resort more than the Musalmans to higher education which, by the strain it produces, causes in some cases even premature death. In the effective age period 25-45, the Hindu males have the highest proportion, and the Musalman and the Christian males follow in order. In the age period 45-60 also, the Hindu males maintain their high proportion while the Musalman and the Christian males exchange their places. In the ages 60 and above, the Musalmans show the highest ratio of males, and the Hindus that of females.

**88. Variation in each quinquennial age period by Sex and Religion in the last three censuses.**—The diagrams facing this page illustrate the variations in the number of persons of each sex in each quinquennial age period, in the last three censuses. It will be noticed from Subsidiary Tables II and III that while, in the censuses of 1901 and 1911, there was an increase in the proportion of boys and a decrease in that of girls, in the age group 5-10, as compared with the age period 0-5, in the present Census, there is rise not only in the ratio of boys but also in that of girls. An intercensal increase in the age periods 10-15 and 15-20 and a decrease in the age group 20-40, among both males and females, are found to be common to the last three censuses. Again, in the decade under review, as compared with the previous one, a rise in the proportion of men aged 60 and a fall in that of women of the same age are observed.

If the main religions of the State are taken, it is seen that, while, in the decade 1901-1911, there was an increase in the proportion of boys and girls among the Hindus and the Musalmans, under the age 5, a decrease is observed in their ratio in this decade. But, among the Christians, a growth in the proportion of boys and a decline in that of girls are found to be common to both the censuses of 1911 and 1921. The proportion of the Hindu children of both sexes, between the ages of 5 and 10, shows increase not only in the previous censuses but in this census also. Among the Musalmans and the Christians, however, although male children show a rise in this as well as in the previous censuses, female children show an increase only in the last two censuses and not in this census. The proportions of males and females in the age periods 10-15 and 15-20, have come up in this decade in all the religions. But, both in this and in the previous censuses, a decrease is found in the proportions of both males and females, in the age group 20-40. The ratio of males in the age group 40-60 has come down in all the religions, while that of females has gone up among the Christians and the Musalmans. The proportion of old men among the Christians and the Musalmans, and that of old women among the Christians have risen in this Census, while the ratio of old women among the Hindus and the Musalmans and that of old men among the Hindus have fallen.

The inset table gives the number of males and females, in each age period, per 10,000 persons of each sex, among the Malayalee and the non-Malayalee Hindus of the State. One out-standing feature noticed is that the proportion of the males in the age periods 0-5, 5-10 and 10-15 is more among the Malayalees than among the non-Malayalees. This may be due to two causes. One is that the proportion of male children born among the Malayalees is greater than that among

Diagrams 15 & 16 showing proportional numbers in each sex at various ages in 1901, 1911 & 1921 Censuses, per 10,000 of all ages.

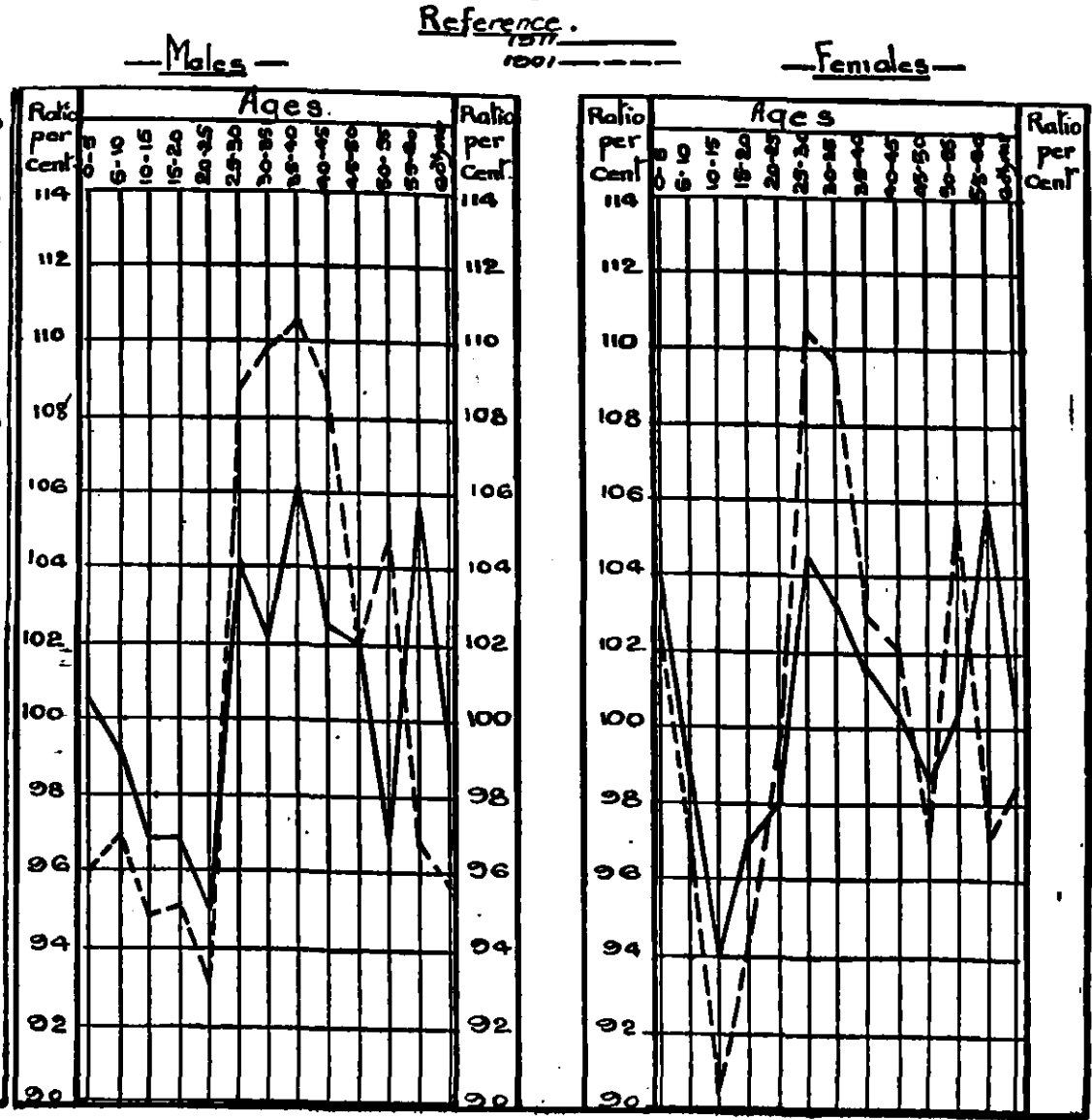
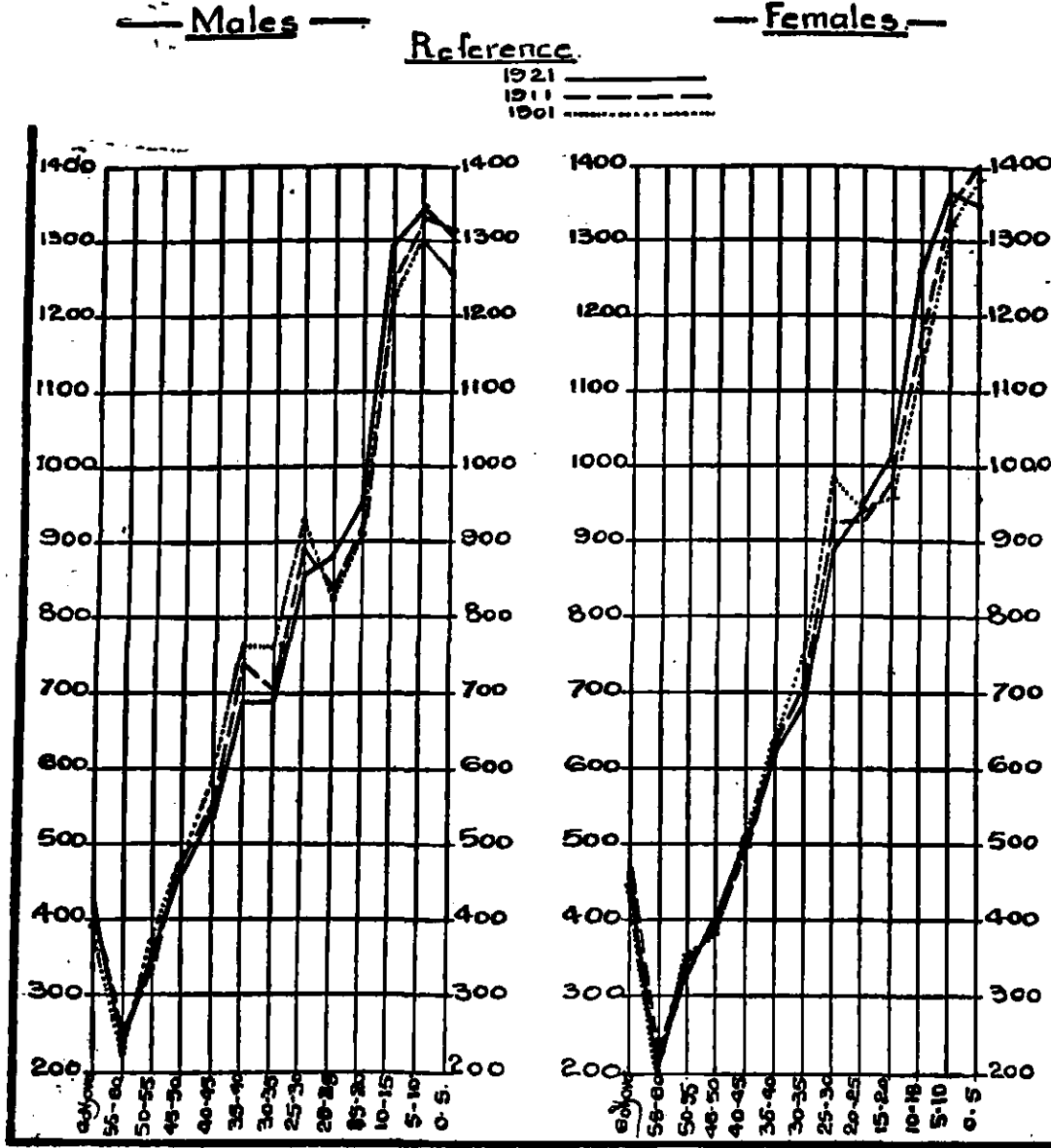
Diagram 15.

Diagram 16.

Diagram 17 & 18 showing the ratio of the proportional numbers given in the above diagrams for 1901 & 1911 to the numbers at corresponding ages in 1921.

Diagram 17.

Diagram 18.



the non-Malayalees. It will be seen from the appendix to Chapter VI that, among the Malayalees, the ratio of male children to 1,000 female children is 1,116, as against 1,049 among the non-Malayalees.

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS PER 10,000 IN THE SEVERAL AGE PERIODS.

AGE PERIOD.	MALAYALEE.		NON-MALAYALEE.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
0—5 .	1,297	1,314	1,206	1,271
6—10 .	1,303	1,311	1,265	1,306
10—15 .	1,280	1,219	1,228	1,211
15—20 .	934	1,030	981	942
20—40 .	3,150	3,149	3,231	3,285
40—60 .	1,610	1,496	1,666	1,506
60 & over .	425	482	424	478

The second cause is the low mortality found among the Malayalee children during the decade, as will be seen from para 94 infra. In the age period 20-60, the non-Malayalees have a greater proportion of males than the Malayalees and the ratios become equal after the age 60. The proportion of female children below the age 5 is smaller among the non-Malayalees than among the Malayalees. This may, perhaps, be due to the fact that female children born are not as much

looked after as boys, as they are not much valued among them. The proportion of females between 15 and 20 is higher and that between 20 and 40 is lower, among the Malayalees than that among the non-Malayalees. This may be accounted for in the case of the Malayalees by the rise of the age of child birth, in which the mortality of mother is high, from 15-20 to 20-40, consequent on the advancement of female education and the operation of the Nair Regulation, both of which have the effect of postponing the marriage of their girls to later ages; while, in the case of the non-Malayalees among whom early marriage is still in vogue, the age of child birth with its attendant increased mortality of mothers, continues to remain in the lower age period of 15-20.

**89. Age Distribution—General.**—According to Sundbårg, the Swedish Statistician, the number of persons in the age group 15-50 should be uniformly about one half of the entire population; and, in a country, where the population is growing, the number in the age group 1-15 must be greater than that in the age period 50 and over. The statement given in the margin shows how the figures are approaching this standard, census by census. In none of the intercensal periods was the natural distribution of the population disturbed by severe famine or epidemic diseases. Subsidiary Table VI will show that, unlike in previous censuses, in which the variations were erratic, the figures of this Census, in the

NUMBER PER 1,000 POPULATION.

YEAR.	1-15	15-50	50 & OVER
1881 .	400	497	108
1891 .	382	521	111
1901 .	382	518	100
1911 .	391	507	102
1921 .	396	504	100

several age periods, are uniform, and that they keep to the average as close as possible.

**90. Life Tables.**—A statement showing the age distribution of 100,000 persons of each sex, by annual age periods, was prepared for the use of the Actuary who works out the mortality rates. For this statement, the slips for the main religions returned in all the census and minor Municipal towns, where the population might be regarded for all practical purposes as representing the State in its normal condition, were taken and tabulated. As, in the Actuarial Table published in the All India Census Report of 1911, separate figures were not given for this State, it is doubtful whether the statement sent from here is being actually examined by the Actuary.

**91. Mean Age.**—The mean ages calculated from the crude ages without smoothing, as required by the Census Commissioner, for India, are given in the margin and compared with those similarly calculated in 1901 and 1911. It will be seen therefrom that the mean ages of males and females have fallen this time by 0.2 and 0.1, respectively, from those of 1911. If, however, they are calculated from smoothed figures, the mean ages of males and females in 1921 will stand at 24.8 and 24.4 against 24.2 and 23.7, respectively, in 1911. In the Census Report of India for 1901 the mean duration of life was fixed at 26 when the mean age was 24.9, and, from the mean duration of life so fixed, the death

YEAR.	MEAN AGE.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.
1901 .	24.5	23.9
1911 .	24.4	23.0
1921 .	24.2	23.8



rate was determined. It is not stated in that Report how the mean duration of life should be calculated from the mean age. It is seen that, in the United States of America, when the mean age was 26.3 in 1900, the death rate was 17.5. To give this death rate, the mean duration of life should be 1,000/17.5 or 57. How this number could be obtained from the mean age of 26.3 is not known. It does not appear from the above that, the mean age of 24.0 (both sexes) and the death rate of 20 per mille obtained in this State for 1921, are incompatible with each other.

**92. Mean Age for each Main Religion.**—From the statement given in the margin, it will be seen that, among the several religionists, the Hindus have the highest mean age. This must be attributed either to a high mortality among their children or to a low birth rate. As the proportion of children under 10 is highest among the Hindus, the factor of high mortality can be eliminated from the causes for the high mean age. It has been noticed before that the advancement of education among females and the passing of the Nair Regulation at the commencement of the decade have postponed the ages of marriages among the Hindus, the majority of whom

MEAN AGE OF RELIGION IN 1921.

RELIGIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Hindu	24.5	24.3
Malayalee	24.4	24.3
Non-Malayalee.	24.9	24.5
Musalman	23.6	22.5
Christian	23.5	22.9

are Malayalees, and limited their number and that, as a consequence, the birth rate has gone down. This must evidently be the cause for the highest mean age of the Hindus. If the two classes of the Hindus, the Malayalees and the non-Malayalees, are taken separately, it will be seen that the mean age is higher among the latter than among the former. As the birth rate of the Malayalees is lower than that of the non-Malayalees, the higher mean age of the latter cannot be due to a low birth rate. An increased mortality of children observed to be obtaining among them (vide para 94 infra), must be the cause for their high mean age.

**93. Vital Statistics.**—Reference has already been made to the fact that the registration of Vital Statistics in this State, especially in the rural areas, is very unsatisfactory, and that the birth and death figures collected cannot be used with confidence alongside of the populational statistics. But some accuracy may be expected in the figures collected for the Municipal towns where the registration of Vital Statistics is compulsory. From the figures so collected, it is seen that the birth and death rates for the Municipal towns are 32.5 and 22.5 per mille, respectively. If allowance is made for a higher birth rate and a lower death rate for the rural areas, the rates obtained for Municipalities will be found more or less to correspond with those estimated from the Census figures for the whole State and given in para 27. As birth and death figures had not been registered by religion, sex and age, till the end of the last decade, figures under those categories are not available for effecting comparisons with other countries. The rate of infant mortality as calculated from the Municipal figures comes to 136 per 1,000 births and considering that infant deaths are more in places where there are more births *i. e.*, in Rural areas, the infant mortality rate for the whole State can be put down at 150.

**94. Infancy and Childhood.**—At the side is given a comparative statement showing the number of married women in the age period 15-40 per 100 females of all ages and the number of children under 10 per 100 married women of the age group 15-40, in each religion, for the last three censuses. The most noteworthy feature observed is that the proportion of the married females in the reproductive ages has been going down from census to census, and that the fall is shared by

RELIGION.	NO. OF MARRIED WOMEN BETWEEN 15 & 40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES.			NO. OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 PER 100 MARRIED WOMEN BETWEEN 15 & 40.		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
All Religions	33	32	30	162	171	180
Hindu	32	31	29	159	170	179
Malayalee			29			188
Non-Malayalee.			32			160
Musalman	34	33	31	169	177	186
Christian	35	34	32	167	170	180

all the religions. Another point worthy of note is that, while the proportion of married females has been diminishing, the ratio of children under 10 for every 100 married women has been increasing. Naturally, one would expect that, in proportion to the fall in the number of marriages, the number of children will also come down. The apparent contradiction observed in the ratios can be explained by the fact that the mortality of children has been declining. Taking the Malayalees and the Non-Malayalees separately, it is seen that the proportion of the married among the non-Malayalee women is 31 while it is a little below 29 among the Malayalees. But the peculiarity is that the number of children per 100 married females is only 160 among the non-Malayalees, while it is 183 among the Malayalees. The Non-Malayalees are more or less confined to the taluks of Thovala, Agasteeswarem and Shencottah, where on account of polluted water supply, the habits of the people, etc., cholera and other epidemic diseases causing mortality among children prevail largely, as compared with the other taluks of the State where the Malayalees live. It is not essential that the birth rate should increase in order that the population may grow; but it is sufficient if the death rate decreases, as the increase in population, in the absence of migration, is the difference between the number of births and that of deaths. That the increase of population in this Census is the result of a diminished death rate and not of an increased birth rate, will be seen from the fact that, while the increase of 16·2 per cent. between 1901 and 1911 is made up of an increase of 31·3 per cent. representing the fresh population under 10 years in 1911 and the decrease of 15·1 per cent. due to death in the population of 1901, the increase of 16·8 per cent. found in 1921 is the net result of an increase of 31·3 per cent. which is equal to that in 1911, in the fresh population under 10 years of age in 1921 and a decrease of 14·3 per cent. due to death in the population of 1911, which is lower than that in 1901.

**95. Fecundity.**—If by “Fecundity rate” is meant the possible number of children a woman can bring forth, the figures collected are not in any way useful in its determination. But, if the term is taken to mean, as is done here, the number of children actually born to women under the conditions of life led by them, the figures are helpful in finding the rate. It is considered that the maturation and fertilisation of ovules, the female germ cells, depend upon environment and chances. But, even the chances of fertilisation are being eliminated, as stated by Dr. Havelock Ellis, by resort to birth control. He says that “the method of birth control by the use of contraceptive measures is the one and the only method which places in the hands of the whole population possessed of ordinary care and prudence the complete power to regulate, limit or if necessary, altogether prevent, the production of offspring while yet enabling the functions of married life to be exercised without vain struggle to attain an ascetic ideal or any wasteful impoverishment of physical or spiritual well being”. Further, according to Herbert Spencer, Professor Freud and others, it is considered that in proportion to the advancement of education and the increase of opportunities for enjoyment of “fuller” life, an increasing portion of the fundamental driving force of the human activities, variously called—*Libido*, *Elan Vital*, etc.—is diverted to the enjoyment of life, leaving a decreasing portion for purely reproductive purposes. Hence, in countries where the above conditions prevail largely, any calculation made from the number of children born and from the proportion it bears to that of the married women in the reproductive ages, to determine the possible number of births, cannot be expected to be correct. That even in Travancore, the postponement of marriages and the education of women, which have been in operation only for the short space of a decade, have affected the fecundity rate, will be seen from the fact that it now stands at 212 for 1,000 wives while it was 247·5 for the whole of India in 1901.

**96. Later Age Period.**—In the marginal statement is given the number of persons for every 10,000 of the population, in the decennial age periods 10-20, 20-30,

30-40, etc., and in the effective age period 25-40, as found in the last three censuses

AGE PERIOD.	YEAR 1901.	RATE OF VARIATION.	YEAR 1911	RATE OF VARIATION.	YEAR 1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6
10 20	2,117	15.5	2,341	16.8	2,258
20 30	1,839	24.5	1,788	25.0	1,782
30 40	1,435	33.7	1,386	32.1	1,341
40 50	950	39.8	951	40.7	940
50 60	870	..	871	..	863
60 & over	423	..	436	..	435
25 40	3,829	..	3,696	..	3,636

The rates given in the third and the fifth columns of the statement show the variations between the number of persons in one decennial age period and its survivors in the next, and they are printed obliquely between the figures compared. It will be seen that, in all the decennial periods given in the table, except 30-40 between 1911 and 1921, the decrease is higher in 1911-21 than in 1901-11. This is due to the prevalence, though in a mild form, of Influenza in the State during the decade. The decrease in the effective age period in 1921 is 60 against 133 between 1901 and

1911.

**97. Centenarians.**—The number of persons aged 100 and over enumerated in this Census, was 105 (males 46 and females 59) against 46 (males 24 and females 22) in 1911 and 24 (males 5 and females 19) in 1901. Of these, 77 (32 males and 45 females) are Hindus, 23 (11 males and 12 females) are Christians, 3 (one male and 2 females) are Musalmans and 2 (both males) are Animists. 13 (5 males and 8 females) were enumerated in towns and 92 (41 males and 51 females) in rural areas.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	36-37	921	807	73-74	63	39
0-1	2,686	2,982	37-38	752	592	74-75	42	40
1-2	1,860	1,942	38-39	1,620	1,446	75-76	134	215
2-3	2,674	2,764	39-40	534	382	76-77	85	83
3-4	2,655	3,012	40-41	3,231	3,427	77-78	32	28
4-5	2,604	2,580	41-42	348	314	78-79	111	80
5-6	3,036	3,006	42-43	1,152	937	79-80	9	10
6-7	2,437	2,507	43-44	449	361	80-81	93	181
7-8	2,672	2,865	44-45	471	358	81-82	14	13
8-9	2,764	2,582	45-46	2,315	2,255	82-83	27	13
9-10	1,894	2,078	46-47	536	415	83-84	6	5
10-11	3,134	2,921	47-48	424	336	84-85	7	16
11-12	1,380	1,464	48-49	977	897	85-86	21	46
12-13	3,872	3,452	49-50	398	244	86-87	13	9
13-14	1,496	1,641	50-51	2,023	2,364	87-88	4	10
14-15	2,490	2,440	51-52	272	190	88-89	11	10
15-16	2,123	2,204	52-53	645	519	89-90	2	5
16-17	2,635	2,248	53-54	330	198	90-91	10	20
17-18	1,427	1,613	54-55	397	332	91-92	3	2
18-19	2,751	2,711	55-56	1,040	1,251	92-93	3	3
19-20	1,233	1,260	56-57	376	328	93-94	..	2
20-21	2,717	3,236	57-58	303	246	94-95	1	..
21-22	1,045	975	58-59	518	429	95-96	4	8
22-23	2,363	2,411	59-60	217	199	96-97	3	2
23-24	1,277	1,107	60-61	1,076	1,484	97-98	1	2
24-25	1,598	1,513	61-62	181	140	98-99	..	4
25-26	3,024	3,502	62-63	265	244	99-100	..	1
26-27	1,227	1,213	63-64	204	175	100-101	1	4
27-28	1,060	1,111	64-65	203	174	101-102	..	4
28-29	2,398	2,311	65-66	543	618	102-103	..	4
29-30	712	576	66-67	118	110	103-104	..	1
30-31	3,397	3,805	67-68	128	110	104-105	..	..
31-32	525	506	68-69	159	187	105-106	..	..
32-33	1,800	1,661	69-70	53	52	106-107	..	..
33-34	774	601	70-71	306	619	107-108	..	..
34-35	774	698	71-72	45	20	108-109	..	1
35-36	3,208	2,869	72-73	97	92	109-110	..	..
						110-111	1	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the State and in each Natural Division.

AGE.	1921		1911		1901		1891	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>STATE.</b>								
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-1	274	288	246	278	239	277	151	185
1-2	181	186	218	234	218	239	229	264
2-3	232	291	297	313	251	277	264	292
3-4	301	313	301	315	289	314	303	333
4-5	272	275	254	261	261	276	242	258
Total	1,310	1,348	1,316	1,401	1,258	1,383	1,169	1,332
5-10	1,341	1,363	1,332	1,348	1,300	1,324	1,231	1,246
10-15	1,294	1,259	1,251	1,183	1,227	1,140	1,162	1,088
15-20	952	1,013	924	984	909	958	927	1,000
20-25	880	945	836	926	821	940	832	930
25-30	854	886	889	927	929	980	917	966
30-35	604	682	710	704	761	747	776	758
35-40	690	614	734	623	763	633	775	645
40-45	531	406	545	498	578	507	619	543
45-50	454	397	464	392	463	386	457	379
50-55	350	333	339	335	368	351	396	374
55-60	234	209	246	221	225	203	251	235
60-65	193	207	196	215	398	448	466	504
65-70	100	98	100	99				
70 and over	123	150	118	144				
Mean age	24.2	23.8	24.4	23.9	24.5	23.9	25.4	24.6
<b>Sea Coast Division.</b>								
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,312	1,324	1,338	1,391	1,246	1,342	1,195	1,338
5-10	1,350	1,365	1,341	1,339	1,300	1,315	1,224	1,219
10-15	1,299	1,260	1,234	1,164	1,222	1,138	1,135	1,059
15-20	955	1,028	917	996	916	975	931	1,023
20-30	3,117	3,159	3,164	3,223	3,286	3,334	3,323	3,335
30-40	1,565	1,425	1,594	1,435	1,644	1,457	1,732	1,526
40-60	402	489	412	452	386	439	455	500
60 and over	402	489	412	452	386	439	455	500
Mean age	24.0	23.7	24.1	23.7	24.6	24.0	25.3	24.6
<b>Inland Division.</b>								
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,319	1,336	1,292	1,400	1,273	1,405	1,172	1,301
5-10	1,355	1,370	1,330	1,372	1,294	1,324	1,239	1,255
10-15	1,300	1,257	1,266	1,185	1,235	1,127	1,180	1,116
15-20	950	1,009	917	959	900	939	917	976
20-30	3,050	3,060	3,132	3,142	3,219	3,276	3,243	3,263
30-40	1,578	1,458	1,628	1,469	1,649	1,451	1,733	1,555
40-60	448	480	435	473	480	478	516	534
60 and over	448	480	435	473	480	478	516	534
Mean age	24.2	23.6	24.4	23.6	24.6	24.0	25.6	24.3
<b>Mountainous Division.</b>								
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,294	1,371	1,309	1,428	1,262	1,432	1,202	1,367
5-10	1,305	1,350	1,314	1,332	1,305	1,343	1,235	1,204
10-15	1,273	1,259	1,259	1,220	1,225	1,165	1,191	1,108
15-20	949	988	949	995	908	953	932	986
20-30	3,214	3,153	3,240	3,142	3,332	3,256	3,326	3,276
30-40	1,564	1,428	1,544	1,434	1,598	1,421	1,698	1,501
40-60	401	453	385	449	375	420	421	468
60 and over	401	453	385	449	375	420	421	468
Mean age	24.2	23.8	24.0	23.6	24.3	23.6	25.0	24.2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion.

AGE.	1921.		1911.		1901.	
	MALE.	FEMALE.	MALE.	FEMALE.	MALE.	FEMALE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. HINDU.</b>						
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,281	1,306	1,296	1,357	1,235	1,330
5-10	1,297	1,310	1,294	1,290	1,258	1,267
10-15	1,271	1,218	1,223	1,143	1,194	1,101
15-20	942	1,015	914	984	905	954
20-40	3,164	3,172	3,203	3,223	3,324	3,354
40-60	1,620	1,497	1,644	1,510	1,676	1,514
60 and over.	425	482	426	493	408	480
Mean age	24.5	24.3	24.7	24.5	24.9	24.4
<b>2. MUSALMAN.</b>						
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,353	1,433	1,373	1,504	1,306	1,457
5-10	1,407	1,455	1,398	1,452	1,381	1,428
10-15	1,349	1,330	1,290	1,240	1,290	1,219
15-20	943	980	919	957	913	971
20-40	3,056	3,144	3,076	3,183	3,126	3,265
40-60	1,483	1,283	1,545	1,280	1,608	1,288
60 and over	409	375	399	374	391	372
Mean age	23.6	22.5	23.9	22.6	24.0	22.7
<b>3. CHRISTIAN.</b>						
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,361	1,419	1,354	1,492	1,317	1,516
5-10	1,422	1,461	1,407	1,470	1,399	1,466
10-15	1,329	1,333	1,310	1,275	1,310	1,239
15-20	976	1,016	951	988	926	966
20-40	3,036	3,021	3,107	3,057	3,153	3,132
40-60	1,477	1,334	1,483	1,327	1,523	1,304
60 and over	400	416	388	391	372	377
Mean age	23.5	22.9	23.6	22.7	23.7	22.4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

No.	CASTE.	MALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED.					FEMALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED.				
		0-5	5-12	12-15	15-40	40 & over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-40	40 & over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Ambattan	148	191	79	372	215	120	151	79	420	230
	Brahmin Mala.	75	124	98	559	144	162	150	68	417	243
	Do others	85	127	44	429	315	122	154	66	420	248
	Chakkala	126	169	88	418	199	136	173	83	417	191
	Channan	135	191	84	400	190	145	196	80	405	176
	Chetty	112	168	77	426	217	119	176	74	407	224
	Izhavan	132	187	88	406	187	106	186	86	473	199
	Kammalan	125	181	84	413	197	137	187	73	415	188
	Konkani	115	168	68	402	247	119	175	61	403	242
	Kuravan	124	177	85	403	211	126	184	75	425	190
	Maran	131	163	74	411	221	122	158	70	415	240
	Nair	132	165	86	423	194	161	157	124	357	201
	Parayan	119	167	84	417	213	124	174	81	441	180
	Pulayan	122	173	78	400	227	127	177	75	398	233
	Tantan	140	184	89	407	180	142	181	84	421	172
	Vellalan	114	155	82	414	235	113	159	67	406	255

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.

CASTE.	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.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ambattan	77	187	173	182	33
Brahmin (Mala)	48	151	390	172	34
Do. (others)	37	142	136	159	35
Chakkala	72	211	210	217	29
Channan	83	236	211	290	29
Chetty	69	193	196	181	30
Izhavan	64	206	216	238	29
Kammalan	76	219	210	220	29
Konkani	72	164	163	167	38
Kuravan	74	209	191	225	29
Maran	69	201	186	173	28
Nair	79	215	213	178	29
Parayan	68	180	196	244	33
Pulayan	76	210	176	166	29
Tantan	78	222	224	245	29
Vellalan	66	172	176	159	32

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons aged 50 and over to those aged 15—40; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.**

DIVISIONS.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES-PER 100.						PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 50 AND OVER, 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	1921	1911	1901	Males.	Fe-males.	Males	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.			
<b>STATE.</b>	65	65	62	180	171	162	25	24	24	24	24	24	30	32	33
Southern	66	67	63	189	181	170	24	23	25	24	24	24	29	30	31
Central	65	64	61	188	170	161	26	25	25	25	25	25	29	31	32
Northern	66	67	64	173	165	157	25	25	24	25	23	22	32	34	35
High Range	36	44	33	114	128	120	9	8	12	13	8	8	39	36	36
Sea-Coast	65	65	61	187	175	165	24	23	24	24	23	23	29	31	31
Inland	67	66	64	179	170	159	26	26	26	25	25	25	31	32	34
Mountaineers	64	65	63	169	163	159	24	24	23	23	23	23	30	33	34

**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.**

RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISION.	Persons aged 15—40.			Married Females aged 15—40.			1921		1911		1901		1921	1911	1901
STATE.	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Males.	Fe-males.	Males	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.			
<b>All Religion</b>	65	65	62	180	171	162	10	11	10	11	10	10	30	32	33
Hindu	63	63	60	179	170	159	10	12	10	12	10	11	29	30	32
Musalman	70	70	67	186	177	170	10	9	10	9	10	9	31	33	34
Christian	70	71	70	180	171	167	10	10	9	9	9	9	32	34	35
<b>SEA-COAST DIVISION</b>															
<b>All Religion</b>	65	65	61	187	175	165	10	10	11	11	10	10	29	31	31
Hindu	63	63	60	185	173	164	10	11	11	12	9	10	28	30	31
Musalman	69	68	70	184	170	175	11	9	11	10	10	9	31	34	34
Christian	69	70	67	195	185	175	9	9	9	8	9	8	30	32	32
<b>INLAND DIVISION</b>															
<b>All Religion</b>	67	66	64	179	170	159	11	12	10	11	10	10	31	32	34
Hindu	63	62	60	178	170	155	12	12	11	12	10	12	29	31	33
Musalman	72	73	68	193	184	173	10	9	10	9	10	10	32	34	34
Christian	73	73	72	179	169	165	11	11	10	11	10	10	33	36	36
<b>MOUNTAINOUS DIVISION</b>															
<b>All Religion</b>	64	65	63	169	163	159	10	11	9	10	9	10	30	33	34
Hindu	61	63	60	168	164	155	10	11	9	10	9	10	31	32	34
Musalman	69	73	71	185	185	180	9	9	10	10	9	9	32	33	33
Christian	68	67	69	167	158	162	10	11	9	10	9	10	34	36	35



SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—*Variation in Population at certain age periods in the last 3 decades—1891—1900; 1901—1910; 1911—1920;*

DIVISIONS.	PERIOD.	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (INCREASE + DECREASE—)					
		All ages.	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATE	1891—1901	+15.4	+21.6	+21.4	+14.3	+9.3	+0.4
	1901—1911	+16.2	+19.2	+16.6	+13.6	+14.6	+19.8
	1911—1921	+16.8	+16.1	+22.5	+16.2	+15.4	+16.7
SOUTHERN	1891—1901	+15.7	+28.9	+25.4	+12.1	+10.9	+1.3
	1901—1911	+17.5	+21.6	+20.3	+14.6	+14.1	+25.6
	1911—1921	+16.9	+15.9	+24.5	+17.8	+14.4	+10.2
CENTRAL	1891—1901	+12.4	+15.5	+16.6	+13.2	+6.2	-1.4
	1901—1911	+15.6	+18.9	+20.2	+12.4	+18.6	+18.9
	1911—1921	+16.8	+20.0	+26.4	+19.2	+18.8	+20.3
NORTHERN	1891—1901	+18.3	+26.0	+21.8	+16.8	+11.3	+2.3
	1901—1911	+14.3	+13.5	+13.2	+9.2	+12.6	+18.5
	1911—1921	+15.8	+12.9	+19.3	+18.8	+14.4	+20.7
HIGH RANGE	1891—1901	+33.5	+43.8	+141.5	+43.1	+21.9	-46.6
	1901—1911	+75.9	+285.1	+190.9	+191.8	+283.8	+592.3
	1911—1921	+41.9	+28.0	+41.9	+53.1	+32.2	-14.3
SEA-COAST	1891—1901	+18.5	+19.0	+22.5	+12.4	+8.4	-1.6
	1901—1911	+15.8	+20.4	+17.8	+18.1	+21.5	+15.7
	1911—1921	+14.9	+15.9	+25.0	+16.6	+15.6	+13.9
INLAND	1891—1901	+14.7	+22.8	+18.4	+14.2	+8.5	-0.5
	1901—1911	+15.9	+18.9	+21.1	+14.1	+16.5	+16.4
	1911—1921	+15.9	+10.0	+14.3	+8.5	+7.8	+12.1
MOUNTAIN- OUS.	1891—1901	+20.8	+25.1	+24.0	+16.5	+12.7	+6.7
	1901—1911	+17.3	+16.7	+20.7	+13.9	+14.3	+21.4
	1911—1921	+22.2	+25.8	+30.0	+27.0	+27.9	+30.4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*Reported birth rate by Sex and Natural Divisions.*

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION (CENSUS OF 1911.)							
	State.		Sea-Coast Division.		Inland Division.		Mountainous Division.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1910—1911	8	8	9	8	8	8	9	8
1911—'12	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9
1912—'13	9	9	10	9	9	9	10	9
1913—'14	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10
1914—'15	11	10	11	10	11	10	10	10
1915—'16	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10
1916—'17	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	11
1917—'18	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10
1918—'19	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	10
1919—'20	10	9	10	10	9	9	10	10

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—*Reported death rate by Sex and Natural Divisions.*

YEAR.	NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.							
	State.		Sea-Coast Division.		Inland Division.		Mountainous Division.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1910—1911	8	7	9	8	7	6	7	6
1911—'12	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7
1912—'13	8	7	9	7	9	7	7	7
1913—'14	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6
1914—'15	7	6	7	6	7	6	8	7
1915—'16	7	6	7	6	7	6	8	7
1916—'17	8	6	8	6	7	6	8	7
1917—'18	8	7	9	8	8	7	9	7
1918—'19	11	10	12	11	10	9	12	10
1919—'20	10	9	11	10	9	8	11	9

## CHAPTER VI.

### SEX.

**98. Preliminary Remarks.**—The subject matter of this Chapter is an important one, particularly, from a scientific point of view. The figures collected should be considered as accurate for the reason that there is no possibility of mistaking one sex for the other. As a supplement to the information collected in the general Census, the Census of the Size and Sex of Families was taken specially this time, with the object, among others, that a sufficiently large mass of material may be made available for the consideration of the important subject of causation or determination of sex, and it is dealt with as an appendix to this chapter, as subjects of this nature require separate treatment.

**99. Reference to Statistics.**—For the purpose of this Chapter, among other materials, Imperial Tables VII and XIV and the following Subsidiary Tables are made use of :—

Subsidiary Table I. General proportions of the sexes by Natural and Administrative Divisions.

II. Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by Religions at each of the last 3 censuses.

III. Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by Religion and Natural Divisions.

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

V. Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decade 1891-1900, 1901-1910 and 1911-1920.

**100. Proportion of Male to Female Births.**—In the statement given in the margin, the number of male for every 1,000 female births is shown, for the 5 quinquennia from 1895, as calculated from the Vital Statistics of the State. For the period from 1895 to 1900, separate figures for rural and urban areas are not available. It will be seen from the figures that the proportions in the different periods and their variations are so marked and wide that they embrace more or less all the proportions given by S. De. Jastrzebski for the whole human race, from 1,037 for Serbocroats to 1,065 for Italians in European races and from 1,040 for Mongolo-

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION  
OF MALE BIRTHS TO 1,000 FEMALE BIRTHS.

PERIOD.	TOTAL.	RURAL.	URBAN.
1895—1900	1,072		
1900—1905	1,029	1,024	1,054
1905—1910	1,032	1,017	1,076
1910—1915	1,038	1,029	1,120
1915—1920	1,037	1,026	1,114

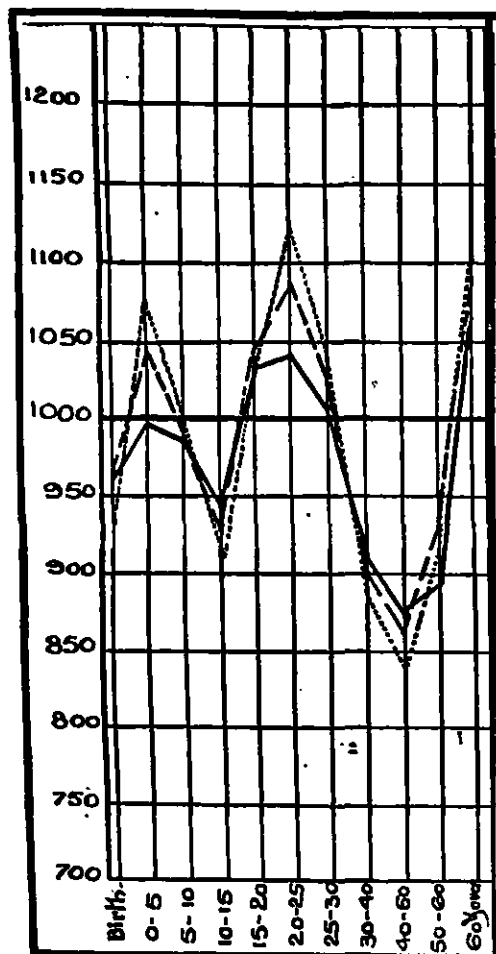
Dravidians to 1,070 for Mongoloid in Asiatic races. The few other nations which show higher proportions are the Jews (1,091), the Aryo-Dravidians (1,082), the Indo-Aryans (1,097) and the Turko-Iranians (1,236). Another fact which is made clear by the figures is that urbanisation, which is said to have the effect of lowering masculinity in European countries, has a quite contrary effect here. The theory that, when a particular sex is wanted, the proportion alters accordingly, has no sup-

port so far as the figures of this State are concerned. Here, among the Hindus, there are two chief divisions, the Malayalees and the non-Malayalees. Among the former, the inheritance is through females and in consequence female children are much valued and wanted; while, among the latter, in whom the inheritance is through males, male children are desired. But, the actual proportions found, *viç.*, 896 female births among the Malayalees and 953 among the non-Malayalees, for every 1,000 male births, go contrary to the wish-theory.

**101. Ratio of females and males in the population enumerated in the Census.**—That the proportion of females to males has been decreasing from census to census will be evident from the figures given in the margin; and this

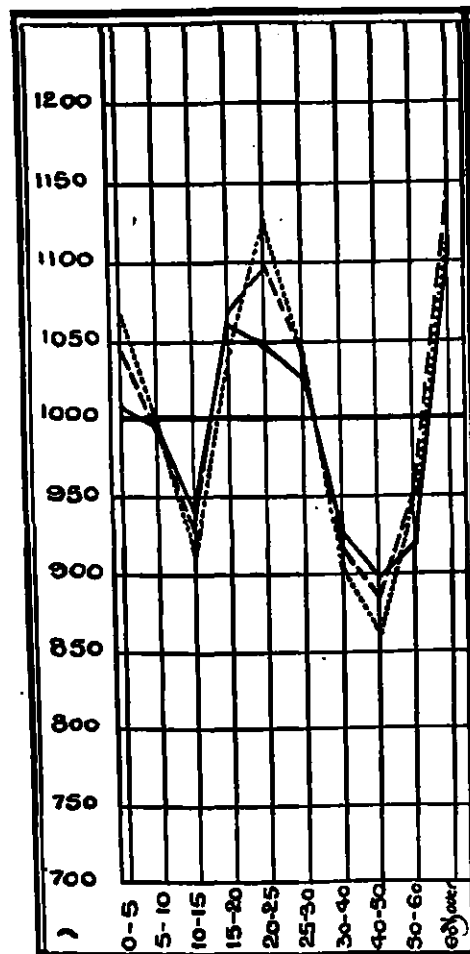
Diagrams 19 to 22 showing variation in the number of females for every 1,000 males at each age period and in each main Religion.

Diagram 19.  
All Religions



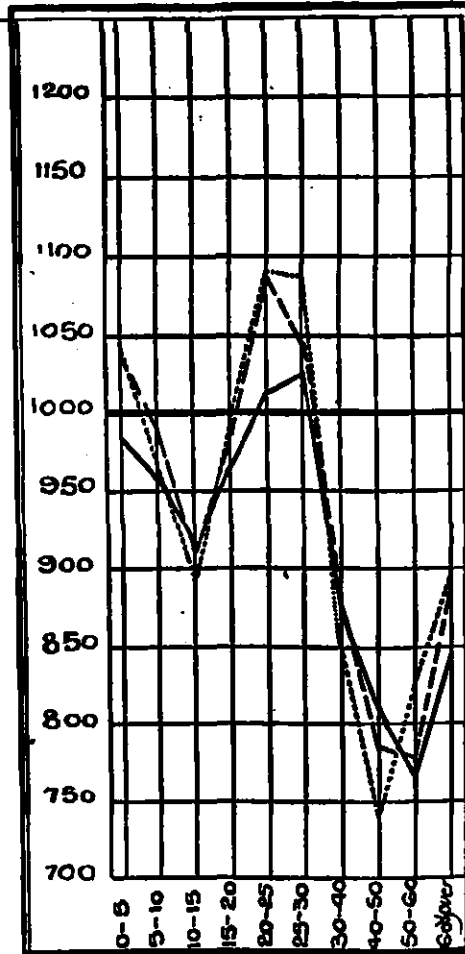
Reference 1921

Diagram 20.  
Hindu



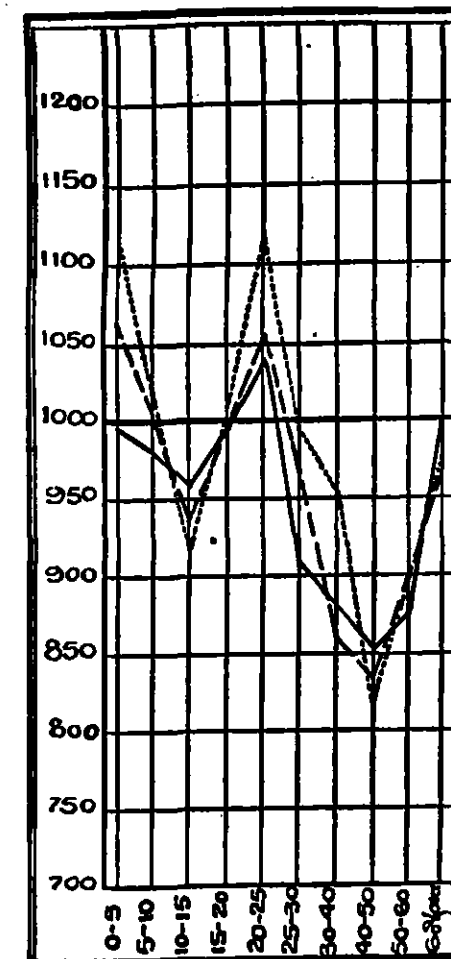
1911

Diagram 21.  
Musalman



1901

Diagram 22.  
Christian



To face next 59.

feature is displayed by all the three main Religions. But, the Hindus and the Musal-

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO 1000 MALES ENUMERATED IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.

CENSUS YEAR	NO. OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES IN THE ACTUAL POPULATION.	RELIGIONS.		
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.
1881	1,006	1,012	956	992
1901	982	967	959	974
1901	981	990	935	967
1911	981	998	945	960
1921	971	984	928	953

mans show a slight increase in 1911 and the Hindus alone in 1901. As the accuracy of the enumeration is increasing from census to census, the gradual decline found in the proportion of females to males cannot be attributed to any omission on the part of the enumerators to return females. The cause for the decrease appears to be that the mortality of males, which is generally more than that of females, has been declining. Though, for the State as a whole, the number of females enumerated is less than that of males, the taluks of Thovala\* (1,019), Agastiswaram\* (1,023), Chirayinkil

(1,046), Quilon (1,004), Karunagapalli (1,011), Karthigapalli (1,002) and Kunnathunad (1,012) show higher numbers. The same phenomenon was observed in 1901 and 1911 in all the above taluks and, in 1911, in Shencottah also. That, in all the censuses, the proportion of females has been more than that of males in these taluks, demands explanation. As regards the taluks of Thovalai, Agastiswaram and Shencottah, this high ratio may be due, among other causes, to the high proportion of female children born among the non-Malayalees who chiefly inhabit these taluks and to the emigration of males to the adjoining British districts. The increase in Chirayinkil and Quilon is the result of the emigration from those taluks of a large number of males to Ceylon, Singapore and other places outside Travancore. In Karunagapalli and Karthigapalli, a considerable number of males engage themselves in plying boats between Quilon and Alleppey and as such spend most of their days in boats, visiting their houses only occasionally. As these men are enumerated not in their houses but mostly elsewhere in other taluks, the proportion of women appears high. The increase observed in Kunnathunad is caused by a large number of the male population of the taluk having emigrated to the tea and rubber estates of the High Range Division.

**102. Variation in Age—Age period and Age Curves.**—Starting from 964 per 1,000 males, at birth, the female proportion rises up to 1,001 at the end of the first year and then gradually goes down till it reaches 945 at the end of the 14th year. From the 15th year, it pursues an upward course rising up to 1,033 and 1042, in the age periods 15—20 and 20—25, respectively, and then goes down to 1007 in 25-30 and continues in the downward course till the 60th year when it again rises to 903 and goes up to 1,061. In the graphs given on the opposite page, are shown the variations in the number of females for every 1,000 males at each age period, observed in each religion, in the last 3 censuses. The peculiarity noticed, contrary to general expectation, is that the proportion of females is more between 15 and 30, the period of child birth, than in other periods. That this feature is common to all the four censuses proves that it cannot be attributed to inaccurate enumeration. The same peculiarity is observed in other parts of India also, though not so regularly as in this State. The following may perhaps explain the peculiar feature found here. In this State where the majority of the people follow Marumakkathayam law of inheritance, female lives are considered more valuable and in consequence better taken care of than in a place where Makkathayam law of inheritance is in operation. For confinements, the attendance of skilled midwives is largely resorted to in the State. During the decade, the number of births that were attended to by the medical officers and trained midwives attached to hospitals, was 36,633.

**103. Factors contributing towards the lowering of the proportion of females.**—Taking one by one the chief factors adduced as reasons for the lower proportion of females found in the population of India, viz., (a) Infanticide, (b) neglect of female children, (c) evil effects of early marriage and

\* The figures given are for the Taluks before the reorganisation.

premature child bearing, (d) high birth rate and primitive methods of midwifery, (e) hard treatment accorded to women, and (f) hard work done by women, it will be seen that female infanticide and neglect of females are unthinkable in a country where the law of inheritance is through females, among the majority of the population. The evil effects of early marriage and premature child bearing and of high birth rate and primitive methods of midwifery, are out of the question as the figures disclose that the ages of marriage have been advancing, that the birth rate has been decreasing and that the services of trained midwives have been increasingly resorted to. The factors—hard treatment accorded to women especially widows and hard work done by them—are not in operation in this State where, under the Marumakkathayam law of inheritance followed by the majority of the people, female lives are more valued than male ones. During the decade, neither epidemics nor famine caused any disturbance to the proportion of females to males. The excess of females over males found in the taluks where the non-Malayalees abound is to be attributed, as already stated, to the larger proportion of females born among the non-Malayalees and also to the greater volume of emigration, particularly of males.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—General proportion of the sexes by Divisions

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.							
	1921		1911		1901		1891	
	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
<b>STATE</b>	971	964	981	980	981	986	982	..
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.</b>								
1. Southern	981	980	990	993	996	1,003	986	..
2. Central	978	976	988	980	986	985	996	..
3. Northern	968	959	974	978	970	967	972	..
4. High Range	791	897	752	780	708	..	620	..
<b>NATURAL DIVISIONS.</b>								
1. Sea-Coast	988	987	994	994	997	1,000	999	..
2. Inland	961	953	966	968	964	962	957	..
3. Mountainous	952	968	972	980	972	985	982	..

NOTE:—Detailed figures relating to natural population for 1891 are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age religions at periods by each of the last three Censuses.

AGE.	ALL RELIGIONS.			HINDUS.			MUSALMANS.			CHRISTIANS.		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	1,184	1,106	1,001	1,126	1,104	1,002	1,112	1,078	988	1,157	1,120	1,001
1—2	1,072	1,054	1,003	1,061	1,053	1,009	1,036	1,072	988	1,111	1,063	993
2—3	1,088	1,035	1,000	1,071	1,027	1,010	1,029	1,028	989	1,125	1,055	983
3—4	1,064	1,026	1,011	1,054	1,024	1,015	1,033	975	949	1,102	1,044	1,018
4—5	1,038	1,007	980	1,028	998	981	1,018	1,053	999	1,073	1,022	969
Total 0—5	1,077	1,044	999	1,087	1,039	1,004	1,043	1,036	982	1,113	1,058	993
5—10	1,000	993	987	997	990	994	966	989	959	1,014	1,003	979
10—15	912	928	945	914	927	943	890	908	914	914	934	956
15—20	1,034	1,044	1,033	1,044	1,069	1,060	994	984	964	1,009	997	992
20—25	1,124	1,086	1,042	1,126	1,098	1,047	1,089	1,084	1,012	1,113	1,033	1,037
25—30	1,035	1,023	1,007	1,041	1,040	1,024	1,085	1,044	1,025	994	972	966
Total 5—30	1,024	1,014	998	1,025	1,020	1,007	1,001	1,001	970	1,023	1,002	985
30—40	888	900	909	905	917	926	854	877	871	952	862	881
40—50	842	865	880	862	886	899	738	787	813	818	833	853
50—60	916	931	908	953	956	928	775	777	781	847	906	875
60 and over	1,104	1,085	1,061	1,165	1,149	1,116	890	886	841	979	968	995
Total 30 and over	903	917	918	930	943	942	809	835	836	856	873	886
Total of all ages actual Population	981	984	971	990	993	984	935	945	927	967	960	953

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by Religions and Natural Divisions.*

AGE,	SEA-COAST DIVISION..				INLAND DIVISION.				MOUNTAINOUS DIVISION.			
	All Religions.	Hindus.	Musal-mans.	Chris-tians.	All Re-ligions.	Hindus.	Musal-mans.	Chris-tians.	All Re-ligions.	Hindus.	Musal-mans.	Chris-tians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0 — 1	1009	1006	1018	1020	979	985	918	978	1017	1019	1010	1010
1 — 2	1003	1007	1030	978	994	989	975	1005	1014	1042	911	995
2 — 3	1007	1016	1021	965	993	998	957	989	998	1015	954	983
3 — 4	1009	1015	927	1020	1019	1007	1045	1035	1006	1026	918	991
4 — 5	959	962	1016	927	987	986	990	988	1010	1020	969	997
<b>Total 0 — 5</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>1023</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>995</b>
5 — 10	999	1002	969	1002	972	978	931	968	985	998	963	968
10 — 15	958	956	951	969	928	923	895	940	941	939	853	965
15 — 20	1064	1075	1022	1042	1021	1087	892	943	990	991	906	1004
20 — 25	1055	1061	1067	1028	1045	1044	969	1055	1012	1016	937	1019
25 — 30	1049	1049	1093	1034	988	1010	990	950	956	988	916	912
<b>Total 5 — 30</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>1006</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>977</b>
30 — 40	938	954	896	902	898	914	843	879	869	878	842	859
40 — 50	890	916	838	822	886	902	758	875	853	855	810	833
50 — 60	917	958	780	826	892	906	766	882	894	894	799	917
60 and over	1078	1144	847	944	1030	1074	776	989	1076	1116	891	1039
<b>Total 30 and over</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>891</b>
<b>Total of all ages actual population</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>953</b>

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 & over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Ambattan	957	801	755	957	1147	1057	1027
2 Brahmin (Malayali)	867	1540	1050	813	418	778	1406
3 Brahmin (others)	989	1351	1136	1189	1187	862	742
4 Chakkala	961	1026	970	897	943	950	917
5 Channan	934	984	959	883	909	959	868
6 Chetti	978	1043	1026	932	1079	894	1011
7 Izhavan	996	801	723	977	1468	1075	1054
8 Kammalan	977	1045	1011	844	1136	931	936
9 Konkani	1164	1210	1210	1040	1256	1145	1138
10 Kuravan	1039	1084	1083	918	1259	1053	988
11 Maran	1018	950	960	955	1009	1034	1104
12 Nair	996	1217	948	1447	642	899	1031
13 Parayan	988	1027	1029	960	1118	1025	836
14 Pulayan	973	1021	987	981	653	1015	1002
15 Tantan	1035	1054	1018	979	1220	1027	981
16 Velhlah	968	959	993	600	852	951	1048

The proportions are calculated on the figures given in Imperial Table XIV.



SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1895—1900, 1901—1910 and 1911—1920.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1895—'96 . . . . .	20,619	27,120	58,739	27,694	21,946	49,640
1896—'97 . . . . .	24,442	22,533	46,975	21,327	16,953	38,180
1897—'98 . . . . .	20,106	18,063	38,069	22,198	17,800	39,998
1898—'99 . . . . .	26,882	24,501	50,883	19,315	15,368	34,683
1899—1900 . . . . .	28,651	27,460	56,111	22,812	18,145	40,957
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>128,200</b>	<b>120,577</b>	<b>248,777</b>	<b>113,246</b>	<b>90,212</b>	<b>203,458</b>
1900—'01 . . . . .	27,328	26,253	53,481	26,076	20,472	46,548
1901—'02 . . . . .	27,010	26,214	53,224	27,908	22,040	49,948
1902—'03 . . . . .	26,500	25,665	52,165	25,128	20,170	45,298
1903—'04 . . . . .	27,516	26,776	54,292	23,337	18,956	42,293
1904—'05 . . . . .	29,428	28,924	58,352	23,009	18,949	41,958
1905—'06 . . . . .	20,859	20,458	41,317	17,449	13,706	31,155
1906—'07 . . . . .	19,464	18,899	38,353	23,750	19,081	42,781
1907—'08 . . . . .	26,861	25,509	51,870	25,599	22,122	47,721
1908—'09 . . . . .	28,924	27,979	56,903	20,946	17,832	38,778
1909—'10 . . . . .	27,971	26,876	54,850	25,188	21,788	46,986
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>281,251</b>	<b>252,556</b>	<b>514,807</b>	<b>238,385</b>	<b>195,076</b>	<b>433,461</b>
1910—'11 . . . . .	28,605	27,603	56,208	26,655	23,484	50,092
1911—'12 . . . . .	30,780	30,103	60,883	27,528	23,997	51,525
1912—'13 . . . . .	32,538	31,346	63,882	28,713	24,267	52,980
1913—'14 . . . . .	37,789	35,717	73,506	24,675	21,215	45,890
1914—'15 . . . . .	36,724	35,656	72,380	25,314	21,440	46,754
1915—'16 . . . . .	35,890	34,514	70,404	25,323	21,484	46,707
1916—'17 . . . . .	38,295	36,898	74,991	26,086	22,155	48,241
1917—'18 . . . . .	36,893	35,765	72,658	29,138	24,928	54,066
1918—'19 . . . . .	38,779	32,904	66,683	32,292	35,447	74,739
1919—'20 . . . . .	33,920	32,446	66,366	35,789	30,129	65,888
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>348,211</b>	<b>332,750</b>	<b>677,961</b>	<b>288,386</b>	<b>248,496</b>	<b>536,882</b>

YEAR.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 2 AND 3 EXCESS OF LATTER OVER FORMER + DEFECT —	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 5 AND 6 EXCESS OF LATTER OVER FORMER + DEFECT —	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 4 AND 7 EXCESS OF FORMER OVER LATTER + DEFECT —	NUMBER OF FEMALE BIRTHS PER 1,000 MALE BIRTHS.	NUMBER OF FEMALE DEATHS PER 1,000 MALE DEATHS.
	8	9	10	11.	12
1895—'96 . . . . .	— 2,499	— 5,748	+ 7,099	916	792
1896—'97 . . . . .	— 1,909	— 4,274	+ 3,795	922	799
1897—'98 . . . . .	— 1,143	— 4,398	— 929	943	802
1898—'99 . . . . .	— 1,881	— 3,947	+ 16,200	929	796
1899—1900 . . . . .	— 1,191	— 4,667	+ 15,154	958	795
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>— 8,623</b>	<b>— 23,034</b>	<b>+ 46,319</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>797</b>
1900—'01 . . . . .	— 975	— 5,604	+ 6,933	964	785
1901—'02 . . . . .	— 786	— 5,868	+ 3,276	971	790
1902—'03 . . . . .	— 835	— 4,953	+ 6,872	968	803
1903—'04 . . . . .	— 740	— 4,381	+ 11,999	973	812
1904—'05 . . . . .	— 504	— 4,060	+ 16,394	983	824
1905—'06 . . . . .	— 401	— 3,743	+ 10,162	981	785
1906—'07 . . . . .	— 555	— 4,719	— 4,428	972	801
1907—'08 . . . . .	— 852	— 3,177	+ 4,149	968	864
1908—'09 . . . . .	— 945	— 3,114	+ 18,125	967	851
1909—'10 . . . . .	— 1,092	— 3,390	+ 7,864	951	865
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>— 7,895</b>	<b>— 43,309</b>	<b>+ 81,346</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>818</b>
1910—'11 . . . . .	— 1,002	— 3,224	+ 6,116	965	879
1911—'12 . . . . .	— 677	— 3,531	+ 9,358	978	872
1912—'13 . . . . .	— 1,190	— 4,446	+ 10,902	963	845
1913—'14 . . . . .	— 2,072	— 3,460	+ 27,616	945	860
1914—'15 . . . . .	— 1,068	— 3,874	+ 25,626	971	847
1915—'16 . . . . .	— 1,376	— 3,739	+ 23,697	962	852
1916—'17 . . . . .	— 1,599	— 3,931	+ 26,750	958	849
1917—'18 . . . . .	— 1,128	— 4,210	+ 18,592	969	856
1918—'19 . . . . .	— 875	— 3,845	— 8,056	974	902
1919—'20 . . . . .	— 1,474	— 5,630	+ 478	957	843
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>— 12,461</b>	<b>— 39,890</b>	<b>+ 141,079</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>862</b>

## APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI.

### SPECIAL ENQUIRY INTO THE SIZE AND SEX CONDITIONS OF FAMILIES IN TRAVANCORE.

**The Object and the Method of Enquiry.**—The object of the enquiry is four fold. The first is to find out the effect of the Nair Regulation passed in 1910 and of education among females, on the sex and size of families and on the fecundity of women. The second is to ascertain the proportion of female to male children, in the first born. The third is to determine the proportion of females to males in births subsequent to the first. And the last is the consideration of the factors which determine or cause the sex. The enquiry was conducted in towns where there were facilities for it; and the work was entrusted to the permanent conservancy staffs of the towns. The enquiry was commenced on January and completed by April, 1921. The schedules which contained the following columns were stitched into books and instructions were printed on the wrappers for filling them up.—

(1) Name of Ward or Kara ; (2) Census Number of the House ; (3) Age of Mother ; (4) Caste ; (5) The number of Years of Married Life ; (6) Number of Children born (Male and Female) and (7) Sex of the First Born.

The defects mentioned in the Report of the Central Provinces for the last Census, were avoided by confining the enquiries to married women or widows of not less than 35 years of age. The age 35 was fixed, as births after that age are rare among Indian women. Thus, in cases of married women aged 35 and upwards, the families are complete; and, by confining the enquiries to the mother, the influence of polygamy and re-marriage was eliminated. The information collected in respect of widows is made use of in finding out the proportion of females to males, in births subsequent to the first and with reference to the age of mother. Taking the age at which Indian women commence child bearing as 15, if the number of years of married life led by women be 1 to 5, the age of mother will be 15 to 20 and so forth.

**2. Number of Families dealt with.**—The total number of families, in respect of which information is collected, is 37,641 and the figures are tabulated in the annexed 3 statements for 6 castes and 3 religions. The castes whose marital conditions and social customs differ from one another are selected. Thus, among Brahmins, the Malayala and the non-Malayala Brahmins are separately taken. Among the Malayala Brahmins, the first son alone marries and some girls remain unmarried for the whole of their lives. Among the non-Malayala Brahmins, it is their social custom that every girl should be married before attaining puberty. So also, the non-Brahmins have been divided into the Malayala non-Brahmins and the non-Malayala non-Brahmins. Among the majority of the Malayala non-Brahmins, inheritance is through females; education has spread more than in any other community ; marriage is optional ; and infant marriage is extremely rare. Among the non-Malayala non-Brahmins, inheritance is generally through males; infant marriage is common; and education is not so widespread.

Statement I shows the number of children born to women who have had 20 years of married life and more.

Statement II depicts the sex of the first born.

Statement III gives the sex of births subsequent to the first to women having married life extending over years 1 to 5, 6 to 10, 11 to 15, 16 to 20 and 21 and over.

**3. Size of Families.**—It will be seen from statement I that, among the Malayala Brahmins, in whom marriage is limited, the size of the family is only 4.9, while, among other Brahmins, in whom marriage is compulsory, the size is 5.0. The

size of the family in the case of the Malayala non-Brahmins who marry late and are educated is 5.4, and, among the non-Malayala non-Brahmins, who marry young and are backward in education, it is 5.5. The Christians in whom widow marriage is common, the size of the family is largest being 6.3, while, among the Musalmans, it is 5.5.

**4. Sex of the First Born.**—From statement II, where the sex of the first-born is shown, it is seen that the proportion of the first born males for every 1,000 females is 1,253. The proportion of males is greater in all the castes.

**5. Sex of Children Born subsequent to the First.**—The sex of births, subsequent to the first, to women having married life extending over years 1 to 5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20 and 21 and over, is shown in statement III. Considering that women in India marry at and begin to bring forth children from 15 years of age, the above periods correspond to the age periods of mothers 15-20, 21-25, 26-30, 31-35 and 36 and over, respectively. Taking all the castes and religions together, it will be seen that the proportion of females to males gradually increases from 709 for every 1,000 males in the first period, to 940 in the last. This is very significant and is a sure indication that the proportion of female births increases with the advancement of the age of mothers.

**6. Determination or Causation of Sex.**—In the latest report on the subject of Sex by S. De. Jastrzebski, while figures are collected to show the proportion of male to female births in different places and climates and in times of war, epidemics and famine, the specific death rates of females and the connection between the ages of father and the proportion of sex, etc., no statistics are given to show the proportion of the sexes in births subsequent to the first. In the birth registers maintained in the Municipalities of this State, provision has been made to note the age of mother and the order of birth in every case registered. It is therefore possible to get statistics regarding the proportion of males to females in births subsequent to the first and also the connection between the age of mother and the proportion of sex, if the registers are maintained correctly. This work has to be done leisurely and statistics have to be collected annually. However, in the special Census made about the Size and Sex of families, sufficient information is available for the consideration of the subject.

**7. The effect of Vitality of Mothers on the sex of Children born.**—Among Europeans it is said that, in a large family of children born in rapid succession, causing much exhaustion to the mother, the last born has Mongolian eyes. In the case of Rotifers, Waterfleas and probably Aphids, it is clearly shown recently that the nutrition of the mother affects the sex of the offspring. These facts and the large mass of figures collected and exhibited in statement III go to show that the vitality of mothers determines the type and sex of children born. So far, the grounds are firm to stand upon. The variations in the proportion of male and female births observed in a few cases in the several castes and religions and the several age periods, may be due to special causes tending to the increase or decrease of the vitality of mothers and are not therefore to be looked upon as, in any way, disproving the above observation. But, why the children born, when the vitality of the mother is impaired, should be females, is rather a difficult point for settlement. Among breeders of race horses and birds it is a common knowledge that if the vigour of the species is not kept up by proper selection of mates, the tendency will be, in course of time, for them to revert to the original types. It is also considered that the female sex was evolved earlier than the male. To infer from the above that, as the vigour of the mother gets exhausted, the children born reverts to the original type (female) is therefore not unnatural.

**8. Conclusion.**—One of the criterions by which the correctness of a science is judged is by its universal applicability. In the Chapters on Age, Religion, and Movement of Population, facts will be found to indicate that the variations in the birth, death and fecundity rates observed among different races are not inherent

in the races themselves but depend upon the conditions of life led by them. Similar facts gathered now in the matter of sex afford further instances indicating that the differences of the nature described above, and observed among the several races of mankind are, to a large extent, due to environment rather than to any inherent quality among them. It is not to be thought that I am formulating a theory of my own. In the Census Report of India for 1901, the late Sir Herbert Risley wrote, after studying all the facts and figures given in the Census Reports, that the balance of probability, if any, seemed rather in favour of the view that mal-nutrition on the part of the females tended to the production of female children. From my limited study and observation, I was inclined to hold the same view and took this Census as an opportunity to collect further facts to be placed before the scientific world, for the consideration of the whole subject.

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*I. Statement showing the number of children born to women of 20 years of married life and more.*

Caste or Religion.	Number of families.	Male.	Female.	Average number per family.	Remarks.
Brahmin Malayalee	74	196	167	4.9	Proportion of females to 1,000 males in Malayalees is 896 and in non-Malayalees is 953. Or the proportion of males to 1,000 females is in Malayalees 1,116 and in Non-Malayalees 1,049.
Brahmin Non-Malayalee	1,988	5,094	4,788	5.0	
Non-Brahmin Malayalee	6,946	19,927	17,863	5.4	
Non-Brahmin Non-Malayalee	9,313	26,217	25,068	5.5	
Christian	5,077	16,815	15,328	6.3	
Musalman	3,114	9,254	8,070	5.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,512</b>	<b>77,503</b>	<b>71,279</b>		

*II. Statement showing the sex of the first born.*

Caste or Religion.	Number of families.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Number of males per 1,000 females.
Brahmin Malayalee	101	61	40	1,525
Brahmin Non-Malayalee	2,591	1,456	1,135	1,283
Non-Brahmin Malayalee	10,089	5,477	4,612	1,187
Non-Brahmin Non-Malayalee	13,366	7,224	6,142	1,176
Christian	6,939	3,899	3,040	1,282
Musalman	4,555	2,457	2,098	1,171
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,641</b>	<b>20,574</b>	<b>17,067</b>	<b>1,205</b>
Attended by Medical Officers and Midwives	..	15,917	12,059	1,320
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37,641</b>	<b>36,491</b>	<b>29,126</b>	<b>1,253</b>

*III.—Statement showing the sex of births subsequent to the first, to women having married life extending from years 1-5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20 and 21 and above.*

Caste or Religion.	1-5			6-10			11-15			16-20			21 and above.		
	Male.	Female.	No. of females per 1,000 males.	Male.	Female.	No. of females per 1,000 males.	Male.	Female.	No. of females per 1,000 males.	Male.	Female.	No. of females per 1,000 males.	Male.	Female.	No. of females per 1,000 males.
Brahmin Malayalee	..	..	..	7	2	286	14	14	1,000	24	19	792	153	136	889
Brahmin Non-Malayalee	14	9	643	80	56	700	219	198	904	746	639	856	3,986	3,908	980
Non-Brahmin Malayalee	15	8	533	180	152	844	1,139	991	870	4,572	4,241	929	16,163	14,675	907
Non-Brahmin Non-Malayalee	25	26	1,040	447	383	856	1,197	1,125	939	5,758	5,174	898	21,168	20,804	983
Christian	17	6	353	139	131	824	738	643	871	2,725	2,570	943	13,967	13,099	938
Musalman	8	7	875	108	103	954	460	429	933	2,295	2,129	927	7,579	6,631	875
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>16,120</b>	<b>14,772</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>63,016</b>	<b>59,253</b>	<b>940</b>

## CHAPTER VII.

### CIVIL CONDITION.

**104. Preliminary Observation.**—With the differentiation of sex and the resulting bi-sexual reproduction, minute variations tending to the further evolution of the species are produced. The spermatozoa expelled in sexual congress are considerably more than, and out of all proportion to, the number required for the fertilization of the limited number of ovules. In all animal lives, there is struggle for fertilization and before a spermatozoon enters an ovule, a large number perishes. This indicates that it is not the rule that every male and female born should join in matrimony. The marital state in human beings is determined fundamentally by the conditions of life lead by people at different stages of development; and the rules framed on marriages and the ceremonies connected with them are mainly the codification of the practices obtaining among them from time to time. In the hunting and pastoral stages, demanding constant movement from place to place, the marriage is restricted to the chief men of the groups. In the agricultural stage, with fixity of residence and necessity of the services of women for agricultural operations, marriage is rather universal, while, in the militant stage, when the services of singlemen are required for warfare and those of single-women for nursing, marriage cannot become general. Again, in the commercial and industrial stages, necessitating frequent and long travel and continued absence from home, marriage must become limited.

#### **105. Reference to Statistics.**—

Imperial Table VII. Civil Condition by Age, Sex and Religion.

XIV. Civil Condition of certain selected castes.

Subsidiary Table I. Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and main Age Periods at each of the last 3 censuses.

II. Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, at certain ages in each Religion and Natural Division.

III. Distribution by main Age Periods and Civil Condition of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion.

IV. Proportion of the Sexes by Civil Condition at certain ages for Religions and Natural Divisions.

V. Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages for selected castes.

VI. Civil condition of Non-Malayalees.

**106. The Nature of the Statistics.**—The instructions given to the enumerators this time were the same as in the last Census, *viz.*, to enter each person, whether infant, child or grown up, as either married, unmarried or widowed, divorced persons being included under the last category. In the case of some of the Malayalees who go through two forms of marriage, *viz.*, “the mock marriage of Thalickettu” and “the Sambantham” or union by cloth presentation, “sambantham” was treated as marriage. Though “Thalickettu” is growing out of fashion among the educated sections of this community, its stoppage has not become universal. Malayala Brahmins who have contracted sambantham alliance with non-Brahmin females were also treated as married. Prostitutes, as a class, do not exist in any appreciable number in Travancore, and, as such, there is no room for falsification of statistics in the case of persons who, though they are not married, desire to appear so. Polygamy is rare and polyandry is rarer, and the few cases of the latter found are of the fraternal type. Hypergamy continues among the Kshathiriyas and Ambalavasis, while it is becoming decadent among the other Malayalee Hindus.

**107. Conditions as to Marriage.**—Of the 4,006,062 persons enumerated, 2,126,575 are returned as unmarried, 1,569,896 as married and 309,591 as widowed. Among the unmarried, there are 812 females to every 1,000 males, and, among the married, there are 994 wives to every 1,000 husbands. The aggregate number of husbands exceeds the total number of wives by 4,960. The number of widows is 238,001, against a total of 71,590 widowers, giving a proportion of 3,325 widows to every 1,000 widowers. In 1911, for the whole of India, the number of wives

enumerated for every 1,000 husbands was 1,011. In England, the number was 1,029, while, in the United States of America, it was 977.

**103. The Meaning of the term Marriage is different in India from that in other countries.**—For instituting comparisons with other countries, it is necessary that the data compared should be similar. The term "marriage" is understood in one way in India, and in a different way, in other countries. Marriages of boys and girls of 15 years of age and under being only betrothels, their number should be excluded from the Indian figures, before they are used for comparison with those of other countries. As widow marriage is more common in countries outside than in India, the figures for married persons in India can be correctly compared with those in other countries, only if the numbers for widows and for married persons over 15 years of age, are added together. In European countries, divorced persons are also included among widows. But, in this state, as in India, divorce is rare; and even in the few cases where it does exist, it is more the result of social than of legal procedure. The majority of divorced persons practically return themselves as married. If these points are considered, it will be seen that the best data that have to be taken for comparison are the figures for unmarried persons of 15 years and over. The marginal table compares the proportion of the unmarried in Travancore, per 1,000 of each sex, in the different age periods, with that observed in India, England and the United States of

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF UNMARRIED PERSONS IN THE SEVERAL AGE PERIODS PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE PERIOD.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	SEX.	15 & OVER.	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 & ABOVE.
India	Male.	184	672	379	138	55	39	38
	Female.	39	168	43	23	13	10	14
Travancore	Male.	304	912	604	202	54	39	53
	Female.	153	501	153	68	58	76	94
United States of America	Male.	387	983	749	350	167	101	62
	Female.	297	879	483	209	114	80	88
England	Male.	408	998	857	386	169	110	80
	Female.	390	988	757	355	196	145	121

America. The figures given for India and England are those of 1911 Census, and for the United States of America, of the Census of 1910. It will be seen therefrom that, in India, where a large portion of the population is engaged in agriculture, the proportion of the unmarried is lowest. America,

which is less agricultural than India, has a higher proportion of the unmarried; while, in England, where the majority of the population are employed in industrial and commercial enterprises, the ratio of the unmarried is highest. If expressed in other words, the proportion of persons who have gone through the matrimonial process is highest in India, 816 males and 961 females, followed by Travancore, with 696 males and 847 females and America, with 613 males and 703 females, and is lowest in England, 597 males and 610 females.

**109. The Marital Condition in Travancore.**—Though Travancore has a large proportion of its population engaged in agriculture, its marital condition differs considerably from that of the rest of India and tends more and more to conform with that obtaining in the United States of America. Among males, in this State, the number of the unmarried aged 15 and over is 304 per 1,000, which is nearer to 387 in America and 403 in England than to 184 in India. Similarly, among females, the number of the unmarried over 15 years of age, is four times as much as in India, while it is less than twice the number in America and thrice in England. The number of bachelors in the age group 15-20, 912, is closer to 983 in America and 998 in England than to 672 in India, while the number of maidens under the same age group stands at 153 in India as against 501 in Travancore, 879 in America and 988 in England. At the other end of life, for every 38 old bachelors in India, there are 53 in Travancore, 62 in America and 80 in England. The proportion of old women in Travancore who prefer to end their lives in single blessedness, is seven times that in India, one and a half times that in America and one-third less than that in England.

**110. The Reasons for the Isolated Condition of Travancore.**—The reasons for the isolated position maintained by the State when compared with the rest of India, in regard to marital condition, will be found in the fact that the people of Travancore are slowly becoming industrial and that education, particularly among females, is advancing at rapid strides. For every 122 males and 12 females, out of 1,000 of each, who know to read and write in India, there are in Travancore 380 and 171, respectively.

**111. Infant and Early Marriages.**—An important feature of the Indian statistics as compared with those of Europe, is the early age at which marriage takes place in this country. But, for the reasons given in the foregoing paragraph, child marriage in its extreme form is totally absent in this State, while wedded life up to the age 15 is much less common than elsewhere in India. An examination of the comparative table given in the margin will show that, in this State, not one of either sex is returned as married at the age of 5 and below,

SEX AND AGE.		NO. MARRIED PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE PERIOD.	
		Travancore.	India.
Male.	0-5	0	71
	5-10	8	366
	10-15	54	1,289
Female.	0-5	0	138
	5-10	16	1,051
	10-15	545	4,306

while, in India, 71 males and 138 females, out of every 10,000 of each sex, are married. In the next quinquennium, the numbers that are married are trifling and amount to only 8 in the case of males and 16 in that of females, against 366 and 1,051 in India. Even in the succeeding age period, the tendency to enter matrimonial life is but faintly disclosed in this State. It is seen that, in the age period 10-15, only 54 of the males and 545 of the females are under marital tie here, whereas, in India the corresponding numbers are

1,289 and 4,306. It is only when the 15th year is completed that the population indicates a general tendency to discard single life and to take to partnership.

**112. Proportion of Widows.**—In Travancore, out of the females of all ages, 12 per cent. are widowed, whereas, in the entire female population of India, widows form 17 per cent. Of the widows in Travancore, one per mille is under 15 years of age, 107 are between 15 and 30 and the rest over 30 years, the corresponding figures for India being 13, 280 and 707. In this State, remarriage of widows is prohibited neither among the Malayalees who form the great majority of the Hindu population nor amongst the adherents of the other religions. This greatly curtails the number of widows. In the comparatively advanced age at which girls are married here, owing to the spread of education and the non-existence of the custom of prepuberty marriage, and, in the approximation of the ages between husbands and wives, there are further causes for the low proportion of widows. Even with regard to the number of widowers, this State differs from India. While the percentage of widowers here is 4, that in India is 5; and this may be partly attributed to the fact that widowers who abhor contracting union with widows can find here grown up unmarried girls for their mates.

**113. The selection of Age periods for the discussion of Marital Conditions.**—The marital conditions of the whole population in all religions and in each main religion, as they were returned in this Census, are shown in the 4 diagrams given on the opposite page. The variations in the number of the married, the unmarried and the widowed found during the last 3 censuses will be taken up for discussion. In effecting the comparison, it is important to take the age periods 0-15, 15-20, 20-40 and 40 and over, in the case of both males and females and 15-40 in the case of females alone. The age period 0-15 is important, as marriages below 15 are only betrothels; the age group 15-20 or the school going age is taken, as the effect of education on marital condition could be seen; 20-40 is the middle or effective age period; the age period 15-40 is valuable, since it is the reproductive age of females; and the age-period 40 and over is selected, as, after 40, there is no likelihood of re-marriages taking place.



Diagrams 23 to 26 showing the proportion of the unmarried, married and widowed per 1,000 living in each sex, in each age period and in each main religion.

Diagram 23.

All Religions.

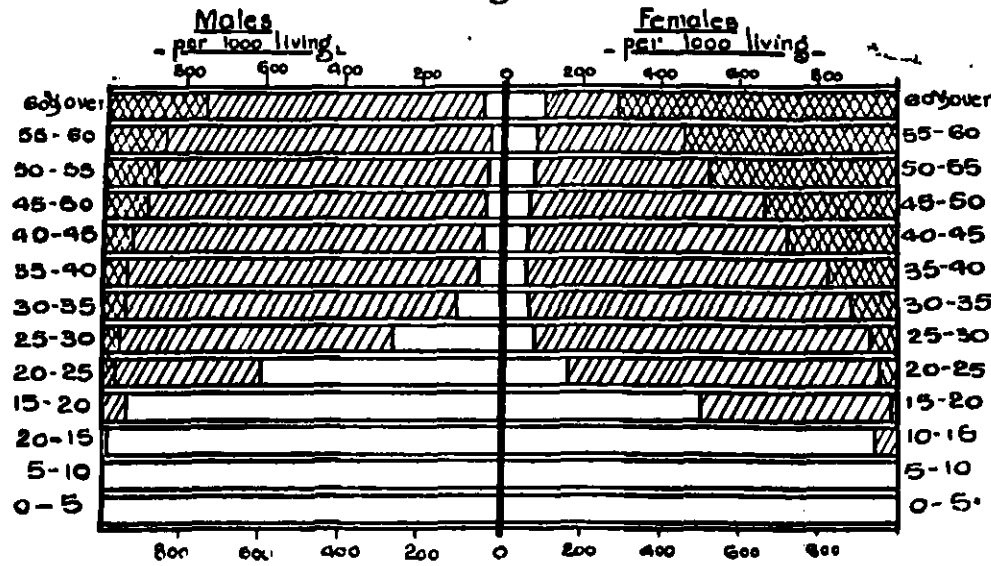
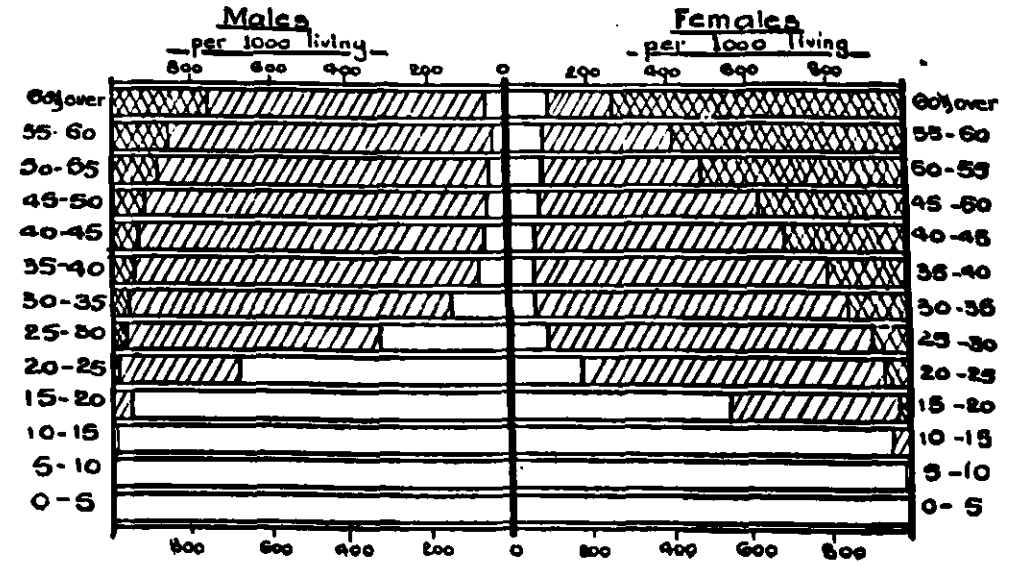
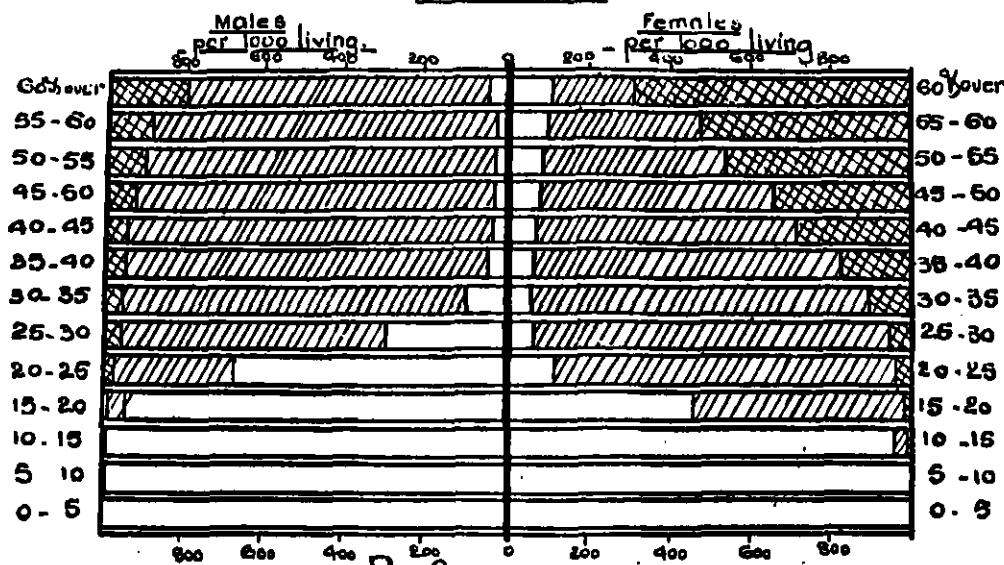


Diagram 24.

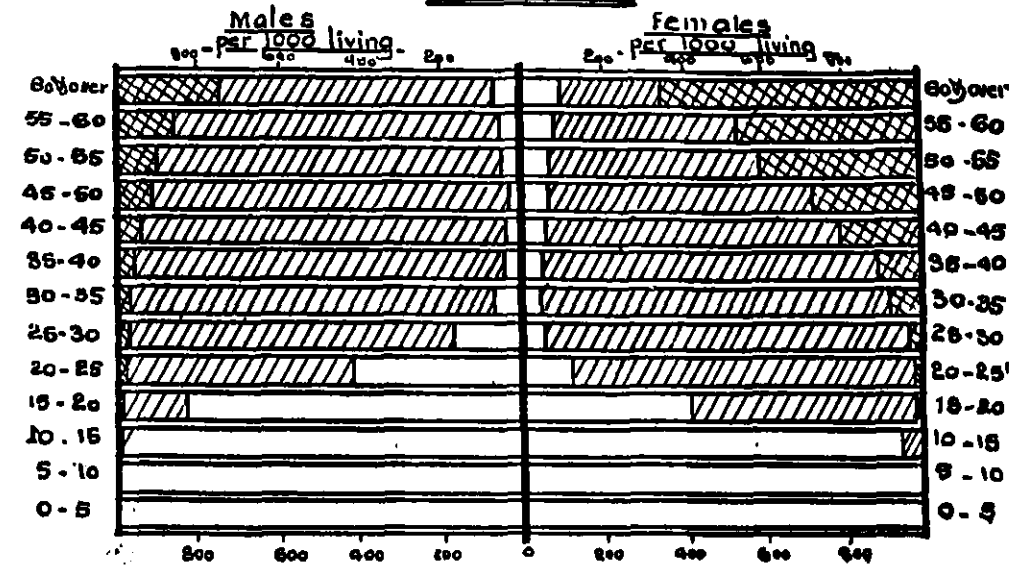
Hindu



Musalman



Christian.



Reference

Unmarried Married Widowed

Diagram 25.

Diagram 26.

To face page 70.

**114. All Religions.**—From the statement given in the margin, it will be seen that the proportion of the married persons below 15 years of age has been

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF MARRIED PERSONS IN THE SEVERAL AGE PERIODS TO 1,000 OF EACH AGE PERIOD.

Year.	Sex.	0-15	15-20	20-40	15-40	40 and over.
1901	Male	4	139	750		833
	Female	28	560	833	772	439
1911	Male	4	132	735		838
	Female	27	571	828	768	443
1921	Male	2	86	684		832
	Female	24	484	811	730	460

fall from 772 in 1901 to 730 in 1921.

**115. Musalmans.**—No appreciable decline is seen in the proportion of the married males below 15 years of age; but, in the ratio of the married females, there is a marked decrease, from 25 in 1901 to 17 in 1921. In the school going age,

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF MARRIED PERSONS IN THE SEVERAL AGE PERIODS TO 1,000 OF EACH AGE PERIOD.

Year.	Sex.	0-15	15-20	20-40	15-40	40 and over
1901	Male	3	104	749		879
	Female	25	587	866	802	465
1911	Male	1	72	717		885
	Female	21	617	863	806	435
1921	Male	3	48	662		872
	Female	17	527	837	763	469

**116. Christians.**—The proportion of the married below 15 years has fallen considerably both among males and females. In 1901 the proportions were 8 and 43 while, in 1921, they have come down to 3 and 23, respectively. There has been a fall

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF MARRIED PERSONS IN THE SEVERAL AGE PERIODS TO 1,000 OF EACH AGE PERIOD.

YEAR.	Sex.	0-15	15-20	20-40	15-40	40 & over
1901	Male	8	273	848	..	839
	Female	43	700	893	845	513
1911	Male	6	276	839	..	836
	Female	43	691	892	845	821
1921	Male	3	170	790	..	836
	Female	23	577	872	806	537

**117. Hindus.**—Reference has already been made to the fact that the Hindus in Travancore fall under two separate tribes, the Malayalees and the Non-Malayalees. They differ from each other in habits, mode of life, law of inheritance, etc. Hence, it will be interesting to know the marital conditions of each of these classes. But, as separate

declining from census to census. In the school going age, on account of the spread of education, a fall is noticed both in the proportion of the married males and of females. The ratio of the males has decreased from 139 in 1901 to 86 in 1921, while, that of females, from 560 in 1901 to 484 in 1921. In the reproductive ages of females also, there has been a continuous

15-20, the fall in the proportion of married males is considerable, from 104 in 1901 to 48 in 1921 or by over 54 per cent., while, that in females, it is not so marked. In the reproductive ages also a decrease is noticed. For every 802 married women in 1901, there are only 763 in this census.

in the proportion of the married males and females of the school going ages also. From 273 and 700 in 1901, the proportions have gone down to 170 and 577, respectively, in 1921. The numbers in the reproductive ages show a decrease only in this Census. As against 845 in each of the censuses of 1911 and 1901, the present ratio is 806.

figures for them are not available for previous censuses, the figures for the

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF MARRIED  
PERSONS IN THE SEVERAL AGE PERIODS TO  
1,000 OF EACH AGE PERIOD.

YEAR.	Sex.	0-15	15-20	20-40	15-40	40 & over.
1901	Male .	8	95	715	..	827
	Female .	20	513	811	722	416
1911	Male .	2	78	695	..	834
	Female .	22	517	801	732	414
1921	Male .	1	50	638	..	827
	Female .	16	436	782	698	806

whole Hindu religion will be taken for comparison, so far as 1901 and 1911 are concerned; and the difference between the marital conditions of the two classes will be pointed out separately, for this Census. It will be seen from the marginal table that the fall in the proportion of the married males under 15, from 3 in 1901 to 1 in 1921, is marked, though it is not so prominent in the case of

married females in whom the decrease is only from 20 to 15. But, in the school going age, the decrease in the number of married males, from 95 in 1901 to 50 in the present Census, is very striking. The fall in the proportion of the females of that age, from 513 in 1901, to 436 in 1921, is also appreciable. The proportion of unmarried females in the last age period is the lowest of all religions and lower than that in 1901 by 110. This may show that widows, particularly pretty and wealthy, are sought after more than virgins in the matrimonial markets here as in European countries. In the reproductive ages 15-40, as compared with the proportions in 1901 and 1911, there is a marked decrease in 1921. But, why there was an increase in 1911 as compared with 1901 cannot be correctly accounted for.

118. **The Non-Malayalee Hindus.**—From the statement given in the margin it will be seen that, in the matter of civil condition, the difference between the Malayalees

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF MARRIED  
PERSONS IN THE SEVERAL AGE PERIODS TO  
1,000 OF EACH AGE PERIOD.

	Sex.	0-15	15-20	20-40	15-40	40 & over.
Malayalee.	Male .	1	49	629	..	834
	Female .	13	428	769	685	481
Non-Malayalee.	Male .	2	56	679	..	844
	Female .	28	481	842	762	414

and the non-Malayalees among the Hindus is marked. The proportion of married females under 15 is lowest among the Malayalees (13) and highest among the non-Malayalees (28) as compared with that of all other religions, indicating that infant marriages are most common among the non-Malayalees. In the next age period

15-20, the proportion of married females is lowest among the Malayalees (428) against (481) among the non-Malayalees. In the reproductive ages, the proportion of the married among the Malayalees is 685 against 762 among the non-Malayalees. These are significant and result in the lower birth rate found among the former.

119. **Marital Condition by Natural Divisions and Rural and Urban Areas.**—From Subsidiary Table I, it will be seen that the proportion of the married is lowest in the Sea-Coast Division, 364 among males and 370 among females, and highest in the Mountainous Division, 417 among males and 427 among females, and that it stands between the two, in the Inland Division, with 399 and 422. As the chief trading and industrial centres of Travancore are situated in the Sea-Coast Division, the proportion of married persons can naturally be expected to be low there. The absence of any large scale industry or trade and the cultivation of tapioca and other garden products account for the higher proportion of the married in the Inland Division.

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The highest proportion found in the Mountainous Division may be attributed to the large number of immigrant coolies working in the rubber and tea estates of the Division who are mostly non-Malayalees, among whom marriage is more universal than among the Malayalees. In Urban areas, the proportion of the married males and females, per 1,000 of each sex, is 385 and 397, respectively, while, in Rural areas, the corresponding figures are 449 and 397. The low proportion of married males in the Urban areas is the result of their having a large number of schools with students who are mostly bachelors.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age periods at each of the last three Censuses.

RELIGION, SEX AND AGE.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>ALL RELIGIONS.</b>									
<b>Males.</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	999	997	999	1	2	1	..	1	..
10 — 15	994	990	987	5	9	12	1	1	1
15 — 20	912	863	854	86	131	140	2	6	6
20 — 40	284	226	207	684	735	749	32	39	44
40 — 60	41	17	15	863	875	871	94	108	114
60 and over.	50	11	10	708	695	679	242	294	311
<b>Females.</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>141</b>
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	998	995	995	2	4	5	..	1	..
10 — 15	944	918	907	54	84	90	2	3	3
15 — 20	501	407	421	484	571	560	15	22	19
20 — 40	90	61	60	811	828	833	99	111	107
40 — 60	68	18	15	547	534	529	385	448	456
60 and over.	94	15	14	187	154	150	719	831	836
<b>HINDUS.</b>									
<b>Males.</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	999	997	998	1	2	1	..	1	1
10 — 15	996	998	990	4	5	9	..	2	1
15 — 20	948	915	898	50	79	95	2	6	7
20 — 40	326	260	235	638	700	716	36	40	50
40 — 60	45	20	17	859	870	864	96	110	119
60 and over.	49	11	9	709	695	676	242	294	315
<b>Females.</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>157</b>
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	998	994	995	2	4	5	..	2	..
10 — 15	951	927	925	47	70	72	2	3	3
15 — 20	545	457	464	486	517	513	19	26	23
20 — 40	104	77	68	782	801	811	114	122	121
40 — 60	71	20	16	514	518	504	415	462	480
60 and over.	96	15	14	162	134	138	742	851	848
<b>MUSALMANS.</b>									
<b>Males.</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	996	999	999	4	1	1	..	..	..
10 — 15	996	996	992	4	3	7	..	1	1
15 — 20	950	923	891	48	72	104	2	6	5
20 — 40	309	245	215	662	718	749	29	37	37
40 — 60	28	9	9	900	915	919	72	76	78
60 and over.	44	11	10	751	770	738	205	219	252
<b>Females.</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>118</b>
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	997	996	995	2	3	5	1	1	..
10 — 15	948	930	918	50	67	79	2	3	3
15 — 20	454	355	393	527	617	587	19	26	20
20 — 40	69	36	46	837	863	866	93	101	89
40 — 60	67	14	11	553	554	552	380	432	437
60 and over.	94	18	11	179	161	160	727	826	829
<b>CHRISTIANS.</b>									
<b>Males.</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	999	997	999	1	2	1	..	1	..
10 — 15	990	980	976	10	19	23	..	1	1
15 — 20	828	723	719	170	273	276	2	4	5
20 — 40	185	135	122	790	839	848	25	26	30
40 — 60	31	13	12	874	878	880	95	109	108
60 and over.	52	12	11	696	677	670	252	311	319
<b>Females.</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>103</b>
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	999	995	994	1	4	6	..	1	..
10 — 15	929	876	858	70	122	140	1	2	2
15 — 20	416	292	300	577	700	691	7	8	9
20 — 40	65	40	37	872	892	893	63	68	70
40 — 60	60	18	14	627	610	604	313	377	382
60 and over.	94	14	15	250	217	192	658	769	793
<b>ANIMISTS.</b>									
<b>Males.</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>38</b>
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	1,000	998	1,000	..	2	..	..	..	..
10 — 15	994	990	985	5	9	16	1	1	..
15 — 20	893	882	839	105	109	146	2	9	15
20 — 40	302	167	142	664,	784	816	84	49	42
40 — 60	73	9	9	838	886	905	94	105	86
60 and over.	69	3	8	744	724	764	187	278	228
<b>Females.</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>96</b>
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	997	998	994	3	6	6	..	1	..
10 — 15	934	931	894	66	67	102	..	2	4
15 — 20	503	452	427	491	524	558	6	24	17
20 — 40	134	58	61	817	872	865	49	70	74
40 — 60	122	16	22	632	689	686	246	295	342
60 and over.	201	4	32	255	220	200	544	776	768

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each Religion and Natural Division.*

RELIGION.	MALES.																	
	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
<b>STATE.</b>																		
All Religion	577	388	35	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	994	5	..	431	544	25	49	833	125
Hindu	586	377	37	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	996	4	..	469	503	28	46	827	127
Musalman	600	372	28	1,000	..	..	996	4	..	996	4	..	460	517	23	31	868	101
Christian	553	415	32	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	990	9	..	341	639	20	35	836	129
Animist	561	403	36	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	994	5	1	429	544	27	78	814	113
<b>Sea-Coast Division.</b>																		
All Religion	603	362	35	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	997	3	..	490	487	23	41	838	121
Hindu	603	362	35	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	997	3	..	500	475	25	44	835	121
Musalman	608	364	28	1,000	..	..	994	6	..	996	4	..	486	493	21	33	868	99
Christian	601	368	31	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	997	3	..	456	526	18	35	838	127
Animist	560	411	29	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	994	6	..	506	461	33	88	851	61
<b>Inland Division.</b>																		
All Religion	563	399	38	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	994	6	..	392	579	29	43	824	131
Hindu	574	384	42	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	995	4	1	445	521	34	52	812	136
Musalman	505	373	32	1,000	..	..	998	2	..	994	5	1	443	529	28	30	860	110
Christian	541	427	32	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	991	9	..	300	679	31	34	840	126
Animist	529	427	44	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	350	601	49	35	864	111
<b>Mountainous Division.</b>																		
All Religion	548	417	35	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	991	9	..	371	604	25	40	833	127
Hindu	563	399	38	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	995	5	..	427	545	28	42	832	126
Musalman	586	388	26	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	996	4	..	420	558	22	29	876	95
Christian	516	451	33	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	983	18	..	266	714	20	38	828	134
Animist	564	399	37	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	994	5	1	409	567	24	71	798	131
<b>FEMALES.</b>																		
<b>STATE.</b>																		
All Religion	483	396	121	1,000	..	..	998	2	..	944	54	2	191	731	78	75	460	465
Hindu	480	383	137	1,000	..	..	998	2	..	951	47	2	211	698	91	77	428	495
Musalman	493	400	107	1,000	..	..	997	2	1	948	50	2	161	764	75	73	469	458
Christian	485	426	89	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	929	70	1	154	797	49	68	537	395
Animist	506	428	66	1,000	..	..	997	3	..	934	66	..	222	739	39	137	562	301
<b>Sea-coast Division.</b>																		
All Religion	496	370	134	1,000	..	..	998	2	..	961	37	2	222	688	90	69	416	515
Hindu	488	366	146	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	958	40	2	227	674	99	70	398	532
Musalman	493	391	116	1,000	..	..	997	3	..	952	47	1	173	745	82	68	444	488
Christian	521	378	101	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	975	24	1	223	716	61	65	475	460
Animist	491	437	72	1,000	..	..	992	8	..	983	47	..	289	671	40	80	530	330
<b>Inland Division.</b>																		
All Religion	478	412	110	1,000	..	..	998	2	..	943	55	2	173	758	69	82	498	420
Hindu	478	393	129	1,000	..	..	998	2	..	957	41	2	206	709	85	89	459	452
Musalman	500	405	95	1,000	..	..	996	3	1	948	50	2	154	779	67	76	502	422
Christian	476	443	81	1,000	..	..	998	2	..	923	76	1	120	838	42	68	571	361
Animist	425	479	96	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	878	122	..	151	787	62	..	629	371
<b>Mountainous Division.</b>																		
All Religion	464	427	109	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	912	87	1	153	780	67	75	494	431
Hindu	465	410	125	1,000	..	..	998	2	..	927	72	1	176	743	81	75	457	468
Musalman	486	415	99	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	940	58	2	139	793	68	81	497	422
Christian	457	458	85	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	882	117	1	116	841	43	70	559	371
Animist	517	421	62	1,000	..	..	998	2	..	932	68	..	206	758	36	164	549	287

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.
<b>ALL RELIGIONS</b>	<b>5,774</b>	<b>3,874</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>4,829</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>1,206</b>
0—10	2,650	1	..	2,708	2	..
10—15	1,286	7	..	1,188	69	2
15—40	1,754	2,214	103	792	3,024	824
40 and over	85	1,652	249	141	870	880
<b>HINDU</b>	<b>5,862</b>	<b>3,763</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>4,806</b>	<b>3,828</b>	<b>1,368</b>
0—10	2,578	1	..	2,614	2	..
10—15	1,266	5	..	1,158	57	3
15—40	1,924	2,066	116	882	2,922	383
40 and over	94	1,691	259	152	847	980
<b>MUSALMAN</b>	<b>5,997</b>	<b>3,722</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>4,931</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>1,078</b>
0—10	2,755	5	..	2,885	4	1
10—15	1,344	6	..	1,262	67	2
15—40	1,839	2,069	91	603	3,150	312
40 and over	59	1,642	190	121	775	758
<b>CHRISTIAN</b>	<b>5,535</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>890</b>
0—10	2,783	1	..	2,877	2	..
10—15	1,316	12	..	1,238	94	1
15—40	1,369	2,563	79	621	3,219	199
40 and over	67	1,569	241	116	941	690
<b>ANIMIST</b>	<b>5,612</b>	<b>4,030</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>5,062</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>660</b>
0—10	2,394	..	..	2,698	3	..
10—15	1,262	6	2	1,154	82	..
15—40	1,801	2,284	114	989	3,283	172
40 and over	155	1,740	242	221	910	488

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for Religions and Natural Divisions.*

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
<b>STATE.</b>															
All Religions	.812	994	3,825	992	2,076	5,222	897	9,503	5,012	438	1,326	3,055	1,031	511	3,433
Hindu	.807	1,001	3,535	998	2,777	5,600	900	12,287	5,941	451	1,392	3,263	1,593	493	3,726
Musalman	.762	995	3,535	970	662	6,000	871	10,888	5,000	334	1,411	3,198	1,888	438	3,691
Christian	.836	979	2,648	985	2,756	3,500	897	7,150	3,174	432	1,197	2,398	1,702	572	2,730
<b>Sea Coast Division.</b>															
All Religions	.812	1,006	3,988	998	1,631	16,000	924	11,292	8,087	460	1,435	3,938	1,574	464	4,002
Hindu	.810	1,010	4,215	1,001	3,139	20,000	918	12,647	9,412	465	1,455	4,053	1,563	465	4,277
Musalman	.776	1,026	4,032	984	4,526	..	909	10,372	10,000	356	1,517	3,945	1,708	421	4,061
Christian	.834	986	3,151	993	2,923	6,000	948	7,605	3,200	484	1,346	3,433	1,599	490	3,066
<b>Inland Division.</b>															
All Religions	.817	991	2,774	982	2,783	2,500	881	8,885	3,763	432	1,278	2,362	1,657	556	2,949
Hindu	.812	999	2,950	985	2,629	2,000	887	9,822	3,962	465	1,361	2,537	1,592	532	3,141
Musalman	.761	970	2,688	952	1,857	5,000	854	9,500	1,500	317	1,344	2,234	1,954	445	2,934
Christian	.834	993	2,421	983	3,389	1,000	875	8,213	4,250	379	1,170	1,985	1,802	613	2,586
<b>Mountainous Division.</b>															
All Religions	.808	976	2,926	996	2,256	1,667	866	8,835	3,789	392	1,222	2,533	1,703	540	3,089
Hindu	.798	985	3,193	1,010	2,435	2,000	875	14,535	5,000	394	1,304	2,768	1,665	508	3,390
Musalman	.741	954	3,856	958	3,000	1,000	805	13,824	..	295	1,271	2,778	2,304	468	3,637
Christian	.842	965	2,413	981	1,786	..	866	6,302	2,300	411	1,107	1,990	1,683	620	2,553

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.**

CASTE.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 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
1. Ampattan	570	376	54	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	903	95	2	204	730	66	93	744	163
2. Brahmin (Malayala)	489	457	54	1,000	..	..	997	2	1	647	348	5	240	714	46	80	668	252
3. Brahmin (Others)	361	590	49	1,000	..	..	995	5	..	737	260	3	128	845	27	52	823	125
4. Chakkala	588	372	40	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	971	27	2	318	639	43	35	833	132
5. Channan	614	355	31	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	987	12	1	345	631	24	20	856	124
6. Chetty	559	409	32	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	968	32	..	317	662	21	45	839	116
7. Ihavan	605	363	32	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	991	8	1	318	643	39	49	847	104
8. Kammalan	577	395	28	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	985	63	2	285	687	28	41	863	96
9. Konkani	553	416	31	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	959	41	..	312	667	21	102	800	98
10. Kuravan	566	394	40	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	972	27	1	279	680	41	47	827	126
11. Maran	607	335	58	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	975	13	7	404	544	52	86	729	185
12. Nayar	632	335	33	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	997	3	..	430	530	40	63	834	103
13. Parayan	544	412	44	1,000	..	..	998	2	..	964	33	3	254	710	36	31	820	149
14. Pulayan	522	431	47	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	972	426	2	207	747	46	34	825	141
5. Tantan	597	370	33	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	983	14	3	276	689	35	48	833	119
16. Vellalan	555	409	36	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	943	52	..	319	652	29	47	837	116

CASTE.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 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
1. Ampattan	400	446	154	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	559	418	23	54	839	107	17	475	508
2. Brahmin (Malayala)	380	458	162	1,000	..	..	987	10	3	335	653	12	71	810	119	107	392	501
3. Brahmin (Others)	336	488	176	1,000	..	..	956	41	3	233	744	23	39	833	128	76	397	527
4. Chakkala	465	385	150	1,000	..	..	991	9	..	620	365	15	116	758	126	35	402	563
5. Channan	506	373	121	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	804	190	6	64	840	96	37	452	511
6. Chetty	448	395	157	1,000	..	..	996	4	..	645	345	10	79	807	114	75	390	535
7. Ihavan	487	380	133	1,000	..	..	996	4	..	782	214	4	177	719	104	86	432	482
8. Kammalan	484	394	123	1,000	..	..	994	6	..	664	330	6	95	796	109	32	497	471
9. Konkani	374	439	197	1,000	..	..	983	17	..	256	710	34	57	799	144	91	305	604
10. Kuravan	504	378	118	1,000	..	..	998	2	..	778	212	10	115	783	102	92	465	443
11. Maran	451	371	178	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	702	281	17	114	746	140	93	364	543
12. Nayar	486	355	159	1,000	..	..	998	2	..	752	343	5	24	832	144	101	323	576
13. Parayan	470	427	103	1,000	..	..	994	6	..	744	252	4	83	841	76	48	524	428
14. Pulayan	457	445	98	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	889	95	16	80	846	74	64	640	306
15. Tantan	514	364	122	1,000	..	..	997	3	..	724	263	13	111	771	118	99	420	481
16. Vellalan	397	424	179	1,000	..	..	997	3	..	598	391	11	48	836	116	60	388	552



SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—*The Civil condition of Non-Malayalee Hindus.*

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>STATE</b>	<b>434,356</b>	<b>221,775</b>	<b>212,581</b>	<b>121,572</b>	<b>93,824</b>	<b>89,180</b>	<b>88,180</b>	<b>8,023</b>	<b>30,577</b>
0—5	53,752	26,726	27,026	26,726	27,026	..	..	..	..
5—10	55,818	28,050	27,768	28,032	27,690	18	70	..	5
10—15	52,976	27,235	25,741	27,095	23,514	135	2,183	5	44
15—20	41,785	21,755	20,030	20,508	10,041	1,223	9,638	29	851
20—25	40,477	19,901	20,576	13,048	1,821	6,719	17,892	134	863
25—30	39,207	19,319	19,898	5,531	779	13,373	17,519	415	1,590
30—35	32,939	15,711	16,128	1,782	466	14,256	13,339	673	2,323
35—40	29,969	15,721	13,248	652	184	14,338	10,082	731	2,732
40—45	24,177	12,991	11,186	392	436	11,763	7,021	836	3,729
45—50	18,886	10,556	8,330	235	379	9,376	4,516	945	3,435
50—55	16,249	8,294	7,955	179	418	7,101	2,980	1,014	4,557
55—60	9,659	5,116	4,543	115	263	4,182	1,428	819	2,852
60—65	9,485	4,623	4,862	126	275	3,513	880	984	3,707
65—70	4,125	2,089	2,036	71	114	1,441	304	577	1,618
70 and over	5,952	2,688	3,264	85	168	1,742	328	861	2,768
Mean age	24.7	24.9	24.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

## CHAPTER VIII.

### EDUCATION.

**120. Introductory Remarks.**—In no time or country can the importance of education be over-estimated. It has an intimate bearing not only on the literary attainments of the people, but also on their civil condition, occupation, birth and death rates, &c. For the correct appreciation of the progress in education, for instituting comparison with the literacy of other Provinces and States and even for administrative purposes, it is desirable to have a clear conception of the various expressions, such as, Primary Education, School Going Age, etc., which are met with in reports on education. In some countries, these terms are defined with reference to the age of pupils and in others with reference to the standard of instruction imparted. In this State, Elementary Education, which includes Primary Education of other Provinces, is defined as the instruction imparted in classes I to IV of Vernacular Schools, while the school going population, by which is meant the number of persons of school going age, is taken as 15 per cent of the total population. The census figures for literacy are required to be sorted for 3 quinquennial age periods only *viz.*, 5-10, 10-15 and 15-20. To gauge correctly the progress of education, it is desirable to sort the figures for two more periods 20-25 and 25-30. However, in this Census, as required by the Census Commissioner for India, figures have been tabulated for the age period 20-30 also, with a view to ascertain how far literacy once acquired is retained afterwards. It was the practice in previous censuses to calculate the proportion of literates on the total population. As children under 5 years of age could not be expected to be literate, their number is required to be excluded this time from the total population, in making the calculation. This is certainly an improvement; but, it does not go far. To attain the standard fixed in the Census for literacy *i. e.* to write a letter to a friend and read his reply, at least, primary education should have been completed. Taking that children begin instruction at 5, it would take five years *i. e.* to their tenth year, to complete primary education. It seems reasonable therefore that, in calculating the proportion of literates, children under 10 years of age should be excluded, instead of under 5. At any rate, it is done so in the United States of America.

**121. Reference to Tables.**—The data for the discussion of the subject dealt with in this Chapter are contained in the following Tables:—

- Imperial Table VIII. Education by Religion and Age.
- IX. Education by selected Castes, Tribes and Races.
- Subsidiary Table I. Literacy by Age, Sex and Religion.
- II. Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality.
- III. Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality.
- IV. English Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality.
- V. Progress of Literacy since 1901.
- VI. Literacy by Caste.
- VII. Number of Institutions and Pupils according to the Returns of the Education Department.

**122. The Scope of the Returns.**—For the purpose of Census statistics, literacy is defined as ability to read and write any language. Up to 1891, a distinction was made between persons 'able to read and write' and those 'learning.' This distinction having caused the two classes to overlap each other, it was decided in 1901 to confine the entry in the Enumeration Schedules to the two main categories of 'literate' and 'illiterate.' But, for want of a standard as to who should be considered literate, the literacy figures of that year were vitiated by the inclusion therein of the statistics of persons who could only sign their names or laboriously spell out a printed book. Hence, the standard was fixed in 1911 that a person should be regarded as literate only if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it, but not otherwise

The same instructions were issued this time also. If a person was literate in more than one language, all those languages were recorded. Information regarding the number of persons able to read and write English was also noted in a separate column.

**123. Extent of Literacy—General.**—Of the total population of the

PROVINCE OR STATE.	NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE LITERATE EXCLUDING PERSONS UNDER 5.		
	Persons.	Male.	Female.
Travancore ...	279	880	171
Burma ...	317	510	112
Cochin ...	214	317	115
Baroda ...	148	240	44
Coorg ...	144	...	...
Delhi ...	122	...	...
Ajmere-Merwara ...	118	185	26
Bengal ...	104	188	21
Other States and Provinces.	Below 100	...	...

State, excluding children under 5 years of age, 968,133 persons, or 279 for every one thousand, are literate according to the present Census. Among men, two in every five, and, among women, two in every twelve, are able to read and write. In other words, for every twelve literate males, there are five females who have acquired the standard. The marginal table compares Travancore with other States and Provinces in point of literacy. It will be seen therefrom that, in the literacy of both the sexes put together and in the education of males, Travancore takes the second place among the British

Provinces including Burma and Indian States, while, in female education, it occupies the first place. The phenomenally advanced position of Burma, as compared with Travancore, in regard to male literacy, is the result of its indigenous system of free education, evidently of a religious character, imparted in monasteries. If the standard on which the statistics collected for literacy had been a higher one, the relative position of Travancore and Burma, with regard to male literacy, would have been materially altered, since, as is seen from para 354 of the Census Report of India for 1911, "there are comparatively few in Burma who have received a University Education or studied in a High or Middle School." Comparison with European countries is not possible, as figures are not available for them. But, it can be said even without the figures that Western countries are far ahead of India in the matter of literacy both among males and females. Though this is a well known fact, it may not be so widely known that, in the United States of America, the proportion of literates among the Negroes is considerably higher than that in any Province or State in India. According to the Census figures of 1910, the proportion of literates among them, calculated on their population over 10 years of age, was 696 for every one thousand (699 among males and 693 among females), against 330 (449 among males and 207 among females) in Travancore. For instituting comparison with Asiatic countries outside India, statistics are not available except for Ceylon. In the case of Ceylon, excluding Maldives, the proportion of literates per mille of the total population is 337 (482 among males and 179 among females) and this ratio is higher than that for any Indian State or Province. In Maldives, where the education is of the nature given in the Monasteries of Burma, the proportion is much higher, being 410 per mille, (449 among males and 366 among females).

**124. Literacy by Natural Divisions.**—From the figures for Natural Divisions given in Subsidiary Table II, it will be observed that the proportion of literates is highest in the Inland, and lowest in the Mountainous Division. In every thousand persons of each sex, 424 males and 206 females are able to read and write in the Inland Division as against 377 males and 173 females in the Sea-Coast region and a still lower proportion of 333 males and 131 females in the Mountainous tract. The predominant position which the Inland Division occupies in this respect is the result of its having greater educational facilities and its being the home of a large proportion of the Malayalee Hindus and the Syrian Christians among whom education has much advanced. Of the 4,156 educational institutions in the State, recognised and unrecognised, about 38 per cent. are in this Division. For every 801 inhabitants and 0.9 square mile of area, there is one school in this region. The large animistic and labour population of the Mountainous Division and

the comparatively less number of schools therein account for the low proportion of literates found in that Division. There is only one school for every 1,090 inhabitants and 6 square miles of area in this tract. The Sea-Coast Division, in which are situated the important trading centres and markets and where the proportion of the Musalman population is largest, occupies a middle place. In this Division there is one school for every 1049 inhabitants and 0·8 square mile of area.

**125. Literacy by Administrative Divisions.**—Taking the Administrative Divisions, it will be seen from Subsidiary Table II that the proportion of literates is highest in the Northern Division where the Christian element predominates and lowest in the High Range Division where illiterate coolies bulk the population.

Division.	Literate per mille.	Number of persons per sq. mile.
Northern	302	540
Central	289	573
Southern	243	770
High Range	145	51

The Central Division which contains 2 out of the 5 major Municipal towns of the State and the Southern Division in which the Capital of the State is situated occupy only intermediate places. The one outstanding feature of the proportions for the several Divisions is the want of correlation between literacy and density. It will be seen from the marginal table that, if the High Range Division which stands altogether on a different basis is excluded, the Northern, the Central and the Southern Divisions which take an ascending order in respect

of density stand in a descending order in point of literacy.

**126. Literacy in Towns.**—As must be expected, the proportion of literates in towns is much higher than that in rural parts. The average for the 19 Municipal towns of the State is 593 literate males and 251 literate females, to every 1,000 of each sex, compared with the State average of 380 and 171, respectively. The proportional figures for the literates in the 5 major Municipal towns are given in the inset. It will be seen therefrom that, in respect of male literacy, Trivandrum takes the lead with a proportion of 750 per mille. This is due to the fact of its

Town	NUMBER PER MILLE.	
	Male.	Female.
Trivandrum	750	350
Nagercoil	672	161
Kottayam	639	436
Quilon	547	239
Alleppey	362	162

being the Head Quarters of Government with a large number of offices, schools, colleges and trading institutions. Nagercoil comes next with 672 literate males. It is the centre of the activities of the London Missionary Society, whose contribution towards the spread of education in the State is large. Kottayam and Quilon come next in order and Alleppey occupies the last place. As regards female literacy, Kottayam heads the list, with a proportion of 436.

The reason for the high rank which Kottayam occupies in this respect is obvious. The Syrian Christians, whose ladies stand foremost among the women of the several religious persuasions in the matter of literacy, constitute a large portion of the population of this town. Next follow in order Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, and Nagercoil with a proportion of 350, 239, 162 and 161 respectively.

**127. Literacy by Age and Sex.**—The marginal table sets out the number of literates per hundred at each age period. It will be seen therefrom that, among

Age period.	LITERATES PER 100		
	Persons.	Male.	Female.
5—10	14·1	13·5	14·8
10—15	25·5	35·6	21·0
15—20	32·9	43·6	22·5
20 and over	30·3	44·0	16·2

persons of both sexes, the proportion is highest, 32·9 per hundred, in the the age period 15-20. But, among males, the proportion rises continuously from 13·5 in the age period 5-10 to 35·6 in 10-15, to 43·6 in 15-20 and to 44·0 in 20 and over. In a country like Travancore, where there has been steady increase in the educational facilities since the commencement of the last decade and where Government have undertaken the responsibility of imparting primary education to children, a high proportion of literates in the age

period 15-20 can easily be explained. It is the population of this age period that has just passed the ordinary primary school going age and that has had the opportunity of fully enjoying the benefits of the decade. Among females, the proportion is highest, 22·5 per cent, between the ages 15 and 20, and is lowest 14·8, in the period 5-10. The growing interest in female education which has been perceptible during the decade under review probably explains the high proportion in the age group 15-20. Although the percentage for female literates is lowest (14·8) in the age group 5-10, it is significant that the ratio is higher than that for the male literates of the same age period, which is 13·5. This may be attributed to the circumstance that girls are sent to schools at comparatively younger ages and that, on account of lower fees charged for them, they avail themselves of the educational facilities more readily than boys.

**128. Literacy by Religion.**—In the marginal statement and in the diagrams facing this page, are given the percentages of literates in each main religion.

RELIGION.	LITERATES PER 100.		
	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Hindu . . . . .	26·0	37·1	14·6
Christian . . . . .	35·3	43·5	26·5
Musalman . . . . .	14·8	23·8	5·0

Of the different religious persuasions, excluding the Jews, the Jains, the Buddhists and the Zoroastrians who together form only a small minority of the entire population, the Christians bear the palm in point of literacy. Of their total number, 35·3 per hundred are literate. Among males, 43·5 per cent., and among females, 26·5 per cent., are able to read and

write. The Hindus come next; but, they have only 26 literate persons for every 35 among the Christians. Taking the two sexes, 37·1 per cent of the males, and 14·6 per cent of the females, have acquired the standard. Whilst, in the proportion of literates, the Hindu males fall short of their Christian brethren only by 6·4 per cent, the Hindu females lag behind their Christian sisters by 11·9 per cent. The Musalmans come next with 14·8 literate persons in every hundred; for males the proportion is 23·8 and for females, 5·0. Although the percentage of literates among the Musalmans is small in Travancore when compared with that of the other main religionists, it has to be remembered that their ratio is very large as compared with that of the adherents of the same religion in other parts of India.

**129. Literacy by caste.**—Among the Hindus, as a rule, Brahmins stand at the top and Pariahs, Pulayas, etc., at the bottom. But, a good deal depends upon their profession also. Thus, among male literates, Kaniyans who form the astrologer caste have the greatest proportion (663 per mille) next to Brahmins (680, Malayala Brahmins and 720, other Brahmins). They are closely followed by Nairs (612) and then, in order, by Ambalavasis (592), Konkans (573), Vellalas (467) and Marans (452). The other castes have each less than 450. At the other end come Kuravas, Pulayas and Pariahs. Though a mighty gulf separates these classes from the other Hindus in point of literacy, it is a noteworthy feature that, under the system of education in vogue at present, they are progressing by leaps and bounds. As against a proportion of 14, 18 and 28 per mille in 1911, their present ratio stands at 35, 40 and 109, respectively. The castes which return high proportions of literate females are the non-Malayala Brahmins (442 per mille), Marans (412), Konkans (359), Nairs (335) and the Malayala Brahmins (323). In each of the other castes, the ratio is less than 300 per mille.

If the figures for the several Christian sects are analysed, it is observed that Europeans top the list with 966 male and 892 female literates in a thousand of each sex. Anglo-Indians follow them with a proportion of 900 males and 700 females. Among the Indian Christians, the Syrians come first with 515 and 313, followed by the other Christians.

**130. Literacy in English.**—In the whole of Travancore, 53,611 persons or 15 per mille of the population, 5 years of age and over, are literate in English. For

To face page 82.

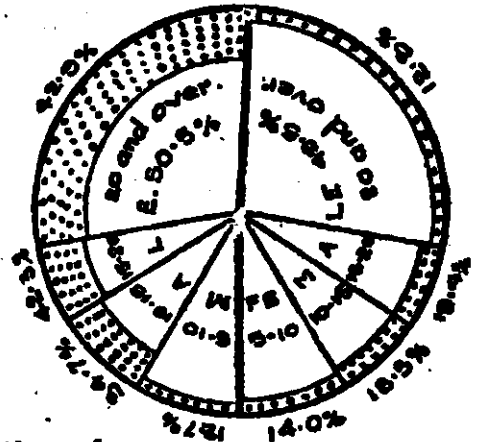
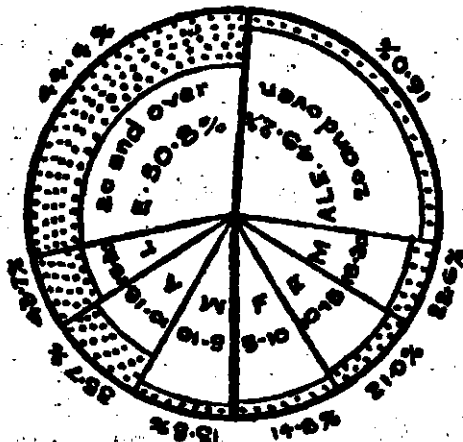
Diagrams 27 to 30 showing the percentages of literates among males and females in each Religion in the several age periods.

Diagram 27.

Diagram 28.



All Religions.

Hindu.



References.

(1) The sectors bear the same proportion which the number of persons in the age-periods noted therein bears to the Total population.

(2) Literates.....   
Illiterates..... 

(3) The numbers 5-10, 10-15, 15-20 and 20 & over within the sectors refer to the age-groups.

Musalman.

Christian.

(4) The figures given outside the sector show the percentage of the Literates.

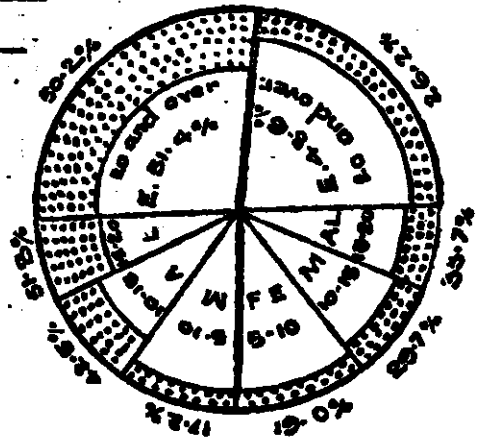
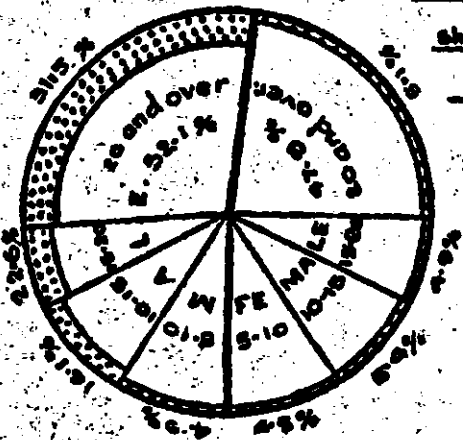


Diagram 29.

Diagram 30.

every 1,000 of each sex, 25 males and 6 females possess a knowledge of this language, as against 15 and 2 in the last Census. In other words, one in every 40 males and one in every 165 females are acquainted with English.

As in the case of general literacy, English education has spread mostly among the Christians, there being 34 male and 13 female literates for every 1,000 of each sex among them, as against 22 male and 3 female literates among the Hindus and 8 male and one female literates among the Musalmans. The same factors which have determined the relative positions of the followers of the several religions in respect of general literacy have operated in fixing their respective places in regard to English education also. The man who is literate in his own language is by no means necessarily acquainted also with English, but a knowledge of one tongue is, for all intents and purposes, a necessary preliminary to his being acquainted with the other. If the statistics are examined by caste, among the Hindus, the non-Malayala Brahmins top the list with 175 males and 22 females who have acquired the standard, for every 1,000 of each sex. Then comes the Konkani with 104 males and 9 females who can read and write English. The lowest proportion is found among Kuravas and Pulayas. Among the Christians, the proportions are naturally high among Europeans and Anglo-Indians, most of whom have English as their mother-tongue, and low among Indian Christians. While the first two show a proportion of 836 and 643, respectively, the last has a ratio of only 22. If the statistics for the Indian Christians are examined, it will be seen that, as against 33 males and 12 females who are literate among the Syrian Christians, there are only 29 males and 12 females who have acquired the standard among the other Christians.

Among the Administrative Divisions, the proportion is highest in the Southern Division which is the centre of higher education and where the existence of public offices, educational institutions and trading firms demand a large number of English knowing hands. In this Division, 334 males and 71 females are able to read and write English, in a ten thousand of each sex. The High Range Division which is the centre of the European Planting community comes next with a proportion of 329 male and 90 female literates. The Central and the Northern Divisions follow in order with 236 & 49 and 179 & 57, respectively.

**131. Progress of Education and Comparison with Previous Censuses.**—In view of the changes adopted in the definition of the term "literate" from time to time, it was thought difficult to institute an effective comparison with the results of Censuses taken prior to 1901. It was suggested, therefore, that the best plan would be to exclude from comparison persons under 15 years of age and to add to the number shown as literate in 1891 all persons over that age who were then classed as "learning." This procedure has the serious defect of excluding from the statistics a large proportion of boys and girls of school going ages who are actually undergoing tuition. So far as this State is concerned, in the instructions given to the enumerators in 1901, the restriction was placed that a person who could read and write only a few words of a language with difficulty or who could only sign his name should not be treated as literate. Hence, the statistics for 1901 have not been vitiated by the defects which the omission to fix such a standard has produced in other parts of India. An effective comparison can therefore be instituted so far as Travancore is concerned with the statistics of at least 1901 and 1911. It will be seen from the marginal table that the proportion of literate persons has risen from 142 per mille in 1901 to 279 in 1911 or by 96 per cent. The ratio of literate males has increased by 54 per cent and that of literate females by 380 per cent. Each religion shares this increase, but it is most marked among the Hindus and least so among the Musalmans. In the age period 15-20 which includes persons who have just passed the age when reading and writing are usually learnt and which would furnish a good idea of the spread of education in the State, the proportion of male literates has risen from 264 in 1901 to 437 in 1911 or by 66 per cent. and that of female literates from 58 to 225 or by 288 per cent. As in the case of general literacy, this increase is apportioned by all the three religions, the Hindus, the Musalmans and the Christians. But, while the

percentage of increase is highest among the Hindus, *viz.*, 67 per cent for males and 289 per cent. for females, it is lowest among the Musalmans, *viz.*, 48 per cent. for males and 206 per cent. for females. Another method of gauging the progress of education in

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF LITERATES PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OVER 5 YEARS AND AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS.

SEX AND RELIGION.	PROPORTION OF LITERATES PER MILLE OVER 5.				PROPORTION OF LITERATES PER MILLE IN THE AGE PERIOD 15-20.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	Percentage of increase from 1901 to 1921.	1921.	1911.	1901.	Percentage of increase from 1901-1921.
All Religions.								
Persons	279	173	142	96	330	205	159	108
Males	390	265	246	54	437	318	264	66
Females	178	58	86	380	236	91	58	288
Hindu.								
Persons	260	164	134	94	305	190	150	103
Males	371	278	237	57	428	305	254	67
Females	146	49	29	408	194	82	60	289
Musalman.								
Persons	148	109	100	48	139	109	85	64
Males	238	198	181	31	227	196	158	48
Females	50	15	12	317	49	20	16	206
Christian.								
Persons	353	215	183	93	428	270	213	101
Males	437	331	298	47	518	382	332	56
Females	265	92	62	327	337	157	98	244

the State is by comparing the growth of population with the growth of education. Such a comparison shows that while the population has increased by 35 per cent. (34.4 per cent. among males and 34.9 per cent. among females), the number of literates has gone up by 335 per cent. (110 per cent. among males and 560 per cent. among females),

during the last 20 years.

132. **How far literacy once acquired is retained.**—Turning to the question how far literacy once acquired is retained in Travancore, the best way of finding it out is by a comparison of the figure for literates in the age period 10-20 of the last Census with that for literates in the age group 20-30 of the present one. Such a comparison discloses that, as against 117,980 literates in the age group 10-20 in 1911, there are at present 399,412 literates in the age period 20-30. Deducting the number of deaths at the rate of 20 per mille in the literates of 1911, the number which has to be found in the age period 20-30 of the present Census is 94,390. The disproportionately large number of literates actually found in the age period 20-30 may be attributed to the circumstance that, owing to the impetus given to Vernacular Education by starting new schools and throwing them open to all castes and creeds, a very large number of boys and girls have commenced education in the State after the age of 10, but whose number could not have been included in the literacy figures of 10-20 of 1911. In addition to this, the advent of students from outside for study in the Professional Colleges here and the inaccuracies in the ages returned may also have tended to swell the number in the age group 20-30. Whatever may be the real cause for the high increase, the figures can be taken to prove that literacy once acquired is not lost in Travancore. Unlike in other parts of India, where an ordinary person hardly ever has occasion to read or write, in this State, vernacular newspapers and periodicals are so common that a man never loses the proficiency which he has once acquired in the art of reading and writing. An examination of the Journalistic activities of the State shows that the number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1921 was 92, with a circulation of 82,246, against 45 and 34,890, respectively, in 1911. The number of private letters transmitted through the Anchal alone, amounting to 98 lakhs in 1921 against 47 in 1901, indicate the extent of education and the use made of it in retaining and improving literacy once acquired in the state.

133. **Statistics of the Education Department.**—The total number of scholars in all kinds of educational institutions, departmental and non-departmental, in 1901, was 184,639. In 1911, the number went down, to 159,913,



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owing to the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Education Code of the State. In 1921, the number of scholars again rose to 427,723. According to the Administration Report of the Education Department, 71.2 per cent. of the children of school going age were at school in 1921. This high proportion is the result of having taken 15 per cent. of the total population of the State as the school going population. As this percentage embraces only the number of persons between the ages 5 and 11, and, as school going population includes all persons undergoing primary, secondary and collegiate education, the total of the persons falling within the age limits 5 and 25 should be regarded as school going population, for all practical purposes. It will be seen from Imperial Table VIII that the number of persons between 5 and 25 years of age is 1,811,706 or 45 per cent. of the total population. Thus, the number of scholars attending schools in 1921, viz., 427,723, will bear only a proportion of 23.6 per cent. to the school-going population of the State.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Education by age, sex, and religion.

RELIGION.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.											NO. PER MILLE WHO ARE ILLITERATE.	NO. PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	NO. PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN MALAYALAM.	NO. PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN TAMIL.	NO. PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN OTHER LANGUAGES.										
	All ages 5 and over.					5-10.		10-15.		15-20.							20 & over.									
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
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
All Religions.	279	380	173	135	149	357	210	437	226	440	160	721	620	827	15	25	6	244	333	148	33	50	16	4	5	9
Hindu	260	371	146	127	140	347	185	423	194	429	129	740	629	854	13	22	3	232	339	130	32	53	11	2	3	1
Musalman	148	238	50	49	45	161	54	227	49	315	51	852	762	950	5	9	1	109	186	26	30	52	6	31	43	17
Christian	353	437	265	172	190	425	299	518	387	501	262	647	553	735	24	34	13	302	374	226	36	43	28	1	1	..
Europeans	939	966	892	1,000	1,000	917	900	861	864	971	877	61	17	108	836	874	770	29	29	..	..	..	..	103	92	122
Anglo Indians	799	900	700	901	701	902	700	899	701	899	700	201	100	300	643	769	521	755	843	663	44	50	38	..	..	..
Syrians	417	515	313	207	194	476	383	615	392	599	314	583	485	567	23	33	12	417	515	313	2	2	1	1	1	..
Other Xians.	278	345	208	126	182	363	202	402	276	390	203	722	655	792	20	29	10	170	211	127	75	90	58	1	1	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Education by age, sex and locality.

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.										
	All ages 5 & over.			5-10.		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
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>Administrative Divisions.</b>											
Southern	243	331	155	113	215	303	165	373	164	388	133
Central	290	411	166	132	103	396	238	487	248	474	149
Northern	302	398	203	187	138	368	228	459	267	458	202
High Range	145	213	55	188	192	163	39	94	35	250	37
<b>Natural Divisions.</b>											
Sea-Coast	276	377	173	132	186	349	207	434	211	439	153
Inland	318	424	206	159	142	417	258	497	277	483	196
Mountainous	293	328	131	108	85	290	154	364	186	387	127

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Education by religion, sex and locality.

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.					
	Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>265</b>
<b>Administrative Divisions.</b>						
Southern	359	155	253	37	275	192
Central	384	134	223	35	549	305
Northern	382	160	234	37	443	275
High Range	158	29	371	39	383	176
<b>Natural Divisions.</b>						
Sea-Coast	389	164	252	58	386	247
Inland	394	144	234	52	498	320
Mountainous	299	104	212	31	408	200

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—English Education by age, sex and locality.

DIVISIONS.	LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000.											
	1921.										1911.	
	5-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over.		All ages 5 and over.		All ages 5 and over.	
	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
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>23</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>												
Southern	22	10	217	95	518	133	414	68	334	71	270	37
Central	19	9	184	68	486	129	239	39	236	49	108	16
Northern	18	5	138	64	366	129	201	56	179	57	97	16
High Range	43	50	28	27	152	122	467	112	329	90	174	47
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>												
Sea-Coast	27	11	215	92	543	156	377	63	316	70	217	34
Inland	14	8	189	88	511	152	245	58	230	65	106	17
Mountainous	6	5	76	20	193	48	177	29	138	26	90	11

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—Progress of Education since 1901.

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF LITERATES PER MILLE.																	
	All ages (10 and over.)						15-20						20 and over.					
	Male			Female			Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>35</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>																		
Southern	371	313	251	148	68	35	373	280	225	164	93	56	388	355	287	138	53	30
Central	462	335	291	178	62	36	487	338	281	248	97	55	474	370	325	149	53	32
Northern	443	341	302	215	68	46	459	338	283	267	104	63	458	385	344	202	61	43
High range	215	258	198	37	63	46	94	209	128	35	73	41	250	301	235	37	67	56
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>																		
Sea-Coast	422	327	275	170	66	41	434	308	257	211	96	61	439	367	311	158	57	36
Inland	473	360	325	218	75	47	497	374	316	277	116	67	483	399	364	196	64	42
Mountainous	367	285	239	140	45	25	364	252	198	186	74	37	387	328	270	127	41	23

NOTE.—Figures under the several age-groups for 1891 and the previous censuses are not available. Hence this table gives information for three censuses only.

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		
	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.
Ampalavadi	428	592	250	341	538	147	388	644	109	115	280	..
Ampattan	207	342	70	138	237	29	58	87	18	20	80	10
Brahmin (malayala)	520	680	824	495	678	249	205	300	88	33	52	7
Brahmin (Others)	588	720	442	457	654	170	1,026	1,751	221	876	1,448	47
Chakkala	212	282	138	114	197	35	50	61	17	28	68	..
Channan	101	159	38	65	123	6	30	53	6	21	34	8
Chetty	249	375	118	190	359	25	164	281	22	35	67	5
Ishavan	228	364	95	115	212	19	77	133	23	30	57	3
Kammalan	258	411	100	164	307	17	34	60	7	15	30	..
Kaniyan	439	663	190	325	548	85	30	51	8	6	12	..
Konkani	458	573	359	436	810	38	538	1,044	91	114	216	4
Kuravan	23	35	10	8	14	2	1	2	..	1	2	..
Marakkan	78	74	84	62	116	9	5	9	..	15	30	..
Maran	432	452	413	228	365	91	59	94	25	24	44	3
Maravan	177	301	58	79	152	6	72	108	37	22	43	..
Nayar	471	612	324	233	467	97	240	438	35	106	197	14
Pandaram	222	312	128	120	216	21	24	45	2	6	11	..
Parayan	83	109	55	15	28	2	5	9	1	2	4	..
Pulayan	27	40	14	9	18	1	7	13	1	1	3	..
Vellalan	328	467	183	273	506	40	364	655	64	221	432	9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department.

Class of Institution.	1921		1911	
	Number of		Number of	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
<b>A. DEPARTMENTAL.</b>				
Arts Colleges	2	765	2	262
Training College	1	75	1	56
Sanskrit College	1	324	1	..
English High Schools for Boys	19	11,321	7	3,139
Do. Do. Girls	1	475	1	245
Do. Middle Do. Boys	18	2,559	20	2,134
Do. Do. Girls	5	892	..	..
Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys	183	44,321	66	24,766
Do. Do. Girls	62	15,830	33	6,217
Do. Primary Schools for Boys	645	97,962	304	33,225
Do. Do. Girls	171	18,162	75	7,027
Training Schools	11	240	3	69
Technical Schools	..	..	1	11
Other special Schools	2	129	4	318
<b>B. AIDED.</b>				
Arts College	1	125	1	59
English High Schools for Boys	10	4,998	7	2,340
Do. Do. Girls	8	2,064	5	315
Do. Middle Do. Boys	10	1,079	..	..
Do. Do. Girls	2	362	3	116
Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys	40	8,712	7	1,972
Do. Do. Girls	22	5,720	9	420
Do. Primary Schools for Boys	1,472	128,797	721	47,872
Do. Do. Girls	97	10,307	52	2,477
Training Schools	4	75	..	..
Technical Schools	49	1,145	1	16
Other Special Schools	1	86	..	..
<b>C. UNAIDED.</b>				
Arts College	1	224	1	111
English High Schools for Boys	12	6,022	12	2,499
Do. Do. Girls	..	..	..	..
Do. Middle Do. Boys	61	7,975	12	687
Do. Do. Girls	2	86	5	223
Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys	4	399	6	1,228
Do. Do. Girls	1	72	7	964
Do. Primary Schools for Boys	162	8,698	279	12,294
Do. Do. Girls	17	1,919	42	3,197
Training Schools	1	14	2	34
Technical Schools	12	461	5	371
Other Special Schools	..	..	..	..
<b>D. UNRECOGNISED AND PARTIALLY RECOGNISED.</b>				
	1,044	24,810	..	..
Grand Total	4,164	427,722	1,648	159,688

## CHAPTER IX.

### LANGUAGE.

**134. Reference to Statistics.**—The statistics made use of in this Chapter are found in Imperial Tables VII, IX and X and in the following Subsidiary Tables :—

Subsidiary Table I. Distribution of total population by Language according to Census.

II. Distribution by Language of the population of each Division, showing only the more important Languages.

**135. Nature and Scope of the Return.**—The instructions given this time to the enumerators were the same as those in the last Census. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes, the language of the mother was required to be noted. Whatever may be the object of this instruction in other parts of India, its importance, as far as this State is concerned, is obvious. In other parts of India, marriages generally take place between persons speaking the same language, whereas, in this State, as the *Sambantham* form of marriage between different castes is recognised, the contracting parties do not always speak the same language, and, in consequence, the language of the mother may not invariably be the same as that of the father. Another peculiarity observed here is that certain classes of persons, for instance Tamil Brahmins, do not know to read and write their mother tongue, Tamil, while they can read and write Malayalam, the language of the State. Under the above circumstances, the correspondence observed else-where between literacy, language and caste, cannot be expected in this State.

**136. Languages spoken and their Classification.**—The total number of languages spoken by the persons enumerated in the State is 28. From the classification of the languages, as per Grierson's Scheme, given in Subsidiary Table I, it will be seen that the languages spoken are almost entirely of the Dravidian family and that the persons who speak those languages number 995 out of every 1,000 of the population. Of the remaining 5 persons, 4 are appropriated by the Sanskrit sub-branch of the Indo-European family and one by all other languages together.

**137. Dravidian Family-Malayalam.**—Malayalam is the language of the State and the mother-tongue of about 84 per cent. of the population. It is considered to be an off-shoot of Tamil with a large infusion of Sanskrit words. It is not therefore difficult for persons speaking Tamil with Sanskrit words admixed, such as Tamil Brahmins, to understand Malayalam, while, the reverse is not always the case. The proportion of the population, speaking this language is highest in the Northern Division, 9,771 per 10,000 of the population, and lowest in the High Range Division, 2,419. The Central Division with 9,442 comes next to the Northern, followed by the Southern Division with 5,674. The literary activities in the field of Malayalam, displayed during the decade, can be gauged from the number of books, newspapers and periodicals published in that language. The number of books published in 1921 was 164, against 111 in 1911. The number of newspapers and periodicals published and their circulation in 1921 were 72 and 70,000 against 33 and 27,000 in 1911. The literacy in this language has increased by 92 per cent. in the decade against 40 in the last. There is one point, however, which should not be allowed to escape notice. Though, in the matter of general literacy, the Nairs show increased proportions in the last two censuses, as compared with Vellalas, in point of English literacy, their proportion is considerably less than that of the latter. Both in the matter of general and English Literacy, the Vellalas of this State are ahead of those in the Province of Madras. It has been observed that people who have to speak one language in their homes and another in the village are more apt to make an effort to learn the common language, as English here, and are in fact tri-lingual. The fact observed among the Vellalas of this State goes to support this observation.

**138. Tamil.**—Next to Malayalam, Tamil is largely spoken in the State, and as many as 16 per cent. of the population converse in this language. There is not much of literary activity in the State in the field of Tamil. The number of books published in 1921 was 6 against 10 in 1911. The number of newspapers and periodicals published and their circulation in 1921, were 7 & 7,050 against 4 & 1750, respectively, in 1,911. Literacy in Tamil has increased by 5 per cent. during the decade, against 11 in the last. Of the 624,917 persons whose mother tongue is Tamil, 398,922 were enumerated in the Sea-Coast Division, 208,098 in the Mountainous Division and 17,897 in the Inland Division. It is spoken by 7,130 persons out of every 10,000 in the High Range Division, by 4,250 in the Southern Division and by 490 and 153 in the Central and the Northern Divisions, respectively. The high proportion observed in the High Range Division is due to the fact that the coolie population working in the estates there is mostly from the Tamil districts outside Travancore.

**139. Telugu, Tulu and Canarese.**—Telugu, Tulu and Canarese complete the list of the Dravidian languages spoken in the State. Telugu is spoken by 16, Tulu by 5 and Canarese by 2 in every 10,000 of the population.

**140. Other Languages.**—Of the other languages, Konkani, Hindostani, Marathi, English and Patnali are the mother tongues of 23, 7, 7, 5 and 3, respectively, per 10,000 of the population. It has to be remembered that, though English is the mother tongue of only 5 for every 10,000 of the people the number of persons who are literate in that language is considerably large in this State.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Distribution of total population by Language.*

Family, Sub family, Branch and Sub Branch.	Group and Sub Group.	Language.	Total Number of Speakers.	Number per mille of populations of State.
1	2	3	4	5
Dravidian family	Dravidian Group.	Tamil	624,917	
		Malayalam	3,349,776	
		Kanarese	818	
		Tulu	2,054	
	Andhra Group.	Teluga	6,511	
		Total	3,984,071	995
Indo-European family. Aryan Sub family, Indian Branch. Sanskrit Sub Branch.	Sanskrit Group.	Sanskrit	33	
		North Western Group.	Kachchhi	197
	Southern Group.	Marathi	2,629	
		Konkani	9,300	
		Singhalese	11	
	Eastern Group.	Bengali	118	
	Western Group.	Hindustani	2,889	
		Hindi	531	
		Marwari	1	
		Urdu	224	
		Gujarati	577	
		Hali	1	
		Fatnuli	1,093	
		Panjabi	18	
		Khasi	1	
	Total	17,605	4	
Semitic family.		Arabic	558	
		Hebrew	7	
	Total	565	..	
Mongolian family.	Mono-Syllabic.	Chinese	8	
	Indo-European family. Romanic Group.	French	26	
Italian		27		
Portuguese		26		
Tentonic Group.	English	3,689		
	Flemish	45		
	Total	3,813	1	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Distribution by Language of the Population of each Division.*

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION SPEAKING.						
	Malayalam.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Konkani.	Marathi.	Hindustani.	Other Languages.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>8,362</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>
<i>Administrative Divisions.</i>							
Southern	5,674	4,250	18	1	3	15	39
Central	9,442	490	14	25	2	6	21
Northern	9,771	183	2	42	15	1	16
High Range	2,419	7,130	373	..	8	81	45
<i>Natural Divisions.</i>							
Sea-Coast	7,653	2,195	15	42	18	11	42
Inland	9,891	143	3	12	1	1	97
Mountainous	7,720	2,218	37	1	1	7	16

## CHAPTER X.

### INFIRMITIES.

**141. Opening Remarks.**—This is the most unsatisfactory and the least important subject dealt with in a Census Report. Successive Census Commissioners in England from 1881 upwards have condemned the subject as useless and the figures as not worth the cost of collection and tabulation. The Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble minded in England is also of the same opinion. In other European countries too, similar opinion prevails; and, in the United States of America, the subject has been left out of the Census Operations since the eleventh Census. The information collected is useful neither from a scientific nor administrative point of view, and it does not appear to have served any useful purpose till now. People generally resent being interrogated about the existence of infirmities among the members of their houses; and the nature of the infirmities is such as not to admit of their being correctly diagnosed by lay men. Enquiries in connection with infirmities not only fail to collect correct information about them, but, on account of the resentment they provoke, result in the loss of co-operation between the enumerators and the enumerated and prejudicially interfere with the correct response to the queries on other points of the schedule. It is therefore time to consider whether “the serious proposal” to drop this enquiry altogether, cannot be carried out.

**142. Reference to Tables.**—Imperial Tables XII and XII-A and the following Subsidiary Tables refer to the statistics on the subject.

Subsidiary Table I. Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last 5 Censuses.

II. Distribution of the Infirm by Age per 10,000 of each Sex.

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

**143. Relative Prevalence of the Infirmities.**—To the number of infirmities required to be enquired into, is added in this State “Elephantiasis” which largely prevails in the Sea-Coast tracts, in the northern parts of the State. The statement given in the margin shows the number of persons afflicted with each of the 5 infirmities, in the last 4 Censuses. If Elephantiasis is excluded, Deaf-Mutism shows

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER EACH INFIRMITY  
IN THE LAST 4 CENSUSES.

	1921	1911	1901	1891
Insane	1,271	628	608	394
Deaf-Mutes	2,169	998	809	745
Blind	1,680	1,217	1,043	1,017
Lepers	2,058	1,115	1,414	968
Elephantiasis	11,637	4,217	5,924	Not taken.

the largest number in 1921 and occupies the first place, while it took the third in the three previous Censuses. This is attributable to the withdrawal of the limitation “from birth” from the instructions “deaf and dumb from birth” given in the last Census. Insanity occupies the last place,

as in all the previous Censuses. A gradual increase is seen in all the infirmities, though Leprosy and Elephantiasis show a fall in 1911. The increase in the numbers returned this time is partly accounted for, by the spread of the infirmities and partly by the increased accuracy in the enumeration. As has been already pointed out, the number of enumerators employed this time was more than seven times that in the previous Census, and, as most of the enumerators who were school masters, were posted for duty either in or near the places where they lived or where their schools were situated, the pupils in those places would have rendered them help in obtaining accurate information about the infirmities among their households and in the neighbourhood, which, it is not possible to get, otherwise.

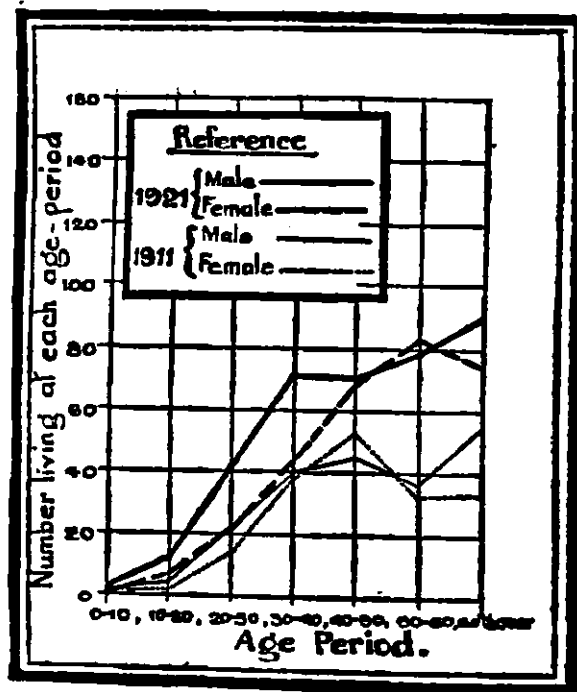
**144. Insanity—Accuracy of the Return.**—Of all the diseases from which human beings suffer, insanity is the most difficult for diagnosis, which could



only be made, after close observation extending over a number of days, by psychiatrists. The line separating sane from insane is very thin and imperceptible and varies with the mentality of the person making the diagnosis. While such is the case, the diagnosis made either by the enumerators or other persons having no knowledge of even normal psychology, cannot be expected to be correct.

**145. Causes.**—Various causes have been given as contributing towards the onset of this malady, Racial, Social and Climatic. But, none of them has been considered to be satisfactory. There is one point however which is noticeable and suggestive. The incidence of the affliction is more in countries where industry and commerce have developed than in India where agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. The reason is obvious. Agriculture, as is obtaining in India, chiefly depends upon the monsoons, and, if they are favourable and timely, the harvest is good and plenty, but, if they fail, there is failure of crops. This is too well known to every agriculturist; and it is only very rarely that one is affected seriously by the failure of crops. In the case of industry and commerce, where there is much of speculation and the results are unforeseen, the failure, causing in some cases utter ruin, is productive of mental aberration. The gradual increase observed in this disease in the State, from census to census, not only indicates that greater care is being bestowed in the enumeration, but also, in a way, suggests that the people are becoming industrial. The prevalence of the ailment more among the Christians than among the Hindus, would suggest that religion also has a share in the causation of the disease. The common people among the Hindus believe that human beings are not completely responsible for their acts, that they are only tools in the hands of the Supreme Being, and that everything good or bad happens as previously destined; and they resign themselves to what is called Fate, with the result that they are not as much affected by calamity or misfortune as the followers of the other religions. This may account in a way for the lower incidence of the disease among them.

**146. Variation.**—In the diagram given in the margin, is shown the variation in number between the last and this Census, in each sex and in the several age periods. The number afflicted has risen from 628 in 1911 to 1,271 in 1921, or by 102 per cent., males by 113 per cent. and females by 89 per cent. The proportion of the persons afflicted, per 100,000 of the total population, is 31 against 18 in 1911. The ratio which the number afflicted with insanity bears to the total of all the 4 infirmities,



is 18 per cent, against 16 in 1911.

**147. Distribution by Age, Sex, Religion and Caste.**—The proportion of the females afflicted is less than that of males, unlike in England and Wales, where their ratio is more. The reason for the difference between the two countries in this

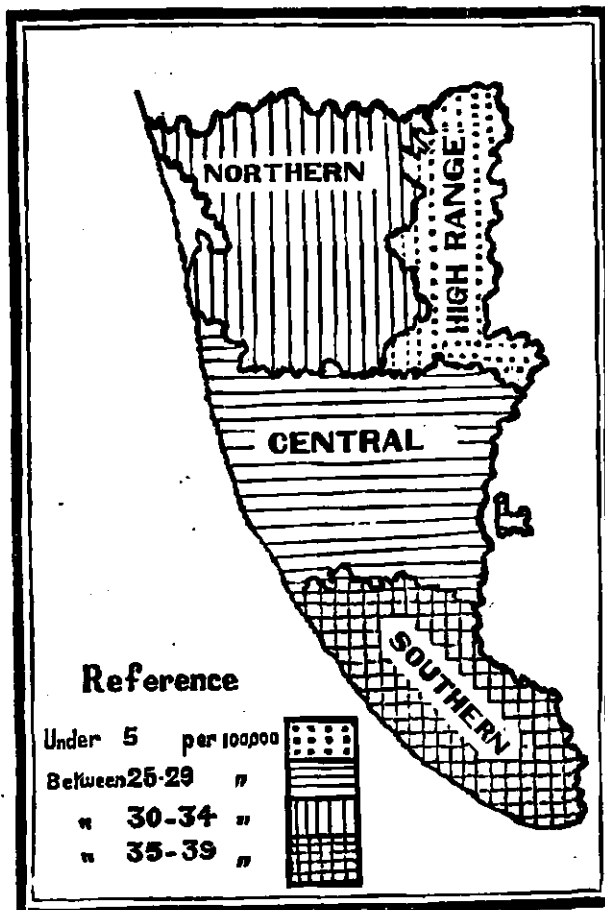
matter is simple. Females in India, in a vast majority of cases, limit their activities to household duties and the wear and tear of their nervous system is considerably less than that of males. Among males, the large increase observed in the age period 10-20 may be due to the mental strain caused by education, in 20-30 to marriages

NAME OF CASTE.	PROPORTION PER 100,000 AFFLICTED.
Ambalavasi	63
Brahmin—Malayala	136
Idayan	90
Konkani	108
Krishnavakai	82
Kshatriya—Malayala	120
Mala Vedan	52
Paravan	99
Veluthedan	71
Pathan	71

with their responsibilities and worry, and, in 50-60, to the advent of senility. Among females, the increase between the ages 10 and 20 is the result of education and puberty, in the ages 40 to 50, of the climacteric changes, and, in 50-60, of dotage. The comparatively low incidence of the infirmity in the age period 20-40, when insanity of pregnancy, lactation and puerperium should be very common, is noteworthy and does not admit of correct explanation. Taking the several religions, the disease is most prevalent among the Christians among whom the proportion is 40 per 100,000, and least so among the Musalmans, the proportion among them being 23 per 100,000, while the Hindus and the Animists come in the middle with 29 and 24 respectively in every 100,000 of each. As stated above, religion has a share in the causation of the infirmity. The spread of education among the Christians, more than among other religionists, is an additional cause. The main castes among whom the proportion affected is twice the average for the State or more and the rate of affliction for every 100,000 of them are given in the margin. The Elavaniyan, Kudumi, Marakkan, Maravan, Pallan and Vedan among Hindus, and Labbai among Musalmans, are free from the infirmity.

148. **Local Distribution.**—The map given in the margin shows the distribution of the insane for every 100,000 of the population, among the several Administrative Divisions of the State. It is seen that the disease is most prevalent in the Northern Division\* 31 per 100,000, and least in the High Range, 5 per 100,000. In the other Divisions, it is equally distributed viz., 29 in 100,000. As the High Range Division is chiefly inhabited by business men and coolies who have immigrated from outside, there is no place for insane persons there. The high rate obtaining in the Northern Division is significant, as deaf-mutism which is closely connected with insanity, also prevails very largely here. The majority of the Christians live in this Division, and people here resort more to industrial and commercial

MAP 4. SHOWING THE PREVALENCE OF INFIRMITY IN THE SEVERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.



and commercial

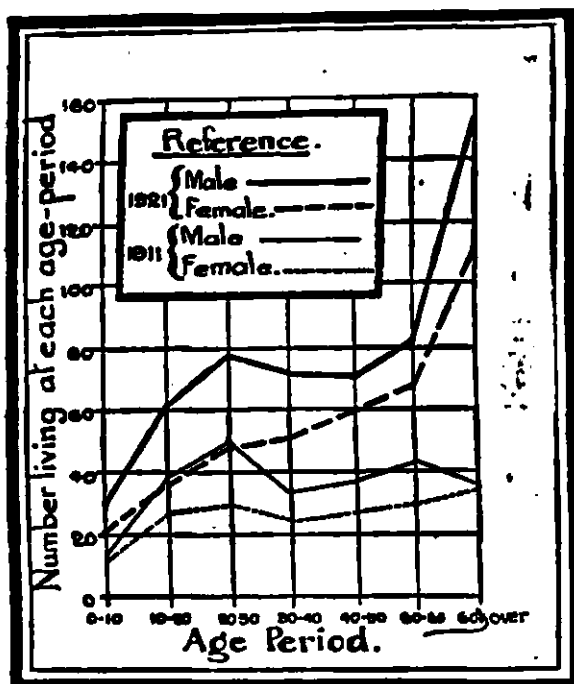
\* If the number of Lunatics admitted from the Northern Division into the Lunatic Asylum at Trivandrum and shown in the number for the Southern Division be taken away from the latter and added to the number for the former, the percentage will be the highest for the Northern Division.

pursuits than to agriculture. These factors perhaps account for the increased prevalence of the malady in the Division.

**149. Lunatic Asylum and Lunacy Act.**—There is in this State only one asylum, a Government institution, in which the number enumerated was 146 (108 males and 38 females). The Lunacy Act passed in 1904 making provision for the detention and treatment of the lunatics continues to be in operation.

**150. Deaf-Mutism-Nature of the Return, Causes and Variation.**—In 1911, special instructions were issued to the effect that only persons who had been deaf and dumb from birth should be entered as having been afflicted with the infirmity. This time, the qualification "from birth" was taken away. The result is

DIAGRAM 32 SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFLICTED PER 100,000 LIVING AT EACH AGE PERIOD.



that a large number of persons who have become deaf or dumb subsequent to birth have been returned as deaf-mutes. The cause of this ailment is still obscure. It is observed that this infirmity co-exists with goitre; and it is believed that the latter is caused by deficiency of iodine in the food. The same cause may contribute towards the onset of deaf-mutism. As iodine is taken in with the sea-salt in which the required quantity of it is contained, any deficiency in the quantity or change in the quality of the salt taken, may cause the disease. As the sea-salt in mountainous countries is costly and as in some cases rock-salt which is deficient in iodine is used, the prevalence of the affliction in mountainous tracts may be explained. The increase in the proportion amounting to 118 per cent. (males 120 and females 117), over that of the last census must be attributed partly to the withdrawal of specific instructions and partly to the general increase observed in all the infirmities.

The diagram given in the margin shows the variation in the proportion of the incidence of the infirmity in each sex and in several age periods between 1911 and 1921.

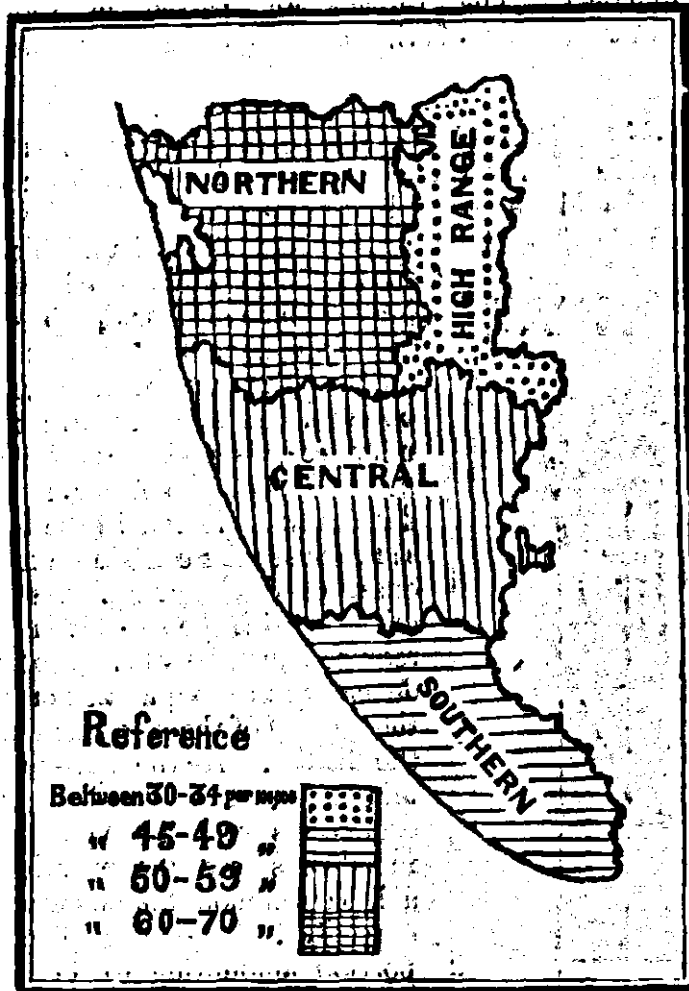
**151. Distribution by Age, Sex, Religion and Caste.**—As in the case of insanity, the number of females afflicted with deaf-mutism is less than that of males. Being a congenital disease, it cannot be expected that persons suffering from it would live long. The number in the earlier age periods should therefore be more than that in the later ones, unlike in the case of mere deafness which increases with the age. The existence, therefore, of a large number of cases in the later age periods is an indication that mere deafness has been included in the return. The Hindus and the Musalmans have been afflicted more than any other religionists. The castes among the Hindus that have a greater proportion than the State average are given in the margin, Malayala Kshatriyas and Sakkilians among the Hindus are free

NAME OF CASTE.	PROPORTION PER 100,000 AFFLICTED.
ATAYAN	131
Brahmin (Malayala)	170
Chekkala	103
Marakkan	308
Saliyan	107
Vedan	126
Velan	109

from this infirmity.

152. Local Distribution.—The inset map shows the prevalence of the

MAP 5. SHOWING THE PREVALENCE OF INFIRMITY  
IN THE SEVERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS  
OF THE STATE.

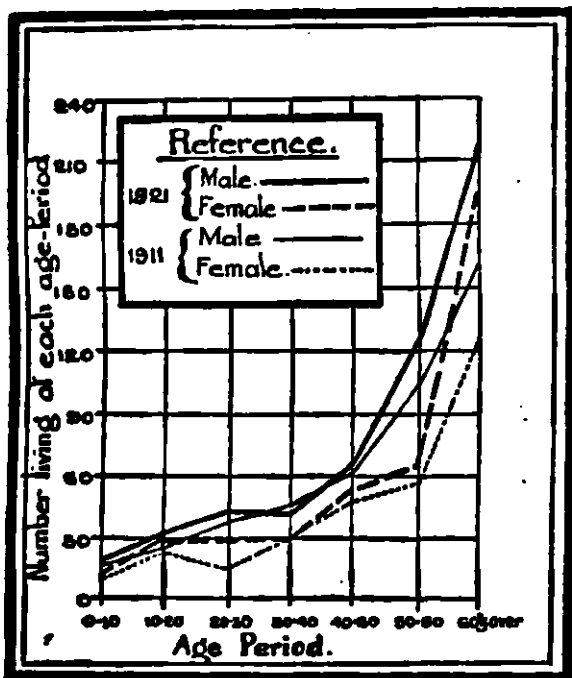


infirmity in the several Administrative Divisions of the State. It is seen that, as in the case of insanity with which it is closely associated, deaf-mutism prevails most in the Northern Division, 67 per 100,000, and least in the High Range Division, 31.

153. Blindness—Correctness of the Return, Causes and Variations.—The instructions given for the return of this infirmity were, as in the previous Censuses, simple and intelligible, and the figures collected may therefore be taken as accurate. The increase in this affliction, unlike in others, is only 38 per cent. That the rise in the females in this disease is more than that in the males, while, in all the other infirmities and in the total including this, the males are more afflicted than the females, is noteworthy. The causes are various and among others, are given ill-ventilated houses, dry and windy climate and want of attention to the eyes immediately after birth. But education involving reading and writing is casually mentioned as a cause in the Census Reports of other countries. Whatever may be the reason for the

infirmity in the other parts of India, education imparted in schools under the conditions

DIAGRAM 33 SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFLICTED PER 100,000 AT EACH AGE PERIOD.



obtaining in this State, is a potent factor in the causation of the affliction. The pupils live in scattered villages and detached home-steads and attend schools 3 or 4 miles away from their homes. Most of them take their morning *conjee* at about 8 and leave their houses for schools. In the noon, the majority of them starve, and the rest either take coffee, tea or cakes, purchased from the neighbouring bazaars, or partake of the meals brought by them. In the evening, they walk home, and after bathing, take substantial meals in the night. Mere walking on even roads without ups and downs, for 7 or 8 miles a day, at the rate of 3 miles an hour, is considered to be a sufficient exercise for a fully developed person

weighing 150 lbs. For immature and growing children of school going age, such walking is more than what is good, and the starvation all the day, with drill and gymnastics as physical exercises in addition, are harmful, and cause debility. The first effect of debility falls on vision. Along with this, if there be any predisposition to weakness of eyes, and, with the strain involved in reading and writing, the onset of the malady is sure and certain.

**154. Distribution by Age, Sex, Religion and Caste.**—Though there has been an increase of 38 per cent on the whole, the increase in children under 10 is only 18 per cent. This indicates the care bestowed on infants during and after birth. In the school going age 10-20, the increase is very high, 54 per cent, which establishes the correlation between education and failure of vision as cause and effect and the necessity of medical inspection of students. In the age period 20-40, the period of active life, the increase is 27 per cent, which is below the State average, while, in old age, the increase is 45 per cent. The males have fared better in the decade than the females, and the percentage of increase among them, is only 36 against 38 on the whole. Boys under 10 and persons of school going age, 10-20, have been affected more than others, their percentages being 30 and 53, respectively. Females have suffered severely in this decade, their increase being 40 per cent. Girls under 10 are the least afflicted, and their increase is only 2 per cent, while those between 10 and 20 have suffered most, the increase being 56 per cent. As education

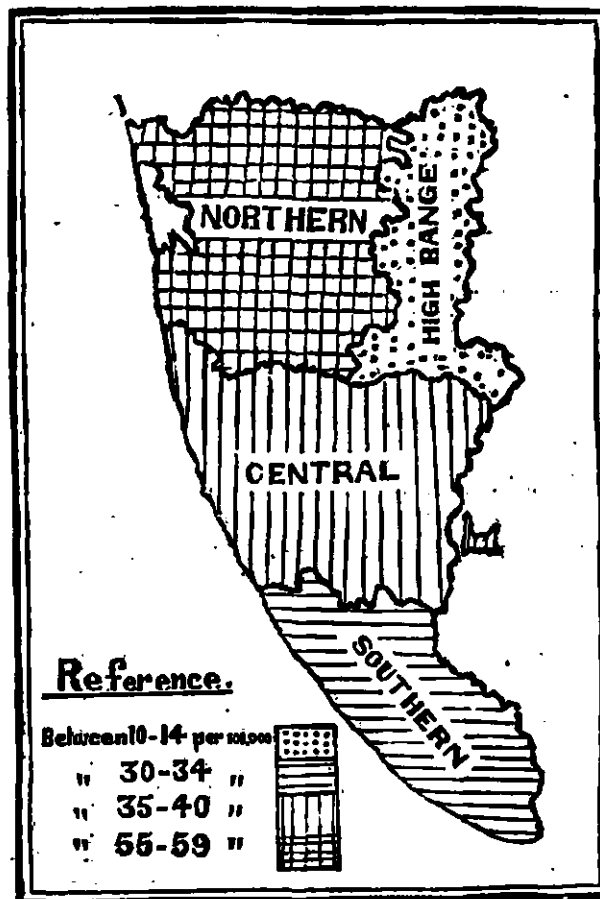
NAME OF CASTE.	PROPORTION PER 100,000 AFFLICTED.
Ambelavaal	85
Arayan	120
Brahmin (Malayala)	136
Ilavaniyan	193
Kahatriya (Malayala)	120
Marakkan	189
Maran	146
Velan	101

has advanced very much among females, the large increase in the number afflicted in the school going age 10-20 is explicable. Between 20 and 40, the increase is 38 per cent among females against 21 among males. The greater increase among females must be attributed to child birth and the complications incidental to it which are said to cause blindness in some cases. Old ladies have fared equally with old gentlemen. The Hindus are the worst sufferers, 43 per 100,000 followed by the Christians and the Musalmans with 40 each. According to the return, there is no blindness among the Animists.

In the margin is shown the castes afflicted with this infirmity having a proportion higher than the State average. Except the Sakkiliyan among the Hindus and Labbai among the Musalmans, all are afflicted. The Anglo-Indians and the Animists are free from the infirmity.

**155. Local Distribution.**—The map given at the side shows the

MAP 6. SHOWING THE PREVALENCE OF THE INFIRMITY IN THE SEVERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE STATE



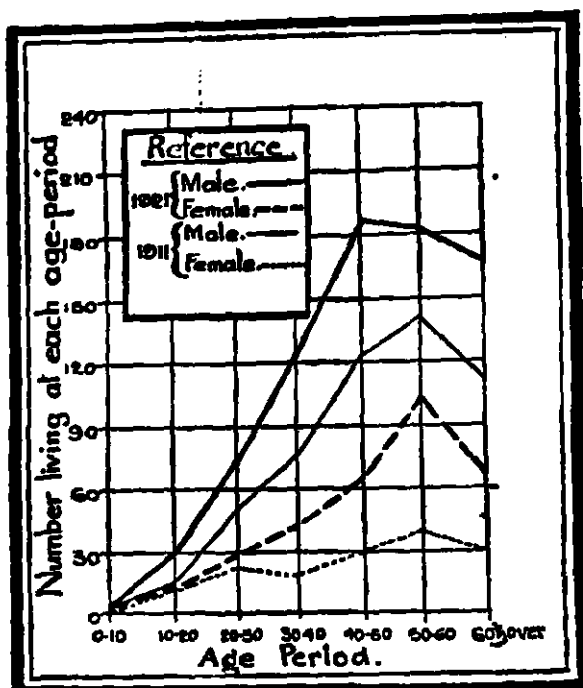
distribution of the infirmity in the several Administrative Divisions of the State. It is most prevalent in the Northern Division where the proportion is 58 for every 100,000. Then comes the Central Division with 37, followed by the Southern with 32. Lastly comes the High Range with 11. In the Northern Division, the increased prevalence is due to the predominance of the Christians, among whom education has spread largely, while, in the High Range Division, the

incidence is the lowest as the inhabitants are mostly illiterate immigrant coolies.

**156. Ophthalmic Hospital.**—There are two Ophthalmic Hospitals in the State, one owned by Government in Trivandrum and the other maintained by the Salvation Army at Nagercoil. The number of operations successfully performed for cataract and other diseases affecting sight during the last decade was 3,171 in the former and 906 in the latter.

### 157. Leprosy.—The Scope of the Return, Causes and Variations.

DIAGRAM 34 SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFLICTED PER 1,00,000 AT EACH AGE PERIOD:



Next to insanity, leprosy is the most difficult infirmity for differential diagnosis. Though instructions were issued in this Census as in previous Censuses, not to return mere white spots under this infirmity, it is extremely doubtful if the instructions had been correctly followed. In the Vernacular of the State, Lucoderma-white spots-is also called a variety of leprosy. The causes are still obscure, the fish theory advocated by Dr. Hutchinson having been found to be incorrect. The prevalence of this ailment along with Elephantiasis would suggest that the carriers of the

infection of both the diseases may be one and the same. The number of persons afflicted with this disease has increased from 1,115 in 1911 to 2,058 in 1921 or by 85 per cent. The diagram in the margin shows the variation in number between this and the last Census.

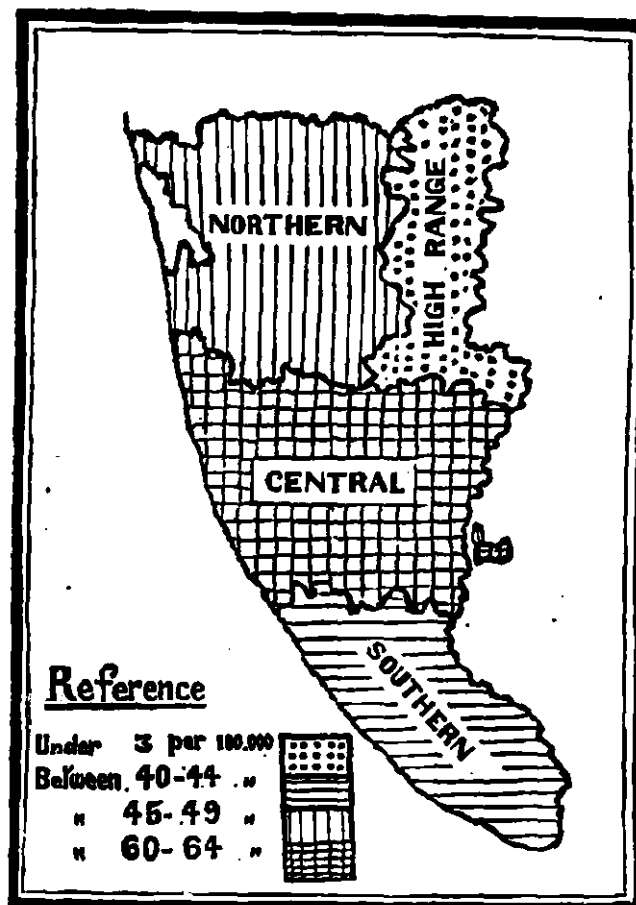
### 158. Distribution by Age, Sex, Religion and Caste.—The affliction

NAME OF CASTE.	PROPORTION PER 100,000 AFFLICTED.
Chekkula	103
Marakkau	166
Sallyan	118
Veluthedan	142
Pathau	143

increases gradually, as the age advances, until the 60th year when it falls a little. The increase, observed during the decade is largest among children under 10, amounting to 133 per cent, followed by persons of the next decennial age period, with 110 per cent. In the next age group 20-40, the increase falls to 78 per cent., and then rises again to 83 per cent. in old age. Females are less afflicted than males; and the difference in the incidence between them, viz., 73 per 100,000 among males and 29, among females must be attributed to omission. The Hindus return the largest proportions, 59, followed by the Animists, with 40, the Christians with 39 and lastly the Musalmans with 35. The very small proportion of females afflicted among Musalmans, 12 per 100,000, is evidently due to omission on account of the observance of purdah system among them. The castes free from this infirmity are the Elavaniyans, Malayala Kshatriyas, Pallans, Sakkiliyars and Malavedans among the Hindus and the Animists and the Mughals among the Musalmans. The castes having proportions more than the State average are given in the inset.

159. Local Distribution.—The side map shows the distribution of

MAP 7. SHOWING THE PREVALENCE OF THE INFIRMITY IN THE SEVERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.



the infirmity in the several Divisions of the State. It prevails largely in the Central Division, 62 per 100,000 which is followed by the Northern Division with 48, the Southern Division with 43, and lastly the High Range Division with 3.

160. Leper Asylums and Leper Regulation.—The Leper Act III of 1079 extends to all Municipal and Police towns of the State. There are 3 Leper Asylums, one in Trivandrum, maintained by Government and the other two in Alleppey and Eraniel, maintained by Missionary bodies. The total number enumerated in these Asylums was 215 (males 173 and females 42).

161. Elephantiasis—The Nature of the Return, Causes, and Variations.—This infirmity extensively prevails in the northern coast taluks of the State and is only a manifestation of the primary disease Filariasis, caused by the presence of Filaria in the system. As, without microscopical examination of the blood, it is not always possible to say whether any swelling is elephantoid or not, the figures shown under this infirmity cannot be expected to be correct. The number returned in this Census, viz., 11,637, and the increase of 176 per cent. observed, do not in any way indicate the extent of the prevalence or the rate of spread of the disease, as the number itself falls short of that found actually in a single taluk. Wherever the land is low and the soil permits of stagnation of water, affording convenient breeding ground for a particular species of mosquitoes, there the disease is found, and such places exist in the State mostly along the Sea-Coast in the north.

162. Distribution by Age, Sex, Religion and Caste.—In the last Census, no one under 5 years was returned as afflicted; while, this time, 37 children (17 males and 20 females) are returned. This is hardly believable, as 5 years is

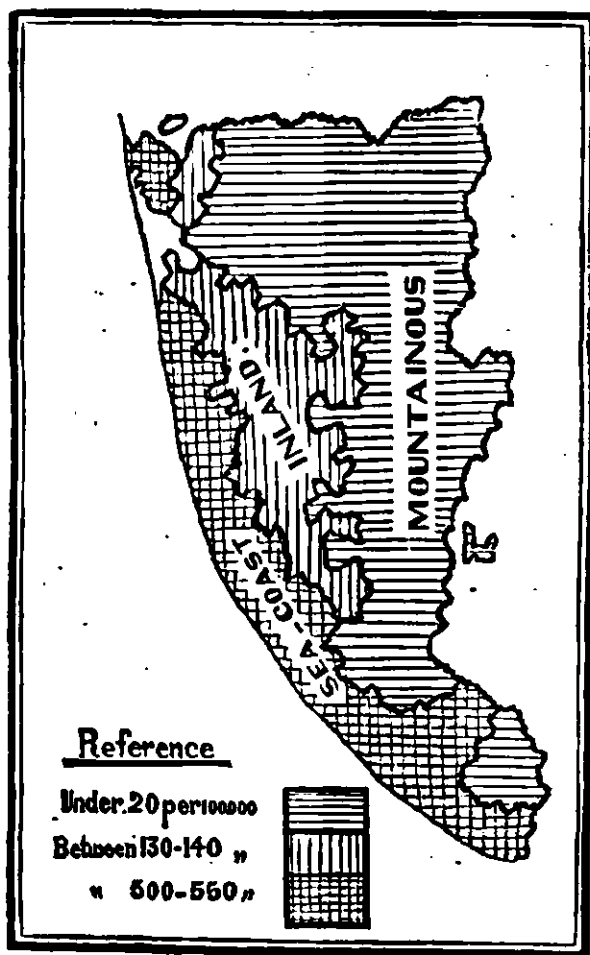


too short a period for the infection to enter into the system and develop the characteristic swellings. Taking the several age periods, it is seen that the percentages of increase is 669, 157, 137 and 209 in the age periods 0-10, 10-20, 20-40 and 40 and above, respectively. The smaller number returned among females is evidently due to omission. It is prevalent more among the Hindus 339 per 10,000 than other religionists. The Musalmans come next 267 followed by the Christians 193. The Animists are practically free from the infirmity. In the last Census, the Christians followed the Hindus and this time the Christians and the Musalmans have interchanged their places. Except the Krishnavakai, Konkani, Pallan, and Sakkiliyan among the Hindus, all other castes are affected. The Anglo-Indians are free from this disease. The castes having proportions more than the State average are given in the inset.

NAME OF CASTE.	PROPORTION PER 100,000 AFFLICTED.
Arayan	1,356
Izhayan	714
Saliyan	1,022
Velan	648
Velan	1,769
Veluthodan	665

**163. Local Distribution.**—The Map given in the margin shows the prevalence of the infirmity in the several Natural Divisions of the State.

MAP 8 SHOWING THE PREVALENCE OF THE INFIRMITY IN THE SEVERAL NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.



valence of the infirmity in the several Natural Divisions of the State. It is seen that the ailment prevails largely in the Sea-Coast Division where facilities for mosquitoes to breed are more than in other parts. In the Mountainous Division, on account of the absence of those facilities, the disease is seen to be least prevalent. As this infirmity is found in places where leprosy also prevails, it is not unlikely that the carriers of the infection of both the diseases may be one and the same. In the Sea-Coast Division, the proportions of the incidence of both the infirmities stand high, leprosy with 61 persons in every 100,000 and Elephantiasis, with

536 persons.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last four Censuses.

DIVISIONS.	INSANE								DEAF-MUTES								BLIND			
	Male.				Female.				Male.				Female.				Male.			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
<b>STATE</b>	37	20	20	19	27	16	14	11	63	34	31	34	45	24	23	24	49	42	42	46
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.</b>																				
Southern	48	32	28	31	26	25	19	17	56	37	35	43	35	24	21	33	42	42	47	52
Central	30	14	14	15	28	13	10	10	56	31	31	29	44	22	23	20	40	32	37	43
Northern	35	16	18	14	27	18	16	9	78	33	27	33	55	25	25	23	65	51	48	42
High Range	9	32	8	28	..	12	..	..	47	87	22	..	12	29	32	..	13	79	22	..
<b>NATURAL DIVISIONS.</b>																				
Sea-coast	40	28	24	26	29	17	15	11	60	32	35	37	40	22	23	26	48	35	36	48
Inland	40	18	18	15	30	16	18	12	67	31	27	31	51	22	21	25	51	48	43	45
Mountainous	25	17	11	12	20	15	13	6	65	42	28	30	45	29	28	20	46	54	52	45

DIVISIONS.	BLIND.				LEPROS.				ELEPHANTIASIS.											
	Female.				Male.				Female.				Male.							
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891				
<b>STATE</b>	35	29	29	33	72	49	68	53	29	16	28	22	337	136	236	..	243	107	164	..
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.</b>																				
Southern	23	30	24	44	64	65	69	49	22	14	24	16	29	..	3	..	12	1	1	..
Central	33	22	31	27	90	51	66	68	33	16	28	26	198	22	65	..	148	15	45	..
Northern	49	37	29	31	65	36	70	39	32	17	31	24	779	302	626	..	567	310	442	..
High Range	8	23	64	..	..	57	..	66	8	29	..	15	6	13	15	..	12	..	..	..
<b>NATURAL DIVISIONS.</b>																				
Sea-Coast	27	22	24	38	89	64	97	70	33	16	36	28	604	290	506	..	487	280	349	..
Inland	47	32	30	25	66	30	51	40	30	15	21	20	188	1	7	..	84	2	2	..
Mountainous	35	39	37	34	50	44	32	35	20	16	20	16	26	8	8	..	19	..	3	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Distribution of the infirm by age, per 10,000 of each sex.

AGE.	INSANE.								DEAF-MUTES.								BLIND.			
	Male.				Female.				Male.				Female.				Male.			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
0-5	27	57	34	40	19	..	47	..	326	374	470	299	228	395	352	161	334	318	225	334
5-10	121	201	..	161	189	107	237	414	892	850	1,004	1,264	1,138	1,062	762	1,065	708	774	498	585
10-15	202	143	240	201	303	107	284	276	1,147	1,123	1,068	1,172	990	1,259	1,261	1,032	729	608	740	602
15-20	512	430	514	602	307	251	427	483	1,054	1,344	1,239	1,195	899	1,259	1,144	935	678	649	402	669
20-25	795	802	616	1,084	775	466	664	621	1,093	1,344	940	1,080	967	889	850	1,065	739	773	804	753
25-30	1,361	1,117	1,199	1,365	756	1,183	1,327	828	992	1,208	1,560	874	1,069	1,407	997	871	769	829	836	619
30-35	1,294	1,347	1,062	1,044	1,153	1,396	1,185	1,103	814	663	684	759	796	617	997	1,032	567	732	788	635
35-40	1,429	1,510	1,747	1,165	1,040	1,649	1,232	1,310	783	731	641	690	728	765	732	581	709	815	724	903
40-45	944	1,347	890	1,406	1,210	1,434	1,137	1,310	565	578	641	621	660	445	704	871	709	704	852	669
45-50	1,024	817	1,301	1,205	1,172	1,362	1,327	1,241	558	510	406	391	557	519	557	516	678	760	804	836
50-55	622	578	959	765	1,002	681	853	690	442	459	428	460	444	494	528	645	940	732	932	903
55-60	431	458	445	442	609	430	806	759	333	357	321	253	386	198	235	226	557	713	691	535
60 & over	1,038	1,050	993	522	1,285	932	474	065	1,000	459	598	942	1,138	601	880	1,000	1,388	1,588	1,704	1,957

AGE.	BLIND.				LEPERS.								ELEPHANTIASIS.							
	Female.				Male.				Female.				Male.				Female.			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
0-5	289	446	404	239	47	83	50	44	69	224	222	176	25	..	11	..	42	..	21	..
5-10	563	750	594	382	95	94	50	146	415	..	148	317	54	42	51	..	102	33	50	..
10-15	882	872	618	477	331	319	297	292	502	298	420	367	146	96	153	..	234	148	142	..
15-20	853	689	713	406	520	354	555	424	692	895	716	739	341	422	366	..	407	537	458	..
20-25	751	660	736	692	791	640	694	570	848	1,045	741	810	618	786	822	..	668	905	749	..
25-30	766	568	736	788	932	1,133	1,100	892	900	1,530	1,308	775	922	1,120	1,017	..	1,089	1,135	1,053	..
30-35	607	771	665	811	959	968	1,199	1,111	917	895	1,111	1,092	1,015	999	1,090	..	933	1,124	1,103	..
35-40	535	690	926	692	1,372	1,240	1,209	1,330	917	896	938	986	1,248	1,617	1,584	..	1,183	1,190	1,241	..
40-45	795	872	808	668	1,378	1,299	1,308	1,404	1,038	1,119	1,235	1,162	1,218	1,274	1,511	..	1,237	1,159	1,145	..
45-50	578	548	431	477	1,149	1,204	1,100	1,155	986	784	716	1,162	1,189	890	1,105	..	998	1,069	1,082	..
50-55	563	548	736	788	892	886	912	936	1,003	858	988	1,056	999	1,091	928	..	941	1,173	1,149	..
55-60	405	548	523	764	568	826	558	556	709	560	568	387	847	669	554	..	643	720	529	..
60 & over	2,413	2,049	2,090	2,816	966	945	971	1,140	1,004	896	889	951	1,378	994	1,508	..	1,523	800	1,278	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

AGE.	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000.										NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.				
	Insane.		Deafmutes.		Blind.		Lepers.		Elephantiasis.		Insane.	Deafmutes.	Blind.	Lepers.	Elephantiasis.
	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
All ages	37	27	63	45	49	35	73	29	337	243	713	681	700	391	700
0—5	1	..	16	8	12	8	3	2	6	8	500	476	606	571	1,176
5—10	3	4	42	37	26	14	5	9	14	18	1,111	870	657	1,714	1,324
10—15	6	6	56	35	27	25	19	12	38	45	1,067	588	847	592	1,120
15—20	20	11	70	40	35	30	40	20	120	98	553	591	881	519	837
20—25	33	22	79	46	41	28	65	26	236	172	695	603	712	419	757
25—30	58	23	74	54	44	30	79	30	363	298	396	734	697	377	827
30—35	68	45	74	52	40	31	101	39	493	382	635	607	750	373	643
35—40	76	45	72	53	50	31	145	44	609	468	519	634	529	261	664
40—45	65	65	68	59	65	56	189	61	773	605	914	795	786	294	711
45—50	82	79	78	63	73	51	184	73	882	611	816	681	597	335	587
50—55	86	81	80	59	131	59	186	86	962	680	869	684	419	439	659
55—60	67	89	91	82	116	68	177	99	1,222	745	1,156	791	509	488	531
60 & over	91	76	152	111	220	180	169	65	1,114	813	833	775	898	406	774

## CHAPTER XI.

### CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

**164. General—Utility of the Return.**—Whatever may be the opinion about the reasons in general, brought forward by the Hon'ble Member in the Legislative Assembly, for discontinuing the classification of the Hindu population into castes and the subsequent discussion on the subject, there can be no doubt about the general inaccuracy of the figures, as many members of a comparatively low caste try to pass themselves off as belonging to a higher one, and the fact that the Census acts as an exciting cause for feuds between castes. In the preliminary enumeration, the Chanars in this State returned their caste as such and their occupation as toddy drawing. But, as after the preliminary enumeration of this State was over, permission was granted to the Chanars in the Province of Madras to change their caste name into Nadar Kshatriyas, they wanted here to have in the final Census their caste name changed similarly and their occupation altered into agriculture. As the final Census consists only in the checking of the preliminary enumeration figures, the change was not effected. It is extremely doubtful whether, for the trouble taken in collecting the information and tabulating the figures, corresponding benefit is derived. If the classification of castes by social precedence is out of the question, their classification by traditional occupation is equally so, when the Izhavas have in public meetings solemnly disclaimed all connection with toddy drawing which has been their traditional occupation till now. The best method of solving this difficult problem of classification is to discontinue it altogether.

**165. Race and Tribe.**—If the few Aryans, Iranians, etc., are excluded, there is practically only one race in this state, *viz.*, the Dravidian Race. This race has two tribes, the Malayalee and the non-Malayalee. They differ from each other not only in respect of law of inheritance and system of marriage, but also as regards their habits, dress, etc. Statistics have, therefore, been collected separately for them in order that their demography may be studied.

**166. Socio-Political Unrest and its Results in the Caste System.**—In the universal unrest that characterised the decade under review, the Socio-Political question has had a large share. In Southern India, it took the form of agitation for communal representation in public bodies, institutions and services, and this State has not been completely free from it. The results of such agitation were observed not only in the figures returned in the schedules but also in tabulation, where attempts to put non-Malayala Chettys under Malayalees were detected and corrected. The cause for the marked variation noticed in the strength of the several castes has to a large extent to be traced to the same source.

**167. Multiplication and Classification of Hindu Castes.**—The total number of Hindu castes returned in the last Census was 166. In this Census, their number has increased to 193, excluding the 35 castes grouped under "Ambalavasi", "Brahmin" and "Kammalan." While 29 of the castes returned in the last Census were not represented this time, 95 new castes have come in their place. The classification of castes among the Hindus, particularly among the Malayalees, is somewhat artificial and loose. One and the same caste is called by different names in different localities and by different persons. Thus, barbers are called "Amrattan" in one place "Kshavarakan" in another and "Nasuvan" in a third. Kuruppu is given as a sub-division of Asari, Izhavan, Kaniyan, Maran and Nair; Illam, as a sub-division of Chanan, Izhavan, Maran, Nair and Pulluvan; Swaropam, of Nair, Maran and Itayan and Daivampady, of Nair and Ambalavasi. In these circumstances, the variation in the number of the several castes of the Hindus cannot be natural but should be the result of artificial inflation or depletion. However, attempt has been made, as far as the main castes are concerned, to ascertain their correct number and variations and explain them.

**168. The Untouchable and the Depressed Classes.**—The question of untouchability and the elevation of the depressed classes loomed largely in practical politics, during the decade, throughout India, and this State has not fallen behind it in that respect. The tendency of the time and the change of habits of the people in the matter of living and eating have, in a way, lessened the rigour of the caste system. In towns, where private scavenging and sweeping are enforced, the scavengers and sweepers have not only to go near the houses but have sometimes to enter into them for scavenging. This has done away with distance-pollution. The Government have taken steps to improve the condition of these classes. Facilities for education are afforded by exempting them from payment of fees; and all Government Chattrams and Schools are thrown open to them. Preference is given them in the matter of registration of waste lands; and competent men among them are nominated as members of the representative institutions of the State.

**169. Mongolian Patch.**—The Medical Officers in charge of the Government Medical Institutions in the State were required to note, in cases of births attended by them within or outside their institutions, the existence, if any, of Mongolian patches, on the infants born, and a description of the patches was also supplied to them for information. In my circuits, I found that some of the Medical Officers had not understood the subject, and that others had not bestowed any care or trouble in collecting the information. In 15 cases, the existence of the patch was noted. But, on my explaining to them the nature of the patch and how and where they were to be looked for, they said they had seen them in several cases. In a large number of births that have come to my knowledge, I have seen the patch, and I am inclined to think, therefore, that it occurs in a large number of infants. It is generally believed among mothers that the non-existence of the patch is an indication that the child is fair and that its existence is a sign that the child is not fair though it may appear so at birth.

**170. Reference to Statistics.**—In the discussion of the subject dealt with in this Chapter the figures contained in the following Tables are used:—

Imperial Table XIII. Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

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

Subsidiary Table I. Castes classified according to their traditional occupations.

II. Variations in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1911.

**171. Hindu Castes.**—In the matter of tabulation of Castes, the instruction issued by the Census Commissioner for India that the castes whose number falls short of one per mille of the population, should be omitted, was strictly followed, except in the case of the Malayala Kshatriyas. In the last Census, Ambalavasi, Brahmin and Kammalan were shown in Tables IX and XIV as main castes and the figures given against them included those of the sub castes forming them. But in Tables XIII and XVI each sub caste was shown separately. This time those main castes were shown in all the Tables and the particulars of the sub-castes which go to form each main caste were given in the title page of Table XIII.

**172. Variations in the Chief Castes—Nairs.**—Nairs who form the most important of the several Hindu castes of the State number 690,495 showing an increase of 16·5 per cent. over the figure of last Census. Under the conditions obtaining among them, this increase which is 5·2 per cent. higher than that for all the Hindus put together, can hardly be believed. Of all the castes, the Nairs have the largest number of sub-divisions, *viz.*, 116. The sub-divisions and the figures for each were given in 1901. As under the rules followed in the last and in this census, the castes, as given by the enumerated, had to be noted, those who had given 'Nair' as their caste were returned as such, and no enquiry was made as to the particular sub-division of the caste to which he or she belonged. For reasons given in para 167,

persons of other castes also seem to have been included under Nairs. What these castes and their numbers are can be ascertained by looking at the figures of other castes for big rents and they were actually seen to exist in Maran, Chakkalan, Krishnavaka and Chetty castes. It is quite possible that Marans who have been included among Ambalavasis in Cochin, would have at least returned themselves as Nairs here. The Chakkalas who have been agitating for their being treated as Nairs, may have taken the opportunity of the Census to satisfy their wish. Some of the Krishnavaka who follow Marumakkathayam law are likely to have returned themselves as Nairs and, as stated in para 166, some of the Chettys also may have been included among them. Besides these castes, there are several minor castes which show a decrease in their numbers. It is not unlikely that some of them have also contributed their quota to swell the number of the Nairs. If the natural increase of the above four castes at the rate of 11·3 per cent. observed in the case of the Hindus in general, be calculated and deducted from the number returned under Nairs, their rate of increase would go down to 9·9 per cent, which, as is seen from other sources, is the normal increase for them under existing conditions.

**173. Izhavas.**—The Izhavas come next with a population of 667,935 and show an increase of 22·8 per cent. over the last Census figure. The increase is about twice the average for the Hindus. The Izhavas are a sturdy class; and female education and restriction to marriages do not obtain as much among them as in Nairs. An increase of about 16·8 per cent., which is the average for the State, can therefore be naturally expected among them. And for the further increase of 5·5 per cent., no explanation can be given, except that the increase of 11 per cent. found in the last Census was the result of under-enumeration and that the omission has been supplied this time.

**174. Chanan (Shanars).**—They are also called Nadars. They wanted to be returned as Nadar Kshatriyas. They number 200,838 and occupy the third rank, as regards numerical strength, among the Hindus. They have increased by 20·8 per cent. in this Census. The increase of 0·9 per cent. shown in the last Census is unbelievably low and must be attributed to under-enumeration. The large increase observed this time is, therefore, due to the supply of omissions of the last Census and the natural increase during the decade.

**175. Pulayan.**—There was a decrease of over 10 per cent. among the Pulayas in 1911 as compared with 1901, and this time an increase of 6 per cent. is observed. The small increase may be the result of their conversion to Christianity.

**176. Other Castes showing increase in their strength.**—Among the other castes which show increase in their strength, Sakkiliyan comes first, with an increase of 104 per cent. Even in 1911, this caste showed an increase of 74 per cent. That this abnormal increase is not natural goes without saying. The high demand for their labour caused by the increase in the number of persons using leather goods, might have induced other castes to take up their profession and return themselves as Sakkiliyans. Pallans come next, with an increase of 42·6 per cent. against 31·8 in 1911. The chances are that some of the Pariahs, who show a decrease this time, have returned themselves under this caste. Malayala Brahmins have increased by 41·8 per cent. while their rise in 1911 was 8·9. Among Muthathus and Elayathus, decrease is observed. It is not unlikely that some of them have been returned as Brahmins and that some of the Other-Brahmins whose increase is only 1·1 percent have been wrongly included under Malayala Brahmins.

**177. Castes whose Strength has decreased in the decade.**—The decrease observed among Maran (60·5 per cent.) Chakkalan (45·8 per cent.) Krishnavaka (7·1 per cent.) and Chetty (16·5 per cent.) have already been accounted for. As regards the decrease noticed among Malayala Kshatriya (42·4), Ambalavasi (8·1), Konkani (45·5) and Ilavanian (23·7), it may be stated that it is as unreliable as

the increase found among them in 1911, *viz.*, 83 per cent. in Malayala Kzhatriya, 70·4 in Ambalavasi, 154·6 in Konkani and 56·9 in Ilavaniyan.

**178. Animists.**—In the last Census, “Vedan” was not found among the Hindus. Evidently they were included under “Malavedan” among the Animists. This time, as some of the Vedans were enumerated in the plains, they were classed under the Hindus. The Animists are quite ignorant of and unconcerned with their religion and how they are classed in the Census. Their religion is determined chiefly by the Census Officers

**179. Musalmans.**—In the last Census, the Musalman population was returned under 44 castes and this time their number has decreased by 8. Seventeen castes of the last Census have not been returned this time while in their place 9 new castes have come into existence. The abnormal increase observed among Mughal and Ravuthan is evidently due to inaccurate enumeration.

**180. Christians.**—In addition to the 20 sects and 185 sub-sects into which the Christians are divided, two new sub-sects, Aiyanavar Christians and Sambavar Christians have come into existence. They are converts from Aiyanavar and Sambavar Hindus and call themselves so to distinguish them from converts from other castes and religions.

**181. Europeans and Anglo-Indians.**—Taking Europeans, the largest number of them was enumerated in the Central Division (161), followed by the High Range with 114, the Southern with 106 and the Northern with 8. The Central Division contains the largest number of Anglo-Indians 2,019 followed by the Southern Division with 1,453 and the Northern Division with 259. The High Range Division comes last with 80.



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Hindu and Animist castes classified according to their traditional occupation.

Group and caste.	Strength.	Group and caste.	Strength.	Group and caste.	Strength.
<b>I. Agriculturists.</b>	<b>779,143</b>	<b>X. Bards &amp; astrologers.</b>	<b>12,963</b>	<b>XX. Blacksmiths.</b>	<b>29,019</b>
Krishnavaka	(304) 9,684		(5) 12,557	Kollan	(11) 29,019
Maravan	9,773	Kanian	406	<b>XXI. Gold &amp; Silver-smiths.</b>	<b>23,762</b>
Nayar	690,495	Others		Tattan	(9) 23,762
Vellala	57,997	<b>XI. Musicians, singers, dancers, mimics, jugglers.</b>	<b>11,771</b>	<b>XXII. Brass &amp; Copper-smiths.</b>	<b>2,967</b>
Others	11,194		(5) 11,581	Others	(1) 2,967
<b>II. Labourers.</b>	<b>354,936</b>	Miran	190	<b>XXIII. Oil-pressers.</b>	<b>28,311</b>
Pallan	(139) 16,004	Others		Chakkala	(11) 9,696
Parayan	63,038	<b>XII. Traders &amp; Pedlars.</b>	<b>29,623</b>	Vaniyan	18,615
Pulayan	196,184		(12) 17,436	<b>XXIV. Artisans indefinite.</b>	<b>11,817</b>
Kuravan	75,345	Chetty	12,187		(5) 11,817
Others	4,365	Others		Kammalan	
<b>III. Forest and hill tribes.</b>	<b>12,637</b>	<b>XIII. Barbers.</b>	<b>33,816</b>	<b>XXV. Tody drawers and distillers.</b>	<b>868,791</b>
	(5) 12,637	Ampattan	(13) 27,276	Channan	(339) 200,838
Others		Others		Izhavan	667,935
<b>IV. Graziers &amp; dairy men.</b>	<b>7,966</b>	<b>XIV. Washermen.</b>	<b>24,758</b>	Others	18
	(3) 7,966	Mannan (Including Patyan).	(10) 9,697	<b>XXVI. Leather workers.</b>	<b>5,318</b>
Others		Veluthedan (Including Vannan)			(2) 5,318
<b>V. Fishermen, boat men &amp; Palki bearers.</b>	<b>36,580</b>	Others		<b>XXVII. Lime burners.</b>	<b>11,079</b>
	(14) 17,733	<b>XV. Weavers, carders and dyers.</b>	<b>11,151</b>		(4) 11,079
Valan	9,142		(5) 8,416	Paravan	
Arayan	9,703	Saliyan	2,735	<b>XXVIII. Earth, Salt &amp;c. workers &amp; quarries.</b>	<b>1,034</b>
Others		Others			1,034
<b>VI. Hunters &amp; Fowlers.</b>	<b>6,626</b>	<b>XVI. Tailors.</b>	<b>3,246</b>	<b>XXIX. Tree (Coconut) climbers.</b>	<b>31,352</b>
	(3) 6,626	Others	(1) 3,246	Tantan	(12) 28,266
Others		<b>XVII. Carpenters.</b>	<b>88,255</b>	Others	3,086
<b>VII. Confectioners &amp; grain parchers.</b>	<b>7,778</b>	Asari	(34) 85,392	<b>XXX. Others.</b>	<b>5,410</b>
	(3) 7,778	Others			(2) 5,410
Others		<b>XVIII. StoneMasons.</b>	<b>7,904</b>		
<b>VIII. Priests &amp; devotees.</b>	<b>80,784</b>	Others	(3) 7,904		
	(31) 60,511	<b>XIX. Potters.</b>	<b>8,906</b>		
Brahmin	13,860		(4) 8,857		
Pantaram	6,413	Velan including Kusavan			
Others		Others	49		
<b>IX. Temple &amp; religious services.</b>	<b>24,498</b>				
	(10) 9,409				
Ampalavasi	13,789				
Velan	1,300				
Others					

NOTE.—This table includes the Hindu and Animists castes. The figures entered within brackets represent the proportions per mille of the total strength of the two religionists.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Variation in Caste, tribe &c. since 1911.

Caste, tribe or Race.	Persons.		Percentage of Variation Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Caste, tribe or Race.	Persons.		Percentage of Variation Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	1921.	1911.			1921.	1911.	
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>Hindu.</b>				<b>Hindu.</b>			
Ampalavasi	9,409	10,237	-8.1	Pantaran	13,860	13,784	+ .5
Ampattan	27,276	21,826	+ 25.00	Paravan	11,079	9,313	+ .19
Brahmin (Malayala)	14,643	10,325	+ 41.8	Parayan	63,038	70,554	-10.7
Do. (Others)	45,868	45,503	+ .8	Pulayan	196,184	185,314	+ .6
Chakkala	9,696	18,074	- 45.8	Sakkiliyan	5,318	2,609	+ 103.8
Channan (Shanan)	200,838	166,195	+ 20.8	Saliyan	8,416	9,919	- 15.2
Chetty	17,436	20,881	- 16.5	Tantan	28,266	21,641	+ 30.1
Idayan	7,751	7,598	+ 2.01	Valan	17,733	16,748	+ 5.9
Izhavayan	4,659	6,116	- 23.7	Vaniyan	18,615	16,235	+ 14.7
Izhavan	667,935	546,265	+ 22.3	Velan	13,789	12,957	+ 6.4
Kammalan	163,724	141,395	+ 15.8	Vellan	8,857	9,089	- 2.6
Kaniyan	12,557	11,987	+ 4.8	Velalan	57,997	49,479	+ 17.2
Konkani	6,573	10,219	- 45.5	Veluthedan	14,129	14,046	+ .6
Krishnavaka	9,684	10,429	- 7.1	<b>Musalman.</b>			
Kshatriya (Malayala)	1,661	2,025	- 18.0	Jonakan	75,275	57,031	+ 32.0
Kudumi	7,778	8,207	- 5.2	Lebbai	13,433	14,694	- 8.60
Kuravan	75,345	61,827	+ 21.9	Methan	89,209	66,864	+ 33.40
Mannan (including Patyan)	9,697	9,962	- 2.7	Mughal	5,485	489	+ 1,021.60
Marakkan	4,215	14,604	- 71.1	Pathan	5,590	3,853	+ 45.1
Miran	11,581	29,318	- 60.5	Ravuthan	19,496	1,203	+ 1,513.2
Maravan	9,773	10,265	- 4.8	Thulukkan	52,879	61,095	- 13.5
Nayar	690,495	592,489	+ 16.5	<b>Christian.</b>			
Pallan	16,004	11,222	+ 42.6	Anglo-Indian	3,821	1,750	+ 118.3
				European	389	399	- 2.5
				Indian Christian	1,168,724	901,719	+ 29.6

The figures given for 1911 represent the figures for all Sub-Castes included under the main Caste. viz. Ampalavasi:—Ampalavasi, Atikal, Chakkiliyar, Dalvampati, Kurakkal, Nampiti, Nampiyar, Pilappalli, Pisharati, Pushipakan, Pudurai, Tiyattuoni & Variar. Idayan:—Kannadiyan, Kaundan, Konan, and Idayan. Brahmin others:—Gauda, Kanarese, Maharatta, Tamil, Telugu, Tulu, Ari, and Aryapatr. Kammalan:—Asari, Kallasari, Kammalan, Kannan, Kollan, Tattan, Ghemputhatty, Silpasari, Vellan, Vilkurupu and Chayakurupu. Mannan:—Mannan and Patyan. Maravan:—Maravan and Takvan. Sakkiliyan:—Chemman and Sakkiliyan. Vellan:—Kusavan and Vellan. Veluthedan:—Vannan and Veluthedan.

## GLOSSARY OF RECOGNISABLE CASTES.

(Table XIII Hindus and Animists.)

## A.

- Akamutayan.**—A cultivating caste found in the Tamil districts of the Madras Presidency.
- Alavan.**—Also called Uppalavans, because they work in *Alams* or salt-pans. They constitute the salt-manufacturing caste.
- Ampalavasi.**—Literally one who lives in a temple, a generic name applied to castes whose usual occupation is temple service.
- Ampattan.**—The barber caste is known as *Ampattans* in South Travancore and as *Kshaurakans* in Central and North Travancore.
- Aaryan.**—A class of fishermen and boatmen.
- Ari.**—Abbreviated form of *Arya*, a small Tamil community confined to the southernmost taluk of Tovala. Also called *Dutan*. By traditional occupation, the caste corresponds to *Ampalavasi*.
- Aryappattar.**—A class of Brahmins. They are considered to be the descendants of the earliest Brahmin immigrants from the East Coast into Malabar.
- Asari.**—The name is synonymous with *Kammala* and may denote any of the five artisan castes, but in Malabar it is generally confined to the carpenter caste.
- Atikal.**—Literally servants. A class of *Ampalavasis*.
- Atiyoti.**—Literally vassal. A sub-division of the *Samanta* caste.

## B.

- Baliija.**—The chief Telugu trading caste. It consists of two main divisions, *Desa* and *Peta*.
- Bania.**—An immigrant caste of traders and money-lenders from Northern India.
- Bengali.**—General name by which the natives of Bengal are known in other parts of India.
- Boya.**—The *Shikari* tribe of the Deccan districts, corresponding to the *Valaiyans* of the Tamil country.
- Brahman.**—The priestly class.

## C.

- Chakkala.**—A Malabar caste of oil-pressers.
- Chakkiyar.**—Literally *Slaghyavakkukar* or good speakers. The *Chakkiyars* are a class of *Ampalavasis* whose traditional occupation is recitation of Puranic stories in temples.
- Champan.**—(Sampan) A sub-division of *Parayas*.
- Chandalan.**—The general name by which the low castes (untouchables) are called.
- Channan. or Shanana.**—A Tamil caste, more or less the analogue of the *Izhava* in the Malayalam-speaking tracts. Also called *Nadars*. Their traditional occupation is toddy drawing.
- Chavalakkaran.** A Tamil name for fishermen applied specifically to such of them as have settled inland for the sale of fish.
- Chayakkaran.**—An indigenous caste of dyers.
- Chayakkuruppu.**—A small caste of workers in lacquer.
- Chemman.**—A caste of Tamil leather-workers.
- Chemputatti or Chembotti.**—A small caste of copper-smiths.
- Chetti.**—The trading caste of South India. The caste is divided into 4 main sub-divisions, *viz.*, *Kottar Chetti*, *Parakkai Chetti*, *Elur Chetti* and *Attungal Chetti*.—They resemble the Tamil *Sudras* in many of their customs and manners.

**Cholavan.**—A small class of Weavers that probably immigrated from the Chola country.

## D.

**Daivampati.**—Also called Brahmani. One of the sub-castes of Ampalavasi and Nayar.

**Dasi.**—Called also Devadasi, Devaratiar or Devatiar (servant of God), half Tamil and half Malayalam, attached to the South Travancore temples. They represented the singing and dancing castes of India, and are generally consecrated to temple service.

**Dhobi.**—A name used for washermen all over India.

## E.

**Eramkolli.**—A class of washermen.

## G.

**Gosayi.**—A name vaguely applied to pilgrims from Upper India constantly seen moving about in the South.

**Gujarati.**—A territorial name given to the immigrants from Gujarat. Their members are mostly traders.

## I.

**Ilavaniyan.**—A synonym for Senaikutaiyan (literally owner of an army). They are petty traders generally.

**Ilayatu.**—Literally "younger". The Ilayatus constitute the section of Malabar Brahmans who perform priestly service for the Malaya non-Brahmans.

**Itayan.**—The pastoral caste.

**Izhavan.**—Also known as Chovas in Central and North Travancore. Their chief occupations are the cultivation of the cocoanut tree and the preparation of liquors from its products. They also draw toddy and distil arrack.

**Izhavatti.**—The barbers of the Izhavas.

## K.

**Kachchhi.**—An immigrant Kshatriya caste.

**Kahar.**—A Bengal caste of boatmen and fishermen.

**Kakkalan.**—The indigenous tailor caste of Malabar, now becoming reduced to the status of a wandering community.

**Kallan.**—A non-indigenous caste, regarded as a branch of the Kurumbas.

**Kallasari.**—A sub-division of Malayala Kammalas being stone workers by occupation.

**Kammala.**—The great artisan class.

**Kangaya.**—A caste of shepherds and wool weavers.

**Kanikkaran.**—Also called Kani. They form one of the hill communities of Travancore.

**Kaniyan.**—This caste consists of two endogamous sections Kaniyan proper and Tinta Kaniyans. The members of the former section follow the astrological profession. The latter are engaged in umbrella-making and spirit-exorcising.

**Kannan.**—The members of the Kammala caste who work in brass and copper.

**Katasan.**—A small caste of basket-makers and lime burners.

**Kattikkaran.**—A small caste found in South Travancore.

**Kaundan.**—A title used by Konga-Vellalas, Kurumbans, etc.

**Kavarai.**—The Telugu trading caste. They both manufacture and sell. Their chief article of trade is bangles. Among them now are also spinners, painters, dyers, etc. The former take the name of Chettis, and the latter are called Nayakkans and wear the sacred thread.

**Kavati.**—The barber caste that generally functions for the Shanars.

**Kayasta.**—The writer class of Bengal.

**Kingaliar.**—A sub-division of Kallan caste.

**Kollan.**—The members of the Kammaḷa caste, who work in iron.

**Komatti.**—The great trading caste of South India.

**Konkani.**—An immigrant community that had come from Konkani and long settled in Travancore. Trade is their general occupation.

**Konnan.**—A caste regarded as a sub-division of Kammaḷa.

**Krishnavaka**—or Krishnan Vakakkar.—The caste name literally means "belonging to Krishnan", the pastoral incarnation of the Hindu theology. They are in Travancore particularly confined to the southern taluks of Eraniel and Kalkulam. Some follow the makkathayam law of inheritance, while others follow the marumakkathayam. The occupation is agriculture.

**Kshatriya.**—The protecting caste of the Indian social organism. The warrior caste Malayala Kshatriya includes Raja or Tampurān, Koil-Tampurān, Tampān and Tirumulpāt.

**Kudumi.**—Kudumis are the Konkani Sudras. Like the Ampalavasis of the Malabar temples, they engage themselves in accessory duties at the shrines of the Konkanis. They are divided into two endogamous divisions, Muppan and Itiyan. Broadly speaking, the manufacture of fire-works is the occupation of the former class, and the preparation of beaten rice that of the latter.

**Kuluvan.**—A small telugu-speaking wandering caste. The catching and training of snakes is a speciality with them.

**Kumbi.**—The Kumbis are potters by occupation.

**Kuravan.**—A large community chiefly engaged in agricultural labour.

**Kurukkal.**—A class of Ambalavasis, said to be the descendants of the Tamil immigrants brought in for temple service.

**Kuruppu.**—A synonym of Kāvīyān. It is given as a sub-caste of Nayar, Asari, Izhavan, Kaniyan and Maran. The term Kuruppu is also a title of the Nayars and means a "teacher" of fencing and other practices included in physical culture.

**Kuttati (Koothadi).**—An occupational name meaning a (rope) dancer.

**Kusavan.**—A caste of Tamil potters.

#### M.

**Malanayar.**—Also styled Kuttīlayans. They carry on plantation work in the hills.

**Malankudi.**—A hill tribe.

**Malappantaram.**—One of the hill tribes.

**Malavelan.**—One of the hill tribes. (Vide Velan.)

**Malavetan.**—One of the hill tribes.

**Mala Ullatan.**—A hill tribe.

**Malayan.**—The name means a hill man.

**Malayarayan.**—One of the hill tribes.

**Mali.**—A non-indigenous agricultural class whose traditional occupation is making garlands and providing flowers for the service of temples.

**Mannan.**—One of the hill tribes found also in the low country.

**Marakkan.**—The only Hindu fishermen now in Travancore.

- Maran**—One of the functional groups of Malabar. They are the players of musical instruments.
- Maratti**—The term now denotes the various Mahratta non-Brahman castes who are mainly agriculturists, but were once a military class.
- Maravan**—Originally a police and military caste. They are found chiefly in Madura and Tinnevely, and in Travancore, in the outlying taluks of Nanchinad and Shencottah.
- Maravati**—Natives of Marwar.
- Mukkuvan**—A caste which according to a probably erroneous tradition came originally from Ceylon. They are also limemakers, palanquin-bearers and boatmen.
- Mutali**—(Mudaliar)—A titular name used by Vellalas, Kaikkalavans, etc.
- Muttatu**—Literally "elder". Their manners, customs and ceremonials are like those of the Malayalee Brahmans. The Muttatus are custodians of temple properties, especially valuables and go in priestly charge of the idol in all Ustavam processions in several of the chief temples in the State. They are believed to be Malayalam analogues of the Nampiyans and Sivadvigas of the Tamil country.
- Mutuvan**—One of the hill tribes, supposed to have immigrated from the Kingdom of Madura.

## N.

- Naidu**—This is a Telugu title returned by many non-Brahmanical castes, Balija, Besta, etc.
- Nampiti**—They are of two kinds, those that wear the sacred thread and those that do not.
- Nampiyar**—A class of Ampalavasis.
- Namputiri**—The Malabar Brahmans.
- Nattuvan**—A class of drummers.
- Nayar**—Nayars are the most numerous of the non-Brahmanical Hindus in Travancore. They form an important community with agriculture as their chief occupation.
- Nayati**—A hunting caste of the West Coast.
- Nulayar**—A small but enterprising caste now engaged in cultivation.

## O.

- Ochachan**—The name is given to Marans or musical instrument players in the Tamil country.
- Oddan**—This is a Telugu-speaking caste found all over India.

## P.

- Padayachi**—A class of Vellalas.
- Pallan**—The agricultural labourers of the Tamil country.
- Panan**—The word is of Tamil origin and means a tailor.
- Panikkan**—A disorganised caste, the members of which follow occupations of all sorts, weaving, agriculture, trade, etc. It is also a sub-caste of Izhava while Panikkar is a sub-caste of Nayar.
- Pantaram**—The name generally applied to a sect of non-Brahmanical Saivite devotees supposed to have taken to the fourth *Asrama* or Stage of life, i. e., of the Sanyasi.
- Parava**—The caste that deals with shells, ranging from those of the pearl oyster to ordinary lime shells.
- Paraya**—An important caste of agriculture and industrial labourers—matting and wicker-work being their speciality.
- Patnui**—A caste of silk weavers.

**Pilappalli.**—A class of Ampalavasis.

**Pisharati.**—A class of Ampalavasis.

**Pontan.**—A small class of palanquin-bearers.

**Potti, Malayala.**—Applied to all the Kerala Brahmans who do not come under the specific designation of Namputiri. The term Potti is also applied to the Tu/u Brahmans.

**Potuval.**—A class of Ampalavasis.

**Pulayan.**—The Pulayars correspond to the Cherumar or Cherumakka/ of British Malabar. Pulayans are one of the labouring classes.

**Pulluvan.**—The Pulluvans are the astrologers, medicine men, priests and singers in snake-groves.

**Pushpakan.**—A class of Ampalavasis.

#### R.

**Raju.**—A Telugu caste of agriculturists.

**Reddi.**—The great caste of cultivators and farmers in the Telugu country. They are also known as Kapus. They have taken to petty trade in Travancore.

#### S.

**Saivakkurukkal.**—The non-Brahmanical priests of the Saiva community among the Tamil non-Brahmans.

**Sakkiliyan.**—The leather-workers of the Tamil districts.

**Saliyan.**—The Saliyars are a Tamil weaving caste.

**Samantan.**—Immigrant from the Northern parts of the Malabar Coast. Samantans are said to have descended from Kshatriyas.

**Silpasari.**—A sub-division of the Kamma/a caste. Their occupation is sculpture and stone carving.

#### T.

**Talavan.**—A title of the Maravans.

**Tantan.**—The caste is mostly found in the taluks of Chirayinkil, Quilon, Karunagapalli, Karthigapalli and Mavelikara. Their occupation is tree-climbing, especially cocconut and arecanut.

**Tattan.**—The goldsmith section of the Tamil and Malayalam Kammalans.

**Thondaman.**—A sub-caste of Kallars in the East Coast.

**Thondamandalam.**—A sub-division of the Vellalas of the East Coast.

**Tiyattunni.**—A class of Ampalavasis. Also called Agnitandava.

**Kottiyan.**—A distinct class of Telegu cultivators, probably the descendants of Poligars and soldiers of the Naikkan kings of Vijayanagar.

#### U.

**Ullatans.**—A hunting caste found in the low country as well as on the hills.

**Uppara.**—An old salt-making caste, now de-functioned and engaged in unskilled labour of kinds, such as, tank-digging, earth-works, etc.

**Urali.**—A historic hill-caste claiming a renowned past. They are good hunters and watchmen.

**Uravalan.**—A caste returned as a sub-division of Urali.

#### V.

**Vairavi.**—Regarded as a sub-caste of Pantaram. They usually serve as priests in the temples of minor deities not generally worshipped by the Brahmanical classes.

- Vaisyan.**—The great exchanging caste in Indian society. Few people are generally known by the generic name of Vaisya, unlike the other three castes of Brāhman, Kshatriya and Sudra.
- Valan.**—A fishing caste.
- Valan.**—A small caste whose occupation is the sawing of wood.
- Valluvan.**—The priests of the Parayas.
- Vaniyan.**—A corruption of *Vanigyam* or trade. The Vaniyans are now both oil-pressers and sellers.
- Vannan.**—A Tamil caste of washermen.
- Variyar.**—A class of Ampalavasis.
- Vatukan.**—Corresponds to the Baliya of the Telugu country.
- Velan.**—Literally, spear-men from *vel* (a spear).
- Velan.**—A potter caste found chiefly in Central Travancore.
- Vellala.**—They are the great farmer castes of the Tamil country.
- Veluttedan.**—The washerman caste of Malabar.
- Vettuvan.**—A field labouring class.
- Vilkuruppu.**—The priests of the Malayalam Kammaḷas. They are also makers of bows and arrows.

## CHAPTER XII. OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRIES.

**182. Introductory.**—This is the last Chapter of the Report and is not only the most important and difficult chapter but also the least satisfactory one. It shows how each man exists and what the means adopted for his existence are. Birth, growth, education, marriage, etc., primarily depend upon one's existence and hence the importance of the Chapter. Difficulty was felt in the enumeration, tabulation and the correct interpretation of the figures dealt with on the subject. It is the considered opinion of competent and experienced authorities on Census in India and elsewhere that, if the statistics collected in connection with occupation are to be of any use, proportionate to the importance of the subject, Synchronous Census is not the time for undertaking the work; nor is the untrained and temporary staff engaged in it, the proper agency. Occupational statistics should be collected leisurely and dealt with in the intercensal period by a Permanent Census Bureau. In the United States of America, in Occupational Census, the nature and extent of holdings, the yield and value of products, the nature and value of live stock and the particulars and value of manufactures, are enquired into and returned. These details are necessary for correctly gauging the progress of the people. If the old order of things that obtained in India when each caste had a definite occupation fixed for it, had continued or if the new order of things obtaining in highly developed countries, where division of labour has so much advanced that each person follows a single occupation, had come into existence, there would have been no difficulty in the matter of taking the Occupational Census. But, as at present, India is in a transition stage, the old order of things is changing and the new order of things is coming into existence, the work is beset with difficulties. Each man follows more than one occupation, and, in the majority of cases, no account is kept of the income derived from any occupation, so that he is not in a position to say which his principle and which his subsidiary occupation is. In addition to this, some occupations considered respectable though not remunerative are returned as principal occupations. Thus, the returning of occupations as principal and subsidiary is done either at random or with some motive, with the result that the figures considerably vary from census to census. Even the distinction between actual workers and dependents does not seem to have been correctly understood and varies with the point of view taken by the enumerated and the enumerators. In the above circumstances, that the figures collected and tabulated are unsatisfactory and unfit for comparison with those of any previous Census, go without saying. As classification of occupations by classes and sub-classes does not involve much confusion, it can, to a certain extent, be relied upon, and the figures under each class and sub-class may be compared with profit with those of the corresponding classes in previous Censuses. But, the classification into orders and groups is so unreliable that any comparison with previous Censuses will not only serve no useful purpose but would also be misleading in some cases. The orders will, however, be touched in the course of the discussion, but the groups will be left alone. In addition to the Factory Industrial Census, special Censuses of markets, internal trade, cottage industries, labour, etc., were taken this time. The occupational and factory industrial Censuses will be dealt with as Parts I and II, respectively, of this Chapter and the special Censuses will be treated separately as appendices to it.

### PART I—OCCUPATION.

**183. Reference to Statistics.**—The following Imperial and Subsidiary Tables contain the Statistics made use of in the discussion of this part of the Chapter.

- Imperial Table XVII. Occupation or Means of Livelihood.
- XVIII. Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists.
- XIX. Subsidiary Agricultural Occupations of non-Agriculturists.
- XX. Distribution by Religion.
- XXI. Occupation by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.



- Subsidiary Table
- I. General Distribution.
  - III. Distribution of agricultural and industrial population, etc.
  - IV & V. Occupations combined with agriculture.
  - VI. Occupations of females.
  - VII. Selected Occupations.
  - IX. Number of Persons employed on Railways, Post Office and Irrigation.

184. **Nature and Scope of the Return.**—The instructions issued to the Enumerators were practically the same as in 1911, and they are as follows:—

**COLUMN 9 (Principal Occupation).**—This column should be filled in the case of persons who actually do work or carry on business whether personally or by means of servants or who live on private property, pension, rent from houses, etc. For those who do not work or own property this column should be left blank. If the person be an actual worker, whether male or female, enter the exact nature of the work on which he or she principally depends. If the person has got two or more occupations as sources of income, the occupation from which the largest income is received should be entered in this column. On no account more than one occupation should be entered in this column.

Never enter vague terms such as agriculture, Government service, manufacture, trade, mining, cooly, etc., but specify the agricultural produce with which he is concerned; the department of Government service; the article manufactured; the merchandise traded in, etc. Below each such entry, the exact status of the person with reference to each occupation should also be shown, e. g. for agriculture, say whether cultivating land-owner, non-cultivating land-owner, cultivating tenant, non-cultivating tenant or field labourer, as the case may be; in cloth-weaving (proprietor or day labourer); liquor trade (proprietor, clerk or what); railway (engineer, porter or cooly); plumbago mining (manager, miner or what); and so on.

If the person is a maker and seller, enter him as 'maker' only and if he only sells, enter him as 'seller'. Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown as following their previous occupation.

Show gardeners and growers of special products such as cardamom, betel, pepper, etc., separately.

In the case of labourers, distinguish ordinary coolies such as earth-workers from labourers in mines stating in the latter case the particular substance mined as plumbago, mica, etc.

In the case of domestic service, state precisely the kind of service rendered and also enter the occupation of the person to whom the services are rendered, e. g., Vakil's clerk, etc. Similarly persons employed in Government service should be returned with the name of the posts occupied by them.

In the case of traders and manufacturers, specify the trade or manufacture.

Women and children who work at any occupation not being one of a purely domestic character such as cooking, must be entered in column 9 whether they earn wages or not. Rice-husking and helping in cultivation or weaving are examples of this kind.

Persons who live on the rent of land or building in towns should be entered as landlords. Mortgagees and persons who live on money lent on interest or on stock or bond or other securities, should be entered as capitalists.

A junior member of a family earning a separate income, however small, should be entered in this column and not as dependent in column 11.

**COLUMN 10 (Subsidiary Occupation).**—If a person has two or more subsidiary occupations or means of livelihood, that from which he gets the largest income should be entered in this column. On no account more than one occupation should be entered in this column.

**COLUMN 11 (Dependents on Actual Workers).**—For children, women and old or infirm persons who do not work either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them.

**COLUMNS 9, 10 and 11.**—A person entered in column 9 should be entered in column 10 if he has an additional occupation, but he should on no account be entered in column 11. Likewise a person entered in column 11 should not be entered in columns 9 and 10. If a person works for a living either under Government or under any private employer, he should be entered in column 9 even though he is a junior member of a joint family and though his earning by itself be insufficient to maintain him. Such a person should not be entered in column 11. All the three columns (9, 10 and 11) should not be left blank at the same time. If a person should maintain himself he must either be himself engaged in some occupation or depend on one who is so engaged. The cook of a vakil should be entered in column 9 and not in column 11.

The Enumerators were instructed as to what they should do and what they should not. But, owing to the unrest that prevailed among certain castes and its results referred to in para 164 and owing to the want of clearness on the part of the generality of people in the matter of differentiating between principal and subsidiary occupations and actual workers and dependents, the Enumerators should not be solely blamed for the inaccuracy of the returns.

185. **Changes made in the Classification.**—There was no change in the number of classes and sub-classes; but sub-class IX (Persons living on their income) which was included in class C in 1911, was removed to class D in this Census. The number of the orders was increased from 55 in the last Census to 56 at present. In order to give place for two new orders "Transport by Air" and "Air Force", order 18 was amalgamated with order 19 and 40 with 41. The number of the groups was raised from 169 in 1911 to 191 in this Census.

**186. General Distribution of Occupation and its Variations.—**

Viewing broadly, there does not seem to be much appreciable difference between this and the last Census in regard to the proportion of population supported by each class. Class A which includes agriculture in all its forms continues to support more than half the population, immediately followed by class B (Industry and Commerce) which gives subsistence for a little more than one-fourth of the population and class D (Domestic Service and General Labour) and class C (Service and Professions) affording means of livelihood for one-eighth and one-twentieth of the population, respectively. It is only when the subject is looked into in detail, that slight differences are perceptible. The percentage of persons supported by classes A, B, C and D was 56, 27, 4 and 13 respectively in 1911, while the corresponding figures in this Census are 54, 29, 5 and 12. Thus, the proportion supported by Agriculture (A) and Miscellaneous (D) has fallen as the result of the fall in the percentage of actual workers in those classes, and that supported by Industry and Trade (B) and Administration (C) has risen for similar reasons. The percentage of actual workers has gone down from 41 in 1911 to 37 in this Census, raising the percentage of dependents from 59 to 63. This must be attributed chiefly to the phenomenal increase in the school going population which has risen from 159,913 in 1911 to 427,723 in this Census or by 167 per cent. The number of actual workers had, however, increased from 1,412,646 in 1911 to 1,482,242 in 1921 or by over 4 per cent. Taking the main classes of occupations, it is seen that the percentage of actual workers engaged in each class which was in round numbers 48, 32, 3 and 17 in 1911 stands at 45, 35, 5 and 15, respectively, at present, showing a fall of 3 and 2 per cent in classes A and D and a rise of 3 and 2 per cent. in classes B and C, respectively. The fall in A is evidently due to the fact that people are leaving agriculture to more remunerative occupations and that in D to the better care and attention bestowed this time to the enumeration of occupations with the result that the number under "Unspecified and Insufficiently described occupations" has come down. The rise in class B is obviously due to the tendency on the part of the people to take to industrial pursuits and that in C to the spread of education and the strengthening of the number of the Government and Municipal departments of the State. The percentage of dependents for the whole State has risen from 59 in 1911 to 63 at the present Census. In 1911, they stood at 64, 51, 67 and 48 per cent. for the classes A, B, C and D, respectively. This time while their proportion has increased to 69, 56 and 54 per cent. in classes A, B and D, it has fallen to 63 per cent in class C. The fall in C may be explained biologically by the fact that, as the persons, male and female composing that class are expected to be more educated than those in other classes, the number of children born would be less. In as much as the dependents are chiefly composed of children, a decrease in the latter causes diminution in the former. As there is alteration in the area as well as in the number of the Divisions and Taluks into which the State has been divided and as no occupational figures for units smaller than Taluks were tabulated in previous Censuses, so as to admit of adjustments being made this time, the figures of this Census cannot be properly compared with those of the past Censuses. The proportion of population supported by each class, and the percentage of actual workers and dependents in it for each Administrative and Natural Division, are given in the marginal table.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS SUPPORTED BY EACH CLASS IN EACH ADMINISTRATIVE AND NATURAL DIVISION.

*DIVISION.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.
<b>STATE</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>
Administrative Divisions				
Southern . . . . .	49.6	32.6	6.7	11.1
Central . . . . .	57.6	24.7	4.2	13.4
Northern . . . . .	53.6	31.0	4.2	11.2
High Range.	54.8	25.3	2.8	16.9
Natural Divisions . . . . .				
Sea-coast . . . . .	44.2	36.8	5.8	13.0
Inland . . . . .	62.5	22.4	4.2	10.8
Mountainous	61.2	22.1	4.1	11.9

ments being made this time, the figures of this Census cannot be properly compared with those of the past Censuses. The proportion of population supported by each class, and the percentage of actual workers and dependents in it for each Administrative and Natural Division, are given in the marginal table.

**187. Sub-Class I (Orders 1 & 2 and Groups 1 to 18).—**Agriculture is a vague term and is not defined anywhere. In one place it is said that agriculture includes the first 7 groups in order 1, while in another it is stated that the

term comprises only the first 5 groups. It was only after the enumeration was over that the term was defined and delimited to 'Ordinary cultivation' returned in the first 5 groups, excluding groups 6 and 7 relating to "Growing of special products and market gardening." Even after this, the limitation was not maintained through out. While in the Imperial tables the term was limited to groups 1 to 5, in subsidiary Table III, all the 7 groups were included. The distinction made between (a) ordinary cultivation and (b) cultivation of special products is not clear either to the agriculturists or to others. If the former is confined to the cultivation of staple articles of food, it must vary in places according to the nature of the staple food used. Thus, rice is the staple food in one place, wheat in another, ragi in a third, and so on. In England and in the United States of America, a separate group is given for cereals and corn. The provision of such a group here will avoid confusion. So far as Travancore is concerned, tapioca is replacing rice among the lower classes, and more than 50 per cent. of the population subsist on it and it is therefore to be looked upon as a staple article of food more than rice which only supplies the needs of less than 50 per cent. of the people. However, in the instructions given to the Enumerators here, it was required that the article cultivated should be noted and not merely the term "agriculture"; and only paddy cultivation was included under the heading "ordinary cultivation," the cultivation of other articles such as tapioca being included under special products. A large number of persons, more than two hundred thousand, returned their occupations without specifying the product cultivated; and as separate figures were given for almost all the special products, the number was included in 1 (a). An additional cause for confusion was introduced in the last census by the sub-division of groups 1 and 2 of order 1 (a) into (i) non-cultivating land-owner and non-cultivating tenant and (ii) cultivating land-owner and cultivating tenant. According to this classification, a non-cultivating tenant may be both a rent receiver and a rent payer, with respect to one and the same land. This classification is not only confusing but appears to be an unnecessary refinement. The most natural and easily understandable classification would be to subdivide groups 1 and 2 into (a) land owner with 2 subdivisions cultivating and non-cultivating and (b) tenant. The number of actual workers in sub-class I has now fallen by 2 per cent. as compared with that in 1911. But, if the sub-divisions (a) and (b) of order 1 be taken separately, a decrease of 5 per cent. in (a) and an increase of 16 per cent. in (b) are observed. This is very significant and indicates that, as people withdraw from the cultivation of paddy (a) they go in largely for that of commercial crops (b) which is found to be more remunerative than paddy cultivation. While Agents, Managers, etc., have increased from 590 to 1121, field labourers and farm servants have decreased by 18 per cent. There are no farms in this State, in the proper sense of the term. The servants in gardens assist the owners in domestic work and as such were returned under domestic service. The variations observed in the case of agents and managers etc., may be attributed to the fact, that paddy cultivation not having been a paying concern, particularly for those who do not cultivate their own lands, some of the rent receivers might have entrusted their lands to agents and taken up more remunerative occupations. With respect to the increase in rent payers, it is highly probable that, consequent on the rise in wages and demand for labour in occupations other than paddy cultivation, labourers engaged in those occupations might have invested their savings in lands and cultivated them themselves. The explanation for the decrease in field labourers may be that on account of low wages paid for paddy cultivation, they might have left the occupations connected with it and resorted to others in which higher wages could be earned.

The number of actual workers has increased in 1 (b) by 16 per cent. which is evidently due to the increase in the number of cultivators of special products such as tea, rubber and tapioca, on account of the liberal policy followed by Government in the matter of registration of waste lands in the names of private individuals. The increase of 52 per cent. in (c) is chiefly contributed by wood cutters, firewood collectors, etc. The clearing of forests from waste lands and demand for fuel from outside have attracted a large number of persons to the work. There is a fall of 50

per cent. in the number employed in occupation (d) (Breeding of cattle, etc.). In the Cattle Census taken, a fall is observed in the number of cattle also. As people of this country do not use much milk, the purpose of which is served by cocoanut and as paddy cultivation requiring cattle for ploughing has been losing its attraction, the necessity for cattle and their keepers is not much felt, and consequently a fall in their number may be naturally expected. In 1911, the number actually employed in the raising of small animals (e) was 3. Evidently there must have been some omission. It is known that a number of persons breed ducks etc. in the State and take them from place to place for manuring paddy fields. During the last decade, the breeding of silk worm has also been started. The increase now found in sub-order (e) from 3 in 1911 to 450 at present is, therefore, explicable. Fishing and hunting, particularly the former, show an increase of 18 per cent. which is obviously due to the impetus given to fish curing by the opening up of several fish-curing yards at the instance of Government.

**188. Sub-Class II (Orders 3, 4 & 5 and Groups 21, 22 & 23).—**The number of workers in order 3 has decreased from 635 in 1911 to 246 in this Census. This is due to the fact that the plumbago mines of Nedumangad and other places which were working in 1911, have now been closed. Order 4 (Quarries of hard rocks) was unrepresented in 1911. As laterite is used extensively for construction of houses, granite for road materials and lime stone for making lime, the absence of figures in 1911 must be due to omission. Owing to the opening of additional salt pans during the decade, the number of actual workers in order 5 shows an increase this time as compared with that of 1911.

**189. Sub-Class III (Orders 6 to 18 and Groups 25 to 103).—**The actual workers in this sub-class have increased by 13.5 per cent. on the whole. But orders 10, 13, 15 and 18 show higher percentages of increase, amounting to 19.9, 20.6, 20.0 and 22.0, respectively. These may be due to the fact that, owing to the increased prosperity of the people, the number of buildings in the State and consequently the number of persons engaged in building industries and manufacture of bricks, tiles, etc., and also those engaged in industries of dress and toilet and in editing and managing newspapers and magazines, have gone up correspondingly. The number of persons engaged in order 7 (Hides and skin) has increased from 61 to 100, in order 14 (Furniture) from 53 to 114, in order 16 (Construction of means of transport) from 233 to 435 and order 17 (Production and transmission of physical forces) from 16 to 72. All these may be explained partly by the incredibly low numbers returned in 1911 and partly by the expansion of old industries and starting of new ones. The small increase of 7.9 per cent. noticed in order 12 (Food industries) is the result of the fall in the number of toddy drawers, brewers, etc., caused by the anti-drinking agitation obtaining in the State, as in other parts of India. The increase of only 6.4 per cent. found in order 11 (Chemical products) may be accounted for by the exodus of Chakkalas, the professional oil pressers from their fold to that of Nairs, as mentioned in para 172.

**190. Sub-Class IV (Orders 20 to 23 and Groups 105 to 120).—**The increase in the number of actual workers in this sub-class (Transport) is 11 per cent. The large increase from 567 to 1,090 found in order 22 (Transport by rail) is evidently due to the extension of the railway to the Capital of the State, resulting in the increase of the number of employes, and the fall from 1553 to 1515 observed in order 23 (Post, Anchal, etc.) to the decrease in the number of Anchal runners, etc. caused by the employment of motor and railway service for the conveyance of mails.

**191. Sub-Class V (Orders 24 to 40 and Groups 121 to 154).—**The number of actual workers has risen by 14 per cent. in this sub-class. The small increase of 9.7 per cent. observed in order 26 (Trade in textiles) is the result of the import of a limited quantity of piece goods due to depression in the trade of foreign made cloths. The small increase of only 1.2 per cent. noticed in order 38 (Trade in fuel) is really inexplicable. Order 24 (Bank establishments or credit exchange and

insurance) shows an increase of only 6·3 per cent. and it must be due to the chances of some of the money lenders having returned themselves as Brokers and commission agents (order 25), whose number has increased from 285 in 1911 to 403 at present. The large increase of 22 per cent. in order 30 (Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles) and of 26 per cent. in order 36 (Trade in building materials) may be caused by the construction of a large number of houses for which bricks and tiles are required. The increase from 15 to 59 observed in order 31 (Trade in chemical products) may be attributed to the high demand for petrol used for motor vehicles, oil engines, etc., in the State. The rise of 20 per cent. in order 35 (Trade in furniture) may be the result of the increased demand for them created by the improvement of the material prosperity of the people. In order 29 (Trade in metal) and 34 (Trade in clothing and toilet articles) the number had risen from the incredibly low figures of 30 and 29 in 1911 to 135 and 53 respectively in 1921. The increase of 41 per cent. noticed in order 28 (Trade in wood) is evidently due to the large quantity of timber available for sale on account of the clearing of waste lands registered in the name of private individuals.

**192. Sub-Class VI (Orders 41 to 44 and Groups 155 to 160).—**The number engaged in this sub-class has increased by 15 per cent. The increase is chiefly contributed by police force. The ministerial staff is also included in the force to which it is attached.

**193. Sub-Class VII (Order 45 and Groups 161 to 164.)** This sub-class includes all Government and Municipal employes except those who have been assigned to the specific heads of Police, Agriculture, Medical, etc., and the number has increased by 26 per cent. Under Group 161 "Service of the State" are given the employes of British Government and under 162 "Service of Indian and Foreign States" the employes of this Government, as required in the instructions. The increase found in the last 3 groups of the order is the result of the development of administration, both General and Municipal.

**194. Sub-Class VIII (Orders 46 to 50 and Groups 165 to 179).—**The actual workers in this sub-class have increased by 72 per cent. during the decade. The increase noticed is obviously due to the remarkable advancement in education among all classes of people which characterised the decade under review. In the case of Medicine (order 48) an increase of 109 per cent. is noticed. It is said that at the age of 40, a man becomes either a fool or a physician. This is applicable largely to this State. Every Ex-Compounder, Warder or Nurse is a Doctor here. The tendency among Kaniyans (Astrologers) to return themselves as *Vaidyans* (Medical men) may have also contributed to swell the number. The combination of astrology with medicine in a single person is indeed an advantage. The prognosis made by the knowledge of medical lore may be confirmed by astrological predictions. Persons resort to this means of livelihood if they fail in other walks of life. The Ayurvedic College, which was opened during the decade, has trained a large number of persons in the medical science.

**195. Sub-Class IX (Order 51 and Group 180).—**This sub-class was included in class C in 1911 but was removed from it and taken to class D in this Census. The actual workers in this sub-class show an increase of 21 per cent. which is due to the rise in the number of pensioners and proprietors and share holders in Companies and Banks which have also gone up considerably during the decade.

**196. Sub-Class X (Order 52 and Groups 181 to 183).—**The increase observed in this sub-class is very little being only 0·5 per cent. Owing to high demand for labour, the cost of maintaining domestic servants has much increased, so that only well-to-do persons are able to employ their services.

**197. Sub-Class XI (Order 53 and Groups 184 to 187).—**The fall in this sub-class amounting to 7 per cent. is evidently due to better enumeration and the consequent reduction in the number of "Insufficiently described occupations."

**198. Sub-Class XII (Orders 54 to 56 and Groups 188 to 191).—**A decrease of 13 per cent. is observed in this sub-class, which is accounted for by the fact that, while, in the last Census, inmates of hospitals were included in sub-class XII, this time, they were returned under the occupations they had been following before admission in the hospitals. The Beggars, Vagrants, etc., and those following other unclassified non-productive industries, have also fallen.

**199. Workers and Dependents.**—The proportion which the number of actual workers and dependents bears to each other and to the total population depends upon several factors, such as, education, social position, law of inheritance, marital condition, facilities of employment, etc. In countries where the law of primogeniture obtains, all except the eldest male of a family shift for themselves. Education given to females enlarges the scope of their employments. Wherever there is purdah system, females seldom get out and seek employment and are mostly dependents. Unmarried females in India, unlike in European countries, get themselves employed less frequently than married women or widows. Education among boys and girls keep them away from work. In calculating the proportion of actual workers to the total population, it is usual in Europe and America to leave out children under 10 years of age from the population but it is not the case in Indian Census. In the statement given in the margin are compared the proportion of actual workers and de-

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS OF EACH SEX ON THE TOTAL POPULATION AND IN EACH SEX.

COUNTRY.	Year.	Actual Workers.			Dependents.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
England and Wales.	1911	45	66	26	55	34	74
India	1911	47	63	31	53	37	69
Travancore	1921	37	51	23	63	49	77
Ajmer-Merwara	1921	41	71	45	5	29	86
Baroda	1921	41	56	24	59	44	76
Cochin	1921	44	60	28	56	40	72
Madras	1921	49	61	35	52	39	65
Mysore	1921	27	42	14	73	58	65
Rajputana	1921	35	67	47	65	33	53

pendents on the total population in England, India, Travancore and other places. It will be seen therefrom that the great difference observed in the percentages of actual workers and dependents in India and the provinces and States given, cannot be taken as representing the actual state of affairs. It is unlikely that in

one Province, more than 70 and in another less than 55 per cent. are unoccupied. The variations may be partly due to the difference in the view point taken in differentiating between actual workers and dependents. So far as Travancore is concerned, the percentage of dependents has increased from 59 in 1911 to 63 in this Census and the increase is due chiefly to the phenomenal rise in the school going population. The percentage of male and female dependents on their total population which stood at 44 and 73 in 1911 has risen to 49 and 77, respectively, at present.

Considering the subject with reference to the nature of occupations, it will be

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS ON THE TOTAL POPULATION SUPPORTED BY EACH SUB-CLASS.

Sub-Class.	Percentage of dependents.	Sub-Class.	Percentage of dependents.
I	69	VII	69
II	53	VIII	60
III	54	IX	56
IV	65	X	53
V	55	XI	55
VI	71	XII	27

seen from the inset that the largest percentage of dependents is in the Public Force (VI), which is followed in order by Agriculture and Public administration (I & VII), Transport (IV), Professions and liberal arts (VIII), Persons living on their income (IX), Trade and Insufficiently described occupations (V & XI), Industry III and Exploitation of minerals and Domestic

service (II & X). Lastly comes the Unproductive (XII).

The caste system among the Hindus has a great deal to do in determining

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS ON THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH CASTE.

Caste.	per cent.	Caste.	per cent.
Ambalavasi	59	Marakkan	43
Ambattan	57	Maran	46
Brahmin	64	Nair	65
Chakkalan	49	Parayan	50
Channan	61	Pulayann	59
Chetti	54	Sallyan	57
Izhavan	60	Valan	49
Kammalan	64	Vaniyan	64
Kaniyan	60	Velan	59
Konkani	39	Vellalan	65
Kuravan	50	Veluthedan	47

the proportion of dependents and it is illustrated in the statement given in the margin. The castes showing percentages higher than the average for the State (63) are Brahmin, Channan, Kammalan, Nair, Vaniyan and Vellalan, while the rest show lower percentages. The comparatively low percentages observed among Chakkalan

and Maran are obviously due to a large number of desertions from their ranks as mentioned in para 172.

**200. Occupation of Females.**—Employment of women in India including this State, depends upon several factors such as religion, caste, nature of occupation, material and marital condition of the people. Among Musalmans who observe purdah system, employment of females is extremely rare. The higher the caste, the lower the number of women employed. Among the well-to-do, women do not seek employment at all. In Western Countries unmarried females are employed more largely than married women or widows. The reverse is the case here. Lastly, the nature of the occupation determines the employment of women. Females largely resort to agricultural occupations, domestic service and industries such

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES EMPLOYED IN EACH SUB-CLASS ON THE TOTAL ACTUAL FEMALE WORKERS.

Sub-class.	Percentage.
I.	29.00
II.	0.04
III.	27.00
IV.	1.00
V.	14.00
VI.	...
VII.	..
VIII.	1.00
IX.	0.07
X.	1.00
XI.	25.00
XII.	0.50

as lace embroidery, pottery, etc. For works requiring perseverance, little muscular effort and sustained application, they are generally preferred. The total number of female actual workers in 1911 was 27 per cent. on the total female population of all ages and 37 per cent. on the female population of over 10 years; and in 1921, the proportions came down to 23 and 31 per cent., respectively. The increase observed in the number of females employed in the factories of the tea and rubber estates in the Hills, is chiefly contributed by female coolies recruited from outside. Coming to the nature of occupations, it will be seen from the inset which gives the percentage of females actually employed in each sub-class on the total number of female actual workers, that the largest percentage 29 is employed in agriculture (i), and that Industry (iii), Occupation undefined (xi) and Trade (v) follow in order with 27, 25 and 14, respectively. Sub-classes (vi) and (vii) are represented. The small percentage observed in domestic service (x) may be accounted for by the limited employment of servants, on account of dearness of labour.

**201. Partially Agriculturists.**—By the term "Partially Agriculturists" is meant the actual workers who have returned agriculture as their subsidiary occupation. As, in this Census, agriculture is limited to groups 1 to 5, the actual workers whose occupation is any one falling under groups 1 to 5, cannot have agriculture also as their subsidiary occupation. In the last Census, agriculture was taken to include groups 1 to 7 and hence the figures of this Census cannot be correctly compared with those of 1911. Further, in this Census, in Table XVIII, under "agricultural labourer", agents and managers, etc., are required to be included which was not the case in the last Census. The object with which this special heading was provided is stated in the Census Report of India for 1911, as follows:— "At the present Census, statistics have been compiled for all occupations connected with agriculture both when agriculture was the principal, and also when it was the subsidiary, occupation. We have thus for the first time complete information as to the extent to which the population is dependent on agriculture." If the statistics are intended to show, as they are meant, the extent to which the population is supported by agriculture, either wholly or partly, or in other words, to show the extent to which agriculture goes for the support of the population in any degree, then the statistics compiled have failed in their object, as the instructions given for collecting the information on the subject are incomplete and indefinite. The instructions given are:—"when a man has two occupations, the principal one is that on which he relies mainly for his support and from which he gets the major portion of his income. A subsidiary occupation should be entered if followed at any time of the year. Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered in column 10." Suppose that a man has three occupations of which the principal one is teaching and the subsidiary ones are medical practice and agriculture and that between the two subsidiary occupations he gets more income from the former than

from the latter. Then, according to the instructions, medical practice should be entered as the subsidiary occupation and not agriculture, though he is dependent on it to some extent. Thus, in this case "complete information as to the extent to

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS ON THE TOTAL ACTUAL WORKERS IN EACH SUB-CLASS.

Sub-class.	Percentage.
I.	0.2
II.	0.3
III.	0.3
IV.	0.3
V.	0.7
VI.	8.0
VII.	3.0
VIII.	1.0
IX.	2.0
X.	0.4
XI.	0.3
XII.	...

which the population is dependent on agriculture" is not possible to collect. Complete information on the subject can be collected only if the instructions are modified to the effect that, in cases in which a man has more than one subsidiary occupation of which one is agriculture, it should be entered as his subsidiary occupation even though he may not receive as much income from it as from the other subsidiary occupation. This aspect of the question has been brought to the notice of the Census Commissioner for India. The total number of partially agriculturists had fallen from 7,005 in 1911 to 6,135 in 1921. The proportion of actual workers in each Sub-class who are partially agriculturists are given in the marginal statement. The percentage of actual workers in agriculture (groups 1 to 5) who have subsidiary occupations to supplement their income has risen from 6 in 1911 to 9 in this Census. This, together with the fall in partially agriculturist, may be taken as an indication that agriculture has been losing its attraction.

**202. Rural and Urban Occupations.**—Most of the towns in this State are merely outgrown villages and hence the difference between the occupations followed in towns and those pursued in villages, is very little. There is no village in the State where the ticking of the sewing machine is not heard, neither a bazaar in which school exercise books are not hung for sale, nor a house where kerosine oil is not used for lighting. The difference between the occupations followed in rural tracts and those pursued in urban areas is only one of degree and not of kind. In villages, occupations connected with agriculture will be comparatively large while, in towns, those connected with service, learned professions, industry and commerce will preponderate. Subsidiary Table I gives further information on the subject.

**203. Distribution of Occupation by Religion.**—Table XX gives the proportion of population supported by each order in each religion. As it does not furnish any information about the proportion of dependents and of actual workers in each sex, a statement is given at the side supplying this information. It will be

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS AND ACTUAL WORKERS OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH RELIGION ON THEIR TOTAL POPULATION.

Religion.	Number of dependents and their percentage on the total population of each Religion.	Number of actual workers and their percentage on the total population of each religion and sex.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
All religions.	2,523,820 (63)	1,492,242 (57)	1,037,570 (51)	444,673 (22)
Hindus.	1,598,232 (62)	951,432 (38)	639,999 (52)	311,433 (25)
Musulmans.	185,043 (7)	85,435 (3)	66,502 (4)	18,933 (1)
Christians.	734,829 (29)	438,105 (36)	326,822 (51)	111,283 (19)
Animists.	6,487 (4)	7,150 (5)	4,147 (6)	3,003 (4)

The percentages are shown within brackets.

seen therefrom that the highest percentage of dependents is found among the Musalman and the lowest among the Animists. The existence of purdah system among Musalman females which prevents them from getting themselves employed accounts for the high percentage of dependents among them. In the case of Animists, both men and women work. The slightly higher ratio observed among the Christians as compared with the Hindus may perhaps be due to the fact that the number of children attending schools among Christians is greater than that among the Hindus. Coming to actual workers, it is observed that the highest percentage is found, both in males and females, among the Animists, and the lowest among the Musalman. The same reasons given for the



variations among the dependents of the two religionists hold good to explain the differences among them so far as female actual workers are concerned. The low proportion of male actual workers among Musalmans as compared with the ratio among the Hindus and the Christians may be attributed partly to the restriction of their employment to certain occupations only. They are very sparsely represented in domestic service, in law, in general labour, etc. The higher percentage of occupied females among the Hindus as compared with Christians, is evidently due to the fact that Paraya, Pulaya and Kurava females largely engage themselves in doing cooly work.

#### 204. Occupation by Caste and its Variation.—In addition to the occu-

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF MALES  
ACTUALLY FOLLOWING THEIR TRADITIONAL  
OCCUPATION ON THEIR TOTAL WORKERS.

Caste.	Traditional Occupa- tion.	Percentage.	
		1911	1921
<b>Class I.</b>			
Ambattan	... Shaving.	96	85
Channan	... Toddy drawing.	33	29
Izhavan	... Do. Do.	20	8
Kammalan	... Artisan craft.	86	84
Marakkan	... Boating.	20	25
Maran	... Drumming.	25	29
Suliyar	... Weaving.	75	60
Valan	... Boating.	71	50
<b>Class II.</b>			
Ambalavasi	... Temple service.	62	53
Brahmin	... Priesthood.	14	11
Chakkalan	... Oil Pressing.	36	18
Chetti	... Trade.	19	25
Kaniyan	... Astrology.	48	47
Konkani	... Trade.	52	68
Kuravan	... Labour.	78	78
Nair	... Agriculture.	70	74
Parayan	... Field Labour.	85	64
Pulayan	... Do. Do.	98	82
Vaniyan	... Oil Pressing.	79	45
Voian	... Sorcery.	69	18
Vellalan	... Agriculture.	53	53
Veluthedan	... Washing.	89	93

pations collected in respect of the chief castes of the Hindus, information with regard to the occupations of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Armenians was also compiled this time. The total number of traditional occupations followed by the Hindu castes selected, was 16. They are temple service, priesthood, trade, toddy drawing, astrology, boating, shaving, artisan craft, general labour, agriculture, piping and drumming, field labour, weaving, oil-pressing, sorcery and washing. These occupations may be divisible roughly into 2 classes. The one consists of the occupations of such persons as artisans, barbers, boatmen, pipers and drummers, weavers and toddy drawers, requiring special inherited aptitude and training which the members of the special castes who carry on the occupations possess. These may be called in the absence of a better term, "hereditary" occupations. The other class consists of the remaining

occupations which do not require for their performance any inherited aptitude, but need only a little training and experience. In the case of Ambalavasis and Brahmins, it has to be stated that only a small minority of them attend to temple service and priestly functions, and only a few of them live entirely by these occupations. The marginal table gives the variations in the proportions of males who follow one or other of the traditional occupations coming under each of the two classes mentioned above. It will be seen therefrom that 2 castes (Marakkan, and Maran) show increases in their percentages. In the case of the first, the rise may be accounted for by the increase in water transports, and in the other case, the increase is only apparent as the proportion is calculated on their (Maran) population which has fallen by 60.5 per cent. for reasons given in para 172. Of the castes that show decrease, the Channan and Izhavan are noteworthy. They are perhaps giving effect to their resolution that they should discontinue their traditional occupation. The fall in the weaving caste may be due to other castes having taken up new methods of weaving which do not require any inherited skill or long training. Among those that follow traditional occupations which do not require inherited skill, Chetti, Konkani, Nair, and Veluthedan show increased percentages. The rise in Chetti and Konkani, the occupations of both of whom are trade, is what may be expected, as people resort to trade more at present than before. The inclusion of Chakkala, Maran, etc., among Nairs, mentioned in para 172 may perhaps account for the increase in the percentage of the

latter as these castes might have returned agriculture as their occupation instead of their traditional ones. Ambalavasis, Brahmins, Chakkalas, Vaniyans, Parayans and Pulayans show each a fall. In the case of the first two, obviously, there has been no demand for their services. As mechanical power-driven oil mills have come into use and as some of the Chakkalas have returned themselves as Nairs, the number of the primitive indigenous oil mills and the persons whose occupation consists in operating them, have fallen. Conversion to Christianity and low wages paid for agricultural labour might have been the causes for the fall among Pulayas and Parayas.

**205. Conclusion.**—The imperfect and unsatisfactory nature of the statistics collected and dealt with in the chapter has been pointed out and it is but desirable that adequate remedies should be suggested also. If it is not possible to remove the Occupational Census from the General Synchronous Census and make arrangements for conducting it in the intercensal period through the agency of the Permanent Bureau of Statistics and if it is thought necessary to continue the existing practice, then the enquiry may be simplified so as to ensure sufficiently accurate figures being promptly collected and tabulated. In countries where division of labour has advanced, multiplication of groups of occupations may be necessary; but, in India, if not in the whole of it, at least in Provinces where old order of things has not changed, or which are in the transition stage, diminution of groups is called for rather than their multiplication. The existing number of orders, *viz.*, 56, is sufficiently representative and fairly exhaustive and can therefore be adopted without any sub-division into groups. If necessary, the number may be increased a little so as to enable separate orders being given to important groups. Another point for consideration is the utility or otherwise of returning subsidiary occupations. Under existing circumstances, a large majority of persons have more than one occupation. If this State is taken as an example, almost every house in it, except in rare cases, has a garden attached to it, in which are grown cocoanuts, jack, pepper, etc., but the income from them will not be sufficient to meet the demands of the owner or occupier, so as to constitute his principal occupation though he depends to some extent on it for his maintenance. Further, an officer drawing a big salary generally invests his savings in the purchase of shares, lands or house property; but he does not usually give them as his subsidiary occupation. Omissions of similar nature, particularly in respect of the occupations of well-to-do persons, are pretty large. Inaccuracies of this kind could be avoided only by doing away with the difference between principal and subsidiary occupations and noting the chief occupation that a person follows. The imperfections of the enquiries regarding partially agriculturists have been referred to in para 201 and these enquiries also can be safely dispensed with. Lastly, there is the question of actual workers and dependents. It was pointed out in a previous paragraph that the difference observed between the different Provinces and States in the matter of the proportion which actual workers bear to dependents might be due to the difference in the point of view taken by Census Officers in distinguishing the two. Among certain castes and religions, particularly among those that follow Makkathayam Law of Inheritance, no husband will return himself as a dependent of his wife and no children of their mother, while their father is living, although, as a matter of fact, all of them are her dependents. In England and Wales, the number of persons unoccupied is given, not for actual workers of each occupation, but for the country as a whole. Similarly, instead of noting the number of dependents which each worker has to support, the total number of the unoccupied in each Taluk or District may be recorded. It would be interesting and instructive information, if the unoccupied is classified by age-period, religion and sex.

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 actual workers employed.		Percentage of dependents to actual workers.	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.	In Towns.	In Rural Areas.	In Towns.	In Rural Areas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>CLASS A PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.</b>	5,392	1,674	31	69	4	96	182	224
<i>Sub Class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation</i>	5,383	1,670	31	69	4	96	182	224
1. Pasture and Agriculture.	5,174	1,586	31	69	4	96	194	227
(a) Ordinary cultivation .	4,337	1,322	30	70	4	96	198	230
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening .	773	244	32	68	1	99	170	217
(c) Forestry .	45	13	28	72	8	92	170	263
(d) Raising of farm stock .	17	6	36	65	15	85	107	200
(e) Raising of small animals .	2	1	50	50	51	49	100	95
2. Fishing and hunting .	209	84	40	60	12	88	120	155
<i>Sub Class II.—Exploitation of minerals</i>	9	4	47	53	30	70	116	112
3. Mines .	2	1	42	58	...	100	...	136
4. Quarries of hard rocks .	5	2	49	51	48	52	116	92
5. Salt etc. .	2	1	45	55	...	100	...	124
<b>CLASS B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.</b>	2,909	1,291	44	56	15	85	145	122
<i>Sub Class III.—Industry</i>	1,800	819	46	54	12	88	136	117
6. Textiles .	576	300	52	48	6	95	157	88
7. Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom .	1	..	38	62	76	24	177	104
8. Wood .	301	120	40	60	7	93	147	152
9. Metals .	103	35	34	66	12	88	277	181
10. Ceramics .	45	22	47	53	20	80	146	102
11. Chemical products properly so called, and analogous .	54	26	47	53	22	78	112	112
12. Food industries .	401	174	43	57	12	88	106	135
13. Industries of dress and the toilet .	213	100	47	53	19	81	112	112
14. Furniture industries .	1	..	49	51	85	15	108	112
15. Building industries .	24	10	39	61	30	70	223	125
16. Construction of means of transport .	3	1	42	58	9	91	272	125
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity etc.) .	1	..	34	66	26	74	221	187
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries .	77	31	41	59	36	64	127	156
<i>Sub Class IV.—Transport</i>	227	79	35	65	25	75	115	210
20. Transport by water .	86	34	39	61	23	77	102	173
21. Transport by road .	120	39	33	67	24	76	111	236
22. Transport by rail .	6	3	44	56	46	54	144	110
23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services .	15	3	5	75	32	68	206	303
<i>Sub Class V.—Trade.</i>	882	393	45	55	20	80	163	115
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance .	21	7	35	65	40	60	130	217
25. Brokerage, commission and export .	2	1	43	57	65	35	125	142
26. Trade in textiles .	142	61	43	57	8	92	137	91
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs .	2	1	35	65	32	68	228	161
28. Trade in wood .	37	21	55	45	7	93	81	81

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—General Distribution by Occupation.—(Contd.)

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each class, sub class and order.		Percentage of Actual workers employed.		Percentage of dependents to actual workers.	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.	In Towns.	In Rural Areas.	In Towns.	In Rural Areas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29. Trade in metals	1	..	44	56	70	30	110	170
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	8	4	46	54	20	80	142	109
31. Trade in chemical products	..	..	38	62	51	49	193	134
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants etc.	57	37	65	35	20	80	107	40
33. Other trade in food-stuffs	528	226	43	57	21	79	174	123
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	..	..	31	69	80	20	205	301
35. Trade in furniture	8	4	44	56	40	60	153	108
36. Trade in building materials	15	7	46	54	25	75	118	118
37. Trade in means of transport	3	2	35	65	20	80	259	172
38. Trade in fuel	16	6	39	61	50	50	152	157
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences	5	1	31	69	75	25	235	190
40. Trade of other sorts	37	15	41	59	35	65	216	105
<b>CLASS C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.</b>	493	184	37	63	38	62	853	175
<i>Sub-Class VI.—Public Force.</i>	34	10	29	71	65	35	259	216
41. Army	15	4	28	72	100	..	263	...
44. Police	19	6	30	70	40	60	252	216
<i>Sub-Class VII.—Public Administration.</i>	103	32	31	69	38	62	261	207
45. Administration	103	32	31	69	38	62	251	207
<i>Sub-Class VIII.—Profession and liberal arts.</i>	358	142	40	60	35	65	115	170
46. Religion	113	55	50	50	24	76	100	101
47. Law	29	9	30	70	60	40	283	147
48. Medicine	64	17	26	74	32	68	154	350
49. Instruction	89	36	40	60	40	60	111	173
50. Letters and arts and sciences	61	24	40	60	45	55	40	235
<b>CLASS D.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	1,206	551	46	54	11	89	225	106
<i>Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income.</i>	14	6	44	56	70	30	158	59
51. Persons living principally on their income	14	6	44	56	70	30	158	59
<i>Sub-Class X.—Domestic services.</i>	41	20	47	53	48	52	117	109
52. Domestic services	41	20	47	53	48	52	117	109
<i>Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations</i>	1,135	514	45	55	8	92	274	108
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	1,135	514	45	55	8	92	274	108
<i>Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive.</i>	16	12	73	27	31	69	104	35
54. Inmates of Jails, Asylums, and hospitals	2	2	100	..	96	4	...	...
55. Beggars, Vagrants and prostitutes.	14	10	69	31	16	84	104	35

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III. Distribution of Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Professional Population in Divisions.

DIVISIONS.	AGRICULTURE.				INDUSTRY (INCLUDING MINES).				COMMERCE.				PROFESSIONS.				OTHERS.			
	Population supported by agriculture.	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of Division population.	Actual workers.	Percentage on agricultural population of.	Population supported by Industry.	Proportion of Industrial population per 1,000 of Division population.	Actual workers.	Percentage of Industrial population of.	Population supported by Commerce.	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of Division population.	Actual workers.	Percentage on commercial population of.	Population supported by profession.	Proportion of Professional population per 1,000 of Division population.	Actual workers.	Percentage on professional population of.	Population supported by others.	Proportion of other occupational population per 1,000 of Division population.	Actual workers.	Percentage on other occupational population of.
STATE	2,046,879	511	31	69	724,372	181	46	54	444,359	111	43	57	142,398	36	40	60	648,054	161	43	57
<b>Administrative Divisions.</b>																				
Southern	637,978	461	27	73	208,882	178	40	61	178,042	140	48	57	60,047	44	41	59	186,729	105	48	57
Central	816,141	648	31	69	310,679	145	47	53	152,044	102	41	59	47,913	32	40	60	265,381	173	49	57
Northern	668,746	608	32	68	294,458	225	45	55	111,679	86	48	58	42,895	35	39	61	193,112	148	43	57
High Range	39,719	539	04	36	6,853	120	56	44	7,674	198	57	43	943	16	20	71	10,832	102	47	53
<b>Natural Divisions.</b>																				
Sea-Coast	740,052	407	31	69	308,414	210	51	49	278,448	153	44	56	73,450	40	41	59	319,881	184	44	56
Inland	740,293	512	29	71	182,680	146	44	56	98,400	78	30	61	40,688	33	40	60	187,979	151	41	59
Mountaneous	606,634	604	33	67	148,278	156	31	69	67,421	72	59	61	28,200	30	37	63	127,094	136	45	55

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation.)

Occupation.	NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO ARE PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS.			
	State.	Sea coast Division.	Inland Division.	Mountainous Division.
1	2	3	4	5
Sub-class I. Exploitation of animals and Vegetation	9	4	3	3
1. Agriculture (groups 1 to 7)	5	2	1	1
Pasture (groups 11, 12, 13 and 14)	206	489	147	152
2. Fishing and hunting (groups 17 and 18)	4	2	9	38
Other groups (8, 9, 10, 15 and 16)	134	539	40	121
Sub-class II. Exploitation of Minerals	..	..	..	..
Sub-class III. Industry	79	58	70	172
6. Textiles	16	9	17	153
8. Wood	65	60	62	76
9. Metals	86	61	121	103
12. Food industries	183	144	156	343
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	88	83	81	88
Other industries (Rest of Sub-class)	180	65	139	158
Sub-class IV. Transport	28	23	35	35
Sub-class V. Trade	75	44	109	179
26. Trade in textiles	55	26	151	666
32. Trade in food stuffs	65	37	105	151
33. Other trades (Rest of Sub-class)	129	120	106	197
Sub-class VI. Public Force	897	897	..	..
Sub-class VII. Public Administration	286	196	375	467
Sub-class VIII. Professions and liberal arts	131	102	137	202
Sub-class IX. Persons living on their income	171	119	181	401
Sub-class X. Domestic service	38	23	67	52
Sub-class XI. Insufficiently described occupations	27	23	28	33
Sub-class XII. Unproductive	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation.)

LAND LORDS (RENT RECEIVERS.)		CULTIVATORS (RENT PAYERS.)		FARM SERVANTS & FIELD LABOURERS <sup>1</sup>	
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.
Rent Payors	260	Rent Receivers	22	Rent Receivers	13
Agricultural Labourers	80	Agricultural Labourers	80	Rent payers	99
Government employes of all kinds	30	General Labourers	13	General Labourers	230
Money lenders and Grain dealers	231	Government employes of all kinds	34	Village watch men	..
Other Traders of all kinds	218	Money lenders and Grain dealers	98	Cattle breeders and Milk men	17
Priests	29	Other Traders of all kinds	102	Mill hands	..
Clerks of all kinds (not Government)	83	Fisher men and boat men	24	Fishermen and boatmen	7
School Masters	86	Cattle breeders and Milk men	12	Rice pounders	2
Lawyers	10	Village watch men	..	Traders of all kinds	9
Estate agents and Managers	..	Weavers	21	Oil pressers	3
Medical Practitioners	19	Barbers	24	Weavers	97
Artisans	11	Oil pressers	1	Potters	9
Others	146	Washer men	2	Leather workers	19
		Potters	15	Washer men	1
		Blacksmiths and carpenters	41	Blacksmiths and carpenters	3
		Others	380	Others	221

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—Occupations 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
	<b>I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation .</b>	<b>540,059</b>	<b>128,780</b>	<b>238</b>
	1. Pasture and Agriculture	510,649	124,746	244
1	Income: from rent of Agricultural land	14,452	4,276	296
2	Ordinary cultivators	332,113	69,017	208
3	Agents, managers, &c., of landed properties	1,093	28	26
5	Field-labourers	79,654	28,931	363
7	Fruits, flowers, vegetables	67,341	13,783	205
9	Wood cutters, fire wood and grass cutters	1,543	1,898	1,227
	<b>II. Exploitation of Minerals</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>110</b>
	<b>III. Industry</b>	<b>207,057</b>	<b>121,036</b>	<b>586</b>
	6. Textiles	49,623	70,604	1,423
27	Cotton spinning and weaving	13,624	1,089	80
29	Rope, twine and string	33,412	60,705	1,817
30	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)	2,523	5,994	2,376
	8. Wood	36,556	11,078	303
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves, thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials	10,545	11,078	1,051
	12. Food industries	51,493	18,155	353
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	797	14,652	18,384
67	Grain parchers, &c.	93	105	1,129
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	59	748	12,897
71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	544	2,468	4,537
	13. Industries of dress and the toilet	26,697	13,524	507
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, hatters and embroiderers on linen	2,453	2,279	929
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	9,812	8,383	854
	<b>IV. Transport</b>	<b>26,042</b>	<b>5,734</b>	<b>221</b>
	<b>V. Trade</b>	<b>92,975</b>	<b>64,420</b>	<b>693</b>
	26. Trade in textiles	14,400	10,093	697
	28. Trade in wood	6,624	1,589	240
	30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	989	544	550
	32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants &c.	7,788	7,092	911
	33. Other trade in food stuffs	49,879	40,701	816
131	Fish dealers	11,768	15,977	1,358
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable, oil, salt and other condiments	9,323	4,641	498
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs etc.	350	608	1,894
134	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses	3,316	4,362	1,315
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	11,783	7,655	650
136	Grain and pulse dealers	7,505	4,532	604
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	4,159	1,123	270
	38. Trade in fuel	2,181	322	148
	<b>VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts</b>	<b>50,143</b>	<b>6,870</b>	<b>133</b>
	<b>IX. Persons living on Their Income</b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>143</b>
	<b>X. Domestic Service</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>4,335</b>	<b>1,231</b>
181	Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	1,789	4,335	2,423
	<b>XI. Insufficiently Described Occupations</b>	<b>94,819</b>	<b>110,908</b>	<b>1,170</b>
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	92,017	110,811	1,205
	<b>XII. Unproductive.</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>895</b>
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	1,716	2,219	1,272

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—Selected Occupations, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Group No.	OCCUPATION	Population Supported in			Percentage of Variation.	
		1921	1911	1901	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>Sub-Class I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation.</b>	<b>2,156,492</b>	<b>1,905,466</b>	<b>1,457,988</b>	<b>+13.2</b>	<b>+30.7</b>
	Order 1. Pasture and Agriculture	2,072,642	1,839,423	1,406,428	+12.7	+30.4
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	102,601	95,761	67,606	+7.1	+41.6
2	Ordinary cultivation	1,390,044	1,288,041	1,027,386	+7.9	+25.4
5	Field labourers	241,299	229,809	154,796	+5.0	+48.4
6	Tea, Rubber, Coffee, Cinchona &c.	35,016	14,190	5,181	+146.8	+173.9
7	Fruits, flowers, vegetables	274,568	192,666	135,169	+42.5	+42.5
9	Wood cutters, fire-wood and grass cutters	13,378	4,732	5,283	+219.3	-10.4
10	Lac collectors	1,729				
14	Herdsmen, shepherds &c.	5,484	8,663	6,889	-36.7	+25.7
	Order 2. Fishing and hunting	83,850	66,043	51,570	+27.0	+28.1
17	Fishing	83,696	65,978	51,546	+26.9	+28.0
	<b>Sub-Class III. Exploitation of Minerals.</b>	<b>3,535</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>+7.4</b>
	<b>Sub-Class III. Industry</b>	<b>720,837</b>	<b>588,410</b>	<b>519,325</b>	<b>+22.5</b>	<b>+13.3</b>
	Order 6. Textiles	230,686	160,544	133,381	+43.7	+20.4
27	Cotton spinning and weaving	45,460	35,112	28,117	+29.4	+24.9
29	Rope, twine and string	141,284	110,750		+27.6	
30	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp &c.)	32,206	13,627	104,827	+136.8	+18.6
	Order 8. Wood	120,634	98,018	81,020	+29.7	+14.0
43	Sawyers	18,756	61,003		+32.2	
44	Carpenters, Turners and Joiners &c.	61,885				
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves, thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials	40,013	32,013	79,409	+25.0	+17.1
	Order 9. Metals	41,176	35,391	28,621	+16.3	+23.6
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	30,051	28,269	23,107	+6.3	+22.3
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal	7,335	6,456	5,125	+13.9	+26.0
	Order 10. Ceramics	18,285	14,234	11,258	+28.1	+26.4
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	8,164	8,028	6,394	+1.7	+25.5
56	Brick and tile makers	10,071	6,206	4,864	+62.3	+27.6
	Order 11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous	21,656	20,003	16,065	+8.3	+24.5
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	20,115	19,223	15,385	+4.6	+24.0
	Order 12. Food industries	160,874	168,407	152,260	-4.5	+10.6
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	27,131	25,173	21,257	+7.8	+18.4
71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	4,890	4,997	4,226	-2.1	+18.2
74	Toddy drawers	120,318	133,765	123,050	-10.1	+8.7
	Order 13. Industries of Dress and the Toilet.	85,272	60,888	52,836	+40.0	+15.2
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darters and embroiderers on linen	11,533	6,150	5,419	+87.6	+13.6
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	32,225	26,556	22,860	+21.3	+16.2
81	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers	38,882	27,280	23,778	+42.5	+14.7
	Order 15. Building industries	9,768	7,506	17,687	+30.1	-57.6
87	Stone cutters and dressers	242				
88	Brick layers and masons	5,723	4,448	11,465	+34.2	-61.2
	Order 16. Other miscellaneous and un-defined industries	30,775	27,695		+11.1	
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, (imitation jewellery makers, gliders, &c.	23,182	22,011	20,860	+5.3	+6.5
	<b>Sub-Class IV. Transport</b>	<b>91,045</b>	<b>54,942</b>	<b>32,935</b>	<b>+65.7</b>	<b>+68.3</b>
	Order 20. Transport by water	31,531	23,895	17,616	+44.5	+35.6
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams &c.	883				
109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of streams, rivers and canals	7,079	6,463	2,130	+23.2	+203.4



SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—Selected Occupations 1901, 1911, and 1921—(contd.)

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	Population Supported in			Percentage of Variation.	
		1921	1911	1901	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
110	Boat owners, boat men and tow men	25,472	16,852	14,800	+ 51.2	+ 13.8
	Order 21 Transport by road	47,993	25,838	9,842	+ 85.7	+ 162.5
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	5,754	4,019	1,994	+ 321.1	+ 104.5
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	11,170				
113	Owners, managers and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles including trains	1,013	7,563	7,195	+ 60.3	+ 5.4
114	Do. connected with other vehicles	11,142				
117	Porters and messengers	13,371	13,521	..	+ 35.9	..
	Order 23 Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	6,060	4,280	2,410	+ 41.6	+ 77.6
120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	6,060	4,280	2,410	+ 41.6	+ 77.6
	<b>Sub-Class V.—Trade</b>	<b>353,314</b>	<b>285,333</b>	<b>316,915</b>	<b>+ 23.8</b>	<b>- 10.0</b>
121	Order 24 Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes	8,234	9,446	8,178	- 12.8	+ 15.5
123	Order 26 Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton and other textiles	56,726	45,221	38,106	+ 25.4	+ 18.7
125	Order 28 Trade in wood (not firewood) cork, bark &c.	14,847	9,031	3,634	+ 64.4	+ 148.5
	Order 32 Hotels, cafes, restaurants, &c.	22,769	23,443	29,265	- 2.9	- 19.9
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	16,217	20,218	26,402	- 19.8	- 23.4
	Order 33 Other trade in food stuffs	211,595	168,703	155,650	+ 25.4	+ 8.4
131	Fish dealers	54,808	50,021	44,258	+ 9.6	+ 13.0
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt & other condiments	42,723	27,448	29,326	+ 55.7	- 6.4
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	22,352	15,057	14,752	+ 48.4	+ 2.1
135	Carlamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arcanut sellers	44,769	32,733	29,017	+ 36.6	+ 13.0
136	Grain and pulse dealers	28,081	26,528	24,425	+ 5.9	+ 8.6
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, &c., sellers	10,370	9,718	8,621	+ 11.9	+ 12.7
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	4,948	5,328	4,494	- 7.1	+ 18.6
143	Order 36 Trade in building materials (stones, plaster, cement, sand, thatch, etc.)	6,104	5,004	4,387	+ 22.0	+ 14.1
147	Order 38 Dealers in fire wood, (charcoal, coal, cow dung, etc.)	6,373	4,082	467	+ 56.1	+ 774.1
	Order 40 Trade of other sorts	14,656	10,835	67,980	+ 35.3	- 84.1
152	General store-keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified	7,432	7,300	64,353	+ 1.8	- 88.7
	<b>Sub Class VI. Public Force</b>	<b>13,793</b>	<b>9,289</b>	<b>8,790</b>	<b>+ 48.5</b>	<b>+ 5.7</b>
	Order 41 Army	6,199	5,886	4,994	+ 5.3	+ 17.9
156	Army (State)	6,049	5,771	4,916	+ 4.8	+ 17.4
	<b>Sub-Class VII. (Order 45) Public Administration</b>	<b>41,404</b>	<b>32,695</b>	<b>39,436</b>	<b>+ 26.6</b>	<b>- 17.1</b>
161	Service of the State	415	26,155	30,321	- 98.4	- 13.7
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	6,225	6,003	8,622	+ 3.7	- 30.4
	<b>Sub-Class VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts</b>	<b>142,398</b>	<b>97,729</b>	<b>69,360</b>	<b>+ 45.7</b>	<b>+ 40.9</b>
	Order 46 Religion	45,203	33,714	27,271	+ 34.1	+ 23.6
165	Priests, ministers, &c.	13,744	7,321	6,735	+ 87.7	+ 8.7
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service	5,321	4,033	3,267	+ 31.9	+ 23.4
168	Temple, burial, burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisors, &c.	25,617	31,865	16,895	+ 17.2	+ 29.4
	Order 47 Law	11,575	8,545	5,308	+ 35.5	+ 60.9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—Selected Occupations 1901, 1911 and 1921.—(concluded).

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	Population Supported in			Percentage of Variation.	
		1921	1911	1901	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
169	Lawyers of all kinds, including kakis, law agents and mukhtars	8,343	6,763	4,004	+45.0	+43.7
	Order 48 Medicine	25,728	10,209	8,803	+152.0	+22.9
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	23,343	8,692	7,544	+168.0	+15.2
	Order 49 Instruction	35,779	26,365	13,640	+35.7	+93.3
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	31,395				
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	4,384	26,365	13,640	+35.7	+93.3
	Order 50 Letters and Arts and Sciences	24,113	18,896	14,758	+27.6	+28.0
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers, &c.	2,116	4,274	3,479	-50.5	+22.8
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, &c.	9,951	7,450	6,009	+33.4	+24.1
178	Music composers and masters, &c.	9,287	7,163	5,360	+29.7	+33.6
180	<b>Sub-Class IX Order 51. Persons living principally on their income. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners</b>	<b>5,436</b>	<b>5,715</b>	<b>3,516</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>+62.5</b>
	<b>Sub-Class X Order 52 Domestic Service</b>	<b>16,632</b>	<b>15,255</b>	<b>11,201</b>	<b>+9.0</b>	<b>+36.2</b>
181	Cooks, water-carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other in-door-servants	11,909	13,633	10,114	-18.0	+35.3
	<b>Sub-Class XI insufficiently Described occupations Order 53 General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation</b>	<b>454,502</b>	<b>424,789</b>	<b>466,891</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>-9.0</b>
185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employes in unspecified offices, ware houses and shops	5,490	6,291	5,749	-12.6	+9.2
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	448,365	417,725	458,421	+7.3	-8.9
	<b>Sub-Class XII Unproductive</b>	<b>6,674</b>	<b>7,619</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>+31.8</b>
	Order 55 Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes	5,770	5,879	4,681	-1.9	+25.6
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	5,770	5,879	4,681	-1.9	+25.6

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON RAILWAYS, POST OFFICE AND IRRIGATION.**

(1) *Number of persons employed on 18th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation Department.*

CLASS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	EUROPEANS AND ANGLO INDIANS.		INDIANS.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
<b>(a) Railways.</b>				
<b>TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>554</b>
<b>Persons directly employed</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>488</b>
Officers	1	1	...	...
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	13	4	14	5
Do. from Rs. 20 to 75 per mensem	4	7	128	29
Do. under Rs. 20 per mensem	...	...	656	454
<b>Persons indirectly employed.</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>66</b>
Contractors	...	...	5	32
Contractors' regular employees	...	...	5	19
Coolies	...	...	26	15
<b>(b) Irrigation Department.</b>				
<b>TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>3,394</b>
<b>Persons directly employed.</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>510</b>
Officers	...	...	3	4
Upper subordinates	...	...	8	9
Lower Do.	...	...	4	4
Clerks	...	...	29	60
Peons and other servants	...	...	21	46
Maistries	...	...	220	20
Coolies	...	...	33	77
<b>Persons indirectly employed.</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>2,884</b>
Contractors	...	3	62	19
Contractors' regular employees	...	...	23	76
Coolies	...	...	350	2,789

(2) *Number of persons employed in the Post Office and Telegraph Department on the 18th March 1921.*

CLASS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	POST OFFICE.						TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.			
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.				Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.	
			British Post.		Travancore Anchal.					
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
<b>TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>(1) Post and Telegraphs.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>
Supervising officers including probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of Post offices and assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all officers of higher rank than these)	...	...	2	2	8	9	...	...	...	...
Post Masters including Deputy, assistant, Sub and Branch Post Masters	...	2	88	43	327	193	...	...	...	...
Signalling establishment, including Warrant Officers, non-commissioned Officers, Military Telegraphists and other employees	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	4	6
Miscellaneous Agents, School Masters, Station Masters etc	...	...	...	54	...	6	...	...	...	...
Clerks of all kinds	4	2	42	24	71	70	...	...	4	1
Postmen	...	...	116	126	466	389	...	...	...	...
Skilled labour establishment including foremen, Instrument makers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Mechanics, Sub-Inspectors, Linemen and line riders and other employees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Unskilled labour establishments, including line coolies, cable guards, battery-men, Telegraph messengers, peons and other employees	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	8	11
Road establishments consisting of overseers, Runners, clerks, and booking agents, boatmen, sycas, coachmen bearers and others	...	...	131	266	262	368	...	...	...	...
<b>(2) Railway Mail Service.</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
Supervising officers including Superintendents and Inspectors of Sorting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerks of all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sorters	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Mail guards, mail agents, vanpans, Porters etc.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>(3) Combined offices.</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
Signallers	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Messengers and other servants	...	...	60	23	...	...	...	...	...	...

## CHAPTER XII.

### PART II.—FACTORY INDUSTRIES.

**206. Scope and Nature of the Enquiry.**—In the Census of 1911, the enquiry with regard to the Factory industries of the State was confined to establishments employing 20 or more persons and the information was returned in a special schedule. On the present occasion, the extent and scope of the enquiry were extended. All establishments employing 10 or more persons were included and the information was collected in 2 schedules one showing the particulars of the direction and superior staff together with details regarding the power employed and (in textile establishments) the number of looms at work, and the other giving information regarding the inferior staff of workmen, skilled and unskilled.

**207. Reference to Statistics.**—The statistics collected in the schedules are tabulated and exhibited in the following 7 parts of Imperial Table XXII and in 8 Subsidiary Tables.

Imperial Table XXII, Part I. State Summary.

- II. Distribution by Divisions.
- III. Industrial establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.
- IV. Caste or Race and Birthplace of skilled workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.
- V. Caste or Race and Birthplace of unskilled labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working.
- 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 establishments using Electric Power supplied from outside.
- VII. Number of Looms in use in Textile establishments.

Subsidiary Table I. Distribution of Industries and persons employed.

- II. Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.
- III. Organisation of establishments.
- IV. Place of origin of skilled employes.
- V. Place of origin of unskilled labour.
- VI. Distribution of certain races in certain industrial establishments.
- VII. Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.
- VIII. Distribution of Power.

**208. Number, Classification and Distribution of Industries and Number of Persons employed.**—The total number of factories from which schedules were received was 327 including 10 Government institutions; and the number

of persons employed in them was 33,829 (22,983 males and 10,846 females). Textiles and connected industries have the largest number of establishments, 126, but they employ only 9,306 persons, while Growing of special products have the largest number of employes 17,317, but they number only 115. Glass and Earthenware industries come next with 36 establishments and 3,357 operatives, followed by Industries connected with chemical products numbering 19 and giving work for 1,204 persons, Industries of luxury amounting to 12 and engaging 813 persons and Food industries aggregating 7 and giving means of subsistence for 237 workmen. Construction of means of transport and communication and Production and transmission of physical forces come at the bottom represented by one in each industry employing 49 and 63 persons respectively, preceded by Wood, etc., industries numbering 4 and giving work for 330 labourers and 6 Metal industries run by 1,153 persons (males 956 and females 197). The tabular statement given in the margin shows the distribution of the several industries among the Administrative Divisions of the State. It will be observed therefrom that the Southern Division stands first with the largest number of establishments, *viz.*, 125 and that the Northern Division comes last, with 43 institutions, while the Central and the High Range Divisions occupy

GROUP NUMBER	INDUSTRIES	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN			
		SOUTHERN DIVISION	CENTRAL DIVISION	NORTHERN DIVISION	HIGH RANGE DIVISION
I	Growing of special products	8	36	6	65
II	Textiles and connected industries	76	27	23	..
VI	Wood, etc., industries	..	2	2	..
VII	Metal industries	4	1	..	1
VIII	Glass and Earthenware industries	23	11	2	..
IX	Industries connected with chemical products	10	6	3	..
X	Food industries	1	3	2	1
XIV	Construction of means of transport and communication	..	..	1	..
XV	Production, application and transmission of physical forces	..	..	..	1
XVI	Industries of luxuries	3	5	4	..
	Total	125	91	43	68

intermediate places, with 91 and 68 industries, respectively.

**209. Variation between 1911 and 1921.**—Taking the institutions that employ 20 or more hands for comparison with those in 1911, it is seen that their total number in 1921 was 208 against 108 in 1911 showing an increase of 93 per cent. and that the number of employes had risen from 14,941 in 1911 to 32,054 in 1921, *i. e.*, by 115 per cent. This increase is shared by all the industries except rice milling in which the number of establishment remained the same as in 1911 and Oil-mills which had fallen in number from 12 in 1911 to 7 in 1921. The number of persons employed in rice mills had, however, increased from 88 to 114 while it had fallen from 659 in 1911 to 641 in 1921 in oil mills. If the number of establishments employing between 10 and 20 hands is included, the number rises from 3 to 5 in rice mills and 7 to 8 in oil mills. The industries of Motor transports and Physical forces were newly started in the decade under review. In the absence of figures for institutions employing over 10 and below 20 hands for 1911 it is not possible to point out the exact variations between 1911 and 1921. That there had been no increase in rice and oil mills, whilst all other industries show marked rise is worth noting and demands explanation. With respect to rice, it may be stated that, in as much as there has been no increase in the output of home grown paddy, there is no necessity for more mills. From the trade returns it is seen that the quantity of cocoanut oil exported in 1921 shows an increase of 57 per cent. over that exported in 1911. According to the Occupation Table, the number of persons engaged in oil pressing does not show an increase in proportion to the rise in the general population. How is it then possible to export oil exceeding by 57 per cent the

quantity exported in 1911, with less number of oil mills and oil pressers, is not explicable except on the supposition that the output of oil from each mill is considerably higher in this census than in the last one.

**210. Organisation of Establishments.**—Out of a total of 327 establishments, 10 are owned by Government, 102 by Registered Companies and 215 by private persons. Among the Registered Companies, 88 are directed by Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 12 by Indians and 2 by persons of different races. Of the 215 private companies, 26 are owned by Europeans and Anglo-Indians and the rest 186, by Indians. All the Directors in the 12 Indian Registered Companies are the natives of the State. Of the private companies owned by Indians, 179 belong to Travancoreans and 7 to outsiders. Taking the establishments that employ 20 or more hands and comparing them with those of 1911 it is seen that the number of establishments owned by Government had increased from 5 in 1911 to 6 in 1921, and by the Registered Companies from 65 in 1911 to 96 in 1921 while those owned by private persons had risen from 38 to 106. Among the Directors of the Registered Companies, European and Anglo-Indian Directors rose from 50 to 82 while Indian Directors fell from 15 to 14. In the privately owned institutions the number owned by Europeans and Anglo-Indians has risen from 11 to 22 and that by Indians from 27 to 84.

**211. Place of Origin of Skilled Labourers and their Number.**—The total number of skilled labourers employed in all the institutions was 14,721 (9,514 males and 5,207 females) of whom 9,636 (6,215 males and 3,421 females) *i. e.*, 65 per cent are Travancoreans. Of the rest, more than half were from the Tinnevely District and one-fourth from Madura. Chingleput which is farther away from the State than either Cochin or Coimbatore supplied 797 persons against 367 furnished by Cochin and 126 by Coimbatore. The largest number recruited from outside was for Growing of special products, for Glass and Earthenware industries and for Industries connected with chemical products. Comparing with the figures of the last Census, the total number of skilled workmen had risen from 3,859 (2,037 males and 1,822 females) in 1911 to 13,847 (8,798 males and 5,049 females) in 1921 or by 263 per cent. while Travancoreans had risen from 3,497 to 8,974 or by 156 per cent.

**212. Place of Origin of Unskilled Labourers.**—The total number of unskilled labourers employed in all the establishments was 17,374 (11,748 males and 5,626 females) of whom 9,612 (7,145 males and 2,467 females) are natives of the State, giving a percentage of 55.3. This is significant, compared with the percentage of skilled employes of whom 65 per cent. are the natives of the State. The largest number of outsiders was from Tinnevely 3,727 followed by Madura with 1,319 and Coimbatore with 691. Chingleput, as in the case of skilled labour, supplied 642 persons which is more than the number supplied by Cochin by 612. The recruitment of outsiders was largely for Growing of special products and for Metal industries. In establishments employing 20 or more hands the number employed in 1921 was 16,651 against 9,902 in 1911 showing an increase of 69 per cent.

**213. Distribution of certain Races or Castes in certain Industrial Establishments.**—For direction, supervision, and clerical work, the Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed, number in all the industries, 253 and distributed as follows:—Managers 107, Supervising Staff 126, Clerical staff 20, the corresponding numbers among the Indians being 1,481, 239, 534 and 708. Of these 1,289 are Travancoreans and 192 outsiders. The races and castes of the Indians with their strength are: Hindus 786, Indian Christians 660, Musalmans 31 and Parsis 4. Europeans are largely represented in the industry of Growing of special products (tea and rubber) and in Textile and connected industries. In factories employing 20 or more hands, the number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians had risen from 149 in 1911 to 242 in 1921 *i. e.*, 62 per cent. while that of Indians from 1,031 to 1,314, *i. e.*, by only 27 per cent. The notable increase when compared with the figures of 1911 observed, is among Izhavas 700 per cent., Nairs 180 per cent. and Indian Christians 105 per cent. while Nadars and Saliyans have entered the field only in this decade.

**214. Distribution of Adult Women and Children.**—The number of adult women, male children and female children employed in all the industries was 3,954, 1,846 and 1,672, respectively. The number of adult women bears a proportion of 399 to every 1,000 adult men while the number of children of both sexes bears a proportion of 268 to every 1,000 adult men and women. Children and women are chiefly employed in the industries of Growing of special products (tea and rubber) and Textiles and to some extent in Glass and Earthenware and Metal industries. Taking the figures for the industries employing 20 or more hands, it is seen that while in 1911 the proportion of adult women to 1,000 adult men was 283 and that of children of both sexes to 1,000 adult men and women was 268, in 1921 the proportions stood at 392 and 245, respectively. These figures indicate that in 1921 women were more and children less employed than in 1911.

**215. Power Used.**—Of a total of 327 industries, mechanical power is used only in 113 as shown below :—Steam in 33, Oil in 29, Water in 7, Gas in 22, Electricity in 14 and combinations of the above in 8. Taking the industries in the order of group, 63 establishments in the Growing of special products, 11 in Chemical products, 10 in each of the Textiles, Glass and Earthenware industries, 6 in Food industries, 5 in each of the Metal industry and Industries of luxury and one in each of the Wood industry, Construction of means of transport and communication, and Production, application and transmission of physical forces, are worked with power. Of the industries employing 20 or more persons, it is seen that in 1911, 63 were worked by mechanical power while in 1921, the number was 100. In 1911, Electricity was used in 4, Steam in 29, Water in 6 and Gas in 1 and combination of these in 14, while the figures under the corresponding heads for 1921 were 14, 38, 23, 5 and 20. The total horse power used in the several industrial establishments of the State was 3827 and the total number of looms in operation 702.

### SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS.

**216. Summary.**—Beginning with the population enumerated, it is found that in the last 3 censuses, in which the enumerations were conducted by 3 different agencies, there has been an uniform increase in population of between 15 and 17 per cent. The increase has therefore to be taken as normal and as the result of the improvement in the state of public health and in the material prosperity of the people. The number of towns and the population therein have increased during the decade and the rate of increase in population is more in towns than in villages, indicating that people are leaving agriculture in villages and moving to towns to take to industrial pursuits. The intensely home-loving characteristics of the Indians and religion among the Hindus are said to be the causes for the small volume of migration among Indians. But they do not seem to be the chief ones. That the absence of opportunities and facilities and want of incentive for migration are the root causes for the limited volume of migration, is proved by the fact that a large number of persons had gone to Mesopotamia even during the disturbed state of the country on account of the war when they had been offered employments slightly more remunerative than those which they could obtain here. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the State, and Christians have increased very rapidly contributing to a fourth of the christian population of India. The increase in the general population is caused not by increased production but by diminished wastage, *i. e.*, not by a high birth rate but by a low death rate. This is a most satisfactory feature and is an indication of the advancement of the people. Both in birth rate and infantile mortality there has been a fall in the decade. The proportion of females has been decreasing from Census to Census. It is found by a special enquiry carried out on a large scale that the vitality of mothers has a direct bearing on the sex of children born and that female children increase as the vitality of mothers diminishes. The marital condition has been changing and the number of marriages particularly those of infants has been decreasing. Education has advanced by rapid strides both among males and females and the advancement is shared by all religions. The number of schools and school-going

children shows remarkable increase. The State occupies in the matter of Public Health, Education and Communications (roads) a very high place in India. The language of the country is Malayalam and is spoken by a large majority of the people. Literacy in Malayalam has also doubled itself during the decade. The number of books, periodicals and newspapers has considerably increased. All the infirmities show increase more as the result of accurate enumerations than of any actual rise in their incidence. But the large increase observed in blindness among persons of school going age and particularly among females, demands consideration. The caste system obtaining among the Hindus is the result chiefly of socio-political conditions of the people and when changes take place in those conditions, as was the case during the decade, corresponding changes in the caste system also necessarily follow. The condition of the untouchables has much improved and distance pollution has practically disappeared. The report ends with the consideration of the occupation of the people. People are leaving agricultural occupations, particularly those connected with paddy cultivation, and resorting to the cultivation of commercial crops and to industry and trade. The appendices show that the condition of cattle has been deteriorating, that demand for labour has been increasing and is not being sufficiently met and that children are put to schools largely instead of being sent to work. The volume of internal trade, the value of transactions in markets and lastly the average value of property owned by people have been enquired into and estimated.

**217. Suggestions for the Future.**—The report not only sets forth the conditions, economic, social, etc., of the people, but also indicates suggestions for the future, tending to the improvement of their conditions, and it is necessary, nay, even expected that they should be noticed. The increase in population is found to be the result of lowered death rate which stands at 20 per mille. Though this is the lowest rate in India, still it admits of further reduction. As spread of education and postponement and limitation of marriages result in a diminished birth rate, all deaths from preventible causes should be stopped to ensure the preservation of the race. Though it may not be possible to bring the death rate to the irreducible minimum of about 9 per mille and thus to increase the span of life to 120 years, the limit of human life according to Western and Eastern beliefs, nor even to prevent premature and still births by the institution of maternity allowances, free examination of women for constitutional diseases, etc., now in vogue in European countries, it is at present within practical politics to reduce the death rate to 14 or 15 per mille, the rate obtaining in the Western countries, by reducing the number of deaths from preventible diseases. For this purpose, Public Health in Municipal towns should be improved on sound and well-directed lines, populous Villages should be provided with Conservancy staffs, Vital Statistics registration particularly in rural areas should be improved and Markets in this State which are very numerous unlike in other parts of India, and which on account of the large number of persons that collect there, form the chief source of infection and means of the spread of infectious diseases, should receive attention in respect of their sanitation and control. Medical inspection of School children and arrangements for the provision of midday meals to poor students for whom it is inconvenient to go home for their meals and return during the interval allowed for tiffin, have become necessary. The need for improvement of agriculture and industries demands early attention. The output of home grown paddy, in spite of the increase in the area brought under cultivation and the extension of irrigation facilities, has been going down chiefly on account of the scarcity of and difficulty in securing the usual green leaf manure, the deterioration of cattle, the chief motive power for cultivation and the dearness of manual labour. The time has come for this State, as in other progressive countries for the replacement and supplementation of manual labour by machinery. Before its introduction and as preliminary to it, the chief obstacles standing in its way, *viz.*, the smallness of the size of the holdings and their fragmentation, require removal. This can be done only in the next Settlement operations, by taking measures for the consolidation and adjustment of holdings. Investment of capital and organised working have to be encouraged and



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helped by co-operation. As sufficient land fit for paddy cultivation is available in the State, it only requires intensive cultivation on improved methods to produce sufficient quantity of food stuffs to satisfy the needs of the people. Lastly an up-to-date Department of Statistics has become a *desideratum* and it must be entrusted with the undertaking of the decennial Census operations. In the interval, it will have to take economic survey of certain typical villages in the State and collect and publish annually all kinds of statistics, agricultural, industrial, commercial and vital.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Distribution of Industries and persons employed.*

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED.																
INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT.	Total Number of Establishments.	Divisions where chiefly located.	Number of persons employed.												Number of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males.	Number of children of both sexes per 1,000 adults.
			Total.	Direction, Supervision and clerical.				Skilled Workmen.	Unskilled labourers.							
				Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.			Adults.		Children.					
			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
<b>STATE</b>			22,983	10,846	248	5	1,473	8	9,514	5,207	9,902	3,954	1,846	1,672	399	254
I. Growing of Special products	115	Southern Central Northern High Range	11,011	6,306	185	..	550	..	3,153	1,839	5,946	3,332	1,177	1,185	577	249
IV. Textiles and connected Industries	126	Southern Central Northern	5,218	4,088	80	5	352	8	8,617	3,319	861	335	358	430	390	652
VI. Wood &c. Industries	4	Central Northern	330	..	2	..	35	..	145	..	106	..	42	..	..	..
VII. Metal Industries	6	Southern Central High Range	956	197	14	..	85	..	306	..	484	169	67	38	349	145
VIII. Glass and earthenware Industries	36	Southern Central Northern	3,158	199	13	..	189	..	856	31	1,924	79	176	89	41	132
IX. Industries connected with chemical Products	19	Southern Central	1,184	20	1	..	128	..	747	6	290	14	18	..	48	59
X. Food Industries	7	Southern Central Northern High Range	203	34	1	..	35	..	61	11	102	23	4	..	225	82
XIV. Construction and means of transport and communication.	1	Northern	49	..	..	..	4	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV. Production, application and transmission of physical forces	1	High Range	63	..	1	..	..	..	38	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
XVI. Industries of Luxury	12	Southern Central Northern	811	2	1	..	95	..	546	1	165	1	4	..	6	24

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Particulars of establishments employing 20 and more persons in 1911 and 1921.

ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 20 OR MORE PERSONS.	Years.	INDUSTRIES.											
		All industries.	I. Growing of Special products.	II. Mines.	IV. 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.	XV. Production application and transmission of physical forces.	XVI. Industries of Luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Total Establishments:—	1921 } 1911 }	208 108	100 49	.. 8	54 13	2 3	6 3	14 8	17 18	4 3	1 ..	1 ..	9 8
(1) Directed by Government of local authority	1921 } 1911 }	6 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	2 2	.. ..	1 1	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 2
(2) Directed by registered Companies	1921 } 1911 }	96 65	70 41	.. 3	13 4	1 2	4 1	4 4	.. 7	1 1	1 ..	1 ..	1 2
(3) Owned by private persons.	1921 } 1911 }	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(a) European or Anglo Indians	1921 } 1911 }	22 11	17 8	.. ..	5 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(b) Indians	1921 } 1911 }	39 7	15 ..	.. ..	5 1	1 1	.. ..	3 2	4 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 2
(c) Others	1921 } 1911 }	55 30	.. ..	.. ..	31 7	.. ..	.. ..	7 ..	12 9	2 2	.. ..	.. ..	3 2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.

ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 20 OR MORE PERSONS.	Years.	INDUSTRIES.											
		All industries.	I. Growing of Special products.	II. Mines.	IV. 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.	XV. Production application and transmission of physical forces.	XVI. Industries of Luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B. Number of persons employed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff.	1921 } 1911 }	1,556 1,180	692 248	.. 43	308 391	33 7	99 33	172 174	127 318	28 7	4 ..	1 ..	92 60
(b) Skilled workmen	1921 } 1911 }	13,847 3,859	4,893 414	.. 284	6,379 1,899	131 53	306 149	732 240	739 346	66 30	45 ..	38 ..	518 444
(c) Unskilled labourers	1921 } 1911 }	16,651 9,902	11,493 4,296	.. 702	1,572 2,586	142 39	748 187	2,107 1,096	309 915	92 51	.. ..	24 ..	162 80
(1) Adult women per 1,000 adult men	1921 } 1911 }	392 288	566 431	.. 426	222 292	.. ..	349 ..	41 23	50 78	253 1,040	.. ..	.. ..	6 44
(2) Children of both sexes per 1,000 adults	1921 } 1911 }	244 268	251 234	.. 109	745 511	365 114	145 756	71 142	62 90	34 ..	.. ..	.. ..	25 143



SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—Place of origin of Unskilled labourers.

BIRTH PLACE.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.																			
	Total number of workmen.		I. Growing of special products.		IV. Textiles and connected industries.		VI. Wood &c. industries.		VII. Metal industries.		VIII. Glass and earthenware industries.		IX. Industries connected with chemical products.		X. Food industries.		XV. Production, application and transmission of physical forces.		XVI. Industries of luxury.	
	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
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	11748	5,026	7,123	4,467	1,219	756	148	551	197	2,100	168	308	14	106	23	24	...	169	1	
<b>I In the State</b> ...	7,166	2,697	3,800	1,461	1,219	766	144	394	68	2,068	168	308	14	106	23	24	...	169	1	
(1) District of employment ...	5,643	1,762	1,447	778	1,167	740	144	360	48	2,043	163	301	14	103	18	7	...	169	1	
(2) Other Districts ...	1,523	708	1,353	673	49	18	...	34	8	41	5	7	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	
<b>II Outside the State</b> ...	4,603	3,159	4,314	3,019	...	...	4	256	141	14	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	
Madras ...	381	186	281	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely ...	1,977	1,730	1,888	1,667	...	...	...	107	62	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	
Malars ...	636	493	775	463	...	...	...	46	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colombatore ...	464	227	443	227	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly ...	223	106	325	103	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Chingleput ...	426	314	421	309	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cochin ...	30	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore ...	20	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal ...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Elsewhere ...	329	183	340	180	...	...	4	71	22	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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 &c. 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.		XV. Production application and transmission of physical forces.		XVI. Industries of luxury.	
	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
<b>Total Europeans and Anglo Indians</b> ...	289	5	205	...	39	5	2	...	15	...	13	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	3	...	3	...
<b>Number employed as—</b>																						
(a) Managers ...	104	1	89	...	10	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
(b) Supervising staff ...	122	4	91	...	16	4	1	...	11	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Clerical staff ...	50	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Skilled workmen ...	41	...	20	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	3	...



## APPENDIX I.

### NON-FACTORY OR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

**Nature and Scope of the Enquiry.**—For the Factory Industrial Census, only industries conducted in establishments employing 10 or more persons were taken. As, in Travancore, like the rest of India, there are very few factories employing large number of persons, and as a great majority of the industries are conducted at home, it was thought necessary to enquire into the condition of home-industries. The term 'Industry' is employed in its comprehensive sense of 'productive occupation, agricultural or non-agricultural.' Special schedules, with instructions for filling them in, and a list of industries as given in Statement I appended hereto, were drawn up and the work of conducting the enquiry and filling in the schedules was entrusted to the enumerators appointed for the preliminary enumeration. The non-factory industrial schedules contain more columns than the ordinary Census schedules, and enquiries have to be made under each column in more detail than they are required in the preliminary enumeration. To do this work along with the preliminary enumeration is not, therefore, a satisfactory procedure. This work has no imperial concern; and as it is not possible to bestow as much attention and care to it as are paid to the Census proper, within the limited time allowed, the figures collected cannot be complete and accurate. Under the existing organisation, there is no better way of doing the work, but, when a permanent Department of Statistics is organised, the work could be entrusted to it to be done during the intercensal period. Several Industries such as pounding of rice, making of *pappadams* and beaten rice, cultivation of betel vines, market gardening, manufacture of copper and brass vessels, etc., have not been enquired into and Statistics collected. The figures collected are therefore taken as a basis—rather an apology for it—and they are largely supplemented by information gathered from other sources.

**2. Paddy.**—Paddy is the staple article of food of the country. Its output is found sufficient to meet in full the demand of only about 40 per cent. of the population. The average annual quantity imported during the last decade was sufficient to satisfy the needs of about 10 per cent. of the people. The remaining 50 per cent. have had to be satisfied mainly with tapioca. From the average yield per acre, the paddy produced in the State comes to 4,08,856 tons. At Re. 1 and annas 4 per para, the value of the total output works at Rs. 71,549,000. Unlike in other parts of India, fish and jack largely enter into the dietary of the people here.

**3. Pepper.**—Pepper, with cocoanut, contributes chiefly to the wealth of Travancore. The area under pepper cultivation is 48,763 acres. Besides this, in the gardens of almost all houses in the Central and North Travancore and in some of the tea estates, the vine is grown. The total output is found to be 40,690 candies. Of this, 39,355 are exported and the balance is consumed locally, and their total value amounts to Rs. 14,069,000.

**4. Ginger.**—This is largely used by people here; and its dried variety forms one of the ingredients of the 'Chukku Vellam' (water in which ginger is boiled) used by people for drinking, in the place of ordinary water, which, in the porous laterite soil of the State, is liable to contamination. The fundamental object of using the preparation does not seem to be so much to get the benefit of the action of the ingredient itself as to ensure the boiling of water; and, since, to the ordinary people, the importance of removing contamination by mere boiling would not appeal, the preparation of chukku vellam seems to have been prescribed. Similar practices are said to be obtaining in other parts of India and in other countries. The total quantity of ginger produced in the State is estimated at 102,963 cwts. of which 81,547 cwts. are exported. The total value comes to Rs. 1,588,000.

**5. Tapioca.**—Tapioca, the cultivation of which was introduced in the State by one of the scions of the Royal House, finds favourable ground in the un-irrigated poor laterite soil which predominates in the State. As its cultivation is cheaper and less troublesome than that of paddy, people have taken to it largely. It is gradually replacing paddy and is grown in quantity sufficient to meet fully the needs of about half the population. It is cultivated on an area extending over 404,100 acres. The yield, on an average, comes to 2 tons per acre and the total annual output for the last decade might be valued at Rs. 30,172,000.

**6. Coconut and Oil.**—"Kerala" in which is included this State takes its name from "Keram" (Coconut) the chief product of the country. The two banks of the Backwaters which extend from north to south along the coast afford favourable soil for its cultivation. Almost every part of the tree has its use. The nuts take the place of milk in the dietary of the majority of the people. The oil is used for cooking, anointing and lighting. There are very few houses in the State which do not grow coconut in the gardens attached to them. Besides, 456,000 acres of land are used solely for its cultivation. Excluding the nuts, oil, copra and *punnac* valued at Rs. 361,372,000 and exported, the price of coconuts locally consumed as nut and oil comes to Rs. 32,841,000.

**7. Coir making.**—Making coir from coconut husks is the chief occupation of the Izhavas, who are said to have brought into this State from Ceylon coconut and its cultivation. The fibre and yarn are made in cottages. Matting and mats are manufactured in factories. Most of the houses in the State being thatched ones, a very large quantity of yarn is used for thatching. Leaving a margin for wastage, the coconuts produced in the State are estimated to yield 1,280,947 cwts. of coir, and the value of the yield, excluding that of fibre, mats and matting exported, works at Rs. 19,214,000.

**8. Toddy.**—Intimately connected with coconut comes toddy, for the tapping of which about 63,262 coconut trees, excluding 11,787 palmyras and 17,716 sago palms, were leased out in 1921. The value of toddy produced from these trees and consumed by the people works at Rs. 2,087,000. The occupation of toddy drawing which was chiefly confined to the Izhavas and Shanars of the State is losing its prestige as the result of the anti-drinking agitation, and these castes are gradually withdrawing from it. The trees leased for tapping which would have yielded wholesome coconuts, to the value of Rs. 81,000, yields unwholesome and noxious toddy to the value of Rs. 1,215,000, i. e., 15 times the value of coconut. !!

**9. Jaggery and Molasses.**—Making some allowance for the quantity used by the people who take coffee and tea, the whole of the palmyra jaggery or Karuppatty and molasses produced in the country is exported, and they may be valued at Rs. 1,500,000. Karuppatty is manufactured from sweet toddy for which 11,787 palmyra trees were leased out in 1921.

**10. Mats, Baskets and Thatches.**—Mats are made of different substances for different uses in different places. In South Travancore, they are made of grass and palmyra leaves, those made of the former being used chiefly for bed and those of the latter for packing. In Central Travancore, mats are made of screw pine leaves and used for bed. In the mountainous regions bamboos are utilised for making mats, baskets and boxes and cane is used for making boxes and chairs. Thatching for houses is made mostly from coconut cadjans and to a small extent, from palmyra leaves. As the majority of houses, particularly in the rural areas, are thatched ones, the quantity of thatching required is enormous and is wholly met by the coconut and other palms of the State. The value of these industries works at Rs. 10,474,000.

**11. Arecanuts.**—Arecanuts are largely consumed in the State. Unlike those on the other side of the Ghauts who chew only dried nuts with betel, the people here use ripe fresh nuts which are also preserved in water. The unripe fruits are



cut and dried and exported and the value of the exports alone is Rs. 564,000. The value of the total yield may be estimated at Rs. 920,000, calculating from the number of trees in the State.

**12. Pottery, Bricks and Tiles.**—The clay available in the country is not suitable for making pots used for household purposes. The pots made here are heavy. Lighter and more durable ones are imported from the Tinnevely District. The roofing and flooring tiles are chiefly manufactured in factories of which there are large numbers in the State. The fine clay in the beds of some rivers and lakes forms a good material for making high class tiles. Besides the big factories, there are several kilns in the State where bricks and inferior kind of flooring tiles are made. No correct figures are available for them. Except the walls of fishermen huts which are generally built of sandstone or bamboo thatches, the walls of the houses of other people are made of either mud, laterite or bricks. Fireburnt bricks are coming into common use in the construction of houses of well-to-do persons. The value of pottery, bricks and tiles may be put down roughly at Rs. 500,000.

**13. Leather Works.**—Except for making sandals used chiefly by persons in South Travancore and for harnesses, leather is not of much use in the State. People in the northern parts of the State use wooden sandals. Almost all the available skin and hides are exported and the value of the export is Rs. 181,175. Setting the value of locally consumed leather at Rs. 20,000, the total value of leather produced in the State comes to Rs. 201,175.

**14. Dairying.**—As stated elsewhere, coconut is used in the place of milk and its products. The condition of cattle in the State is unsatisfactory and that of milch cows more so. The total quantity of milk produced per day is 33,833 gallons, which works at Rs. 5,553,000 per annum. The ghee required is imported. A portion of the available milk is converted into curd and butter. But the quantity so converted is very little.

**15. Fishing.**—The Sea and Backwaters of the State abound in fishes which largely enter into the dietary of the people. Strict vegetarians are few in the State, and a large majority of the people use fish. The value of fish exported in 1921 was Rs. 1,670,000 and that of the quantity consumed locally may be estimated at Rs. 1,389,000 giving a total value of Rs. 3,059,000.

**16. Weaving.**—The females of the State, in a large majority of cases, use white cloths unlike those on the other side of the Ghauts who wear coloured ones. The wearing apparel consists of a waist cloth of 4 yards long and an upper cloth. The males also use two cloths but the one for the waist measures about 2 yards. For waist cloths, mulls of foreign manufacture are usually used by well-to-do persons but locally made ones are utilised for upper cloths. Cloths manufactured in the State are exported to other parts of India and to Burma and Ceylon also and the value of the export was Rs. 202,462 in 1921. Besides the piece goods imported by sea for which figures are available in the Trade Returns, a large quantity is obtained from the adjoining districts, for which no complete figures are published. Assuming that the value of goods thus imported equals that of the quantity exported, the value of cloth manufactured in the State for local use may be put down at Rs. 17,825,000. In addition to 354 looms in factories, 6,329 looms are said to be working in cottages. The number is far below the actual.

**17. Other Sundry Articles.**—Other articles produced here are tamarind, lemon grass oil, etc., and their export value is given as Rs. 10,169,011.

**18. Garden Productions.**—Several garden products such as yams, bananas, etc., are cultivated and some are also exported to other parts of India. Figures are not available for them. But, from the value of the transactions made in the markets of the State, given in Appendix IV, in which that of pepper, tapioca, cattle and pots are also included, the value of garden products may be estimated at 50 per cent. of that of the total market transactions or Rs. 17,623,990.

STATEMENT I.—Non-Factory Industrial Schedule.

Census No. of the house.	No. of the Block.	Description of the industry.	Nature of mechanical power employed, if any and the type of engine and horse power.	Name and caste of the head of each family.		Total No. of persons actually engaged in the industry of that family.				Monthly output in terms of weight, measure or number.	Monthly output in money.	Markets for the products.		Source of raw material for the industry.		Agriculture extent of land under cultivation.				Weaving.			
				Name.	Caste.	14 and above.		Under 14.				In Travancore.	Outside.	In Travancore.	Outside.	Wet.		Dry.		No. of country looms with throw shuttle.	No. of new looms with fly shuttle.	Count of yarn used.	Quantity of yarn used.
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.							Acres.	Cents.	Acres.	Cents.				
				1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Station Date Designation Signature.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE SCHEDULE.

Column 1. Here enter the Census number of the house or building where any of the occupations entered in the list of industries, is followed.

NOTE—Persons working in factories such as oil-mill, cotton-mill, mine, tile-manufactory, etc., where there are more than 10 persons employed, should not be included in this Schedule though they may be living in that house or belonging to it. The names of such persons will be returned in the Factory Schedule.

If a family is engaged in more than one of the productive occupations given in the list all those occupations should be entered in the Schedule *Seriatim*.

Column 3. If in one family, there be persons engaged in different occupations, the name of each such occupation should be entered in this Column one below another, the persons working in each industry being entered opposite to each.

Columns 5 and 6. In the case of the members of the family following different occupations, these columns need be filled up only for the occupation followed by the family head.

Columns 11 and 12. The information under these columns should be ascertained with special care from the party concerned who should be distinctly informed that the object of collecting these particulars is merely one of statistical interest and no other.

The quantity as measured in weight, measure or number, should be entered in column 11, and the money value according to the market rate obtaining at the time expressed in Rupees, should be entered in column 12 Round figures alone need be given.

Columns 13 and 14. The places to which the articles are sent for sale should be entered in these columns.

Columns 15 and 16. The place or places from which the materials for making the articles concerned in the industry are obtained, are to be noted in these columns.

Columns 17 and 18. The extent of the land must be expressed in acre and cent approximately. "Wet" cultivation refers to rice cultivation whether in wet land or dry land. All other cultivations should be regarded as "dry".

Column 21. By "country loom," is meant the non-fly shuttle loom used by professional weavers from time immemorial. How many of such looms are used in each home should be entered in this column.

Column 22. The new loom referred to is the modern fly shuttle loom introduced in recent times, worked in a pit or attached to a wooden frame.

Column 24. "Quantity of Yarn". The quantity should be expressed in weight.

N. B. If column (3) does not contain Agriculture or Weaving then columns 17 and 18 or 19 to 22 need not be filled in.

LIST OF INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture of all kinds (cereals, pulses, cocoanut, arcanut, ginger, pepper, tapioca, cotton, tea, coffee, rubber, etc.); paddy husking; ginning and spinning; oil pressing; fish catching and curing; cattle breeding and dairy farming; working in tiles, pottery and other earthenware; work in coir, hemp, net, sack and fibre industries of all kinds; husking and beating cocoanuts; furniture and tool making; working in hides, leather, bones and horns; Working in brass, copper, bell-metal, tin, zinc, lead, iron and steel; making of baskets, mats, etc., in reeds, bamboo or rattan, etc., weaving; jaggery boiling, toddy drawing; sweet-toddy drawing; sugar cane pressing; manufacture of sugar cane jaggery commonly called molasses.

STATEMENT II.—Showing the value of the Products of Home Industry.

Serial Number.	Item.	Value of the Products in thousands of Rupees.
1	Eddy	71,550
2	Tapioca	30,172
3	Pepper	14,069
4	Ginger	1,588
5	Cocoanut and its products and oil	32,841
6	Toddy	2,087
7	Jaggery and Molasses	1,500
8	Coir and Yarn	19,214
9	Arcanut	919
10	Tamarind	750
11	Dairying	5,553
12	Fishing	3,059
13	Weaving	17,825
14	Mat, Thatches and Basket	10,474
15	Pottery and Tiles	800
16	Skin and Leather	200
17	Garden Products	17,623
18	Other Products	10,109
	<b>Total</b>	<b>240,033</b>

## APPENDIX II

### CATTLE CENSUS.

**Object and Method of taking the Census.**—Cattle being the chief motive power in this State for agricultural operations, a Census of Cattle was taken this time along with the General Enumeration, as was done on the last occasion. The Revenue agency in rural areas and the Municipal staff in towns were required to take this Census when they attended to House Listing and House Numbering in connection with the General Census. The work was commenced in August and completed in November, 1920. The results of the Census are exhibited in Statement I annexed.

**2. Variation Between 1911 and 1921.**—Compared with the figures of the last Census, a decrease of 7 per cent. is observed in the total number of cattle. Deducting the number of sheep, cows, calves and she-buffaloes which are not used for draught, the number of heads of cattle available for agricultural operations was 341,700 in 1921 against 356,482 in 1911, showing a decrease of 4 per cent. There are in the State, according to the latest Administration Report of the Department of Agriculture, 7,443 spring carts and 16,176 loading carts. The spring cart bulls are not generally used for ploughing though, in most cases, loading cart bulls are so utilised. Taking that 25 per cent. of the latter and the whole of the former are used for carts alone, the number actually available for ploughing comes to 318,276. The *cherikal* and *kayal* reclaimed lands are not generally ploughed, but 236,169 acres of wet lands in the State are cropped twice in a year. Setting one against the other, the extent of land requiring ploughing works at 648,610 acres. The heads of cattle available for ploughing are only 318,726 giving, on an average, one pair of bulls for 4 acres. The Director of Agriculture states that 3 pairs of bulls, each working for 5 to 6 hours a day, are required for ploughing once one acre of land, and that 6 to 8 such ploughings are necessary for sowing. Taking one month as the period within which the ploughing has to be completed, for 4 acres of land, 3 pairs of bulls are necessary, and the number available in the State is just below one-third of what is actually required. In Madras, one pair of bulls is required for ploughing 4 acres of land, but the fields are not ploughed 6 to 8 times. Coming to ploughs, it is seen that, according to the report of the Director of Agriculture, there are 221,218 ploughs in the State. At the rate of 3 ploughs for every 4 acres, the number required for ploughing wet lands is 486,457. The number available is thus appreciably below one-half of the actual requirements.

**3. Cows, Sheep and She-Buffaloes.**—The fall in the number of cows, she-buffaloes and sheep amounts to 37 per cent. It is doubtful whether the number of sheep and goats counted in this Census is correct as it is extremely low. Though cows, she-buffaloes and sheep are not required for agricultural operations, their droppings are extensively used as manure and the fall in their number has thus a detrimental effect on agriculture. In the absence of provision in the waste land rules previous to 1921, for the reservation of lands on the borders of paddy fields to plant and grow trees, the green leaves of which are used as manure, much difficulty was felt in the decade under review for procuring sufficient manure leaves and this had contributed partly to the fall in the yield of paddy. The deficiency in cowdung was another important cause for the fall.

**4. Milk Supply.**—Cows and she-buffaloes chiefly supply the milk required for the people. Assuming that one-third of their number is old, or young or sterile and half the remaining is dry, the number of milking cows and she-buffaloes may be put

down at 111,824. Taking that each cow yields one edangali (two-sevenths of a gallon) and each she-buffalo 2 edangalies (four-sevenths of a gallon) of milk per day, the total quantity drawn in a day is about 33,833 gallons; and, if, with this quantity, the whole population has to be served, each person will get about one and a half ounce of milk per day, while, in India, one-fourth pint is available per head in place of 2 pints actually required for Indians, whose diet consists chiefly of vegetables. But, as in this State cocoanut takes the place of milk and its products supply the wants of the people, the majority are not very particular about milk. Further, it is only for rice food, milk and its products are needed, and as tapioca is largely used in this State in place of rice, the necessity for milk is not much felt.

**5. Breeding and maintenance of Cattle.**—The Director of Agriculture reports that deterioration of cattle in the State is due to the want of natural fodder and the indifference on the part of the people in the matter of maintenance and breeding of cattle. All the Tahsildars and Municipal Presidents who were asked to enquire about the condition of cattle have also expressed similar opinion and there can be no doubt about its correctness. But they are only immediate causes and they do not take us any further than from where we were before. The root cause must be searched for and enquired into, and the reasons for the indifference of the people in this respect should be traced. It can only be due to the absence of need for investing money on the purchase of cattle and maintaining them. It has been already pointed out, that the demand for milk and its products is not so pressing here as in other parts of India, inasmuch as cocoanut serves the purpose of the milk. As stated in a previous chapter, tapioca is extensively cultivated in the State and is replacing rice among the poorer classes. The poor and unirrigated soil in the State is suitable for the cultivation of this crop. Unlike in the case of paddy, ploughing is not indispensable for the cultivation of tapioca. The necessity, therefore, of investing capital for the purchase of cattle and maintaining them throughout the year, though their use is actually required only for about 3 or 4 months in the year, does not arise. The chief fodder for cattle is paddy straw, and, unless paddy is grown largely, there will not be much of straw. Paddy cultivation and cattle breeding are thus inter-dependant, and the fall in the one causes the fall in the other.

**6. Statistics of the Agricultural Department.**—The statistics of animals treated in Veterinary Hospitals, the number enumerated, etc., as compiled from the figures given in the Administration Report of the Agricultural Department are exhibited in Statement II annexed hereto. It will be seen therefrom that, there is appreciable difference between the number given in the Census returns and that furnished in the Administration Report. But, as in the report, calves are not shown separately from cows and buffaloes, it is not possible to say where the difference is great. Further, the figures for the Administration Report were collected at the end of the year, while the Cattle Census was taken at the beginning, and this may in a way account for the difference. The decrease observed in the number of sheep and goats censused, as compared with their number in the Administration report, is too great to admit of any proper explanation. For 8 years in the last decade, some disease or other had been prevailing in an epidemic form, causing mortality among cattle, and this might have partly contributed to the fall in their number.

**7. Veterinary Hospitals and Cattle Farms.**—The number of institutions for treatment of diseases among cattle rose from 3 at the beginning of the decade to 11 at its close. On an average, 6,580 animals have been treated per annum. The number of farms where experiments and demonstrations of cattle breeding are conducted rose from 1 in 1911 to 3 in 1921. It is said that arrangements have been made for awarding grants to private persons for good breeding and proper maintenance of cattle and that the people are evincing interest in the work. The results of the steps taken can be treated only in the next Census Report.

STATEMENT I.—Showing the results of the Census of Cattle taken in 1911 and 1921.

YEAR OF CENSUS.	Number of bulls.	Number of bull-calves.	Number of Cows.	Number of Cow-calves.	Number of He-buffaloes.	Number of He-buffalo-calves.	Number of She-buffaloes.	Number of She-buffalo-calves.	Sheep and Goats.	Total.	Remarks.
1911 .	295,855	72,011	314,889	123,293	60,627	6,036	20,683	6,497	205,471	1,105,362	
1921 .	280,931	84,026	311,176	125,754	60,769	5,665	19,298	5,774	133,215	1,026,608	
Variation .	-14,924	+12,015	-3,713	+2,461	+142	-371	-1,385	-723	-72,256	-78,754	

STATEMENT II.—Showing the Agricultural Live Stock and the number of animals treated as per Administration Reports of the Agricultural Department from 1911 to 1921.

YEAR.	Number of bullocks.	Number of Cows.	Number of He-buffaloes.	Number of She-buffaloes.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Hospitals.	Number of Dispensaries.	Number of Cattle Farms (Breeding).	Number of animals treated.	Remarks.
1911-'12 .	306,370	316,647	73,905	43,040	187,939	3	..	1	3,906	Epidemic.
1912-'13 .	311,291	321,068	76,114	46,798	208,820	3	..	1	3,166	No Epidemic.
1913-'14 .	327,785	329,309	78,932	47,054	202,143	5	..	1	6,222	Epidemic, Foot and mouth disease.
1914-'15 .	337,415	342,959	78,293	50,953	206,710	5	..	1	4,689	Do. Do. and Rinder-pest.
1915-'16 .	345,276	325,232	82,662	52,038	209,570	5	2	1	4,788	No Epidemic.
1916-'17 .	346,431	360,080	94,617	55,439	218,285	5	2	1	6,904	Epidemic, Rinder-pest.
1917-'18 .	366,839	364,271	100,340	54,372	225,523	6	6	1	7,213	Do. Do.
1918-'19 .	360,157	351,879	76,302	46,883	219,633	5	6	1	9,903	Do. Do.
1919-'20 .	377,372	389,363	78,029	41,710	227,221	5	6	3	8,532	Do. Foot and mouth disease.
1920-'21 .	369,432	391,377	75,392	33,710	247,401	5	6	3	10,470	Do. Rinderpest and Anthrax.

## APPEND IX. III.

### LABOUR CENSUS.

**Necessity for the Census.**—The decade under review is characterised among other activities, by rise in the price of articles all round which has affected labour considerably. In order to find out the distribution of labour among the several departments of human activities and to collect information on the material condition of labouring classes, the present enquiry was instituted. The enquiry to be useful and satisfactory should be made leisurely during intercensal period and not hurriedly along with the populational Census and intensive study should be made of certain establishments. However, recognising the importance of such an enquiry, a first attempt was made towards it with the information made available at this Census.

**2. Scope and Nature of the Enquiry.**—In order to collect information from all sources which employ labour, the Managers of Factories employing more than 10 persons, the Tahsildars, the Presidents of Municipalities and the Heads of several Departments where labour is employed, were requested to supply information in schedules specially drawn up for the purpose. The enquiry was required to be made under ten main heads, and, under each head, were given the points on which information was to be collected. The main heads and the questions under each, are as follows:—

I. Description and Name of Establishment.

II. Operatives.

Total No. Male, Female, Hindu, Muhammadan, Christian, Others, Travancoreans, Outsiders, Skilled, and Unskilled.

III. Whether employment is permanent, seasonal or periodical in each case.

IV. Demand for labour.

1. Is there any increase or decrease in the demand for labour during the decade?
2. For what kind of work is the labour in much demand?
3. Is the demand met adequately?
4. What are the hours of labour?
5. Is there any attempt to reduce the number of working hours?

V. Density and overcrowding in cooly lines.

1. Are there separate quarters for the coolies?
2. What is the area of each house on an average?
3. How many rooms are there in each?
4. Are there separate rooms for males and females?
5. How many persons live in a house?

VI. Condition of female labour.

1. Type of women employed.
2. Kind of work done by them and hours of work.
3. Arrangements made regarding maternity.
4. Birth-rate among women.
5. Comparative rates of wages among men and women.
6. How far are women replacing men in different industrial occupations?
7. Social position and reputation of female workers.

### VII. Influence of Caste and Religion on industrial development.

1. The effect of industrialisation,
  - (a) on caste feeling,
  - (b) on the mode of life, and
  - (c) on character and employment of leisure.
2. The extent to which the industrial classes retain their traditional occupation.
3. The social position of factory workers, compared with home workers (as shown by changes of custom, formation of sub-castes, intermarriages, etc.).

### VIII. Movements of Labour.

1. Are there any movements of labour from one particular place to another particular place?
2. Whether the movements are seasonal, periodical or permanent.
3. How far the movements respond to the varying demands of employment?
4. How far are they spontaneous and how far are they the results of organization or recruitment?
5. What are the general conditions under which the recruitment takes place?
6. The extent to which the labour is permanently or temporarily attached to any particular contractor and the general efficiency of this form of organization.

### IX. Rise of Wages.

1. How far is there correspondence between wages and prices?
2. What is the effect of the rise in wages on the conditions of industry and the general economic condition of the labouring classes?
3. To what extent has this increased prosperity of the labouring classes tended to raise their standard of life and improve their general condition?
4. To what extent has the surplus been devoted to the improvement of their mode of life, the education of their children and so forth?
5. To what extent has it resulted in a desire to better themselves or their children by exchanging their present occupation for cultivation or some other more ambitious form of livelihood?

### X. Labour organization.

1. Has there been any strikes in the establishment during the last decade; how many times and how often?
2. Is there any organization of labour and if so, is it permanent and likely to spread?
3. Where is the seat of authority and to what extent does the motive power come from within or without?
4. Do these organized movements of labour react in any way on the structure of caste and are they influenced by caste sanctions?
5. Do they tend to strengthen or relax the bonds of caste and if the latter, to what extent does the domination of caste give way to new authority?

Out of a total of 327 factories which employ 10 or more hands, only 313 returned the schedules completely filled in. In some schedules several questions were left unanswered, and, in others, the answers given were contradictory to one another. The result cannot, therefore, be considered satisfactory, but it can be taken as showing the general trend of the economic condition of labour.

**3. Description and Name of Establishment.**—According to the schedules received the number of operatives was 45,997 (males 31,684 and females 14,313). Of these 22,746 were skilled and 23,251 unskilled. The number of Travancoreans among them was 32,013. The employment was permanent in 309 and periodical or seasonal in 4.

**4. Demand for Labour.**—The increase in the demand for labour is universal. It is satisfactorily met in the tea and rubber estates of the hills where employment is permanent and where labour is recruited chiefly from outside Travancore. In the plains and in the institutions where the establishment is periodical, difficulty is experienced in meeting the increased demand. The hours of labour are, in the hills from 6 A. M. to 4 P. M. with a recess of half to one hour, and, in other places, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. with a recess of an hour in the afternoon. There is no attempt to reduce the number of working hours except in temporary employments in plains where labour turns up for work rather late in mornings.

**5. Density and Overcrowding in Cooly Lines.**—Except in the tea and rubber estates in the hills, where coolies are recruited mostly from outside the State, no accommodation is provided for them. In the cooly lines of the estates, each room measures on an average 12 ft. by 10 ft. with a separate kitchen, in most cases; and two families are accommodated in it. Taking 3 as the lowest number of members constituting a family, 120 sq. feet are available for 6 persons, i. e., 20 sq. ft. for each.

**6. Condition of Female Labour.**—Most of the unskilled operatives are of lower classes of society. All kinds of work which do not require muscular energy are done by women, particularly those which are tedious and require sustained labour, such as weeding, plucking, etc. The hours of attendance are the same for both males and females. The wages of females in the tea estates are regulated by the quantity of work turned out by them and they sometimes earn more than males. In the tea estates of the hills, males are given on an average 6 annas per day and females 4 annas; but they sometimes earn 12 annas to 1 rupee per day. In the plains and in temporary employments, the wages for males vary from 8 to 12 annas and for females from 4 to 6 annas. The reputation of the women is reported to be satisfactory on the whole. In the tea and rubber estates, where coolies live, Medical Officers attached to those estates, attend on the women during confinements. But there are no female doctors or midwives. In a large number of cases the women are said to go to their homes for confinements. They are given in some estates cooly allowances for two weeks after delivery.

**7. Influence of Caste and Religion on Industrial Development.**—The caste feeling is gradually wearing away among the workers, although no appreciable change is observed on their mode of life. There is not much of leisure for them, but in the few cases in which there is leisure, it is employed for the enhancement of their income by taking up other work. Traditional occupation is not scrupulously adhered to. Whatever work is possible to be done is taken up. The social position of factory workers, particularly of those who live in the factory and of those who go out of the country, is looked down upon by home workers. The former form themselves into separate sub-castes and intermarry. But the influence of wealth goes a great way in all these matters.

**8. Movement of Labour.**—The labour for the estates in the hills are mostly from the neighbouring British districts. For temporary work in the plains, the labour is chiefly recruited from villages adjoining the place of work, and it is voluntary and spontaneous. There is no organisation. Each contractor knows some coolies who work under him. In the case of labour recruited for work in the tea and rubber estates in the hills, the recruitment is made by *Kangaries* who advance money to the coolies to meet their urgent wants, to purchase new clothes and to spend a little for drink also. During their stay in the estates, they pay off the debts and return home with



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little or no savings to be recruited again under similar conditions. The coolies themselves are in a chronic state of indebtedness. Their relation to the *Kangani* is not one of love or affection but is that of a debtor to a creditor. Agreements are also sometimes taken stipulating the conditions under which coolies are to work.

**9. Rise in Wages.**—On account of the rise in the price of food stuffs, the wages have also risen; but it is perceptible only in the case of the free labourers in the plains. In the tea and rubber estates of the hills, where coolies are given advances and brought to work to clear off the debt, the effect of the increase in the wages is not much. The rise in wages has to some extent prejudicially affected the condition of industry, although the economic condition of the labouring classes in the plains has improved a little. The labouring classes who are thus benefitted by the rise in the wages clothe themselves better and educate their children. The rise in wages has benefitted only skilled labourers and *Kanganies*. These people invest their savings in purchasing lands.

**10. Organization of Labour.**—One case of strike was reported in one of the factories, and it lasted for 3 days. There is only one labour union in the State.

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## APPENDIX IV.

### INTERNAL TRADE AND MARKETS.

**Scope of the Enquiry.**—Travancore is peculiar in possessing a large number of markets. There is no village in the State but has a market, in which the chief commodities produced in the neighbourhood are brought and sold. To ascertain the value of trade, 117 important markets were selected and enquiries were made in respect of them by Tahsildars and Presidents of Municipalities who were required to note the information collected in special schedules prepared for the purpose. The schedules contained the following columns :—

1. At what intervals the market is held?
2. The number of times the market is held in a year.
3. What are the articles sold in the market and by whom?
4. Where do the articles come from?
5. How far do the bazaars of the place supply the wants of the people?
6. How far are the bazaars and the markets interconnected or complementary?
7. How far are prices governed by custom or competition?
8. What new commodities are being brought and sold and where do they come from?
9. What is the average turn-over of different classes of shop-keepers?
10. What is the total amount of transaction in rupees of the trade on each day of the market and the total for the year?
11. How far credit advances and payment in kind are allowed?
12. How is the relation between the small shopkeepers and the large wholesale dealers?
13. To what extent trade agents are employed?
14. How far custom and clientelè is regular?
15. What sorts of stocks are kept?
16. What sort of accounts are kept in petty shops?
17. Are there any dealers who import goods direct from countries outside India, and if so, how many?
18. How many dealers get their stocks from outside Travancore but within India?

**2. The Number of Markets from which Schedules were Received, their Classification etc.**—Of the total number of markets, 26 are daily, 15 are weekly, 62 are bi-weekly, 3 are tri-weekly and 11 are occasional. The articles sold in the markets except in fourteen of them where cattle alone are brought for sale, are chiefly the agricultural products of the country. The cattle for the Monday market at Eraniel and Vadesseri are brought from outside Travancore. Earthen pots are also brought from places outside the State. The bazaars supply the ordinary wants of the people and they recoup their articles from markets. The price is governed by competition and varies according to the availability or otherwise of the the articles sold.

**3. The Amount of Transactions.**—It is not possible to give the average turn-over of the different classes of shop-keepers. The total amount transacted in markets comes to about Rs. 35,247,980 in a year. No credit is allowed in markets and payment is generally made in cash.

**4. Shops and Bazaars.**—Large wholesale dealers give articles on credit to small shop-keepers. Trade agents are not usually employed. The small shop-keepers are generally attached to their wholesale dealers and do not change them. All sorts of unperishable articles are kept in stock. In petty shops, no accounts worth the name are kept. In big towns like Alleppey, Quilon, and Trivandrum there are a few dealers who get their stocks from abroad, particularly, rice from Burma and piece goods, machinery, etc., from Europe. The number of such dealers comes to 27 in all. About 736 merchants get their stock from outside Travancore, chiefly from Cochin, Madras and Bombay.

## APPENDIX V.

## THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

**General.**—The general Census, as taken in India, supplies information about the growth, civil condition, education, infirmities and occupation of the people. The special Censuses taken this time along with it in the State, give the condition of labour, the volume of internal trade, the condition of cattle, the nature of cottage industries, etc. The most important of the Censuses, *viz.*, the Census of the Economic Condition of the people, still remains to be taken. It is not possible to take this Census satisfactorily along with the other Censuses, but it has to be done leisurely in the intercensal period. Two methods generally adopted in taking the Economic Census are, the intensive and the extensive method. The first is more reliable than the second. For the first, typical villages are taken and a regular economic survey is made. Dr. Slater has made such a survey in Madras, Dr. Mann in Bombay and Mr. Jack in Bengal. No such attempt has as yet been made in Travancore. The average income of a family and its savings can be correctly ascertained only by economic survey of typical villages. From the figures collected in the general and special Censuses an estimate, necessarily a crude one, is formed of the value of property owned by private persons and of the trend of the economic movement in the State. The attempt being the first of its kind, it is needless to say that the result obtained will lack in the required accuracy. But, it cannot be doubted that it has its own value.

**2. Data required for estimating the value of Property owned by the people.**—In the Census of the United States of America, the value and extent of agricultural holdings, the rate and quantity of yield, the capital invested in manufactures, etc., are collected; but no such information is gathered in Indian Censuses. The line followed here in estimating the value of property owned by people is similar to the one adopted in the United Kingdom in 1910. In making the calculation, the value of the forests owned by the State, Government buildings, Railways, etc., have been left out. The information required was taken partly from the Statistics of Travancore, partly from the special reports received from Departmental Heads and partly from private enquiries. In the annexed statement I, are given the details of the several items which contribute to the property of the people. It will be seen there from that, taking a family consisting of 5 persons as the unit, each family owns property to the value of Rs. 1,990 or Rs. 2,000 in round numbers. In the United Kingdom in 1910, each family owned property worth £ 1,550.

**3. The Trend of the Economic Movement.**—Advancement of human

CENSUS.	PROPORTION OF		Population in millions.
	Males.	Females.	
1851	23.5	2.4	17
1861	21.2	1.5	20
1871	16.8	1.0	22
1881	13.8	0.6	26
1891	11.6	0.4	29
1901	9.5	0.3	32
1911	9.2	0.3	36

society is possible only by the liberation of men from work in lower spheres, which can be done by machinery, and the utilisation of their services in higher spheres, and giving them leisure to rest, study and think. "The truth is that the less labour is needed for any particular kind of work, the more labour is set free to do other work. This is an universal law of nature and there can be no exception to it." The liberation of man's hands from the purpose of locomotion, the erect position attained, the pose of his head upon his erect spine assisting him in his survey of the world, and the extension of his horizon have made him a giant in comparison with his nearest relatives. Taking agriculture which intimately concerns the people of the State, it is admitted that cultivation of paddy leaves very little margin of profit, and that, with the profit so obtained, it is impossible to meet the increasing expenses incidental to the present day standard of living. The number of persons who are engaged in agriculture is therefore gradually diminishing, as is the case in all other countries, particularly England. The proportions

of males and females over 10 years of age to 100 of the total population over 10 years, in each sex, engaged in agriculture in England and Wales in the last seven successive Censuses are shown in the margin. That the decrease in number engaged in agriculture has not in any way affected the extent of area under cultivation, the quantity of yield or the increase in population will be observed from the fact that, while the average extent of land cultivated during the 10 years ended June 1914 was 1,868,000 acres, it stood at 1,962,000 acres in June 1920, and, while, the average yield of wheat in the period 1855-1894 was 29.32 bushels per acre it rose to 30.75 bushels in 1911-1920. The population had increased by over 100 per cent from 1851 to 1911. "As soon as science touches farming, the proportion of agricultural labour in a country must fall. This is a social fact of the first importance the bearing of which is as yet scarcely realised. It is a good thing and not a bad thing that agricultural work is an ever-diminishing factor in the world in proportion to the aggregate amount of work done." Even in Travancore, the number of persons engaged in the cultivation of paddy has decreased while the population and the extent of area under paddy cultivation have increased.

**4. Extended use of Machinery needed.**—The introduction of machinery is confined at present, only to the draining of water from *Kayal* re-claimed lands, and it has not caused any dislocation of work by throwing out of employment people using the primitive irrigation wheels. It has been estimated that with the help of modern machinery, 4 men will be able to cultivate and make available at market, distant over thousands of miles, sufficient wheat required for feeding 1,000 persons for one year. Although, in Travancore, it is not necessary to carry rice to markets distant 1,000 miles, still adopting the above rate, the number of persons required to cultivate paddy and make it available for feeding the whole population will be only 16,000. The rice produced in the country is found sufficient to feed only 40 per cent. of the people; but if the area now under cultivation of paddy be properly cultivated, the rice-output may be made sufficient to feed the whole population. The number of persons actually engaged in the cultivation of paddy which would feed only 40 per cent. of the people is in this Census 409,715 which is 25 times more than what is necessary for feeding the whole population. In England, the number of persons actually engaged in agricultural occupation, works at 1 for 15 acres, while, in America, it works at 1 for 37 acres. In Travancore, on the other hand, one man is actually employed for cultivating one and a half acres. It is believed that the introduction and use of machinery in a land where manual labour is available is disastrous to the people. But, it may be said that, except in the case of primitive people, this does not hold universally true. The Travancoreans are not primitive people. The introduction of sewing machines which is in use in almost every village has not driven out the old tailors but has considerably improved their strength and prosperity. During the decade under review, the Railway and a large number of motor vehicles, cars, buses and cycles were introduced. Still, the number of carts drawn by bullocks and horses had increased from 22,730 in 1911 to 23,619 in 1921. By machine labour, it is not meant here factory labour, as these two do not always go hand in hand. There may be some difference of opinion with regard to the question whether factory labour on a large scale is good and necessary for India; but there can be no difference of opinion at all with regard to the question of the introduction of machinery which will assist or replace manual labour. This not only contributes to a larger output of work but also affords leisure for rest and improvement. Even now, the complaint is that labour is too insufficient to meet the demand. It is true that, at the transition stage, some difficulties may be felt. When the child from the four-footed state of existence tries to get up on its feet, it finds difficulty and tumbles down! At the stage of puberty, some dangers have to be guarded against. Help and advice are required then, and such difficulties cannot be avoided, but must be overcome. Necessity is the mother of invention and evolution consists in the unfolding from within. If there is stimulus from outside there will be response from within. Given the opportunities and facilities for the utilisation of qualities dormant, there can be no doubt about manifestation of those qualities. Travancore is just now at the transition stage. The holdings of wet lands are too small and what is worse is that there is much fragmentation even in the small holdings. These and the want of co-operation and

organisation stand in the way of the general introduction of the machinery in agricultural operations. In the next Settlement, the defects in connection with holdings and fragmentations may be remedied. Co-operation and organisation have to be developed in the meanwhile.

*Statement showing the value of Property owned by Private People.*

Serial Number.	Item.	Total Value in thousands of Rupees.
1	Wet lands ...	408,059
2	Dry lands ...	129,881
3	Garden lands ...	168,176
4	Occupied houses in towns ...	72,011
5	Occupied houses in Villages ...	206,945
6	Shop and Trade premises in towns ...	9,000
7	Shop and Trade premises in Villages ...	10,205
8	Tea plants ...	19,872
9	Cocconut trees ...	341,978
10	Rubber trees ...	17,856
11	Pepper vine ...	12,191
12	Areca, Jack, etc. ...	50,359
13	Agricultural Live Stock ...	28,250
14	Ploughs and other implements ...	1,106
15	Carts, Motor Vehicles, etc. ...	3,529
16	Motor Boats and Vallams ...	2,896
17	Furniture and Vessels ...	46,425
18	Printing Presses and Mills etc. ...	2,941
19	Investment in Savings Banks ...	2,921
20	Paid up Shares in Joint Stock Companies ...	7,398
21	Debenture Loan ...	1,372
22	Stock in Trade ...	47,671
23	Life Insurance ...	200
24	Ropeway, Tramway, Power station and factories ...	6,281
	<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,604,524</b>
	<b>Total Number of Families ...</b>	<b>801,212</b>
	<b>Average per Family ...</b>	<b>1,990-0-0</b>

NOTE:— The particulars of calculations are given so that if they are found incorrect, they may be corrected.

NOTE II:— Items 1 and 2—The extent and rate were fixed as per information contained in the Statistics of Travancore regarding Revenue and Registration Departments. Item 3—The extent is fixed at quarter of an acre for houses in the Southern Division and Urban areas and at half an acre for houses in the other Divisions and Rural parts. Items 4, 5, 6 and 7—The number of occupied and unoccupied houses and miscellaneous buildings in towns and villages is that taken in the Census. Houses in towns were valued at Rs. 1,000 and those in villages at Rs. 300 per house. Fifty per cent. of the miscellaneous buildings in the State were taken as the number of shops, one cent of land being given for each shop, and Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 500 being fixed as the value of each cent with the shop building, in towns and villages, respectively. Item 8—The extent was fixed as per information contained in the Statistics of Travancore. The number of bushes was fixed at 3,000 per acre and the total number of bushes was valued at 4½ annas per yielding bush. The rates were those supplied by the Director of Agriculture. Item 9—The area was taken from the Statistics of Travancore. A rate of 75 trees per acre was fixed and they were valued at Rs. 10 per tree, whether yielding or not. Items 10 and 11—The extent was taken from the Statistics of Travancore. The number of rubber trees and pepper vine was fixed at 100 and 250, respectively, per acre and they were valued at Rs. 7 and Rs. 2 per tree and vine, respectively, as per information supplied by the Director of Agriculture. Item 12—The number of trees was taken from the last Settlement Report. Areca was valued at Rs. 2, Jack at Rs. 15, Palmyra at Rs. Punna at Rupee 1, Tamarind at Rs. 30 and Mango at Rs. 10, per tree. Item 13—The number was taken from the Cattle Census. Cows were valued at Rs. 25, bulls and he and she buffaloes at Rs. 50, calves and sheep and goats at Rs. 5, horses and mares at Rs. 200, colts and fillies at Rs. 50 and asses at Rs. 25, per head. Item 14—The number was taken from the Administration Report and each plough with its auxiliaries was valued at Rs. 7 (Rs. 5 per plough and Rs. 2 for other implements.) Item 15—The number was taken from the Administration Report and from information supplied by the Commissioner of Police. Riding spring carts were valued at Rs. 100, loading carts at Rs. 50, Motor Buses at Rs. 10,000, Motor Cars at Rs. 4,000 and Motor Cycles at Rs. 900 each. Item 16—The number was fixed as per information supplied by the Chief Engineer. Each Motor Boat was valued at Rs. 9,000, each Vallam used for traffic and transport of passengers and goods at Rs. 150 and each dug-out used in houses for private persons estimated 20,000 at Rs. 50. Item 17—This was taken as one-sixth of the value of house property. Item 18—The number was taken from the Statistics of Travancore. Each Mill was valued at Rs. 10,000 and each Press at Rs. 5,000. Items 19, 20, 21 and 23—The figures were taken from the Administration Report and the Budget for 1921. Item 22—This is the value of imports of 1921. Item 24. The information was supplied by the Commissioner, Devikulam and the Presidents Municipal Councils of Alleppey and Quilon.

**PART II—IMPERIAL TABLES.**

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## Particulars of Changes made and of Taluks Comprised in the Divisions.

### A. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

1. **Trivandrum Division (Southern Division).**—The old Divisions of Padmanabhapuram and Trivandrum are amalgamated and form the present Trivandrum Division. In it are included the present Taluks of Tovala, Agastiswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, Nedumangad and Chirayinkil.
2. **Quilon Division (Central Division).**—To the old Quilon Division are added the Pakuthies of Aryad North, Aryad South and Mararikulam South of the old Shertallay Taluk to form the present Quilon Division. It comprises the present Taluks of Kottarakara, Pattanapuram, Shencottah, Quilon, Kunnattur, Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli, Mavelikara, Pathanamthitta, Tiruvalla and Ambalapuzha.
3. **Kottayam Division (Northern Division).**—The present Kottayam Division is formed by the inclusion of the Pakuthies of Manimala, Cheruvalli, Chirakkadavoo, Kanjirapalli North, Kanjirapalli South and Poonjar of the old Peermade Taluk and the exclusion of the Pakuthies of Aryad North, Aryad South and Mararikulam South of the old Shertallay Taluk, of the old Kottayam Division. The following present Taluks go to form this Division—Shertallay, Vaikam, Kottayam, Changanachery, Minachil, Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad and Parur.
4. **Devikulam Division (High Range Division).**—The old Devikulam Division minus the Pakuthies of Manimala, Cheruvalli, Chirakkadavoo, Kanjirapalli North and Kanjirapalli South and Poonjar of the old Peermade Taluk form the present Division having as its component parts the present Taluks of Devikulam and Peermade.

### B. NATURAL DIVISIONS.

1. **Sea-Coast Division.**—The Taluks of Agastiswaram, the Erachchakulam Pakuthy of Tovala Taluk the Pakuthies of Aloor, Eraniel, Thalakkulam, Kadiyapattanam, Manavalakurichi, Colachel and Thiruvithamcode of Kalkulam Taluk Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, Chirayinkil, Quilon, Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli, Ambalapuzha, Shertallay and the pakuthies of Varapuzhai, Kottuvalli, Ezhikkara, Parur, Puthenvelikkara, Vadakkekara and Puthenchira of Parur Taluk.
2. **Inland Division.**—The Taluks of Kottarakara, Kunnatur, Mavelikara, Tiruvalla, the Vallikode Pakuthy of Pathanamthitta, Vaikam, Kottayam, Changanachery the pakuthies of Ilakkad, Kidangoor and Kanakkari of Minachil, the pakuthies of Kothakulangara, Alwaye and Thrikkakara of Kunnatnad and the Pakuthies of Ayirur, Alangad, Kodungallur, Chengamnad, Parakkadavoo, Edappalli Vadakkumbhagam and Edappalli Thekkumbhagam of Parur Taluk.
3. **Mountainous Division.**—The Taluks of Tovala (all Pakuthies except Erachchakulam), Kalkulam (all Pakuthies except Aloor, Eraniel, Thalakkulam, Kadiyapattanam, Manavalakurichi, Colachel and Thiruvithamcode), Nedumangad, Pattanapuram, Shencottah, Pathanamthitta (except Vallikode Pakuthy), Minachil (all Pakuthies except Ilakkad, Kidangoor and Kanakkari), Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad (all Pakuthies except Kothakulangara, Alwaye and Thrikkakara), Peermade and Devikulam.



**TABLE I.**

**AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.**

**NOTE:-** 1. The areas given in the table differ from these in the corresponding table of 1911 Census on the ground that.

(a) certain hill tracts, left unsurveyed in 1911 were surveyed since and included in the total area,

(b) the Administrative Division of Padmanabhapuram was abolished and amalgamated with Trivandrum Division under the name of "Southern Division" and

(c) inter-divisional transfers were effected in the areas of Quilon (Central), Kottayam (Northern), and Dovicolam (High Range) Divisions.

2. The State is now divided into three Natural Divisions, Sea-Coast, Inland and Mountainous, instead of the two Natural Divisions of 1911, Western and Eastern.

3. The number of villages given in the table, viz., 3,897, is for occupied villages. This is exclusive of the 69 villages included in 19 Census Towns and 8 additional Municipal Towns separately censused during the decade, making a total of 3,956 against 3,955 in the last Census. The reason for the difference in number will be explained in the Report.

4. Two small tracts under British Administration, which are not included in this table lie within Travancore. They are Anjengo and Tangasserri and go by the name of Anjengo District. Its extent and population are:

	Area.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Anjengo District .. .. .	One square mile	5,918	2,823	3,095

5. Talukwar statistics of area, houses and population, religion and literacy will be found in Provincial tables I and II at the end of the Volume.

**TABLE 1.**  
**Area, Houses and Population.**

**TABLE 1.**  
**Area, Houses and Population.**

DIVISION.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	TOWNS.	VILLAGES.	OCCUPIED HOUSES.			POPULATION.								
				Total.	In Towns	In Villages.	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
<b>STATE</b>	<b>7,625</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3,897</b>	<b>761,827</b>	<b>22,011</b>	<b>689,816</b>	<b>4,006,062</b>	<b>404,654</b>	<b>3,601,408</b>	<b>2,032,553</b>	<b>207,876</b>	<b>1,824,677</b>	<b>1,973,509</b>	<b>196,778</b>	<b>1,776,731</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.</b>															
Southern	1,490	17	1,513	215,326	82,335	182,991	1,156,373	179,577	976,796	583,763	90,993	492,770	572,810	88,584	484,226
Central	2,593	12	1,275	281,714	25,210	256,504	1,487,178	140,198	1,346,980	751,884	72,155	679,729	735,294	68,043	667,251
Northern	2,422	9	994	252,946	14,466	238,480	1,305,590	84,879	1,220,711	665,123	44,728	620,395	640,467	40,131	600,336
High Range	1,120	..	115	11,841	..	11,841	56,921	..	56,921	31,783	..	31,783	25,138	..	25,138
<b>NATURAL DIVISIONS.</b>															
Sea-Coast	1,436	21	1,692	340,903	46,906	293,997	1,817,745	266,681	1,551,064	914,325	136,580	777,745	903,430	130,101	773,329
Inland	1,502	8	1,024	234,951	15,340	219,611	1,250,130	90,664	1,159,466	637,523	47,307	590,216	612,607	43,357	569,250
Mountainous	4,687	9	1,181	185,973	9,765	176,208	938,187	47,309	890,878	480,705	23,989	456,716	457,489	23,320	434,169

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**TABLE II.**

**VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1875.**

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**NOTE:** The population figures given in this Table for the five previous Censuses represent the adjustments for the areas as they stand at this Census.

TABLE II.  
Variation in  
Population in  
Since 1876.

TABLE II.  
Variation in Population Since 1875.

DIVISION.	PERSONS.						VARIATION, INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)					NET VARIATION IN PERIOD 1875 - 1921 INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>STATE</b>	<b>4,006,062</b>	<b>3,428,975</b>	<b>2,952,157</b>	<b>2,557,736</b>	<b>2,401,158</b>	<b>2,311,379</b>	<b>+ 577,087</b>	<b>+ 476,818</b>	<b>+ 394,421</b>	<b>+ 156,578</b>	<b>+ 89,779</b>	<b>+ 1,694,683</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS</b>												
Southern	1,156,378	987,952	840,657	726,270	704,630	691,880	+ 168,421	+ 147,295	+ 114,387	+ 21,640	+ 12,750	+ 464,493
Central	1,487,178	1,270,007	1,099,787	978,432	891,863	856,260	+ 216,271	+ 171,120	+ 121,355	+ 86,569	+ 35,603	+ 630,918
Northern	1,305,590	1,130,027	988,985	835,972	797,818	769,010	+ 175,568	+ 141,092	+ 152,963	+ 38,159	+ 37,808	+ 545,540
High Range	56,921	40,089	22,778	17,062	6,852	3,229	+ 16,892	+ 17,311	+ 5,716	+ 10,210	+ 3,623	+ 53,692
<b>NATURAL DIVISIONS</b>												
Sea-Coast	1,817,745	1,582,739	1,387,432	1,204,865	1,142,761	1,118,056	+ 235,006	+ 215,307	+ 162,567	+ 62,104	+ 24,705	+ 699,689
Inland	1,250,130	1,078,447	930,363	811,140	752,964	722,396	+ 171,688	+ 148,084	+ 119,228	+ 88,176	+ 30,568	+ 527,734
Mountainous	938,187	767,789	654,362	541,731	505,433	470,927	+ 170,398	+ 113,427	+ 112,631	+ 36,298	+ 34,506	+ 467,260
DIVISION.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>STATE</b>	<b>2,032,553</b>	<b>1,731,363</b>	<b>1,490,165</b>	<b>1,290,415</b>	<b>1,197,134</b>	<b>1,149,927</b>	<b>1,973,509</b>	<b>1,697,612</b>	<b>1,461,992</b>	<b>1,267,321</b>	<b>1,204,024</b>	<b>1,161,452</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS</b>												
Southern	583,763	496,538	421,120	365,624	348,746	342,850	572,610	491,414	419,537	360,646	335,884	349,030
Central	751,884	639,349	533,772	490,231	443,538	425,873	735,294	631,558	546,015	488,201	448,325	430,387
Northern	665,123	572,590	501,922	424,027	401,195	379,627	640,467	557,437	487,013	411,945	396,618	380,383
High Range	31,783	22,886	13,351	10,533	3,655	1,577	25,138	17,203	9,427	6,529	3,197	1,652
<b>NATURAL DIVISIONS</b>												
Sea-Coast	914,325	793,602	684,612	602,687	564,405	551,986	903,420	789,137	682,820	602,178	578,356	568,070
Inland	637,523	548,491	473,709	414,395	380,667	363,587	613,607	529,056	451,654	396,745	372,297	358,809
Mountainous	480,705	389,270	331,844	272,333	252,062	234,354	457,482	378,519	322,518	268,398	253,371	236,373

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**TABLE III.**

**TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.**

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**NOTE:—**The Number 3935 shown in column 2 of this Table includes the 3897 villages as per Table I and the 38 Towns of the State.

2. The travellers enumerated in encampments, boats, trains, etc., were excluded from the total population shown in the volumes of Village Statistics before the grouping of the Towns and villages into classes; and their population for each Administrative and Natural Division is shown in the last column of the Table.

**TABLE III.**  
**Towns and Villages Classified by Population.**

**TABLE III**  
**Towns and Villages Classified by Population.**

DIVISION.	TOTAL NUMBER OF INHABITED TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.	Under 500.		500—1,000		1,000 - 2,000		2,000 - 5,000		5,000—10,000		10,000—20,000		20,000—50,000		50,000—100,000		ENCAMPMENTS, RAILWAYS, BOATS, LANDING PLACES ETC.
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<b>STATE</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>4,006,062</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>363,453</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>688,629</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>1,184,626</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>1,215,532</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>255,930</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>118,285</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>89,513</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>71,656</b>	<b>18,438</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.</b>																			
Southern	1,530	1,156,373	920	156,110	259	185,935	229	321,786	109	304,747	10	66,708	1	10,651	1	34,187	1	71,656	4,593
Central	1,287	1,487,178	357	109,542	396	291,575	369	519,271	151	412,345	9	63,848	8	35,110	2	55,326	..	..	6,161
Northern	1,003	1,305,590	306	85,536	263	196,051	245	341,882	165	400,333	20	125,374	4	59,339	..	..	..	..	7,075
High Range	115	56,921	87	12,265	19	15,068	6	7,687	2	8,107	..	..	1	13,185	..	..	..	..	609
<b>NATURAL DIVISIONS.</b>																			
Sea-Coast	1,713	1,819,041	802	153,153	333	244,614	347	498,401	200	572,497	25	167,019	2	21,991	3	89,513	1	71,656	10,197
Inland	1,032	1,250,180	279	86,106	309	229,126	286	394,277	143	401,696	10	62,767	5	71,955	..	..	..	..	4,303
Mountainous	1,190	936,891	589	124,194	295	214,889	216	301,948	84	241,339	4	26,144	2	24,339	..	..	..	..	4,038

**TABLE IV.**  
**TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH**  
**VARIATION SINCE 1881.**

NOTE :—This Table shows the population of Towns at each of the last five enumerations, and distribution by Sex at the last three.

2. The Towns are arranged in this Table according to their population in 1921 and have been grouped in six classes.

CLASS.	LIMITS OF POPULATION.	NUMBER OF TOWNS.	CLASSIFICATION.	
			MUNICIPALITY.	TOWN.
I.	100,000 and over	..	..	..
II.	50,000 to 100,000	1	1	..
III.	20,000 to 50,000	3	3	..
IV.	10,000 to 20,000	8	8	..
V.	5,000 to 10,000	11	6	5
VI.	Under 5,000	15	1	14
	Total	38	19	19

3. There is no Town in the first class and hence Class I is not shown in the Table.

4. Towns with asterisks are those whose boundaries have been changed since 1911. Additions have been made to the areas of 5 of the towns and reduction made in one town since the last Census. The population as enumerated in 1921, of the areas added to or removed from, the towns, is shown below for each.

NO.	NAME OF TOWN.	POPULATION OF THE AREAS.	
		ADDED.	REMOVED.
1	Kottayam	3,045	..
2	Thiruvella	3,001	..
3	Shencottah	1,111	..
4	Kayencolam	187	..
5	Alwaye	1,638	..
6	Parur	..	879

5. The 38 Towns given in the Table consist of 19 Municipalities and 19 Towns. In 1911, there were only 7 Municipalities. Along with them, 4 Conservancy Towns were also separately censused then. These 4 Conservancy Towns and 8 other Conservancy Towns were made Municipalities during the last decade, making a total of 19 Municipalities. All these 19 Municipalities along with the 19 Towns were separately censused this time. For this reason, columns 5 to 13 and 15, 16, 18 and 19 cannot be filled in, in respect of 27 Towns and are therefore left blank.

6. The travellers are included in the population of the town in which they were enumerated.





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

Note: - "Others" in this table include Jews, Buddhists, Zoroastrians and Jains and they are distributed in the several towns as follows:

DIVISION AND STATE.	MUNICIPALITY OR TOWN.	OTHERS.							
		BUDDHIST.		JAIN.		JEW.		ZOROASTRIAN.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>STATE</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>6</b>	..
Southern Division	Trivandrum (M)	6	..	..	..	3	4	..	..
Central Division	Quilon (M)	..	3	..	..	4	..	1	..
Do.	Alleppey (M)	..	..	3	30	..	..	5	..
Northern Division	Alwaye (M)	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..
Do.	Parur (M)	..	..	..	..	133	102	..	..

2. The travellers are included in the population of the town in which they were enumerated.

TABLE V.

Towns Arranged Territorially with Population by Religion.

TABLE V.  
Towns by  
Religion.

DIVISION AND STATE.	MUNICIPALITY OR TOWN.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			ANIMIST.			OTHERS.		
		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
<b>STATE</b>	<b>Total 38 Towns</b>	<b>404,654</b>	<b>207,876</b>	<b>196,778</b>	<b>267,877</b>	<b>136,580</b>	<b>131,297</b>	<b>47,332</b>	<b>24,765</b>	<b>22,567</b>	<b>89,115</b>	<b>46,358</b>	<b>42,757</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>SOUTHERN</b>	<b>Total 17 Towns</b>	<b>179,577</b>	<b>90,993</b>	<b>88,584</b>	<b>133,457</b>	<b>67,531</b>	<b>65,926</b>	<b>17,920</b>	<b>9,274</b>	<b>8,646</b>	<b>28,182</b>	<b>14,178</b>	<b>14,004</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
"	Trivandrum Municipality	72,784	37,344	35,440	57,754	29,631	28,128	5,488	2,949	2,539	9,525	4,755	4,770	...	...	...	17	9	8
"	Nagercoil Do.	34,406	16,994	17,412	25,654	12,776	12,878	3,285	1,599	1,686	5,467	2,619	2,848	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Attingal Do.	11,048	5,654	5,394	9,684	4,886	4,798	1,214	677	537	150	91	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Padmanabhapuram Do.	9,156	4,595	4,561	6,985	3,466	3,470	1,166	562	604	1,055	568	487	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Neyyattinkarai Do.	8,033	4,176	3,857	4,754	2,437	2,317	520	239	231	2,759	1,450	1,309	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Colachel Do.	7,967	4,057	3,910	3,023	1,513	1,510	1,472	745	727	3,472	1,799	1,673	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Eraniel Town	5,541	2,760	2,781	4,659	2,322	2,337	66	36	30	816	402	414	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Bhoothapandy Do.	4,585	2,222	2,363	2,757	1,319	1,438	1,112	534	578	716	369	347	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Thiruvithancode Do.	4,273	2,177	2,096	1,987	1,035	952	2,026	1,011	1,015	290	131	129	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Sachindram Do.	3,620	1,782	1,838	3,433	1,701	1,732	...	...	...	187	81	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Varkalai Do.	3,612	1,852	1,760	3,374	1,693	1,681	208	136	72	30	23	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Cape Do.	3,304	1,657	1,647	1,011	509	502	106	57	49	2,187	1,091	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Kuzhithurai Municipality	3,160	1,592	1,568	2,306	1,154	1,152	161	87	74	693	351	342	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Balarampuram Town	3,082	1,630	1,452	1,830	974	856	750	404	346	502	252	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Nethumangad Do.	1,833	941	892	1,514	770	748	269	149	120	45	21	24	1	1	...	...	...	...
"	Thiruvettar Do.	1,631	799	832	1,024	797	827	2	...	2	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Parasalai Do.	1,542	761	781	1,154	549	605	75	59	36	313	173	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>Total 12 Towns</b>	<b>140,198</b>	<b>72,155</b>	<b>68,043</b>	<b>86,617</b>	<b>44,084</b>	<b>42,533</b>	<b>22,081</b>	<b>11,485</b>	<b>10,596</b>	<b>31,448</b>	<b>16,568</b>	<b>14,880</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33</b>
"	Alleppey Municipality	32,074	16,885	15,189	14,823	7,841	6,982	8,482	4,355	4,137	8,731	4,681	4,050	...	...	...	38	8	30
"	Quilon Do.	25,135	13,063	12,070	13,128	6,783	6,345	4,772	2,538	2,231	7,222	3,735	3,487	3	3	1	10	7	3
"	Mavelikara Do.	12,209	6,263	5,946	8,056	4,112	3,944	29	22	7	4,124	2,129	1,993	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Tiruvalla Do.	12,010	6,292	5,718	7,140	3,654	3,495	152	93	59	4,709	2,545	2,164	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Shencottah Do.	11,241	5,595	5,046	10,099	5,016	5,083	1,081	542	539	60	36	24	1	1	...	...	...	...
"	Kayankulam Do.	9,172	4,676	4,496	5,442	2,759	2,683	1,842	917	925	1,888	1,000	888	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Ambalapuzha Town	9,065	4,419	4,636	7,767	3,768	3,999	815	405	410	473	246	227	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Haripad Municipality	8,699	4,442	4,257	6,250	3,161	3,089	643	338	305	1,806	943	863	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Punalur Town	6,442	3,351	3,091	4,120	2,129	1,991	1,108	612	496	1,214	610	604	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Kottarakara Do.	5,017	2,627	2,390	3,027	1,561	1,466	1,030	577	473	940	489	451	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Karunagapalli Do.	4,740	2,414	2,326	3,643	1,757	1,786	1,065	582	493	132	75	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Achenputhur Do.	4,404	2,126	2,278	3,213	1,543	1,670	1,042	504	538	149	79	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>NORTHERN</b>	<b>Total 9 Towns</b>	<b>84,879</b>	<b>44,728</b>	<b>40,151</b>	<b>47,803</b>	<b>24,965</b>	<b>22,838</b>	<b>7,331</b>	<b>4,006</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>29,485</b>	<b>15,612</b>	<b>13,873</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>110</b>
"	Changanacherry Municipality	18,955	9,814	9,141	8,968	4,563	4,405	2,078	1,096	993	7,909	4,155	3,754	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Kottayam Do.	18,833	9,855	8,978	9,047	4,737	4,310	861	494	367	8,917	4,619	4,298	8	3	...	...	...	...
"	Erur Do.	11,949	6,320	5,629	8,565	4,448	4,117	627	380	247	2,522	1,359	1,163	...	...	...	235	133	103
"	Vaikom Do.	11,259	5,840	5,419	9,626	4,936	4,690	240	139	101	1,393	765	628	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Alwaye Do.	6,772	3,714	3,058	2,686	1,485	1,201	1,412	756	666	2,652	1,469	1,183	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Ettumanur Town	5,609	2,902	2,707	2,486	1,258	1,228	427	238	189	2,696	1,406	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Shertallai Do.	4,781	2,566	2,195	3,282	1,798	1,484	280	140	140	1,319	648	571	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Muvatupuzha Do.	4,517	2,431	2,086	2,389	1,279	1,110	1,379	746	633	744	403	341	5	3	2	...	...	...
"	Minachil Do.	2,204	1,266	938	764	461	293	17	17	17	1,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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**TABLE VI.**

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**RELIGION.**

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TABLE VI:  
Religion.

TABLE VI.  
Religion.

DIVISION.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			ANIMIST.			JEW.			BUDDHIST.			ZORO-ASTRIAN.			JAIN.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	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	24	25	26	27	28	
<b>STATE</b>	4,006,062	2,032,553	1,973,509	2,549,664	1,284,934	1,264,730	270,478	140,396	130,082	1,172,934	600,507	572,427	12,637	6,529	6,108	274	157	117	36	21	15	6	6	..	33	3	30	
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.</b>																												
Southern	1,156,373	583,763	572,610	808,581	407,135	401,446	78,969	39,881	39,088	262,681	133,524	129,157	6,125	3,214	2,911	7	3	4	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central	1,487,178	751,884	735,294	1,019,707	511,528	508,179	111,221	57,388	53,833	355,221	182,464	172,757	981	489	492	4	4	..	5	2	3	6	6	..	28	3	30	
Northern	1,305,590	665,123	640,467	679,932	343,802	336,130	78,621	42,010	36,611	543,103	277,335	265,768	3,654	1,813	1,811	263	150	113	17	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
High Range	56,921	31,783	25,138	41,444	22,469	18,975	1,667	1,117	550	11,929	7,184	4,745	1,877	1,013	861	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>NATURAL DIVISIONS.</b>																												
Sea-Coast	1,817,745	914,325	903,420	1,284,836	642,307	642,439	145,346	74,301	71,045	384,572	196,060	188,512	2,875	1,397	1,378	262	153	109	15	8	7	6	6	..	33	3	30	
Inland	1,250,130	637,523	612,607	729,598	369,482	360,116	59,712	31,581	28,181	460,105	236,135	223,970	607	805	332	12	4	8	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mountainous	938,187	480,705	457,482	535,230	273,055	262,175	65,420	34,564	30,856	328,257	168,312	150,945	9,265	4,767	4,498	..	..	..	15	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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## TABLE VII.

### AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

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This Table is divided into two parts :

Part I gives the State Summary wherein statistics for all the eight religions returned are given.

2. Part II. deals with the Divisions (Administrative and Natural) and shows figures for the four religions, Hindu, Musalman, Christian and Animist, and for "others" under which are included Buddhist, Jew, Jain and Zoroastrian.

3. In Part I, State totals are given for each year up to five years of age. Thereafter, the ages are grouped into quinquennial periods up to 70; and the remaining ages are shown as "70 and over".

4. In Part II, figures are given for a less number of age periods *viz.*, 0-1, 1-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60 and 60 and over.

5. Age periods for which there are no figures are omitted in the Table.

6. The figures for municipalities and towns are not given agreeably to the instructions issued by the Census Commissioner for India.

TABLE VII.

TAB.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Age, Sex and Cl

RELI- GIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Fem.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELI- GIONS	Total	4,008,062	2,032,553	1,973,809	2,126,575	1,178,535	953,040	1,569,896	787,428	782,468	309,591	71,580	238,600
	0-1	111,547	55,794	55,813	111,547	55,734	55,813	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1-2	78,458	38,677	38,781	78,458	38,677	38,781	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2-3	114,715	57,352	57,363	114,715	57,352	57,363	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3-4	122,884	61,094	61,790	122,884	61,094	61,790	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4-5	109,585	55,354	54,231	109,585	55,354	54,231	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0-5	532,189	266,311	265,978	532,189	266,311	265,978	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	541,618	279,589	269,029	540,916	279,370	268,546	644	210	430	50	9	47
	10-15	511,980	263,894	248,386	495,864	261,392	234,478	14,935	1,422	13,513	481	80	401
	15-20	393,457	193,514	199,943	376,627	176,373	100,254	113,297	16,704	26,593	3,533	487	2,088
	20-25	365,351	178,940	184,411	336,460	168,012	28,448	217,687	68,536	149,152	11,204	2,398	8,611
	25-30	348,475	173,600	174,875	308,621	153,843	15,968	228,845	119,120	109,725	18,683	5,023	13,558
	30-35	275,722	141,083	134,639	233,433	115,368	7,873	269,172	120,963	148,209	23,034	5,095	17,039
	35-40	261,501	140,322	121,179	15,231	8,559	6,672	217,871	124,684	93,187	28,399	7,079	21,399
	40-45	205,891	107,939	97,952	10,869	4,873	5,998	158,972	85,676	64,996	35,050	7,390	27,660
	45-50	170,572	92,313	78,259	3,553	2,561	4,992	127,106	81,047	46,069	24,913	7,705	27,299
50-55	136,775	71,065	65,710	7,774	3,680	5,094	89,010	60,081	33,929	18,991	6,304	31,687	
55-60	88,800	47,459	41,341	4,935	1,729	3,206	54,681	39,046	18,635	9,181	4,644	23,500	
60-65	80,176	39,251	40,925	8,655	1,785	2,900	36,984	29,677	9,567	35,207	7,839	27,668	
65-70	39,705	20,398	19,307	8,230	996	1,824	18,808	14,586	3,717	18,582	4,216	13,768	
70 & over	54,550	24,975	29,575	4,188	1,412	2,776	19,387	15,737	3,660	80,978	7,836	23,139	
Total	2,549,664	1,284,934	1,264,730	1,361,086	752,217	607,869	967,727	493,561	484,176	220,852	48,166	172,600	
0-1	70,775	35,344	35,431	70,775	35,344	35,431	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1-2	44,938	22,363	22,575	44,938	22,363	22,575	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2-3	70,140	34,890	35,250	70,140	34,800	35,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3-4	76,573	38,006	38,567	76,573	38,006	38,567	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4-5	67,496	34,065	33,431	67,496	34,065	33,431	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total 0-5	329,922	164,668	165,254	329,922	164,668	165,254	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5-10	332,301	166,632	165,669	331,918	166,333	165,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10-15	317,329	163,816	154,013	309,149	162,576	146,473	7,828	880	7,287	314	51	309	
15-20	249,426	121,054	128,372	184,691	114,712	69,959	62,048	6,042	66,046	2,487	240	2,407	
20-25	393,141	113,902	119,239	368,198	177,297	20,901	126,289	34,900	91,389	8,654	1,705	6,948	
25-30	225,289	111,285	114,004	45,858	35,898	9,960	165,210	71,751	93,459	14,221	3,616	10,553	
30-35	179,527	91,006	84,519	18,338	12,558	5,785	144,038	74,178	69,863	17,196	4,275	12,941	
35-40	169,761	90,379	79,382	11,639	6,758	4,881	137,519	78,663	58,856	20,408	4,958	5,445	
40-45	135,783	70,453	65,330	7,899	3,682	4,211	102,780	61,719	41,041	25,130	5,052	20,078	
45-50	112,098	60,083	52,015	6,156	3,514	2,642	81,202	52,302	34,900	24,740	5,189	19,601	
50-55	91,309	46,784	44,525	5,500	1,914	3,586	57,327	39,804	18,023	28,482	5,566	22,916	
55-60	58,291	30,791	27,500	3,381	1,187	2,194	34,610	25,815	3,295	20,300	4,289	16,017	
60-65	53,921	25,789	28,132	3,867	1,183	2,684	25,033	19,888	5,645	25,021	5,218	19,803	
65-70	25,782	12,951	12,831	1,862	620	1,242	11,901	9,245	3,056	12,619	3,016	9,593	
70 & over	55,784	15,829	19,945	2,703	869	1,834	12,308	10,044	2,146	20,872	4,946	15,926	
Total	278,478	140,396	130,082	148,337	84,187	64,140	104,232	52,250	51,982	17,909	8,249	13,966	
0-1	7,665	3,856	3,809	7,665	3,856	3,809	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1-2	5,176	2,603	2,573	5,176	2,603	2,573	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2-3	8,122	4,083	4,039	8,122	4,083	4,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3-4	8,626	4,425	4,201	8,626	4,425	4,201	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4-5	8,062	4,033	4,029	8,062	4,033	4,029	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total 0-5	37,651	18,651	18,651	37,651	19,000	18,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5-10	38,696	19,757	18,939	38,584	19,084	18,880	118	71	47	14	2	12	
10-15	36,255	18,942	17,318	35,274	18,857	16,417	951	60	871	30	5	26	
15-20	25,987	13,233	12,754	18,361	12,575	5,786	7,350	631	6,719	276	27	249	
20-25	24,843	12,348	12,495	9,791	8,432	1,859	14,270	3,750	10,520	782	166	616	
25-30	23,510	11,608	11,902	4,105	3,461	844	18,237	7,814	10,423	1,168	338	895	
30-35	18,401	9,461	8,920	1,380	939	441	15,594	8,176	7,418	1,427	367	1,000	
35-40	17,051	9,466	7,585	805	416	389	14,568	8,672	5,891	1,683	378	1,385	
40-45	13,728	7,358	6,370	621	246	375	10,884	6,758	4,126	2,229	354	1,869	
45-50	10,373	5,933	4,440	432	161	281	8,018	5,398	4,020	1,928	889	1,539	
50-55	8,454	4,632	3,822	405	115	290	5,785	4,068	1,717	2,260	451	1,815	
55-60	4,950	2,492	2,058	244	70	174	3,285	2,524	761	1,421	399	1,128	
60-65	4,968	2,668	2,308	328	97	231	2,621	2,181	487	3,017	432	1,585	
65-70	2,238	1,307	931	140	61	79	1,146	973	178	952	273	678	
70 & over	3,373	1,776	1,599	236	93	148	1,417	1,209	208	1,722	474	1,248	
Total	1,172,934	600,507	572,427	610,206	332,349	277,857	492,548	248,918	243,624	70,185	19,238	50,840	
0-1	32,838	16,414	16,424	32,838	16,414	16,424	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1-2	23,135	11,606	11,530	23,135	11,605	11,530	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2-3	36,058	18,180	17,878	36,058	18,180	17,878	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3-4	37,280	18,476	18,804	37,280	18,476	18,804	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4-5	34,620	17,072	16,548	33,620	17,072	16,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total 0-5	162,931	81,747	81,184	162,931	81,747	81,184	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5-10	169,094	85,392	83,612	168,826	85,345	83,481	169	45	124	9	2	7	
10-15	150,041	79,789	76,292	149,881	79,017	70,864	6,104	749	5,355	86	23	78	
15-20	110,708	58,617	58,151	72,694	48,520	24,174	48,509	9,968	33,541	566	129	436	
20-25	106,144	52,116	54,028	27,990	21,988	6,052	76,396	29,660	46,736	1,758	518	1,240	
25-30	98,450	50,085	48,346	10,390	8,057	2,333	84,806	40,992	43,814	2,254	1,026	2,218	
30-35	78,763	40,069	36,694	3,988	2,393	1,595	68,380	36,348	32,020	4,409	1,930	8,079	
35-40	73,831	39,978	33,853	2,699	1,332	1,367	65,084	36,938	28,161	6,048	1,718	4,355	
40-45	55,844	29,716	25,928	2,282	909	1,371	45,747	26,849	18,896	7,615	1,968	5,657	
45-50	47,576	25,094	21,582	1,922	747	1,176	37,489	23,099	14,589	8,166	2,148	6,018	
50-55	36,544	19,887	17,177	1,288	464	824	28,581	16,496	9,088	9,164	2,259	6,906	
55-60	21,048	10,655	10,393	1,456	493	963	11,192	7,994	3,198	8,400	2,168		

TABLE VII.  
Age, Sex, and Civil  
Condition.

VII.

Condition Part I.—State.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,637</b>	<b>6,529</b>	<b>6,108</b>	<b>6,756</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>5,244</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>403</b>	
ANI-MIST.	0-1	259	115	143	258	115	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1-2	202	102	100	202	102	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2-3	385	195	190	385	195	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3-4	394	181	213	394	181	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4-5	403	183	220	403	183	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	<b>Total 0-5</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>666</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	1,571	787	784	1,569	787	782	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
	10-15	1,544	829	755	1,529	824	705	54	4	50	1	1	..	..
	15-20	1,242	590	652	855	527	328	382	62	320	5	4	..	..
	20-25	1,185	557	628	467	333	134	708	220	488	10	4	..	..
	25-30	1,196	602	594	257	189	68	900	395	505	39	18	..	..
	30-35	999	505	498	116	74	42	821	409	412	61	22	..	..
	35-40	835	488	347	85	53	32	685	405	280	65	30	..	..
	40-45	717	403	314	71	36	36	565	341	224	81	26	..	..
	45-50	511	293	218	42	20	22	391	244	147	78	29	..	..
	50-55	483	254	179	47	18	29	309	208	101	77	28	..	..
	55-60	250	156	94	19	7	12	165	128	37	66	21	..	..
	60-65	235	142	98	58	11	22	135	111	24	67	20	..	..
	65-70	93	52	41	10	3	7	48	40	8	35	9	..	..
70 & over	145	95	50	14	6	8	79	64	15	52	25	..	..	
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
3-4	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total 0-5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
5-10	4	1	3	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10-15	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15-20	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
20-25	9	6	3	6	4	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	
25-30	4	4	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	
30-35	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
35-40	3	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	
40-45	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
45-50	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	
<b>Total</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
0-1	9	5	4	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1-2	7	4	3	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2-3	8	4	4	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3-4	10	6	4	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4-5	4	1	3	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total 0-5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
5-10	37	19	18	36	19	17	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
10-15	25	16	9	25	16	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15-20	28	17	11	22	17	5	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	
20-25	25	10	15	8	8	..	17	2	15	..	..	..	..	
25-30	20	12	8	8	6	2	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	
30-35	26	17	9	4	3	1	22	14	8	..	..	..	..	
35-40	19	10	9	2	..	2	17	10	7	..	..	..	..	
40-45	13	8	5	1	..	1	12	8	4	..	..	..	..	
45-50	13	10	3	1	1	..	12	9	3	..	..	..	..	
50-55	10	6	4	3	3	1	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	
55-60	8	5	3	3	2	2	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	
60-65	4	1	3	1	1	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	
65-70	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	
70 & over	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
0-1	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2-3	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total 0-5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
5-10	4	..	4	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10-15	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15-20	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
20-25	4	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25-30	4	2	2	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	
30-35	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	
35-40	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	
40-45	5	..	5	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	
45-50	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	
50-55	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	
60-65	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
65-70	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
ZOROA-STRIAS	5-10	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25-30	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30-35	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60-65	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	





TABLE VII.  
Age, sex and civil condition. Part II.—Division.—(Continued). Age, sex and civil condition.

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Central Division. (Administrative.)</b>										
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,487,178</b>	<b>751,884</b>	<b>735,294</b>	<b>436,171</b>	<b>358,985</b>	<b>289,629</b>	<b>286,280</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>90,029</b>
ALL RELIGIONS.	0-1	42,233	21,077	21,156	21,077	21,156	..	..	..	..
	1-5	156,550	78,502	78,048	78,502	78,048	..	..	..	..
	5-10	197,561	99,898	97,663	99,590	97,673	108	166	..	24
	10-15	190,170	97,444	92,726	97,016	88,211	398	4,980	30	135
	15-20	145,503	71,085	74,418	65,874	88,730	5,065	34,530	146	1,158
	20-30	263,425	129,207	134,218	57,944	17,571	68,448	107,961	2,815	8,686
	30-40	197,642	103,880	94,262	9,591	6,170	89,103	73,872	4,686	14,220
	40-50	140,429	73,711	66,718	3,312	4,443	65,141	41,864	5,258	20,411
	50-60	86,458	45,119	41,339	1,669	3,401	37,998	17,261	5,452	20,677
	60 and over	67,207	32,661	34,546	1,596	3,582	23,868	6,246	7,697	24,718
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,109,707</b>	<b>511,528</b>	<b>508,179</b>	<b>299,768</b>	<b>247,572</b>	<b>192,558</b>	<b>190,855</b>	<b>19,202</b>	<b>69,752</b>
HINDU.	0-1	28,374	14,133	14,241	14,133	14,241	..	..	..	..
	1-5	103,311	51,693	51,618	51,693	51,618	..	..	..	..
	5-10	129,810	65,809	64,501	65,276	64,394	33	93	..	14
	10-15	127,091	65,207	61,884	64,982	59,395	201	2,377	24	112
	15-20	99,047	47,372	51,675	44,886	29,674	2,384	21,090	102	911
	20-30	183,009	89,210	93,799	45,442	14,455	41,087	72,257	2,181	7,087
	30-40	139,335	72,197	67,138	8,170	5,022	60,337	50,774	3,690	11,342
	40-50	99,989	51,900	48,089	2,711	3,455	45,271	28,806	3,918	16,828
	50-60	61,675	31,829	29,846	1,312	2,627	26,654	11,446	8,863	15,773
	60 and over	48,066	22,678	25,388	1,163	2,691	16,091	4,012	5,424	18,685
	<b>Total</b>	<b>111,221</b>	<b>57,388</b>	<b>53,833</b>	<b>34,193</b>	<b>26,728</b>	<b>21,677</b>	<b>21,343</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>5,762</b>
MUSALMAN.	0-1	3,268	1,643	1,625	1,643	1,625	..	..	..	..
	1-5	12,484	6,260	6,224	6,260	6,224	..	..	..	..
	5-10	15,776	8,021	7,755	7,950	7,718	65	80	..	7
	10-15	14,798	7,568	7,230	7,528	6,856	39	369	1	5
	15-20	10,713	5,450	5,263	5,208	2,436	234	2,727	8	100
	20-30	19,937	9,832	10,105	4,722	798	4,906	8,715	204	592
	30-40	14,436	7,814	6,622	537	344	7,005	5,370	272	908
	40-50	9,828	5,351	4,477	153	295	4,926	2,767	272	1,415
	50-60	5,660	3,119	2,541	84	218	2,724	1,027	811	1,296
	60 and over	4,321	2,330	1,991	102	214	1,778	338	450	1,439
	<b>Total</b>	<b>355,221</b>	<b>182,464</b>	<b>172,757</b>	<b>101,945</b>	<b>84,440</b>	<b>75,173</b>	<b>73,853</b>	<b>5,346</b>	<b>14,464</b>
CHRISTIAN.	0-1	10,571	5,293	5,278	5,293	5,278	..	..	..	..
	1-5	40,652	20,498	20,154	20,498	20,154	..	..	..	..
	5-10	51,835	26,800	25,535	26,290	24,491	10	41	..	3
	10-15	48,151	24,611	23,540	24,440	21,899	157	1,023	5	18
	15-20	35,644	18,220	17,424	15,745	6,597	2,439	10,682	36	145
	20-30	60,294	30,075	30,219	7,746	2,305	21,900	26,912	429	1,002
	30-40	43,715	23,284	20,431	878	798	21,688	17,672	718	1,961
	40-50	30,512	16,413	14,099	443	689	14,904	10,254	1,066	3,156
	50-60	19,066	10,138	8,928	273	554	8,591	4,777	1,274	3,597
	60 and over	14,781	7,632	7,149	330	675	5,484	1,892	1,818	4,582
	<b>Total</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45</b>
ANIMIST.	0-1	18	8	10	8	10	..	..	..	..
	1-5	101	51	50	51	50	..	..	..	..
	5-10	136	67	69	67	68	..	1	..	..
	10-15	125	57	68	56	57	1	11	..	..
	15-20	98	43	55	35	23	8	30	..	2
	20-30	172	84	88	31	11	52	72	1	5
	30-40	146	79	67	6	6	68	52	5	9
	40-50	94	47	47	5	3	40	34	2	10
	50-60	55	33	22	..	2	29	11	4	9
	60 and over	36	20	16	1	2	15	4	4	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
OTHERS.	0-1	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
	1-5	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
	5-10	4	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	..
	10-15	5	1	4	1	4	..	..	..	..
	15-20	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	20-30	13	6	7	3	2	3	5	..	..
	30-40	10	6	4	..	..	5	4	1	..
	40-50	6	..	6	..	1	..	3	..	2
50-60	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	
60 and over	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	

TABLE VII.  
Age, sex and civil condition.

TABLE VII.  
Age, sex and civil condition. Part II.—Division.—(Continued).

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Northern Division. (Administrative.)</b>										
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,305,590</b>	<b>665,123</b>	<b>640,467</b>	<b>363,756</b>	<b>298,522</b>	<b>274,351</b>	<b>271,435</b>	<b>27,016</b>	<b>70,510</b>
ALL RELIGIONS.	0-1	85,978	18,160	17,818	18,160	17,818	..	..	..	..
	1-5	137,576	68,679	68,897	68,679	68,897	..	..	..	..
	5-10	170,098	90,678	89,020	90,591	89,805	78	200	9	15
	10-15	164,497	85,091	79,406	84,174	79,337	818	5,928	39	201
	15-20	125,217	62,180	63,087	61,972	25,237	9,920	36,870	232	1,020
	20-30	230,774	115,053	115,721	87,250	9,587	74,833	99,626	3,170	6,558
	30-40	176,711	93,154	83,557	6,208	4,014	81,879	68,534	5,007	11,009
	40-50	128,813	65,700	63,553	2,865	8,822	57,176	37,888	5,719	15,843
	50-60	74,209	38,760	35,449	1,854	3,319	31,344	16,086	5,562	16,044
60 and over	57,617	27,718	29,899	1,943	3,736	18,497	6,343	7,278	19,820	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>679,932</b>	<b>343,802</b>	<b>336,130</b>	<b>193,089</b>	<b>155,940</b>	<b>134,971</b>	<b>135,852</b>	<b>15,742</b>	<b>44,336</b>
HINDU.	0-1	18,567	9,385	9,182	9,385	9,182	..	..	..	..
	1-5	68,976	34,419	34,557	34,419	34,557	..	..	..	..
	5-10	89,390	44,854	44,536	44,807	44,413	42	117	5	6
	10-15	81,994	42,508	39,486	42,254	37,172	234	2,176	20	138
	15-20	65,034	31,430	33,604	28,850	15,500	2,446	17,266	134	778
	20-30	121,206	60,133	61,073	24,929	6,098	83,094	50,136	2,110	4,849
	30-40	95,805	49,935	45,870	4,390	2,465	42,418	36,046	3,127	7,859
	40-50	67,491	35,670	31,821	1,879	2,327	80,480	19,426	3,311	10,068
	50-60	40,446	20,900	19,546	1,186	1,980	16,640	7,793	3,125	9,773
60 and over	31,023	14,568	16,455	1,041	2,195	9,617	2,892	3,910	11,367	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78,621</b>	<b>42,010</b>	<b>36,611</b>	<b>24,770</b>	<b>18,377</b>	<b>15,803</b>	<b>14,965</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>3,269</b>
MUSALMAN.	0-1	2,492	1,285	1,207	1,285	1,207	..	..	..	..
	1-5	8,807	4,363	4,244	4,363	4,244	..	..	..	..
	5-10	11,409	5,909	5,500	5,902	5,487	5	8	2	5
	10-15	10,753	5,820	4,933	5,793	4,710	28	214	4	9
	15-20	7,354	3,920	3,434	8,632	1,611	275	1,761	18	62
	20-30	13,980	7,161	6,819	3,140	443	3,818	0,080	203	316
	30-40	10,488	5,745	4,723	377	195	5,082	3,935	286	593
	40-50	6,944	4,036	2,908	132	180	8,020	1,955	275	773
	50-60	3,701	2,135	1,566	53	141	1,831	756	251	660
60 and over	2,913	1,636	1,277	93	150	1,140	276	403	842	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>543,103</b>	<b>277,335</b>	<b>265,768</b>	<b>144,787</b>	<b>123,206</b>	<b>122,774</b>	<b>119,800</b>	<b>9,774</b>	<b>22,762</b>
CHRISTIAN.	0-1	14,826	7,445	7,381	7,445	7,381	..	..	..	..
	1-5	59,436	29,621	29,815	29,621	29,815	..	..	..	..
	5-10	78,379	39,681	38,698	39,648	38,620	81	74	2	4
	10-15	71,288	36,466	34,822	35,822	31,249	559	3,519	15	54
	15-20	52,440	26,594	25,846	19,331	7,973	7,178	17,694	85	179
	20-30	94,899	47,432	47,467	9,073	2,965	37,509	43,112	850	1,390
	30-40	69,907	37,191	32,716	1,477	1,337	84,138	28,349	1,581	3,030
	40-50	48,549	25,866	22,583	843	1,310	22,903	16,406	2,120	4,967
	50-60	29,850	15,608	14,242	655	1,181	12,782	7,489	2,171	5,569
60 and over	23,629	11,431	12,098	802	1,372	7,079	3,157	2,950	7,560	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,654</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>141</b>
ANIMIST.	0-1	85	40	45	40	45	..	..	..	..
	1-5	528	261	267	261	267	..	..	..	..
	5-10	482	215	267	215	267	..	..	..	..
	10-15	488	221	217	219	198	2	19	..	..
	15-20	358	166	192	140	88	20	103	..	1
	20-30	639	300	339	93	30	200	297	7	3
	30-40	487	259	228	21	13	225	188	13	27
	40-50	303	169	134	10	4	146	95	18	35
	50-60	194	106	88	9	10	82	45	15	33
60 and over	140	76	64	5	7	56	15	15	42	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
OTHERS.	0-1	8	5	3	5	3	..	..	..	..
	1-5	29	15	14	15	14	..	..	..	..
	5-10	38	19	19	19	18	..	1	..	..
	10-15	24	16	8	16	8	..	..	..	..
	15-20	31	20	11	19	15	1	6	..	..
	20-30	50	27	23	15	2	12	21	..	..
	30-40	44	24	20	3	4	21	16	..	..
	40-50	26	19	7	1	1	18	6	..	..
	50-60	18	11	7	2	4	9	3	..	..
60 and over	12	7	5	2	2	5	3	..	..	



TABLE VII  
Age, sex and civil condition

TABLE VII.  
Age, sex Civil Condition Part II.—Division.—(Continued).

RELI- GIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Female	Males.	Female
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>Sea Coast Division (Natural).</b>										
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,817,754</b>	<b>914,325</b>	<b>903,420</b>	<b>551,389</b>	<b>447,718</b>	<b>332,603</b>	<b>334,734</b>	<b>30,333</b>	<b>120,968</b>
ALL RELI- GIONS.	0-1	50,852	25,809	25,543	25,309	25,543	..	..	..	..
	1-5	188,653	94,611	94,042	94,611	94,042	..	..	..	..
	5-10	246,800	123,477	123,323	123,364	123,110	111	181	2	32
	10-15	232,656	118,796	113,860	118,396	109,417	377	4,257	23	186
	15-20	180,248	87,328	92,920	83,907	53,403	3,306	38,078	115	1,439
	20-30	324,653	158,190	166,463	85,080	22,722	70,277	131,857	2,833	11,884
	30-40	245,714	126,787	118,927	13,814	7,820	107,773	90,372	5,700	20,735
	40-50	171,868	90,934	80,934	4,028	5,126	80,298	46,595	6,608	29,213
	50-60	99,889	52,117	47,772	1,843	3,449	43,875	17,190	6,399	27,133
60 and over	70,412	36,776	39,636	1,537	3,086	26,686	6,204	3,553	30,346	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,284,836</b>	<b>642,397</b>	<b>642,439</b>	<b>387,516</b>	<b>313,724</b>	<b>232,675</b>	<b>235,110</b>	<b>22,206</b>	<b>93,605</b>
HINDU.	0-1	85,920	17,910	18,010	17,910	18,010	..	..	..	..
	1-5	129,687	64,852	64,835	64,852	64,835	..	..	..	..
	5-10	170,411	85,127	85,284	85,090	85,151	36	113	1	20
	10-15	161,696	82,669	79,027	82,400	75,680	252	3,187	17	160
	15-20	127,010	61,198	65,812	58,825	38,164	2,284	26,502	89	1,146
	20-30	230,990	112,376	118,614	62,224	17,173	47,948	91,888	2,204	9,553
	30-40	175,161	89,649	85,512	10,578	5,900	74,750	63,503	4,321	16,109
	40-50	124,249	64,848	59,401	3,154	3,825	55,828	33,259	4,866	32,317
	50-60	73,524	37,560	35,954	1,392	2,633	31,575	12,297	4,593	21,034
60 and over	56,188	26,208	29,980	1,091	2,353	19,002	4,361	6,115	23,266	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>145,346</b>	<b>74,301</b>	<b>71,045</b>	<b>45,187</b>	<b>35,056</b>	<b>27,079</b>	<b>27,784</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>8,205</b>
MUSAL- MAN.	0-1	3,976	1,975	2,001	1,975	2,001	..	..	..	..
	1-5	16,030	8,041	7,989	8,041	7,989	..	..	..	..
	5-10	20,682	10,506	10,176	10,444	10,142	62	28	..	6
	10-15	19,408	9,946	9,460	9,902	9,004	43	446	1	10
	15-20	14,019	6,932	7,087	6,661	3,395	260	3,600	11	132
	20-30	26,064	12,533	13,531	6,880	1,253	5,439	11,376	214	902
	30-40	19,084	10,064	9,020	810	505	3,860	7,107	394	1,408
	40-50	13,168	7,165	6,003	239	361	6,530	3,561	387	2,081
	50-60	7,144	4,013	3,131	103	230	3,504	1,208	400	1,687
60 and over	5,773	3,126	2,647	132	210	2,372	458	622	1,979	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>384,572</b>	<b>196,060</b>	<b>188,512</b>	<b>117,802</b>	<b>98,236</b>	<b>72,209</b>	<b>71,216</b>	<b>6,049</b>	<b>19,060</b>
CHRIS- TIAN	0-1	10,897	5,395	5,502	5,395	5,502	..	..	..	..
	1-5	42,712	21,620	21,092	21,620	21,092	..	..	..	..
	5-10	55,380	27,668	27,712	27,654	27,658	13	38	1	6
	10-15	51,187	25,994	25,193	25,908	24,561	81	616	5	16
	15-20	38,907	19,051	19,856	18,280	11,781	756	7,915	15	160
	20-30	66,979	32,984	33,995	15,800	4,227	16,775	28,344	409	1,424
	30-40	50,977	26,803	24,174	1,882	1,386	23,952	19,590	969	3,198
	40-50	34,125	18,730	15,895	615	980	16,767	9,676	1,348	4,789
	50-60	19,056	10,434	8,622	339	572	8,703	3,659	1,392	4,391
60 and over	14,352	7,381	6,971	309	517	5,162	1,378	1,910	5,076	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>92</b>
ANIMIST	0-1	48	24	24	24	24	..	..	..	..
	1-5	194	83	111	83	111	..	..	..	..
	5-10	284	155	122	155	128	..	1	..	..
	10-15	339	169	170	168	162	1	8	..	..
	15-20	282	130	152	124	96	6	55	..	1
	20-30	560	267	293	156	65	103	223	6	5
	30-40	440	241	199	41	25	185	154	15	20
	40-50	398	176	122	19	8	150	90	7	24
	50-60	144	94	46	7	4	83	23	8	19
60 and over	86	54	32	3	4	46	5	5	23	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
OTHERS	0-1	11	6	6	5	6	..	..	..	..
	1-5	30	15	15	15	15	..	..	..	..
	5-10	43	21	22	21	21	..	1	..	..
	10-15	28	18	10	18	10	..	..	..	..
	15-20	30	17	13	17	7	..	6	..	..
	20-30	60	30	30	18	4	12	26	..	..
	30-40	52	30	22	3	4	26	18	1	..
	40-50	28	15	13	1	2	14	9	..	2
50-60	21	12	9	2	4	10	3	..	2	
60 and over	13	7	6	2	2	4	2	1	2	

TABLE VII.

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part II.—Division (Continued.)

Age, Sex and Civil Condition

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Inland Division. (Natural).</b>										
ALL RELIGIONS.	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250,130</b>	<b>637,523</b>	<b>612,607</b>	<b>358,672</b>	<b>292,973</b>	<b>254,607</b>	<b>252,388</b>	<b>24,244</b>	<b>67,246</b>
	0-1	35,308	17,841	17,467	17,841	17,467	..	..	..	..
	1-5	132,470	66,260	66,210	66,260	66,210	..	..	..	..
	5-10	170,315	86,381	83,934	86,317	83,757	60	167	4	10
	10-15	159,868	82,903	76,965	82,388	72,584	477	4,238	38	143
	15-20	122,380	60,558	61,831	53,861	27,925	6,498	32,879	199	1,027
	20-30	217,337	107,761	109,576	39,600	11,428	65,318	91,940	2,843	6,208
	30-40	164,565	86,693	77,872	6,547	3,895	75,906	64,014	4,240	9,963
	40-50	116,962	62,026	54,956	2,667	3,466	54,511	36,896	4,848	14,594
	50-60	72,902	38,535	34,367	1,580	2,919	31,957	15,999	4,998	15,449
	60 and over	57,994	28,565	29,429	1,611	3,322	19,880	6,255	7,074	19,852
<b>Total</b>	<b>729,598</b>	<b>369,492</b>	<b>360,116</b>	<b>211,943</b>	<b>172,193</b>	<b>141,861</b>	<b>141,676</b>	<b>15,678</b>	<b>46,247</b>	
0-1	20,316	10,233	10,083	10,233	10,083	..	..	..	..	
1-5	74,167	37,152	37,015	37,152	37,015	..	..	..	..	
5-10	94,073	47,558	46,515	47,521	46,419	35	92	2	4	
10-15	89,708	46,643	43,065	46,437	41,194	180	1,768	26	108	
15-20	70,857	33,957	36,900	31,809	19,332	2,029	15,783	119	765	
20-30	128,233	63,256	64,977	29,344	8,668	31,959	51,591	1,953	4,718	
30-40	99,616	52,058	47,558	5,294	2,870	43,841	37,617	2,923	7,171	
40-50	71,664	37,671	33,993	2,034	2,381	32,496	21,585	3,141	1,0027	
50-60	45,046	23,634	21,412	1,101	2,028	19,406	8,989	3,127	10,395	
60 and over	35,918	17,320	18,598	1,018	2,203	11,915	3,351	4,387	13,044	
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,712</b>	<b>31,531</b>	<b>28,181</b>	<b>18,772</b>	<b>14,090</b>	<b>11,758</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>2,691</b>	
0-1	1,916	999	917	999	917	..	..	..	..	
1-5	6,585	3,303	3,282	3,303	3,282	..	..	..	..	
5-10	8,712	4,512	4,200	4,504	4,182	7	13	1	5	
10-15	8,046	4,246	3,800	4,222	3,604	20	190	4	6	
15-20	5,727	3,027	2,700	2,851	1,245	163	1,401	13	34	
20-30	10,617	5,365	5,252	2,467	371	2,744	4,601	154	280	
30-40	7,689	4,172	3,517	251	147	3,742	2,931	179	439	
40-50	5,182	2,948	2,234	74	136	2,700	1,481	174	617	
50-60	2,947	1,669	1,278	44	101	1,435	585	190	592	
60 and over	2,291	1,290	1,001	57	105	947	198	286	698	
<b>Total</b>	<b>460,105</b>	<b>236,135</b>	<b>223,970</b>	<b>127,764</b>	<b>106,547</b>	<b>100,822</b>	<b>99,147</b>	<b>7,549</b>	<b>18,276</b>	
0-1	13,066	6,604	6,462	6,604	6,462	..	..	..	..	
1-5	51,842	25,762	25,880	25,762	25,880	..	..	..	..	
5-10	67,425	34,252	33,173	34,233	33,111	18	61	1	1	
10-15	62,037	31,980	30,057	31,695	27,748	277	2,275	8	34	
15-20	45,736	23,539	22,197	19,172	7,336	4,300	14,674	67	187	
20-30	78,361	39,076	39,285	7,770	2,381	30,571	35,695	735	1,209	
30-40	57,159	30,414	26,745	1,000	376	28,282	23,523	1,132	2,346	
40-50	40,071	21,371	18,700	558	949	19,280	13,809	1,533	3,942	
50-60	24,862	13,207	11,655	435	790	11,095	6,410	1,677	4,455	
60 and over	19,746	9,930	9,816	535	1,014	6,999	2,700	2,396	6,102	
<b>Total</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>	
0-1	10	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	
1-5	76	43	33	43	33	..	..	..	..	
5-10	104	59	45	59	45	..	..	..	..	
10-15	75	34	41	34	36	..	5	..	..	
15-20	67	34	33	29	12	5	20	..	1	
20-30	122	60	62	19	8	40	53	1	1	
30-40	100	49	51	2	2	41	42	6	7	
40-50	61	24	28	1	..	32	20	..	8	
50-60	45	33	21	..	..	20	14	4	7	
60 and over	37	24	13	1	..	18	5	5	8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
0-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5-10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10-15	2	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	
15-20	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	
20-30	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	
30-40	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
40-50	4	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	
50-60	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	
60 and over	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
0-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20-30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30-40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
50-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
60 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	



## TABLE VIII.

### EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

**NOTE:**—This Table deals with the literacy of the population classified by religion and age. "Literate" includes "Literate in English."

2. Like Table VII, it is divided into two parts:—Part I gives the State total wherein statistics for every religion returned are shown separately. Part II deals with the Divisions (Administrative and Natural) and gives figures separately for four main religions:—Hindu, Musalman, Christian and Animist and clubbed together under "others" for the remaining four minor religions as in Table VII.

3. In general arrangement this Table closely follows Table VII; but only four age periods are given, viz., 0-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20 and over.

4. Statistics of literacy in particular Vernaculars have been omitted from the Table and embodied in Subsidiary Table I of Chapter VIII.

5. The following statement showing the general literacy and literacy in English under the several age periods for each of the Races and of main sects of the Indian Christians was prepared as required in the Imperial Code of Census Procedure.

*Education among Christians by Race and Sect under several age periods.*

RACE.	SECT.	LITERATE.								LITERATE IN ENGLISH.							
		5-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over		5-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over.	
		Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
European and allied races ...		15	16	22	18	25	19	168	71	15	16	22	18	25	19	146	51
Anglo-Indian ...		183	176	193	147	178	148	893	683	64	53	142	110	171	131	859	565
Indian ...	Syrian.	9,554	8,588	20,284	15,482	19,381	11,679	91,955	44,506	85	58	1,140	718	2,193	799	5,656	1,480
	Roman-Catholic.	1,983	4,729	8,591	8,347	6,358	4,569	32,167	15,713	10	5	357	101	664	180	1,626	303
	Protestant.†	2,929	2,293	4,859	3,888	4,508	3,193	22,588	10,680	14	7	321	194	686	495	3,293	1,269
	Total Christian	14,666	15,900	38,919	22,832	30,350	19,608	147,771	71,653	188	139	1,982	1,186	3,739	1,624	11,580	3,671

† "Protestants" include all Christians not coming under "Syrians" and "Roman Catholics."

TABLE VIII.

TABLE VIII.

Education Part I.

Education by Religion and Age.—Part I. State.

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
All Religions	4,008,882	2,032,583	1,976,299	968,133	672,068	296,067	3,037,329	1,360,487	1,677,442	53,611	42,041	9,970
0-10	1,073,807	538,800	535,007	76,801	96,831	39,970	997,006	501,969	495,037	718	494	224
10-15	511,380	262,394	248,986	146,023	93,747	52,375	365,356	163,147	196,111	6,426	4,590	1,836
15-20	393,457	198,514	194,943	129,730	84,573	45,157	263,727	108,941	154,786	11,318	8,716	2,602
20 and over	2,027,518	1,037,345	990,173	615,580	456,915	188,665	1,411,933	580,450	831,506	35,149	29,941	5,308
Hindu	2,549,864	1,284,934	1,264,780	576,511	416,027	180,414	1,973,153	898,887	1,104,316	25,972	25,078	2,296
0-10	662,223	331,300	330,923	44,393	31,188	23,205	617,830	310,113	307,718	368	299	64
10-15	317,329	163,316	154,018	85,296	56,748	28,488	232,033	106,568	125,465	3,196	2,516	680
15-20	249,426	121,064	128,372	76,068	51,165	24,920	173,341	69,849	103,492	5,700	4,741	959
20 and over	1,320,686	669,554	651,427	370,797	266,996	83,801	949,889	382,268	567,621	19,091	17,530	1,571
Musliman	270,478	140,398	130,082	34,500	28,899	5,601	235,978	111,497	124,481	1,159	1,058	100
0-10	76,347	38,757	37,590	1,828	964	361	74,522	37,798	36,729	8	7	1
10-15	36,255	18,943	17,318	3,977	3,041	596	32,278	15,901	16,377	106	91	17
15-20	26,987	13,393	12,754	3,619	2,096	621	23,368	10,238	13,130	252	233	19
20 and over	131,889	69,464	62,425	26,078	21,896	3,184	106,810	47,566	59,244	721	728	63
Christian	1,172,934	600,567	672,427	356,897	326,704	129,993	816,237	373,303	442,434	24,059	17,669	6,570
0-10	331,935	167,139	164,796	30,564	14,664	15,900	301,371	152,475	148,896	397	188	139
10-15	156,081	79,789	76,292	66,751	32,919	22,832	89,330	45,870	53,460	3,118	1,992	1,126
15-20	116,768	58,617	58,151	40,358	30,350	19,008	66,410	28,267	38,143	1,368	2,729	1,364
20 and over	568,150	294,962	373,188	219,424	147,771	71,653	348,726	147,191	201,535	15,251	11,860	3,671
Animist	12,637	6,529	6,108	202	272	21	12,364	6,257	6,077	...	...	...
0-10	3,212	1,763	1,650	11	9	3	3,202	1,554	1,648	...	...	...
10-15	1,584	829	755	49	34	15	1,585	798	740	...	...	...
15-20	1,242	590	652	48	46	2	1,104	544	660	...	...	...
20 and over	6,598	3,347	3,051	195	183	12	6,403	3,364	3,029	...	...	...
Jew	274	157	117	32	77	16	181	89	101	...	...	...
0-10	75	39	36	7	6	1	68	33	35	...	...	...
10-15	25	14	9	6	3	2	19	15	9	...	...	...
15-20	28	17	11	16	12	4	12	5	7	...	...	...
20 and over	146	85	61	64	56	9	82	29	32	...	...	...
Jain	33	3	30	6	3	3	27	...	27	...	...	...
0-10	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
10-15	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
15-20	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
20 and over	20	3	17	6	3	2	15	...	15	...	...	...
Buddhist	36	21	15	18	9	9	18	12	6	7	4	3
0-10	5	1	4	1	...	1	4	1	3	...	...	...
10-15	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
15-20	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
20 and over	24	15	9	11	5	6	13	10	3	5	3	2
Zoroastrian	6	6	...	3	5	...	1	1	...	3	6	...
0-10	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
10-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 and over	5	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	5	...



TABLE VIII.  
Education by Religion and Age.—Part II. Division.

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
<b>Southern Division (Administrative)</b>												
All Religions	1,156,373	583,763	572,610	244,254	167,561	76,693	912,119	416,202	495,917	20,434	16,939	3,495
0-10	313,080	156,572	156,478	26,130	8,990	17,140	286,920	147,552	139,338	255	178	77
10-15	148,632	76,488	72,144	35,137	23,214	11,923	113,495	53,274	60,221	2,341	1,656	685
15-20	115,869	56,549	53,320	30,829	21,089	9,740	85,040	35,460	49,580	3,720	2,931	789
20 and over	578,822	294,154	284,668	152,168	114,268	37,890	426,664	179,896	246,778	14,118	12,174	1,944
Male	508,581	407,133	401,446	181,082	127,037	54,048	627,499	280,098	347,401	13,958	12,479	1,479
0-10	215,842	107,678	108,164	19,187	6,454	12,743	196,645	101,224	95,421	144	109	35
10-15	102,095	52,056	40,439	25,320	17,250	8,070	76,775	35,406	41,369	1,465	1,164	301
15-20	80,259	39,811	40,648	22,557	15,905	6,552	57,702	23,706	33,996	2,512	2,110	402
20 and over	410,385	207,190	203,195	114,008	87,428	26,580	296,377	119,762	176,615	9,837	9,095	741
Muslim	78,969	39,531	39,088	9,983	8,738	1,245	68,986	31,143	37,843	510	458	52
0-10	22,041	11,126	10,915	324	232	92	21,717	10,394	10,323	3	3	..
10-15	10,483	5,410	5,078	1,363	998	265	9,220	4,413	4,808	53	43	10
15-20	7,687	3,670	3,997	1,023	892	131	6,644	2,778	3,866	117	105	12
20 and over	38,778	19,675	19,103	7,373	6,616	757	31,405	13,059	18,346	337	307	30
Christian	262,681	133,524	129,187	53,094	31,710	21,384	209,587	101,814	107,773	5,961	3,998	1,963
0-10	78,804	37,110	36,594	6,605	2,303	4,302	67,199	34,807	32,392	108	66	42
10-15	35,270	18,011	17,259	8,539	4,951	3,588	26,731	13,060	13,671	823	449	374
15-20	27,344	12,981	14,363	7,247	4,291	2,956	20,097	8,690	11,407	1,091	716	375
20 and over	126,263	65,422	60,841	30,703	20,165	10,538	95,560	45,257	50,303	3,939	2,767	1,172
Hinduist	6,128	3,214	2,911	84	70	14	6,041	3,144	2,897	..	..	..
0-10	1,359	657	702	3	1	2	1,356	656	700	..	..	..
10-15	783	410	373	14	14	..	769	396	373	..	..	..
15-20	597	287	310	1	1	..	596	286	310	..	..	..
20 and over	3,386	1,860	1,526	66	54	12	3,320	1,806	1,514	..	..	..
Others	17	9	8	11	6	5	6	3	3	5	4	1
0-10	4	1	3	1	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	..
10-15	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
20 and over	10	7	8	8	5	3	2	2	..	5	4	1
<b>Central Division (Administrative)</b>												
All Religions	1,487,178	751,884	735,294	374,138	268,340	105,798	1,113,040	483,544	629,496	18,521	15,408	3,113
0-10	396,344	199,377	197,067	23,204	13,144	10,060	373,140	186,133	187,007	281	191	90
10-15	190,170	97,444	92,726	60,644	38,562	22,082	129,536	58,882	70,644	2,425	1,796	629
15-20	145,503	71,095	74,418	53,110	34,626	18,484	92,393	36,459	55,934	4,417	3,457	960
20 and over	755,161	384,078	371,089	237,180	182,008	55,172	517,981	202,070	315,911	11,398	9,964	1,434
Male	1,019,707	511,528	508,179	230,262	171,079	59,183	789,445	340,449	448,996	8,833	7,898	935
0-10	261,495	131,135	130,360	14,002	7,706	6,296	247,498	123,429	124,064	156	121	35
10-15	127,091	62,207	61,884	36,307	24,167	12,230	90,694	41,040	49,654	1,040	806	234
15-20	99,047	47,372	51,875	31,765	21,472	10,293	67,282	35,900	41,382	2,029	1,722	307
20 and over	532,074	267,814	264,200	148,098	117,734	30,364	383,976	150,080	233,896	5,608	5,249	359
Muslim	111,221	57,388	53,833	12,893	11,264	1,629	98,328	46,124	52,204	449	433	16
0-10	31,528	15,924	15,804	796	489	307	30,732	15,435	15,297	1	1	..
10-15	14,798	7,568	7,230	1,230	970	260	13,568	6,599	6,970	30	28	2
15-20	10,713	5,450	5,263	1,295	1,150	145	9,418	4,300	5,118	84	81	3
20 and over	54,182	28,446	25,736	9,572	8,655	917	44,610	19,791	24,819	334	323	11
Christian	355,221	182,464	172,757	130,936	85,963	44,973	224,285	96,501	127,784	9,231	7,070	2,161
0-10	103,058	52,091	50,967	8,403	4,946	3,457	94,655	47,145	47,510	124	69	55
10-15	48,151	24,611	23,540	23,005	13,419	9,586	25,146	11,192	13,954	1,355	962	393
15-20	35,644	18,220	17,424	20,047	12,004	8,043	15,597	6,316	9,281	2,304	1,654	650
20 and over	168,368	87,542	80,826	79,481	55,594	22,887	83,867	31,948	56,939	5,448	4,385	1,063
Hinduist	981	489	492	28	20	8	953	469	484	..	..	..
0-10	255	126	199	3	3	..	252	123	129	..	..	..
10-15	125	57	68	11	5	6	114	52	62	..	..	..
15-20	98	43	55	2	..	2	96	43	53	..	..	..
20 and over	503	263	240	12	12	..	491	251	240	..	..	..
Others	48	15	33	19	14	5	29	1	28	8	7	1
0-10	8	1	7	..	..	..	8	1	7	..	..	..
10-15	5	1	4	1	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
15-20	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	34	13	21	17	13	4	17	..	17	8	7	..

TABLE VIII.

## Education Part II.

## TABLE VIII.

## Education by Religion and Age. Part II.—Division.—(Continued.)

AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<b>Northern Division (Administrative).</b>												
All Religions	1,305,590	665,123	640,467	342,378	230,019	112,359	963,212	435,104	328,108	13,507	10,344	3,163
0-10	353,252	177,517	175,735	20,493	14,219	12,274	326,759	163,298	163,461	158	114	44
10-15	164,497	85,031	79,466	49,445	31,331	18,114	115,052	63,700	61,352	1,638	1,127	511
15-20	125,317	62,130	63,087	46,329	28,506	16,424	79,888	53,226	46,263	3,046	2,371	815
20 and over	662,624	340,445	322,179	221,111	155,964	66,147	441,513	184,481	257,032	8,625	6,832	1,793
Hindu	679,932	343,802	336,130	161,449	114,746	46,703	518,483	229,056	289,427	3,328	4,472	856
0-10	176,933	89,658	88,275	10,551	6,729	3,822	166,382	81,929	84,453	79	68	11
10-15	81,994	42,508	39,486	23,010	14,890	8,120	58,984	27,618	31,366	643	542	143
15-20	65,034	31,430	33,604	21,696	13,768	7,940	43,338	17,874	25,464	1,145	900	245
20 and over	355,971	181,206	174,765	104,192	70,371	26,321	249,779	101,835	147,944	3,419	2,962	457
Musalman	78,621	42,010	36,611	11,222	8,514	2,708	67,399	33,496	33,903	184	152	32
0-10	22,508	11,537	10,951	695	234	461	21,813	11,323	10,450	3	2	1
10-15	10,733	5,820	4,933	1,432	1,023	409	9,301	4,797	4,524	22	17	6
15-20	7,354	3,920	3,434	1,237	886	341	6,117	3,034	3,083	50	46	4
20 and over	38,006	20,713	17,293	7,858	6,371	1,487	30,188	14,312	15,796	109	87	22
Christian	543,103	277,335	265,768	169,458	106,534	62,924	373,645	170,801	202,844	7,987	8,714	2,273
0-10	152,641	76,747	75,894	15,235	7,245	7,990	137,406	69,502	67,904	76	44	32
10-15	71,288	36,466	34,922	24,936	15,412	9,574	46,302	21,064	25,248	929	567	362
15-20	52,440	26,594	26,846	22,361	13,823	8,539	30,079	12,773	17,307	1,888	1,322	566
20 and over	266,734	137,528	129,206	106,876	70,055	36,821	159,858	67,478	92,386	5,094	3,781	1,313
Animist	3,654	1,813	1,841	158	151	7	3,496	1,662	1,834	..	..	..
0-10	1,095	516	579	5	5	..	1,090	511	579	..	..	..
10-15	438	221	217	10	8	7	419	218	210	..	..	..
15-20	358	166	192	27	27	..	331	139	192	..	..	..
20 and over	1,763	910	853	116	116	..	1,647	794	853	..	..	..
Others	280	163	117	91	74	17	189	89	100	8	6	2
0-10	75	39	38	7	6	1	68	32	35	..	..	..
10-15	24	16	8	7	3	4	17	18	4	2	1	1
15-20	31	20	11	18	14	4	13	6	7	3	3	..
20 and over	150	88	62	59	51	8	91	57	54	3	2	1
<b>High Range Division (Administrative).</b>												
All Religions	56,921	31,783	25,138	7,363	6,146	1,217	49,558	25,637	23,921	1,149	950	199
0-10	11,161	5,434	5,727	974	478	496	10,187	4,966	5,231	24	11	13
10-15	7,981	3,931	4,050	795	640	156	7,185	3,291	3,894	22	11	11
15-20	6,868	3,750	3,118	462	363	109	6,406	3,297	3,009	36	57	36
20 and over	20,911	18,668	12,243	5,131	4,676	456	20,780	13,998	11,787	1,008	971	137
Hindu	41,444	22,469	18,975	3,718	2,335	483	37,726	19,284	18,492	251	227	26
0-10	7,958	3,829	4,124	645	299	344	7,313	3,530	3,780	4	1	3
10-15	6,149	2,945	2,904	609	441	68	5,540	2,504	3,136	8	4	4
15-20	5,088	2,641	2,445	67	51	35	5,018	2,603	2,410	14	9	5
20 and over	22,258	13,054	9,202	2,499	2,463	36	19,757	10,991	9,166	327	313	14
Musalman	1,667	1,117	550	402	382	19	1,265	734	531	16	16	..
0-10	270	130	120	10	9	1	260	141	119	1	1	..
10-15	221	144	77	62	60	2	169	94	75	23	3	..
15-20	253	193	60	74	70	4	179	123	58	1	1	..
20 and over	923	630	293	266	254	12	667	376	281	11	11	..
Christian	11,929	7,184	4,745	2,209	2,492	712	8,720	4,687	40,33	880	707	173
0-10	2,432	1,191	1,241	321	170	151	2,111	1,091	1,090	19	9	10
10-15	1,372	701	671	221	187	34	1,151	564	587	11	4	7
15-20	1,340	822	518	303	233	70	1,037	580	448	80	47	33
20 and over	6,785	4,470	2,315	2,364	1,957	407	4,431	2,513	1,906	770	647	129
Animist	1,877	1,013	864	33	31	2	1,844	982	862	..	..	..
0-10	504	284	240	..	..	..	504	264	240	..	..	..
10-15	238	141	97	114	12	2	224	129	95	..	..	..
15-20	189	94	95	18	18	..	171	76	95	..	..	..
20 and over	946	514	432	1	1	..	945	513	432	..	..	..
Others	4	..	4	1	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..
0-10	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
10-15	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
15-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

**TABLE VIII.**  
**Education by Religion and Age. Part II.—Division.—(Continued.)**

**TABLE VIII.**  
**Education Part-II.**

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
<b>Sea-Coast Division (Natural).</b>												
All Religions	1,817,745	914,325	903,420	435,256	299,814	135,442	1,382,489	614,511	767,978	30,632	25,139	5,493
0-10	486,305	243,397	242,908	89,219	16,351	22,868	447,086	227,046	220,040	462	332	130
10-15	232,656	118,796	113,860	64,988	41,423	23,565	167,668	77,373	90,295	3,605	2,557	1,048
15-20	180,246	87,328	92,920	57,888	37,879	19,659	122,710	49,449	73,261	6,188	4,742	1,446
20 and over	918,538	464,804	453,732	273,511	204,161	69,350	645,025	260,643	384,382	20,377	17,508	2,869
Hindu	1,284,836	642,397	642,439	309,730	217,855	91,875	975,106	424,542	550,564	19,374	17,065	2,308
0-10	336,014	167,889	168,129	28,315	11,251	17,064	307,703	156,638	151,065	281	224	57
10-15	161,606	82,069	79,027	45,907	30,443	15,464	115,789	52,226	63,563	2,214	1,722	492
15-20	127,010	61,198	65,812	40,707	27,639	13,068	86,303	33,559	52,744	3,882	3,184	698
20 and over	660,112	330,641	329,471	194,901	148,522	46,279	463,311	182,119	281,192	12,997	11,936	1,061
Musalman	145,346	74,301	71,045	19,735	16,191	3,544	125,611	58,110	67,501	828	765	63
0-10	40,688	20,522	20,166	1,242	678	569	39,446	19,849	19,597	4	4	..
10-15	10,408	5,046	5,362	2,152	1,502	650	17,254	8,444	8,810	72	60	12
15-20	14,019	6,892	7,087	2,034	1,687	347	11,985	5,245	6,740	178	158	15
20 and over	71,238	35,901	34,392	14,807	12,329	1,978	56,026	24,572	31,454	579	543	36
Christian	384,572	196,060	188,512	105,640	68,644	39,996	278,932	130,416	148,516	10,410	7,291	3,119
0-10	108,980	54,683	54,306	9,654	4,421	5,233	99,355	50,262	49,073	177	104	73
10-15	51,187	25,994	25,193	16,917	9,468	7,449	34,270	16,526	17,744	1,317	774	543
15-20	38,907	19,031	19,856	14,778	8,540	6,238	24,129	10,511	13,618	2,130	1,397	733
20 and over	185,489	96,332	89,157	64,291	48,215	21,076	121,198	53,117	68,081	6,786	5,016	1,770
Animist	2,675	1,397	1,278	41	37	4	2,634	1,360	1,274	..	..	..
0-10	526	262	264	..	..	..	526	262	264	..	..	..
10-15	339	169	170	5	5	..	334	164	170	..	..	..
15-20	282	130	152	2	1	1	280	129	151	..	..	..
20 and over	1,528	836	692	34	31	3	1,484	805	689	..	..	..
Others	316	170	146	110	87	23	206	83	123	20	17	3
0-10	84	41	43	8	6	2	76	35	41	..	..	..
10-15	26	16	10	7	5	2	21	13	8	2	1	1
15-20	30	17	13	17	12	5	13	5	8	3	3	..
20 and over	174	94	80	78	64	14	96	30	66	15	13	2
<b>Inland Division (Natural).</b>												
All Religions	1,250,130	637,523	612,607	343,843	234,772	108,771	906,587	402,751	503,836	16,168	12,711	3,457
0-10	338,098	170,482	167,611	25,613	13,732	11,881	312,480	156,750	155,730	188	122	64
10-15	159,868	82,003	76,965	54,417	34,590	19,827	105,451	48,313	57,138	2,243	1,568	675
15-20	122,389	60,558	61,831	47,182	30,083	17,099	75,207	30,475	44,732	4,032	3,093	939
20 and over	629,780	324,580	306,200	216,331	156,367	59,964	413,449	167,213	246,236	9,707	7,928	1,779
Hindu	729,598	369,482	360,116	171,878	126,835	45,043	557,720	242,647	315,073	5,453	4,859	594
0-10	188,556	94,943	93,613	10,863	6,465	4,398	177,693	88,478	89,215	74	55	19
10-15	89,708	46,643	44,065	26,575	17,563	9,012	63,133	29,080	34,053	670	529	141
15-20	70,857	33,957	36,900	23,588	15,467	8,116	47,274	18,490	28,784	1,283	1,088	195
20 and over	380,477	198,939	186,538	110,857	87,346	23,517	269,620	106,599	163,021	3,426	3,187	239
Musalman	59,712	31,531	28,181	7,608	6,365	1,243	52,104	25,166	26,938	198	165	33
0-10	17,213	8,814	8,999	466	258	208	16,747	8,556	8,191	3	2	1
10-15	8,046	4,246	3,800	884	709	175	7,162	3,537	3,625	24	19	5
15-20	5,727	3,027	2,700	907	718	189	4,820	2,309	2,511	43	41	4
20 and over	28,726	15,444	13,282	5,351	4,680	671	23,375	10,764	12,611	126	103	23
Christian	460,105	236,135	223,970	164,033	101,554	62,479	296,072	134,581	161,491	10,516	7,687	2,829
0-10	132,133	66,618	65,515	14,283	7,009	7,273	117,851	59,609	58,242	109	65	44
10-15	62,037	31,980	30,067	26,956	16,318	10,678	35,081	15,662	19,419	1,549	1,020	529
15-20	45,736	23,539	22,197	22,685	13,892	8,793	23,051	9,647	13,404	2,704	1,964	740
20 and over	220,199	113,998	106,201	100,110	64,335	35,775	120,089	49,663	70,426	6,154	4,638	1,516
Animist	697	365	332	17	15	2	680	350	330	..	..	..
0-10	190	107	83	2	..	2	188	107	81	..	..	..
10-15	75	34	41	..	..	..	73	34	41	..	..	..
15-20	67	34	33	6	6	..	61	28	33	..	..	..
20 and over	365	190	175	9	9	..	356	181	175	..	..	..
Others	18	10	8	7	3	4	11	7	4	1	..	1
0-10	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
10-15	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	13	9	4	4	3	1	9	6	3	1	..	..

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age. Part II.—Division.—(Concluded.)

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
<b>Mountainous Division (Natural).</b>												
<b>All Religions.</b>	<b>938,187</b>	<b>486,765</b>	<b>457,482</b>	<b>189,334</b>	<b>137,180</b>	<b>51,854</b>	<b>748,853</b>	<b>343,225</b>	<b>405,628</b>	<b>6,811</b>	<b>5,791</b>	<b>1,020</b>
0—10	249,409	124,981	124,489	11,969	6,748	5,221	237,440	118,178	119,267	70	40	30
10—15	118,756	61,195	57,561	34,417	17,784	8,833	82,139	43,461	48,678	578	465	113
15—20	90,820	45,628	45,192	25,010	18,611	6,399	65,810	39,017	34,793	1,098	861	237
20 and over	479,302	248,961	230,341	135,788	96,387	39,351	353,464	159,574	200,890	5,065	4,405	660
<b>Hindu</b>	<b>538,230</b>	<b>278,055</b>	<b>262,175</b>	<b>94,903</b>	<b>71,407</b>	<b>23,496</b>	<b>440,327</b>	<b>201,648</b>	<b>238,679</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>394</b>
0—10	137,649	68,468	69,181	5,215	3,473	1,743	132,434	64,995	67,438	86	30	56
10—15	65,325	34,004	31,321	12,754	6,742	4,012	52,571	27,262	27,309	314	265	49
15—20	51,558	25,899	25,660	11,755	8,059	3,706	39,764	18,240	21,524	535	469	66
20 and over	280,097	144,684	136,413	65,139	51,134	14,005	214,958	93,650	121,308	2,668	2,397	271
<b>Musalman</b>	<b>65,479</b>	<b>34,564</b>	<b>30,856</b>	<b>7,157</b>	<b>6,343</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>58,322</b>	<b>28,221</b>	<b>30,102</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>4</b>
0—10	18,446	9,421	9,025	117	33	84	18,329	9,388	8,941	1	1	—
10—15	9,803	4,780	4,023	941	330	111	7,862	3,920	3,942	12	12	—
15—20	6,341	3,274	2,967	678	593	85	5,663	2,681	2,982	34	34	—
20 and over	31,980	17,119	14,811	5,421	4,887	534	26,560	12,332	14,227	86	89	4
<b>Christian</b>	<b>328,257</b>	<b>168,312</b>	<b>159,945</b>	<b>87,024</b>	<b>59,506</b>	<b>27,518</b>	<b>241,233</b>	<b>108,896</b>	<b>132,337</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>2,817</b>	<b>622</b>
0—10	90,813	45,888	44,975	6,628	3,324	3,304	84,185	42,564	41,621	41	19	22
10—15	42,857	21,815	21,042	12,378	4,133	4,745	30,479	18,682	16,227	352	188	64
15—20	32,125	16,027	16,098	12,495	7,918	4,577	19,630	9,109	11,521	329	278	151
20 and over	163,462	84,632	77,830	55,023	40,321	14,808	107,439	44,411	63,028	2,311	1,926	385
<b>Animist</b>	<b>9,265</b>	<b>4,767</b>	<b>4,498</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9,020</b>	<b>4,547</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
0—10	2,497	1,194	1,303	9	9	..	2,488	1,185	1,303	..	..	..
10—15	1,170	626	544	44	29	15	1,126	597	529	..	..	..
15—20	898	426	467	40	39	1	858	387	466	..	..	..
20 and over	4,706	2,521	2,184	152	143	9	4,553	2,378	2,176	..	..	..
<b>Others</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
0—10	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
10—15	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
15—20	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	8	5	3	3	2	1	5	3	2	..	..	..

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**TABLE IX.**

**EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.**

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As the figures for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians are given separately in the Sub-Table on the title page of the Table VIII, they are not given in this Table.

TABLE IX.

## Education by selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

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

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
<b>Hindu.</b>												
1. Ampalavasi	9,409	4,777	4,632	4,480	2,471	959	5,979	2,306	8,673	811	369	43
2. Ampattan	27,276	13,939	13,337	4,009	4,088	821	22,367	9,851	12,516	125	104	21
3. Brahman (Malayala)	14,643	7,841	6,802	6,847	4,936	1,911	7,796	2,905	4,891	370	218	52
4. " (Others)	45,868	23,657	22,211	24,199	15,586	8,613	21,669	8,071	13,598	4,221	3,791	130
5. Chakkala	9,696	4,970	4,726	1,786	1,224	562	7,910	3,746	4,164	42	35	7
6. Channan	200,838	103,870	96,968	17,468	14,286	3,177	183,375	89,584	93,791	519	478	41
7. Chetti	17,436	8,815	8,021	8,835	2,939	896	13,601	5,876	7,725	237	220	17
8. Idayan	7,751	3,717	4,034	931	521	410	6,820	3,196	3,624	76	64	12
9. Izhavan	667,935	334,612	333,323	134,034	105,710	28,324	533,901	228,902	304,999	4,529	3,851	678
10. Kaminalan	163,724	82,826	80,898	36,750	29,759	6,981	126,974	53,057	73,917	454	433	51
11. Kaniyan	12,557	6,559	6,998	4,791	3,805	986	7,766	2,754	5,012	33	29	4
12. Konkan	5,572	2,575	2,997	2,253	1,806	947	3,319	1,269	2,050	262	233	29
13. Krishna Vaka	9,684	4,928	4,756	2,187	1,749	438	7,497	3,179	4,318	87	75	12
14. Kudumi	7,778	4,036	3,742	1,343	890	453	6,435	3,146	3,289	11	11	..
15. Kuravan	75,345	36,946	38,399	1,490	1,143	347	73,855	35,803	38,052	7	7	..
16. Mawan	9,697	4,891	4,806	300	258	42	9,397	4,633	4,764	18	18	..
17. Marakkan	4,215	2,607	1,608	286	167	119	3,929	1,440	1,489	2	2	..
18. Maran	11,581	5,738	5,843	4,359	2,253	2,116	7,212	3,485	3,727	60	47	13
19. Maravan	9,773	4,824	4,949	1,501	1,251	250	8,272	3,573	4,699	61	45	16
20. Nair	690,495	345,889	344,606	277,520	183,782	93,738	412,975	162,107	250,868	14,169	13,144	1,023
21. Pallan	16,004	8,215	7,789	985	814	171	15,019	7,401	7,618	6	6	..
22. Pantaram	13,860	7,044	6,816	2,673	1,921	752	11,187	5,123	6,064	29	28	1
23. Paravan	11,079	5,542	5,537	1,486	869	617	9,593	4,673	4,920	10	10	..
24. Parayan	63,038	31,705	31,333	4,571	3,051	1,520	58,467	28,654	29,813	38	38	..
25. Pulayan	196,134	99,420	96,764	4,685	3,533	1,152	191,499	93,887	95,612	120	115	5
26. Saliyan	8,416	4,277	4,130	1,835	1,422	413	6,581	2,855	3,726	157	150	7
27. Tantau	28,266	13,893	14,373	1,885	1,671	214	26,381	12,222	14,159	6	3	3
28. Valan	17,733	9,223	8,510	893	725	168	16,840	8,498	8,342	12	12	..
29. Vasiyan	18,615	9,700	8,915	3,172	2,894	278	15,443	6,806	8,637	61	77	4
30. Velan	13,789	7,021	6,768	2,050	1,632	448	11,709	5,389	6,320	..	..	..
31. Vellalan	57,997	29,471	28,526	16,846	12,203	4,643	41,151	17,263	23,883	1,872	1,710	162
32. Veluthedan	14,129	6,983	7,146	1,598	1,270	328	12,531	5,713	6,818	51	40	11

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**TABLE X.**

**LANGUAGE.**

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**NOTE:—This Table is divided into three parts:—**

- A. Vernaculars of India.—(1) Vernaculars of the State.  
(2) Vernaculars foreign to the State.**
- B. Vernaculars of Asiatic countries beyond India.**
- C. European Languages.**

TABLE X.  
Language.

TABLE  
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LANGUAGE.	POPULATION.			ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.								
				NORTHERN.			CENTRAL.			SOUTHERN.		
	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
<b>STATE.</b>	4,006,062	2,032,553	1,973,509	1,156,373	583,763	572,610	1,487,176	781,884	738,294	1,308,590	665,123	640,467
<b>Vernaculars of India.</b>	4,001,668	2,030,225	1,971,440	1,154,874	583,087	571,787	1,485,054	780,760	734,304	1,305,009	664,723	640,268
<b>I. Vernaculars of the State.</b>	3,974,693	2,015,830	1,958,863	1,147,563	579,454	568,109	1,477,090	746,259	730,831	1,295,627	659,780	635,907
1. Malayalam	3,349,776	1,697,393	1,652,483	656,174	330,179	325,998	1,404,143	708,918	695,225	1,275,691	649,138	626,552
2. Tamil	624,917	318,507	306,410	491,369	249,375	242,114	72,947	37,341	35,806	19,996	10,642	9,354
<b>II. Vernaculars foreign to the State.</b>	26,972	14,395	12,577	7,311	3,633	3,678	7,964	4,491	3,473	3,322	4,943	4,379
1. Kanarese	818	451	362	979	442	430	136	81	85	364	304	160
2. Hindustani	2,889	1,515	1,374	1,756	894	860	854	454	399	102	67	35
3. Konkani	9,300	4,957	4,343	156	75	81	3,655	2,059	1,596	3,489	2,823	2,686
4. Marathi	2,629	1,327	1,302	372	179	243	371	207	164	1,867	980	886
5. Patnuli	1,092	532	560	1,077	525	552	14	7	7	1	1	1
6. Telugu	6,511	3,418	3,093	2,084	970	1,114	2,024	1,108	918	287	182	125
7. Tulu	2,054	1,186	868	950	528	422	270	159	111	314	484	330
8. Bengali	112	105	7	4	1	1	108	104	1	3	1	2
9. Khasi	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Gujarati	577	348	229	181	106	75	359	216	140	40	26	14
11. Malai	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
12. Hindi	531	279	252	314	100	114	28	16	12	289	163	126
13. Kachhchi	197	89	108	43	24	19	111	45	66	43	20	23
14. Mar-wari	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Panjabi	16	17	1	1	..	1	17	17	..	..	..	..
16. Sanskrit	22	17	5	1	1	..	11	11	..	10	5	5
17. Urdu	324	151	73	198	135	63	11	7	1	14	4	4
<b>B. Vernaculars of Asiatic Countries Beyond India.</b>	594	390	194	89	60	23	150	102	48	325	219	116
1. Arabic	358	273	185	71	53	18	146	98	48	325	219	116
2. Chinese	4	4	4	7	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..
3. Hebrew	7	8	1	4	3	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
4. Singhalese	11	7	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>C. European Languages.</b>	3,813	1,938	1,875	1,416	616	600	1,974	1,032	942	246	181	85
1. English	3,689	1,862	1,807	1,373	607	760	1,904	986	918	246	181	85
2. Flemish	48	19	26	28	9	19	17	10	7	..	..	..
3. French	26	7	19	6	..	4	13	6	7	..	..	..
4. Italian	37	16	11	1	..	1	22	16	6	..	..	..
5. Portuguese	96	14	12	8	..	8	18	14	3	..	..	..



NATURAL DIVISION.													LANGUAGE.
HIGH RANGE.			SEA COAST.			ISLAND.			MOUNTAINS.			LANGUAGE.	
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
36,921	31,783	25,128	1,817,745	914,325	903,420	1,250,130	637,523	612,607	938,187	480,705	457,482	<b>STATE</b>	
36,728	31,665	25,063	1,814,302	912,575	901,727	1,249,792	637,320	612,472	937,571	480,330	457,241	<b>A. Vernaculars of India.</b>	
34,353	30,337	24,016	1,795,356	902,681	892,675	1,246,938	635,764	611,174	932,399	477,385	455,014	<b>I. Vernaculars of the State.</b>	
13,78	9,088	4,680	1,396,434	699,948	696,486	1,229,041	626,155	602,886	724,301	371,220	353,081	Malayalam 1	
40,546	31,249	19,336	398,922	202,733	196,189	17,897	9,609	8,288	208,098	106,165	101,933	Tamil 2	
2,375	1,328	1,047	18,948	9,894	9,052	2,854	1,556	1,298	5,172	2,945	2,227	<b>II. Vernaculars foreign to the State.</b>	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	55	170	97	73	Kanarese 1	
41	24	17	503	269	234	140	100	42	660	366	294	Hindustani 2	
177	97	80	2,087	1,049	1,038	142	784	723	109	73	36	Konkani 3	
..	..	..	7,684	4,100	3,584	1,507	82	76	79	42	37	Marathi 4	
20	11	9	2,392	1,203	1,189	158	..	2	..	..	..	Patnuli 5	
..	..	..	1,090	532	558	2	206	157	3,508	1,966	1,542	Telugu 6	
2,116	1,180	936	2,640	1,246	1,394	363	226	187	603	373	230	Tulu 7	
3	15	5	1,038	587	451	413	..	..	3	1	2	Bengali 8	
..	..	..	109	104	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Khasi 9	
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gujrati 10	
..	..	..	538	323	215	37	24	13	2	1	1	Hali 11	
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hindi 12	
..	..	..	464	238	226	49	29	20	18	12	6	Kachchhi 13	
..	..	..	154	69	85	43	20	23	..	..	..	Mar-wari 14	
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Punjabi 15	
..	..	..	18	17	1	..	..	..	5	5	..	Sanskrit 16	
..	..	..	17	12	5	..	..	..	15	9	6	Urdu 17	
1	1	..	209	142	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	<b>B. Vernaculars of Asiatic Countries beyond India.</b>	
16	9	7	229	150	79	130	91	39	225	149	76	Arabic 1	
6	3	3	213	139	74	130	91	39	215	143	73	Chinese 2	
..	..	..	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hebrew 3	
..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Singhese 4	
10	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	6	4	<b>C. European Languages.</b>	
177	109	68	3,214	1,600	1,614	208	112	96	391	226	165	English 1	
166	108	58	3,115	1,530	1,565	197	110	87	377	222	155	Flemish 2	
..	..	..	40	16	24	2	..	2	3	3	..	French 3	
7	1	6	10	4	6	9	3	7	7	1	6	Italian 4	
4	..	4	23	16	7	..	..	..	4	..	4	Portuguese 5	
..	..	..	36	14	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE XI.

BIRTH-PLACE.

NOTE:—The Birth Districts or cities in "Other Provinces and States" of the table and other particulars are given below.

BORN IN.	STATE.		ENUMERATED IN																
			ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.								NATURAL DIVISIONS.								
			Southern.		Central.		Northern.		High Range.		Sea-Coast.		Inland.		Mountainous.				
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
<b>All (a) Other Provinces &amp; states in India</b>																			
<i>Provinces</i>																			
Assam Province	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Province	41	17	4	11	132	5	5	1	...	...	39	14	2	1	...	...	...	2	
Bengal	0	6	2	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Calcutta	7	11	2	9	1	4	1	1	...	...	6	9	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Chittagong	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bihar and Orissa Province	3	2	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gaya	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Orissa	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Patna	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay Province	185	110	62	30	72	45	29	23	22	12	140	74	8	2	37	34	...	...	
Ahmedabad	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Belgaum	...	6	...	5	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay	161	89	60	24	...	40	10	6	22	12	129	63	7	2	25	17	...	...	
Karachi	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
North-Kanara	13	17	1	...	...	...	12	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	17	...	...	
Poona	10	1	1	...	3	1	6	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Provinces & Berar	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	
Nagpur	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	
Punjab	17	18	7	6	1	10	9	2	...	...	9	15	6	2	2	2	...	...	
Gujrat	10	17	7	5	...	10	9	2	...	...	9	14	5	2	2	1	...	...	
Lahore	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Multan	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
United Provinces of Agra & Oudh	19	22	12	20	7	2	...	...	...	...	16	21	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Agra	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Allahabad	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Benares	11	17	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corakpur	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Jawnpur	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lucknow	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moradabad	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
States & Agencies																			
Bombay States	35	41	...	...	25	35	10	6	...	...	25	35	10	6	...	...	...	...	
Cutch	3	10	...	...	...	4	3	6	...	...	...	4	3	6	...	...	...	...	
Kashinawar	33	31	...	...	25	31	7	...	...	...	25	31	7	...	...	...	...	...	
Central India Agency	6	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	
Indore	6	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	
Mysore State	183	129	38	20	16	17	28	21	101	171	47	33	24	13	112	83	...	...	
Mysore	182	129	37	20	16	17	28	21	101	171	46	33	24	13	112	83	...	...	
Bangalore	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Punjab States	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Patiala	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Punjab	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajputana Agency	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajputana	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE XI.

Birth-Place.

TABLE XI.  
Birth-Place.

DIVISION, PROVINCE, STATE OR COUNTRY WHERE BORN.	TOTAL BORN IN THE DIVISION, PROVINCE, STATE OR COUNTRY.			ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION WHERE ENUMERATED.								NATURAL DIVISION WHERE ENUMERATED.					
				SOUTHERN.		CENTRAL.		NORTHERN.		HIGH RANGE.		SEA-COAST.		INLAND.		MOUNTAINOUS.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>Population of the State.</b>	<b>4,006,062</b>	<b>2,032,553</b>	<b>1,973,509</b>	<b>583,763</b>	<b>572,610</b>	<b>751,884</b>	<b>735,294</b>	<b>665,123</b>	<b>640,467</b>	<b>31,783</b>	<b>25,138</b>	<b>914,325</b>	<b>903,420</b>	<b>637,523</b>	<b>612,607</b>	<b>480,705</b>	<b>457,482</b>
<b>A. Born in India</b>	<b>4,004,444</b>	<b>2,031,644</b>	<b>1,972,800</b>	<b>583,631</b>	<b>572,476</b>	<b>751,699</b>	<b>735,190</b>	<b>665,109</b>	<b>640,464</b>	<b>31,205</b>	<b>24,670</b>	<b>914,054</b>	<b>903,233</b>	<b>637,515</b>	<b>612,591</b>	<b>480,075</b>	<b>456,976</b>
<b>I. Within Travancore</b>	<b>3,932,471</b>	<b>1,995,662</b>	<b>1,936,809</b>	<b>578,314</b>	<b>566,873</b>	<b>744,909</b>	<b>727,307</b>	<b>658,697</b>	<b>633,786</b>	<b>13,742</b>	<b>8,843</b>	<b>905,539</b>	<b>894,836</b>	<b>634,276</b>	<b>609,240</b>	<b>455,847</b>	<b>432,733</b>
<b>Administrative Division</b>																	
Southern	1,150,061	580,802	569,259	574,022	564,255	4,909	3,805	859	613	952	586	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central	1,470,872	747,533	729,339	3,013	2,013	785,233	718,591	7,386	7,436	1,901	1,209	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern	1,292,113	659,418	632,695	1,258	600	4,616	4,827	650,318	625,679	3,226	1,598	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Range	18,425	7,909	5,516	21	5	91	84	134	58	7,663	3,369	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Natural Division</b>																	
Sea-Coast	1,702,269	902,134	890,135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	877,080	865,084	9,099	10,731	15,962	14,320
Inland	1,292,157	661,571	630,586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,598	24,475	620,784	593,309	16,189	12,802
Mountainous	848,015	431,957	416,088	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,861	5,277	4,400	5,200	423,696	405,611
<b>II. Provinces and States in India beyond Tra- vancore</b>	<b>71,973</b>	<b>35,982</b>	<b>35,991</b>	<b>5,317</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>7,883</b>	<b>6,412</b>	<b>6,678</b>	<b>17,463</b>	<b>15,827</b>	<b>8,515</b>	<b>8,397</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>24,228</b>	<b>24,243</b>
<b>(a) Adjacent Provinces and States</b>	<b>70,643</b>	<b>35,084</b>	<b>35,559</b>	<b>5,164</b>	<b>5,456</b>	<b>6,577</b>	<b>7,751</b>	<b>6,281</b>	<b>6,619</b>	<b>17,062</b>	<b>15,733</b>	<b>8,155</b>	<b>8,143</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>3,322</b>	<b>23,771</b>	<b>24,094</b>
<b>Madras Province.</b>	<b>58,080</b>	<b>28,767</b>	<b>29,313</b>	<b>4,772</b>	<b>5,176</b>	<b>5,759</b>	<b>6,945</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>15,329</b>	<b>5,401</b>	<b>5,407</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>21,790</b>	<b>22,724</b>
Anantapur	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Anjengo*	217	158	59	32	19	59	39	65	1	2	..	90	59	65	..	3	..
Bellary	37	18	19	1	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	19
Chingleput	2,961	1,138	1,223	4	..	..	..	34	10	1,080	1,212	3	..	..	..	1,104	1,213
Chittoor	174	97	77	3	4	10	6	30	17	54	50	4	5	3	1	90	71
Coimbatore*	2,899	1,474	1,425	43	58	54	51	48	52	1,820	1,264	69	79	29	15	1,376	1,331
Cuddapah	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Ganjam	33	33	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	80	..	2	..	1	..	30	..
Godavari	6	4	2	8	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..
Guntur	417	103	314	..	..	1	1	15	8	87	305	6	..	9	..	88	314
Kistna	9	3	6	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	1	1
Kurnool	57	54	3	17	1	..	2	37	..	..	..	17	..	..	2	37	1
Madras	8,341	3,949	4,392	655	620	400	331	270	395	2,024	3,010	803	641	183	307	2,933	3,444
Madura*	7,486	3,892	3,594	206	238	204	187	94	21	3,388	3,148	181	206	107	39	3,804	3,356
Malabar	3,310	1,932	1,378	374	330	493	346	660	484	408	218	772	700	803	337	655	341

Nellore	15	23	23	5	4	1	1	17	2	..	15	6	..	8	..	9	17
The Nilgiris	61	32	29	2	6	9	3	12	10	9	10	4	..	8	..	24	20
North Arcot	274	106	108	..	1	..	4	61	88	52	75	1	..	1	2	101	163
Ramnad	167	112	55	..	3	69	8	18	19	25	25	2	3	..	..	109	52
Salom	587	283	304	11	9	31	8	51	117	190	170	31	18	..	..	249	273
South Arcot	18	8	10	5	2	2	7	..	..	1	1	5	5	3	3	1	2
South Kanara	1,750	1,057	693	882	198	105	72	328	191	292	233	412	202	184	112	401	319
Tanjore	766	476	290	60	65	125	71	91	111	200	40	165	128	75	79	286	83
Tinnevely*	24,975	12,816	14,159	2,980	8,568	4,122	5,754	333	308	5,381	4,520	2,777	3,283	357	244	9,682	10,712
Trichinopoly	1,013	340	678	35	41	38	49	45	25	821	538	44	68	41	21	853	581
Vizagapatnam	474	59	415	2	..	1	1	..	3	56	411	2	..	..	..	57	411
<b>Indian States</b>	<b>12,563</b>	<b>6,317</b>	<b>6,246</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>4,061</b>	<b>4,755</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>1,370</b>
Cochin*	12,366	6,207	6,159	889	280	818	802	3,978	4,686	1,022	391	2,752	2,735	1,582	2,140	1,873	1,284
Pudukkottai	197	110	87	8	..	..	4	83	70	24	13	2	1	..	..	108	86
<b>(b) Other Provinces and States. †</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Provinces</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>39</b>
Assam	14	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Baluchistan	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal	58	41	17	4	11	32	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bihar and Orissa	5	5	2	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	11	3	1	..	2
Bombay	295	185	110	62	30	72	45	29	23	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Burma	19	9	10	3	10	4	..	2	..	..	..	19	140	24	2	27	34
Central Provinces and Berar.	203	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	..	7	8	3	..	..	3
Coorg	8	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	..
Delhi	8	7	1	3	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
North-west Frontier Provinces	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..
Punjab	35	17	18	7	6	1	10	9	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	41	19	22	12	20	7	2	..	..	..	..	9	15	6	3	3	1
<b>Indian States and Agencies</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>98</b>
Baroda	4	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Bombay States	76	35	41	..	..	25	35	10	6	..	..	25	35	10	6	..	..
Central India Agency	6	0	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..
Gwalior	21	7	11	7	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	14	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	50	23	27	5	14	16	9	2	4	..	..	11	8	2	4	..	..
Mysore	312	183	129	88	20	16	17	28	21	101	71	47	33	24	13	112	88
Punjab States	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Rajputana Agency	8	4	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
<b>(c) French Settlements</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>
Mahe	21	21	..	..	..	1	..	20	..	..	..	10	..	11	..	..	..
Pondichery	21	10	11	1	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	9	1
<b>Portuguese Settlements. (Goa.)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>(d) India Unspecified</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>14</b>

\* Districts and states contiguous to Travancore.

† For particulars see the title page.

TABLE XI.

Birth-Place.

TABLE XI  
Birth-Place.

DIVISION, PROVINCE, STATE OR COUNTRY WHERE BORN.	TOTAL BORN IN THE DIVISION PROVINCE STATE OR COUNTRY.			ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION WHERE ENUMERATED.								NATURAL DIVISION WHERE ENUMERATED.					
				SOUTHERN.		CENTRAL.		NORTHERN.		HIGH RANGE.		SEA-COAST.		INLAND.		MOUNTAINOUS.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>B. Countries in Asia be- yond India</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>457</b>
Arabia	4	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	1,169	631	538	56	62	56	42	7	..	512	434	93	84	..	..	538	454
China	10	4	6	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Japan	30	28	2	2	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	28	2	..	..	..	..
Straits settlements and Malaya (Singapore)	24	11	13	10	9	1	4	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	1
Turkey	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Asia Unspecified	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
<b>C. Countries in Europe</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>49</b>
United Kingdom	209	149	60	42	22	39	15	4	..	61	23	68	31	..	..	81	29
England and Wales	145	100	45	25	12	17	10	2	..	50	23	33	16	..	..	67	23
Ireland	16	15	1	2	..	3	1	2	..	8	..	5	1	..	..	10	..
Scotland	48	34	14	15	10	17	4	..	..	..	..	30	14	..	..	4	..
Austria	4	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Belgium	45	19	26	9	19	10	7	..	..	..	..	16	24	..	2	3	..
Denmark	5	2	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
France	3	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Holland	8	5	3	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..
Italy	28	16	12	..	..	16	8	..	..	..	..	12	7	4	12	..	..
Norway	3	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Portugal	5	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Spain	21	13	8	..	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	..	..	..	..
Sweden	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Switzerland	23	7	18	..	6	6	6	..	..	1	6	6	6	..	6	1	6
Europe unspecified	9	2	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4
<b>D. Africa Unspecified</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>E. America Unspecified</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>F. Australasia</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
Java	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Australasia unspecified	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

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## TABLE XII.

### INFIRMITIES.

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NOTE:—This table is divided into two parts. Part I shows the distribution of the persons afflicted according to age and Part II. the distribution according to locality.

2. To the 4 infirmities—Insanity, Deaf-mutism, Blindness and Leprosy—recorded in conformity with those in other Provinces and States, Elephantiasis which largely prevails in this State is added.

**TABLE XII.**  
Infirmities, Distribution by Age.

**TABLE XII.**

**Infirmities.**

AGE OR DIVISION.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.			AFFECTED WITH ELEPHANTIASIS.		
	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

**Part I. Distribution by Age.**

STATE	7,178	4,500	2,678	1,271	742	529	2,169	1,290	879	1,680	988	692	2,058	1,480	578	11,637	6,845	4,792
0 — 1	8	6	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 — 2	6	5	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	..
2 — 3	23	17	6	1	1	..	10	7	3	9	7	2	3	2	1	3	2	..
3 — 4	33	18	15	..	..	..	16	11	5	9	2	7	8	5	3	7	4	..
4 — 5	59	38	21	2	1	1	31	20	11	26	17	9	..	..	..	24	9	17
<b>TOTAL 0 to 5</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>
5 — 10	381	208	173	19	9	10	215	115	100	109	70	39	38	14	24	86	37	40
10 — 15	477	284	193	31	15	16	235	148	87	133	73	61	78	49	29	212	100	112
15 — 20	517	318	199	59	38	21	215	136	79	126	67	59	117	77	40	428	233	195
20 — 25	617	390	227	100	59	41	226	141	85	125	73	52	166	117	49	743	423	320
25 — 30	682	443	239	141	101	40	222	128	94	129	76	53	190	138	52	1,153	631	522
30 — 35	625	399	226	157	96	61	175	105	70	98	56	42	195	142	53	1,142	695	447
35 — 40	629	480	209	161	100	55	165	101	64	107	70	37	256	203	53	1,421	854	567
40 — 45	654	417	237	134	70	64	131	73	58	125	70	55	264	204	60	1,427	834	593
45 — 50	593	385	208	138	76	62	121	72	49	107	67	40	227	170	57	1,292	814	478
50 — 55	532	343	189	114	61	63	96	57	39	132	93	39	190	132	58	1,135	684	451
55 — 60	354	214	140	69	32	37	77	43	34	83	55	28	125	84	41	888	580	308
60 — 65	374	221	153	63	33	30	80	45	35	118	61	57	113	82	31	785	439	346
65 — 70	208	119	89	33	21	12	52	30	22	76	36	40	47	32	15	378	222	156
70 and over	346	195	151	49	23	20	97	54	43	159	89	70	41	29	13	510	282	223

**Part II. Distribution by Division.**

STATE.	7,178	4,500	2,678	1,271	742	529	2,169	1,290	879	1,680	988	692	2,058	1,480	578	11,637	6,845	4,792
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.</b>																		
1. Southern	1,833	1,227	606	430	281	149	529	329	200	375	245	130	499	372	127	242	172	70
2. Central	2,646	1,629	1,017	434	227	207	746	424	322	545	299	246	921	679	242	2,573	1,487	1,086
3. Northern	2,670	1,622	1,048	404	231	173	876	522	354	754	440	314	630	429	207	8,817	5,184	3,633
4. High Range	29	22	7	..	3	..	18	15	3	6	4	2	2	..	2	5	2	3
<b>NATURAL DIVISIONS.</b>																		
1. Sea-Coast	3,341	2,178	1,103	628	370	258	908	550	358	637	442	245	1,118	816	302	3,742	5,523	4,219
2. Inland	2,392	1,427	965	434	253	181	744	429	315	608	323	285	606	422	134	1,710	1,196	814
3. Mountainous	1,445	895	550	209	119	90	517	311	206	335	223	162	334	242	92	135	126	30

NOTE.—The number affected with Elephantiasis is not included in columns 2 to 4 "population afflicted".

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**TABLE XII—A,**

**INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.**

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The Castes selected for the purpose of this Table are those shown in Part I of Table XIII. In the case of the Hindus and Musalmans, only those castes having each a proportion of one or more per mille of the population have been selected, while, in the case of the Christians, Animists and others, no such restriction has been followed.



**TABLE XII - A.**  
Infirmities by selected  
Castes, Tribes or Races.

**TABLE**  
Infirmities by selected

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			POPULATION					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.		
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>HINDU.</b>	<b>2,496,333</b>	<b>1,258,781</b>	<b>1,237,552</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>580</b>
1. Ampalavāsi .	9,409	4,777	4,632	6	4	2	8	3	5
2. Ampattan	27,276	13,939	13,337	11	5	6	16	9	7
3. Arayan	9,142	4,604	4,538	3	..	3	12	9	3
4. Brahmin (Malayala)	14,643	7,841	6,802	20	16	4	25	11	14
5. " (Others)	45,868	23,557	22,211	28	18	5	15	5	10
6. Chakkāla	9,596	4,970	4,726	8	3	..	10	7	3
7. Chānnān (Shannan)	200,838	103,870	96,968	55	38	17	73	44	29
8. Chetti	17,436	8,815	8,621	7	6	1	13	9	4
9. Idayan	7,751	3,717	4,034	7	3	4	7	4	3
10. Ilavāsiyān	4,669	2,497	2,172	..	..	..	2	..	2
11. Izhavan	687,935	334,612	353,323	194	102	92	422	250	172
12. Kammajan	163,724	82,826	80,898	60	44	16	86	58	28
13. Kasiyān	12,557	6,569	5,998	4	4	..	5	5	..
14. Konkani	5,572	2,575	2,997	6	5	1	3	3	..
15. Krishnavaka	9,684	4,928	4,756	8	6	2	8	2	6
16. Kshatriya (Malayala)	1,661	908	753	2	2	..	..	..	..
17. Kudumi	7,778	4,036	3,742	..	..	..	1	..	1
18. Kuravan	75,345	36,946	38,399	9	3	6	38	16	17
19. Maannān (including Patayan)	9,697	4,891	4,806	5	4	1	5	3	2
20. Marakkān	4,215	2,007	1,608	..	..	..	13	9	4
21. Mārān	11,581	5,738	5,843	4	1	3	7	7	..
22. Marayan	9,773	4,824	4,949	..	..	..	8	7	1
23. Nāyar	680,495	345,889	344,606	175	97	78	352	216	136
24. Pāliyan	16,004	8,215	7,789	..	..	..	2	2	..
25. Parayan	63,038	31,705	31,338	20	10	10	38	19	19
26. Paṅṅāram	13,860	7,044	6,816	1	..	1	9	4	5
27. Paravan	11,079	5,542	5,537	11	6	5	6	4	2
28. Palayan	196,184	99,420	96,764	38	18	20	128	67	61
29. Sakiliyān (including Chemman)	5,318	2,742	2,576	2	1	1	..	..	..
30. Saliyan	8,416	4,277	4,139	2	2	..	9	4	5
31. Tantan	28,266	13,893	14,373	4	1	3	14	8	6
32. Valan	17,783	9,223	8,510	2	1	1	11	8	3
33. Vaniyan.	18,615	9,700	8,915	2	2	..	13	7	6
34. Vedan	6,303	3,101	3,202	..	..	..	8	6	2
35. Velan	13,789	7,021	6,768	3	1	2	15	8	7
36. Velan	8,857	4,418	4,439	2	1	1	4	3	1
37. Vellāyan	57,997	29,471	28,526	23	13	5	22	12	10
38. Veluttedan (including Vannan)	14,129	6,933	7,146	10	8	2	14	8	6

**XII—A.**  
**Castes, Tribes or Races.**

**TABLE XII A.**  
**Infirmities by Selected**  
**Castes, Tribes or Races.**

AFFLICTED.						AFFECTED WITH ELEPHANTIASIS.			NUMBER.
BLIND.			LEPERS.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,095	635	440	1,491	1,049	442	8,504	4,900	3,604	
8	3	5	7	5	2	14	8	6	1
11	11	..	9	7	2	54	36	18	2
11	6	5	4	4	..	124	72	52	3
20	15	5	12	12	..	31	23	8	4
22	16	6	11	8	3	134	89	45	5
5	4	1	10	8	2	7	6	1	6
62	41	21	38	32	6	22	16	4	7
8	7	1	11	7	4	37	18	19	8
6	5	1	4	3	1	10	7	3	9
9	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	10
219	135	94	504	341	163	4,970	2,841	2,129	11
95	59	36	57	41	16	277	136	141	12
6	4	2	4	3	1	9	9	..	13
4	2	1	5	5	..	5	3	2	14
6	5	1	9	8	1	..	..	..	15
2	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	16
2	2	..	1	..	1	12	8	4	17
25	14	11	86	50	36	58	35	23	18
7	6	1	4	3	1	17	11	6	19
8	8	..	7	7	..	15	8	7	20
17	14	3	10	7	3	17	10	7	21
5	3	2	1	1	..	3	2	1	22
319	151	168	372	269	103	1,569	860	709	23
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
31	22	9	28	20	8	44	31	13	25
5	3	2	5	2	3	8	4	4	26
5	2	3	3	3	..	22	11	11	27
108	63	45	177	114	63	384	258	126	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
4	2	2	10	8	2	86	51	35	30
5	2	3	16	13	3	23	17	6	31
8	5	3	11	5	6	115	74	41	32
9	5	4	16	13	3	59	37	22	33
2	1	1	5	4	1	3	1	2	34
4	2	1	10	10	..	244	139	105	35
9	6	3	5	5	..	3	3	..	36
20	12	7	19	14	5	31	14	17	37
6	3	3	20	17	3	94	53	36	38

TABLE XII—A.

Infirmities by selected  
Castes, Tribes or Races.

TABLE XII—A.

Infirmities by selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			POPULATION AFFLICTED.					
				INSANE			DRAF-MUTES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<b>I</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Musliman.</b>	<b>261,364</b>	<b>136,112</b>	<b>126,255</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>39</b>
1. Jönakan	75,275	38,961	36,314	12	8	4	56	38	18
2. Lebbaí	13,433	7,104	6,329	...	...	...	3	2	1
3. Méthan	89,209	45,398	43,911	17	12	6	33	22	11
4. Mughal	5,485	3,003	2,482	1	...	1	1	1	...
5. Pathán	5,590	3,045	2,645	4	3	1	3	3	...
6. Rávuñhan	19,496	10,302	9,194	1	1	...	5	3	2
7. Tulukkan	52,879	27,399	25,480	17	9	8	37	39	7
<b>Christian.</b>	<b>1,172,545</b>	<b>600,265</b>	<b>572,280</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>232</b>
1. Anglo-Indian	3,821	1,886	1,935	1	...	1	1	..	1
2. Indian-Christian	1,168,724	598,379	570,345	472	266	206	562	331	231
<b>Animist.</b>	<b>5,698</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>
1. Kanikkaran	3,762	1,967	1,795	1	...	1	1	1	...
2. Malavelan	1,936	1,013	923	1	...	1	1	1	...
<b>Jew.</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

CASTE, TRIBE, OR RACE.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.						AFFECTED WITH ELEPHANTIASIS.		
	BLIND.			LEPERS.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>Musalman</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>200</b>
1. Jönakan	34	22	12	22	20	2	186	125	63
2. Lebbaí	...	...	...	2	1	1	7	6	1
3. Méthan	17	13	4	24	23	2	269	189	80
4. Mughal	4	1	3	...	...	...	31	17	14
5. Pathán	2	2	...	8	8	...	2	2	...
6. Rávuñhan	2	...	2	1	1	...	11	11	...
7. Tulukkan	41	24	17	26	18	8	155	113	42
<b>Christian</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>915</b>
1. Anglo-Indian	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
2. Indian-Christian	467	260	207	457	340	117	2,265	1,350	915
<b>Animist</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
1. Kanikkaran	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
2. Malavelan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Jew</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>

**TABLE XIII.**

**CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.**

Note:—This Table is divided into two parts:—

Part I contains the main castes and races under each religion with their distribution by locality (Administrative and Natural Division).

2. Part II gives the particulars of the minor castes grouped under "Others" in each religion in Part I.

3. The instructions of the Imperial Census Commissioner that only those castes whose numbers bear a proportion of not less than one per mile of the total population need be treated as main castes, have been strictly adhered to in the case of the Hindus, with the exception that Malayala Kshatriyas have been treated as a main caste regardless of their numerical strength.

4. The names of the sub-castes that are included under Ampalavasi, Brahmin (Malayala), Brahmin (Others) and Kammala, for the purpose of this and other Caste Tables, are given below, with their numerical strength noted against each.

No.	I. Ampalavasi includes :	Males.	Fe-males.	No.	II. Brahmin include	Males.	Fe-males.	No.	III. Kammalan includes :	Males.	Fe-males.
1	Ampalavasi ..	597	478		A. Brahman Malayala.			1	Asari ..	43,127	42,265
2	Adikal ..	37	41					2	Chayakurup ..	15	8
3	Chakiar ..	96	66	1	Malayala Potti ..	2,892	2,480	3	Chemputatty ..	6	12
4	Daivampady ..	77	87	2	Namboothiri ..	4,949	4,372	4	Kollan ..	14,785	14,234
5	Nampiti ..	43	42		Total..	7,841	6,802	5	Kammalan ..	6,327	5,490
6	Nampiyar ..	444	589		B. Brahmin (Others).			6	Kannan ..	1,551	1,398
7	Pilapally ..	19	23	1	Brahmin Gauda ..	863	817	7	Silpasari ..	49	50
8	Pisharady ..	251	259	2	" Kanarese ..	305	164	8	Thattan ..	11,596	12,166
9	Poduvai ..	473	485	3	" Mahratta ..	474	207	9	Kallasari ..	4,104	3,800
10	Pushpakan ..	972	837	4	" Telugu ..	458	192	10	Vlan ..	417	618
11	Tiyattanni ..	123	155	5	" Tulu ..	1,444	1,118	11	Vilkurup ..	850	857
12	Variyar ..	1,254	1,158	6	" Tamil ..	19,591	19,195				
13	Kurukal ..	391	417	7	" Aryapattar ..	522	523				
	Total...	4,777	4,632		Total..	23,657	22,211		Total ..	82,826	80,898

**TABLE XIII.**  
Caste, Tribe, Race  
or Nationality.

**TABLE.**  
Caste, Tribe, Race  
Maine

NUMBER.	CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.	STATE.			SOUTHERN.			CENTRAL.			NORTH-
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Hindu</i>	2,549,664	1,284,934	1,264,730	808,581	407,138	401,446	1,019,707	511,528	508,179	679,932
1	Ampalavasi	9,409	4,777	4,632	2,050	1,067	963	2,698	1,309	1,389	3,445
2	Ampattan	27,276	13,939	13,337	10,562	5,339	5,163	9,608	4,841	4,767	6,951
3	Arnyan	9,142	4,604	4,538	304	86	218	8,028	4,027	4,001	640
4	Brāhman, (Malayāla)	14,643	7,841	6,802	2,385	1,270	1,115	5,177	2,811	2,366	7,076
5	Do. (Others)	45,868	23,657	22,211	20,425	10,453	9,972	12,536	6,337	6,149	12,716
6	Chakkila	9,696	4,970	4,726	5,843	3,340	3,303	2,337	1,473	1,362	102
7	Channān (Shannan)	200,898	103,870	96,968	195,318	100,874	94,444	3,632	1,897	1,735	145
8	Chetti	17,436	8,815	8,621	7,421	3,586	3,835	5,396	2,664	2,732	3,797
9	Idāyan	7,751	3,717	4,034	4,686	2,219	2,467	2,686	1,262	1,424	94
10	Ilavāniyan	4,669	2,497	2,172	607	318	289	4,055	2,175	1,880	4
11	Ishavan	667,935	334,612	333,323	118,291	58,920	59,371	306,657	158,329	158,228	241,274
12	Kammālan	163,724	82,826	80,898	48,960	24,531	24,429	60,054	30,307	29,747	54,000
13	Kaniyān	12,557	6,559	6,998	1,628	797	831	5,773	2,986	2,787	5,116
14	Konkani	5,572	2,575	2,997	129	44	85	2,701	1,224	1,447	2,741
15	Krishnavaka	9,684	4,928	4,756	9,680	4,925	4,755	1	1		1
16	Khatriya (Malayāla)	1,661	908	753	529	277	252	637	330	307	480
17	Kudumi	7,778	4,036	3,742	194	108	91	1,485	773	712	4,589
18	Kuravan	75,345	36,946	38,399	17,427	8,435	8,992	56,719	27,910	28,809	1,139
19	Mannan (including Patyān)	9,697	4,891	4,806	2,801	1,455	1,346	5,725	2,853	2,872	927
20	Marakkān	4,215	2,607	1,608	43	19	24	3,065	2,001	1,064	1,107
21	Māran	11,581	5,738	5,843	3,270	1,632	1,638	5,480	2,644	2,842	2,799
22	Maravan	9,773	4,824	4,949	2,527	1,230	1,288	5,110	2,482	2,637	10
23	Nāyar	690,495	345,889	344,606	199,042	98,996	100,046	322,738	161,708	161,033	167,715
24	Pallan	16,004	8,215	7,789	1,507	745	762	5,776	3,077	2,699	271
25	Pantāran	13,860	7,044	6,816	5,124	2,593	2,531	5,753	2,941	2,812	2,917
26	Paravan	11,079	5,542	5,537	3,469	1,654	1,815	1,903	1,039	864	5,692
27	Parayan	63,058	31,705	31,333	18,584	9,130	9,104	20,844	10,558	10,286	12,600
28	Enlayan	196,184	99,420	96,764	29,505	14,045	14,560	77,572	40,013	37,559	86,889
29	Sakkiliyan (in- cluding Chem- mān)	5,318	2,742	2,576	2,204	1,165	1,039	332	160	172	103
30	Sāliyan	8,416	4,277	4,139	5,354	2,885	2,469	825	286	539	2,213
31	Tantān	28,266	13,893	14,373	7,290	3,612	3,678	19,908	9,777	10,221	893
32	Valan	17,733	9,223	8,510	20	2	18	1,350	707	643	16,256
33	Vāniyan	18,815	9,700	8,915	11,559	5,903	5,656	4,226	2,241	1,985	2,706
34	Vēdan	5,308	3,101	3,202	1,909	894	1,015	4,348	2,184	2,164	46
35	Vēlān (including Knaavan)	8,837	4,418	4,439	3,928	1,900	2,019	1,807	936	871	3,102
36	Vēlan	13,789	7,021	6,768	1,798	944	854	2,595	1,369	1,226	9,392
37	Velālan	57,997	29,471	28,526	36,254	18,271	17,983	13,549	6,931	6,618	5,330
38	Velathedan (in- cluding Vannan)	14,129	6,963	7,146	3,339	1,570	1,769	6,605	3,338	3,272	4,022
39	Others	53,331	26,153	27,178	21,315	10,858	10,957	19,413	8,585	10,828	10,259

**XIII.**  
**or Nationality Part I.**  
**Castes.**

**TABLE XIII.**  
**Caste, Tribe, Race**  
**or Nationality.**

RKN.		HIGH-RANGE.			SEA-COAST.			INLAND.			MOUNTAINOUS.			NUMBER.
Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
343,802	336,130	41,444	22,469	18,978	1,284,836	642,397	642,439	729,598	369,482	360,116	535,230	273,055	262,175	
1,964	1,884	818	417	396	3,788	1,985	1,803	3,310	1,642	1,668	2,311	1,150	1,161	1
3,610	3,351	156	89	46	12,078	6,024	6,054	8,301	4,311	3,990	6,897	3,604	3,293	3
491	149	170	..	170	3,468	4,321	4,167	229	102	127	425	181	244	3
3,755	3,321	5	5	..	4,231	2,381	1,900	7,403	3,924	3,479	3,009	1,586	1,423	4
6,706	6,011	191	112	79	29,218	14,686	13,532	7,706	4,014	3,692	9,044	4,957	4,987	5
85	17	114	70	44	6,737	3,377	3,360	1,477	344	633	1,482	749	733	6
85	60	1,743	1,014	729	158,726	81,697	76,829	236	166	70	41,876	21,807	20,069	7
2,074	1,723	822	491	331	10,363	6,085	5,278	2,239	1,137	1,102	4,334	2,593	2,241	8
44	50	285	192	93	3,179	1,550	1,629	153	91	62	4,419	2,076	2,348	9
4	..	3	..	3	574	311	263	..	..	..	4,095	2,186	1,909	10
121,139	120,185	1,718	1,224	489	378,126	186,870	191,256	198,102	100,611	97,491	91,707	47,131	44,576	11
27,509	26,491	710	479	231	66,874	33,389	33,486	52,967	26,396	26,071	48,883	22,541	21,342	12
2,744	2,372	40	32	8	3,476	1,738	1,738	5,211	2,732	2,479	3,870	2,089	1,781	13
1,306	1,435	1	1	..	4,038	1,778	2,260	1,368	693	675	166	104	62	14
1	..	2	1	1	7,562	3,843	3,719	1	1	..	2,121	1,084	1,037	15
200	184	15	5	10	741	381	360	756	414	342	164	113	51	16
2,308	2,261	1,530	852	678	5,543	2,784	2,759	687	384	303	1,548	868	680	17
571	568	80	30	30	21,807	10,380	11,427	34,172	16,374	17,298	19,366	9,692	9,674	18
456	471	244	127	117	4,733	2,342	2,391	3,606	1,825	1,781	1,358	724	634	19
587	320	..	..	..	4,147	2,575	1,572	18	7	11	50	25	25	20
1,445	1,354	28	17	9	4,539	2,253	2,286	4,049	2,038	2,011	2,993	1,447	1,546	21
7	3	2,117	1,096	1,021	4,440	711	729	511	236	275	7,822	3,377	3,945	22
84,441	83,274	1,002	749	253	324,150	161,008	163,142	246,408	123,717	122,686	119,942	61,164	58,778	23
179	92	9,450	4,914	4,236	1,427	729	698	154	106	48	14,423	7,380	7,043	24
1,468	1,449	66	49	24	5,051	2,347	2,504	4,651	2,441	2,210	4,158	2,056	2,102	25
2,837	2,855	15	12	3	3,873	1,820	2,053	3,707	1,869	1,838	3,499	1,853	1,646	26
6,407	6,193	11,010	5,360	5,450	17,076	8,373	8,703	17,523	8,934	8,589	28,439	14,398	14,041	27
43,187	43,702	2,318	1,275	943	63,954	32,439	31,515	83,223	42,227	40,996	49,007	24,754	24,253	28
45	58	2,679	1,372	1,307	2,161	1,132	1,029	137	65	72	3,020	1,545	1,475	29
1,090	1,123	24	16	8	7,620	3,950	3,670	717	280	437	79	47	32	30
474	419	35	30	55	22,213	10,946	11,267	5,149	2,508	2,641	904	439	465	31
3,496	7,760	107	18	89	10,660	5,532	5,128	6,587	3,482	3,105	486	209	277	32
1,487	1,219	124	69	55	13,525	7,021	6,504	1,840	983	857	3,250	1,696	1,554	33
23	23	..	..	..	2,751	1,263	1,488	2,275	1,195	1,080	1,277	643	634	34
1,580	1,542	20	13	7	3,585	1,758	1,827	2,807	1,448	1,359	2,465	1,212	1,353	35
4,696	4,686	14	13	2	6,529	3,361	3,168	3,316	1,707	1,609	3,944	1,953	1,991	36
2,774	2,556	2,864	1,495	1,369	27,081	13,624	13,457	3,905	2,064	1,841	27,011	13,783	13,228	37
1,985	2,037	163	95	68	5,046	2,366	2,630	5,183	2,624	2,559	3,900	1,993	1,907	38
5,467	4,792	1,844	1,243	601	28,726	13,917	14,809	9,519	4,890	4,629	15,086	7,346	7,740	

TABLE  
Caste, Tribe, Race  
or Nationality.

NUM- BER.	CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONAL- LITY.	STATE.			SOUTHERN.			CENTRAL.			NORTHERN.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	<b>MUSAL- MAN</b>	<b>270,478</b>	<b>140,396</b>	<b>130,082</b>	<b>78,969</b>	<b>39,881</b>	<b>39,088</b>	<b>111,221</b>	<b>57,355</b>	<b>53,866</b>	<b>78,621</b>	<b>42,010</b>	<b>36,611</b>
1	Jonakan	75,275	38,961	36,314	1,707	737	950	22,560	11,521	11,039	50,900	26,005	24,895
2	Labbal	13,433	7,104	6,329	6,929	3,532	3,397	4,786	2,520	2,216	1,720	1,018	709
3	Methan	89,209	46,398	42,811	36,308	18,165	18,038	44,830	22,728	22,101	7,964	4,238	3,721
4	Mughal	5,485	3,003	2,482	1,253	643	609	2,789	1,436	1,353	1,444	924	520
5	Pathan	5,590	3,045	2,545	2,162	1,125	1,037	2,159	1,219	940	1,074	579	495
6	Ravathan	79,496	10,802	9,194	994	545	449	11,431	5,846	5,585	6,232	3,418	2,819
7	Tulukan	52,879	27,399	25,480	26,646	13,335	13,311	18,727	9,929	8,798	7,448	4,110	3,338
8	Others	9,111	5,284	3,827	3,056	1,779	1,277	3,989	2,188	1,801	1,839	1,128	711
	<b>CHRI- STIAN</b>	<b>1,172,934</b>	<b>600,507</b>	<b>572,427</b>	<b>262,681</b>	<b>133,524</b>	<b>129,157</b>	<b>355,221</b>	<b>182,464</b>	<b>172,757</b>	<b>543,103</b>	<b>277,235</b>	<b>265,768</b>
1	Anglo-Indian.	3,821	1,886	1,935	1,463	620	843	2,019	1,084	935	359	199	67
2	European	389	242	147	106	51	55	161	108	53	8	6	2
3	Indian- Christian	1,168,724	598,579	570,845	261,112	132,853	128,259	353,041	181,326	171,716	540,836	277,187	265,699
	<b>ANIMIST</b>	<b>12,637</b>	<b>6,529</b>	<b>6,108</b>	<b>6,128</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>2,911</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>8,654</b>	<b>4,813</b>	<b>4,841</b>
1	Kankaran	3,762	1,967	1,795	3,364	1,764	1,600	334	169	165	63	33	30
2	Mala Arayan.	2,858	1,486	1,372	567	309	258	33	25	30	1,966	1,008	958
3	Mala-Vedan	1,936	1,013	923	1,329	708	621	434	210	224	178	96	78
4	Mannan	1,098	597	511	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	10	10
5	Others	2,983	1,478	1,507	865	433	432	160	87	78	1,439	667	765
	<b>OTHER RELI- GIONS</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>117</b>
1	Buddhist	36	21	15	10	6	4	5	2	3	17	18	4
2	Jain	33	3	30	..	..	..	33	3	30	..	..	..
3	Jew	274	157	117	7	3	4	4	4	..	283	150	118
4	Zoroastrians	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..

XIII.  
or Nationality—Part I.  
Castes.

Table XIII.  
Caste, Tribe, Race  
or Nationality.

HIGH RANGE.			SEA—COAST			INLAND			MOUNTAINOUS.			NUMBER.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
<b>1,667</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>145,346</b>	<b>74,301</b>	<b>71,045</b>	<b>59,712</b>	<b>31,531</b>	<b>28,181</b>	<b>65,420</b>	<b>34,564</b>	<b>30,856</b>	
108	78	30	28,003	14,310	13,693	25,453	13,356	12,097	21,819	11,295	10,524	1
48	34	14	9,093	4,737	4,356	1,421	786	685	2,919	1,581	1,338	2
212	171	41	78,669	37,129	36,480	6,848	3,676	3,172	8,802	4,493	4,309	3
..	..	..	3,203	1,718	1,485	641	269	372	1,641	1,016	625	4
195	122	73	3,396	1,780	1,616	975	548	427	1,219	717	502	5
839	498	341	2,253	1,235	1,018	7,453	3,943	3,510	9,790	5,124	4,665	6
38	25	13	20,995	10,570	10,425	15,022	7,880	7,142	16,862	8,949	7,913	7
227	189	38	4,844	2,822	2,022	1,899	1,073	826	2,868	1,389	979	8
<b>11,929</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>4,745</b>	<b>384,572</b>	<b>196,060</b>	<b>188,512</b>	<b>460,105</b>	<b>236,135</b>	<b>223,970</b>	<b>328,257</b>	<b>168,312</b>	<b>159,945</b>	
80	40	40	8,347	1,632	1,715	198	113	85	276	141	135	1
114	80	34	309	126	83	37	10	17	153	106	47	2
11,735	7,064	4,601	381,016	194,302	186,714	459,880	236,012	223,868	327,828	168,065	159,763	3
<b>1,877</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>9,265</b>	<b>4,767</b>	<b>4,498</b>	
1	1	..	1,588	847	741	188	93	95	1,986	1,027	959	1
27	146	126	9	9	..	204	112	92	2,645	1,365	1,280	2
..	..	..	510	263	257	146	80	66	1,280	680	600	3
1,078	577	501	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,098	587	511	4
526	289	237	568	288	280	159	80	79	2,256	1,108	1,148	5
4	..	4	316	170	146	18	10	8	15	7	8	6
4	..	4	15	8	7	6	6	..	15	7	8	1
..	..	..	33	3	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	262	153	109	12	4	8	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4



TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe,  
Race or  
Nationality.

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality—Part II.

Minor Castes.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.	MALES.	FE-MALES.	CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.	MALES.	FE-MALES.	CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.	MALES.	FE-MALES.
<b>HINDU.</b>								
1 Akamudayan	173	94	55 Katsan	32	54	Patnuli	540	357
Alavan	385	326	Kavarai	230	294	110 Pashutanur	3	..
Ari	55	20	Kāvanti	1,500	1,624	Pondan	71	100
Atiyoti	12	7	Kayundan	63	44	Ponjan	19	..
5 Alyanavar	72	83	Kayasta	..	1	Ponnana	5	8
Bakudy	26	30	60 Kila	1	3	Framathi	6	5
Baliya	47	29	Kingallar	1	1	115 Prathi	32	43
Baniya	123	31	Kinhal	16	..	Pulavar	16	21
Bausy	2	..	Kobayan	..	1	Pulluvan	170	236
10 Bengali	3	1	Koljayat	1	..	Puthuvan	2	2
Billariar	7	3	65 Komatti	1	8	Rajoo	59	29
Boya	415	206	Konside	2	..	120 Rajuthal	1	2
Buthia	1	..	Kouravar	1	95	Reddi	185	206
Chadayar	..	2	Kshatriya	619	469	Saibal	32	45
15 Chakravar	1,156	1,039	Kudumbi	63	34	Salvakurukkal	31	39
Chanpan	80	70	70 Kumbi	32	17	Sāmanthan	32	52
Chandalan	2	1	Kuluvar	95	66	125 Sembu	..	76
Chanthava	..	2	Kyhalan	..	1	Sivabhakthi	4	3
Chava/ākāran	708	796	Lohana	..	1	Sydam	4	..
20 Chōyākāran	259	282	Malayar	3	2	Thalavan	110	213
Chawn	6	21	75 Mali	3	6	Thandamangalam	10	13
Chethāli	4	14	Manavalan	15	23	130 Thangodiyan	2	..
Cholavan	211	216	Manchanakar	1	..	Tharavan	76	74
Choran	..	7	Mappa	3	..	Thavina	..	5
25 Dasi	206	230	Marathi	13	13	Thondaman	60	57
Dhobi	52	36	80 Marwari	..	1	Thottiyar	24	24
Eachan	12	13	Mathari	22	..	135 Utchatan	..	4
Ekāli	7	2	Mughari	2	5	Ullātan	1,359	1,533
Erakolli	128	141	Mukkuvan	1,946	1,793	Uppāra	86	70
30 Eattal	50	41	Mullavan	2	..	Urakatan	42	115
Gosayi	112	93	85 Mundala	13	15	Urali	1,551	1,335
Gujrati	14	6	Muragadi	4	1	140 Uraṅṅān	30	61
Iholi	..	6	Muthali	335	289	Vadukan	148	106
Ilayatu	1,751	2,230	Muthathu	221	308	Vairayi	753	741
35 Izhavathi	1,591	1,775	Naidu	1,279	1,021	Valavar	..	1
Kachchi	125	133	90 Nariyan	19	27	Valliyar	57	47
Kadamban	..	8	Nātubāni	6	5	145 Valluvan	73	566
Kadiyan	47	16	Nattuvan	27	..	Vathi	404	364
Kadakattan	..	5	Nayadi	109	73	Vathiyar	..	1
40 Kahar	2	3	Nodiyar	7	2	Vavan	2	..
Kakkālan	538	704	95 Nulayun	1,745	1,427	Venkan	1	..
Kalakoothadi	2	..	Ochan	148	123	150 Vettuvan	561	527
Kallan	193	218	Oddan	41	30	Vuttai	17	10
Kambar	6	5	Okkiliyan	11	3	Vysai	60	34
45 Kambassan	147	299	Othashan	1	3	Yamthir	..	1
Kamborin	..	2	100 Padayachi	3	7	Not returned	20	3
Kampan	5	6	Pāsan	1,005	1,641			
Kangaya	1	..	Panchandan	2	..			
Kappiliyan	4	11	Panchayar	2	..			
50 Kastiyal	1	..	Panikkar	299	314			
Kattadan	..	3	105 Parassan	2	..			
Kathikaran	169	138	Paradesakattanketty	2	5			
Kathama	1	..	Paravinath	25	15			
Kather	5	..	Farsi	1	..			
						Total	26,153	27,178
<b>MUSALMAN.</b>								
1 Afghan	3	5	Maula	19	18	Sayyid	903	716
Ambi	1	1	Mappila	332	536	Shakhi	5	1
Arabi	650	514	Memman	240	239	25 Shakti	27	..
Anahabi	206	163	15 Mutali	24	18	Sharifa	17	21
Banaya	25	15	Osta	622	679	Sheikh	916	308
Fakir	25	26	Palloran	20	15	Surabi	43	..
Gowir	..	10	Palli	3	5	Tangal	9	6
Islam	104	64	Pannayar	70	70	30 Tarakan	63	36
Kach	156	36	20 Panjabi	39	20	Unspecified	53	27
Khan	136	103	Sabu	12	7			
Mali	6	5	Salya	51	33	Total	5,284	3,827
<b>ANIMIST.</b>								
1 Adeyan	25	16	Mala-Pantāram	34	23	Muthuvan	123	135
Kādar	29	33	Mala-Ulātan	245	250	Paliyal	156	134
Kāttālan	65	85	Mala-Urāli	129	101	Vettuvan	74	99
Malakudy	72	109	Mala-Vēlan	479	481			
Mala-Nair	13	18	10 Mala-Velliyan	34	23	Total	1,476	1,507

\* This Part gives the castes which are included under others in each Religion in Part I.

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**TABLE XIV.**

**CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.**

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This Table contains Statistics of civil condition by age for 32 out of the 38 castes shown in Part I of Table XIII and for Indian Christians.

TABLE XIV.  
Civil Condition by Age.

TABLE  
Civil Condition by Age

NUMBER.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	SEX.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.	UNMARRIED.						
				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
	<b>HINDU.</b>									
1	Ampalavasi	Male	4,777	2,402	601	722	452	279	320	28
		Female	4,632	2,335	793	784	500	152	57	49
2	Ampattan	Male	13,939	7,930	2,001	2,659	1,100	1,112	781	277
		Female	13,337	6,384	1,603	2,005	978	475	220	53
3	Brahman (Malayala)	Male	7,841	3,829	585	965	723	786	680	90
		Female	6,802	2,587	901	1,003	233	116	155	177
4	" (others)	Male	23,657	8,530	2,011	2,996	929	1,120	1,074	391
		Female	22,211	7,461	2,717	3,270	581	193	281	410
5	Chakkbla	Male	4,970	2,922	627	842	436	483	499	35
		Female	4,726	2,199	643	810	331	210	173	32
6	Channan (Shannan)	Male	103,870	63,819	14,093	19,787	8,093	10,047	10,795	399
		Female	96,968	49,061	13,863	18,048	7,577	6,122	1,910	641
7	Chetti	Male	8,816	4,925	984	1,477	679	765	934	86
		Female	8,621	3,864	1,026	1,509	583	392	209	146
8	Idayan	Male	3,717	1,996	388	578	282	366	346	86
		Female	4,034	1,577	448	628	268	148	55	30
9	Izhavan	Male	334,612	202,373	44,279	62,460	29,046	30,035	33,503	3,050
		Female	333,323	162,463	35,468	44,978	27,187	28,760	20,378	6,692
10	Kammalan	Male	82,826	47,806	10,409	14,959	6,943	7,489	7,337	669
		Female	80,898	39,155	11,083	15,049	5,274	4,908	2,265	486
11	Kaniyan	Male	6,559	3,841	821	1,072	578	621	677	74
		Female	5,998	2,950	821	939	449	369	278	104
12	Konkani	Male	2,575	1,424	295	433	176	190	256	65
		Female	2,997	1,122	357	515	102	28	54	66
13	Krishna Vaka	Male	4,928	2,654	523	880	376	463	394	18
		Female	4,756	1,889	551	931	228	65	76	38
14	Kudumi	Male	4,036	2,079	431	731	265	295	300	57
		Female	3,742	1,495	429	652	118	89	119	88
15	Kuravan	Male	36,946	20,899	4,587	6,522	3,127	3,021	3,272	370
		Female	38,399	19,337	4,333	7,054	2,754	2,607	1,421	468
16	Mannan (including Patyan)	Male	4,891	2,629	567	759	380	390	466	67
		Female	4,806	2,192	614	796	354	208	186	84
17	Marakkan	Male	2,607	1,444	352	434	188	227	214	29
		Female	1,608	745	189	345	101	72	28	10
18	Marān	Male	5,738	3,481	753	935	425	531	728	109
		Female	5,843	2,634	715	897	384	295	212	131
19	Maravan	Male	4,824	3,243	663	1,030	438	582	516	14
		Female	4,949	2,255	617	825	418	248	106	41
20	Nāir	Male	345,889	218,769	45,674	57,155	29,534	33,755	48,441	4,210
		Female	344,606	167,675	55,606	54,067	41,897	6,672	2,477	6,956
21	Palan	Male	8,215	4,406	806	1,192	725	889	764	30
		Female	7,789	4,436	1,115	1,508	919	631	231	32
22	Pantaram	Male	7,044	3,801	882	1,167	521	694	560	87
		Female	6,816	3,159	921	1,239	479	244	148	128
23	Paravan	Male	5,542	3,066	754	959	446	428	429	50
		Female	5,537	2,812	705	906	421	294	152	74
24	Parayan	Male	31,705	17,247	3,765	5,292	2,640	2,690	2,632	219
		Female	31,393	14,715	3,867	5,426	2,413	1,870	869	270
25	Pulayan	Male	99,420	51,876	12,086	17,226	7,720	7,482	6,595	767
		Female	96,764	44,203	12,337	17,040	6,627	4,378	2,600	1,212
26	Saliyan	Male	4,277	2,220	336	742	330	390	378	44
		Female	4,199	1,645	466	639	228	147	95	70
27	Tantan	Male	13,893	8,293	1,942	2,548	1,224	1,255	1,203	121
		Female	14,373	7,394	2,047	2,589	1,135	879	499	245
28	Vālan	Male	9,223	5,046	1,162	1,655	693	761	714	61
		Female	8,510	4,040	1,141	1,607	571	384	195	142
29	Vaniyan	Male	3,700	5,526	1,272	1,653	786	915	884	66
		Female	8,915	3,892	1,205	1,597	557	268	146	119
30	Velan	Male	7,021	3,892	886	1,175	536	618	616	61
		Female	6,768	3,228	833	1,238	486	306	207	158
31	Vellalan	Male	29,471	16,348	3,354	4,557	2,398	2,802	2,907	380
		Female	28,528	11,323	3,215	4,516	1,778	942	434	488
32	Veluthedan (including Vannan)	Male	6,983	3,691	863	1,050	531	545	620	82
		Female	7,146	3,293	870	1,177	510	372	197	267
	<b>CHRISTIAN.</b>									
33	Indian Christian	Male	598,379	331,088	81,464	101,052	62,856	48,357	33,442	8,917
		Female	570,345	276,640	80,887	94,173	59,572	29,882	11,328	6,794

**XIV.**  
**for Selected castes.**

**TABLE XIV.**  
**Civil Condition by Age.**

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							NUMBER.
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	43 and over	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1,935	...	...	2	78	1,001	854	400	...	...	2	3	80	355	1
1,897	...	7	30	301	1,132	427	440	...	...	1	10	85	304	2
5,259	...	2	4	228	2,801	2,224	750	...	...	2	4	254	490	3
5,948	...	3	67	1,020	3,400	1,458	2,055	...	...	13	47	435	1,560	4
3,546	...	2	43	768	2,021	752	426	...	1	6	5	130	284	5
8,113	...	10	163	521	1,772	647	1,102	...	3	...	12	260	827	6
13,967	...	16	108	619	7,102	6,122	1,160	...	...	2	7	223	928	7
10,831	...	141	640	1,827	6,032	2,191	3,919	...	10	14	63	924	2,908	8
1,849	...	...	...	26	1,000	823	199	...	...	...	2	67	130	9
1,817	...	7	60	259	1,127	364	710	...	...	...	13	187	510	10
36,836	...	3	18	212	19,720	16,883	3,215	...	...	...	16	763	2,436	11
36,191	...	28	119	3,125	25,191	7,728	11,716	...	...	4	90	2,881	8,741	12
3,606	...	...	1	47	1,951	1,607	284	...	...	...	...	62	222	13
3,408	...	6	52	469	2,126	755	1,349	...	...	...	15	299	1,035	14
1,509	...	...	...	14	729	766	212	...	...	...	1	49	162	15
1,593	...	3	16	232	1,000	342	864	...	...	...	9	239	616	16
121,539	...	42	128	333	67,722	53,314	10,700	...	...	7	30	4,091	6,572	17
126,628	...	178	1,231	14,058	82,512	28,649	44,232	...	13	103	207	11,898	32,011	18
32,699	...	12	28	938	17,673	14,048	2,321	...	1	2	23	724	1,571	19
31,862	...	93	572	4,545	19,073	7,579	9,881	...	...	38	54	2,616	7,173	20
2,456	...	...	10	37	1,394	1,115	262	...	1	2	2	81	176	21
2,255	...	3	32	290	1,342	588	783	...	...	2	8	219	554	22
1,072	...	...	...	16	547	509	79	...	...	...	...	17	62	23
1,286	...	9	77	229	750	221	589	...	...	4	13	135	437	24
2,084	...	...	1	44	1,113	926	190	...	...	...	...	45	145	25
2,069	...	3	75	368	1,280	343	798	...	...	...	3	222	573	26
1,781	...	...	5	40	1,066	670	176	...	...	...	5	69	103	27
1,610	...	48	92	282	991	202	637	...	2	2	15	241	377	28
14,575	...	...	15	155	7,962	6,443	1,472	...	1	1	5	484	981	29
14,512	...	11	124	1,335	9,660	3,382	4,550	...	1	7	64	1,253	3,225	30
2,004	...	...	3	43	1,071	887	248	...	...	...	...	98	160	31
1,946	...	26	32	303	1,192	393	668	...	...	1	17	166	484	32
1,030	...	2	2	15	660	451	133	...	...	...	2	47	84	33
639	...	...	12	68	401	158	224	...	...	...	6	67	152	34
1,921	...	...	...	18	979	924	336	...	...	1	6	94	235	35
2,171	...	1	22	250	1,389	509	1,038	...	...	1	15	262	760	36
1,480	...	1	...	4	911	564	101	...	1	...	1	28	71	37
2,077	...	8	26	236	1,399	408	617	...	...	1	4	132	480	38
116,738	...	...	59	118	59,619	55,942	11,382	...	...	6	15	4,466	6,895	39
122,242	...	109	926	14,787	84,094	22,326	54,689	...	...	...	306	14,550	39,833	40
3,544	...	3	10	34	2,351	1,146	265	...	...	...	...	85	180	41
2,682	...	5	26	320	1,673	668	661	...	...	...	3	193	465	42
2,949	...	1	10	45	1,573	1,320	294	...	...	...	4	93	197	43
2,803	...	10	37	405	1,711	640	854	...	...	...	15	200	639	44
2,207	...	1	1	51	1,241	913	269	...	...	...	5	97	167	45
2,197	...	...	30	285	1,558	324	728	...	...	1	12	192	523	46
13,063	...	11	12	169	7,336	5,535	1,395	...	1	4	12	376	1,002	47
13,368	...	33	135	1,316	8,923	2,961	3,250	...	...	2	20	810	2,418	48
42,855	...	...	67	342	23,843	18,603	4,689	...	...	2	26	1,479	3,132	49
43,048	...	18	613	564	27,398	14,455	9,513	...	...	12	182	2,398	6,921	50
1,844	...	...	1	13	918	912	213	...	...	...	1	45	167	51
1,841	...	2	21	231	1,238	349	653	...	...	1	8	156	488	52
5,140	...	2	7	29	3,003	2,099	460	...	...	...	7	152	301	53
6,225	...	7	64	655	3,451	1,038	1,754	...	...	6	31	526	1,191	54
3,686	...	1	3	54	1,979	1,649	491	...	1	...	7	173	310	55
3,442	...	8	53	420	2,172	790	1,028	...	...	...	18	250	760	56
3,900	...	1	2	39	2,140	1,719	374	...	...	...	2	63	210	57
3,768	...	9	64	525	2,287	883	1,255	...	...	1	16	343	895	58
2,780	...	1	7	57	1,587	1,128	349	...	...	...	2	113	234	59
2,669	...	20	151	346	1,559	594	871	...	...	2	10	229	630	60
12,047	...	5	13	270	5,947	5,812	1,076	...	...	1	1	269	805	61
12,106	...	15	148	1,631	17,486	2,826	5,097	...	...	1	46	1,034	4,016	62
2,870	...	...	3	47	1,568	1,252	422	...	...	...	12	124	286	63
2,787	...	3	34	410	1,694	646	1,066	...	...	...	10	278	778	64
248,174	...	64	730	9,914	145,648	93,818	19,117	...	...	23	121	4,576	14,397	65
242,919	...	179	5,302	33,487	150,186	53,765	50,786	...	10	70	423	10,826	39,457	66

TABLE XV.

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION  
BY SECT AND RACE.

NOTE.—ROMAN CATHOLIC AND ROMO-SYRIAN.—Both are Roman Catholics by faith; and the "Syrian" after 'Romo' indicates that the Roman Catholics referred to are of Syrian social community. The Enumerators do not make such distinction and return one for the other. So, for purpose of comparison the number returned under both "Roman Catholic" and "Romo-Syrian" should be taken.

2. CHALDEAN SYRIAN.—No one was returned under this denomination this time though 1612 were returned in the last census. The chances are that they might have returned themselves either under "Roman Catholic" or "Romo-Syrian".

3. REFORMED SYRIAN AND MAR THOMA SYRIAN.—No one was returned under "Reformed Syrian" in this census though 74,866 were returned under this denomination in 1911. As Reformed Syrians are Mar Thoma Syrians and as the Head of the Mar Thoma Church had instructed the adherents of his Church to return themselves in this census as "Mar Thoma Syrian" they have returned accordingly.

4. JACOBITE SYRIAN.—This number includes 23,347 (12,337 males and 11,010 females) returned under the general term "Syrian" and 349 (189 males and 160 females) "Kananaya Syrian" or Sudhist.

MINOR PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS.  
UNDER THESE ARE INCLUDED.

	Males.	Females.
1. Sabbath Mission ...	13	12
2. Deva Sabha ...	20	32
3. Prathyksha Reksha Sabha ...	251	273
4. American Mission ...	28	196
5. Pentecost ...	54	54
6. Brother Mission ...	1,666	1,360
7. Advent Mission ...	3	2
Total ...	2,035	1,929

PROTESTANT (UNSECTARIAN OR SECT NOT SPECIFIED.)

	Males.	Females.
1. Swadhousa Mission ...	10	8
2. Unsectarian ...	4	...
3. Unspecified ...	445	288
Total ...	459	296

SECT NOT RETURNED.  
UNDER THIS ARE INCLUDED.

	Males.	Females.
1. Native Christian ...	109	16
2. Christian ...	1,159	907
3. Paraya Christian ...	2	14
4. Puliya Christian ...	139	177
5. Indian Christian ...	317	284
6. Convert C.I. ...	472	634
7. Puthu Christian ...	76	...
8. Malayan ...	9	11
9. Sambavar ...	...	7
10. Aiyavar ...	71	53

Total ... 2,354 2,103

5. YUYOMAYAM.—1,121 persons were returned under "Yuyomayam" and shown under "Indefinite beliefs" in 1911; and this time according to the instructions contained in Imperial Census Commissioner's Letter No. 74-96/ dated 31-1-21 it should be returned under "others". That the Yuyomayam is an Indefinite belief is not correct. The belief namely "Christianity" is definite enough but the sect is indefinite. As there is no sect or sub-sect in the list given under which it may be included it is shown as a separate sect among Christians.

6. AIYANAVAR AND SAMBAVAR CHRISTIANS.—124 persons were returned in this Census for the first time under the former and 7 persons under the latter. They claim to be classed under separate denomination and request to be treated as such. But as there are Aiyavar and Sambavar Hindus also in these Singhams, similar to Pulaya or Paraya Christians, they are included under "sect not returned" like the latter.

Territorial Distribution of Christian Population by Sect and Race.

TABLE XV.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

DENOMINATION.	TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.						
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES.		ANGLO-INDIANS.		INDIANS.		
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>STATE.</b>										
<b>All Denominations.</b>	<b>1,172,934</b>	<b>600,507</b>	<b>572,427</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>598,379</b>	<b>570,345</b>	
Anglican Communion	67,026	34,939	32,097	57	30	1,152	1,282	33,730	30,775	
Armenian	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Baptist	1,439	455	984	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congregationalist	108,062	55,448	52,614	11	2	120	224	455	984	
Lutheran	3,502	1,815	1,687	...	...	...	...	55,317	52,388	
Methodist	1,285	656	629	1	...	...	...	1,815	1,687	
Minor Protestant Denominations	3,064	2,035	1,929	2	...	...	...	655	629	
Presbyterian	44	19	25	...	...	...	...	2,033	1,929	
Protestant (Unsectarian or Sect not Specified)	755	459	296	5	...	9	9	19	25	
Roman Catholic	327,979	166,064	161,915	142	100	358	351	445	287	
Salvationist	53,824	17,158	16,666	5	5	...	...	165,564	161,464	
South Indian United Church	2,548	1,269	1,279	...	...	...	21	17,153	16,440	
Syrian { Jacobite	225,854	116,246	109,608	...	...	...	...	1,269	1,279	
Reformed	107,863	54,937	52,925	...	...	...	...	116,246	109,608	
Romo-Syrian	283,333	146,210	137,123	...	...	...	...	54,937	52,925	
Yuyomayam	998	441	557	...	...	...	...	146,210	137,123	
Sect not returned	4,457	2,354	2,103	17	10	247	48	441	557	
								2,090	2,045	
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.</b>										
<b>Southern.</b>										
<b>All Denominations.</b>	<b>262,681</b>	<b>133,524</b>	<b>129,157</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>132,853</b>	<b>128,259</b>	
Anglican Communion	4,838	2,351	2,487	7	10	495	681	1,849	1,796	
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baptist	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congregationalist	105,169	53,938	51,231	3	2	...	...	53,935	51,229	
Lutheran	3,435	1,774	1,661	...	...	...	...	1,774	1,661	
Methodist	1,284	655	629	...	...	...	...	655	629	
Minor Protestant Denominations	208	16	192	...	...	...	...	16	192	
Presbyterian	18	5	13	...	...	...	...	5	13	
Protestant (Unsectarian or Sect not Specified)	18	10	8	...	...	...	...	10	8	
Roman Catholic	117,982	59,672	58,310	36	38	125	160	59,511	58,112	
Salvationist	25,553	12,939	12,614	5	5	...	...	12,934	12,609	
South Indian United Church	2,548	1,269	1,279	...	...	...	...	1,269	1,279	
Syrian { Jacobite	1,198	656	637	...	...	...	...	656	637	
Reformed	58	33	25	...	...	...	...	33	25	
Romo-Syrian	210	116	94	...	...	...	...	116	94	
Yuyomayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sect not returned	166	90	76	...	...	...	2	90	74	
<b>Central.</b>										
<b>All Denominations.</b>	<b>355,221</b>	<b>182,464</b>	<b>172,757</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>181,325</b>	<b>171,716</b>	
Anglican Communion	29,053	15,129	13,924	12	10	500	548	14,617	13,366	
Armenian	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Baptist	1,438	455	983	...	...	...	...	455	983	
Congregationalist	2,357	1,189	1,168	8	...	120	224	1,061	944	
Lutheran	20	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	10	
Methodist	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Minor Protestant Denominations	3,219	1,739	1,480	1	...	...	...	1,738	1,480	
Presbyterian	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified)	689	422	267	...	...	9	9	413	258	
Roman Catholic	64,625	33,336	31,289	81	43	197	179	33,058	31,067	
Salvationist	4,824	2,493	2,331	...	...	...	21	2,493	2,310	
South Indian United Church	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syrian { Jacobite	124,384	64,204	60,180	...	...	...	...	64,204	60,180	
Reformed	96,026	48,776	47,250	...	...	...	...	48,776	47,250	
Romo-Syrian	24,485	12,574	11,911	...	...	...	...	12,574	11,911	
Yuyomayam	956	422	534	...	...	...	...	422	534	
Sect not returned	3,188	1,708	1,480	...	3	208	4	1,500	1,473	
<b>Northern.</b>										
<b>All Denominations.</b>	<b>543,103</b>	<b>277,335</b>	<b>265,768</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>277,137</b>	<b>265,699</b>	
Anglican Communion	30,137	15,643	14,404	...	...	117	63	15,526	14,441	
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baptist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congregationalist	126	68	58	...	...	...	...	68	58	
Lutheran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Methodist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Minor Protestant Denominations	537	280	257	1	...	...	...	279	257	
Presbyterian	22	10	12	...	...	...	...	10	12	
Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified)	48	27	21	5	...	...	...	22	21	
Roman Catholic	139,715	69,868	69,847	...	2	36	12	69,832	69,833	
Salvationist	3,031	1,455	1,576	...	...	...	...	1,455	1,576	
South Indian United Church	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syrian { Jacobite	99,431	50,855	48,576	...	...	...	...	50,855	48,576	
Reformed	11,198	5,739	5,459	...	...	...	...	5,739	5,459	
Romo-Syrian	257,817	132,844	124,973	...	...	...	...	132,844	124,973	
Yuyomayam	42	19	23	...	...	...	...	19	23	
Sect not returned	999	527	472	...	...	30	2	488	470	

Territorial Distribution of  
Christian Population by  
Sect and Race.

TABLE XV.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

DENOMINATIONS.	TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.		ANGLO-INDIANS.		INDIANS.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>High-Range.</b>									
<b>All Denominations.</b>	<b>11,929</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>4,745</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7,064</b>	<b>4,671</b>
Anglican Communion	2,998	1,816	1,182	38	10	40	...	1,738	1,172
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congregationalist	410	253	157	...	...	...	...	253	157
Lutheran	47	31	16	...	...	...	...	31	16
Methodist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Protestant Denominations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roman Catholic	5,657	3,188	2,469	25	17	...	...	3,163	2,452
Salvationist	416	271	145	...	...	...	...	271	145
South Indian United Church	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian { Jacobite	896	531	365	...	...	...	...	531	365
Reformed	580	389	191	...	...	...	...	389	191
Romo-Syrian	821	676	345	...	...	...	...	676	345
Yuyomayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sect not returned	104	29	75	17	7	...	40	12	28
<b>NATURAL DIVISION</b>									
<b>Sea-coast.</b>									
<b>All Denominations.</b>	<b>384,572</b>	<b>196,060</b>	<b>188,512</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>194,302</b>	<b>186,714</b>
Anglican Communion	9,970	4,895	5,075	11	8	1,097	1,173	3,787	3,894
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
Congregationalist	80,309	41,183	39,126	3	2	102	199	41,078	38,925
Lutheran	955	497	458	...	...	...	...	497	458
Methodist	1,119	578	541	1	...	...	...	577	541
Minor Protestant Denominations	250	39	211	1	...	...	...	38	211
Presbyterian	18	5	13	...	...	...	...	5	13
Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified)	441	230	211	...	...	9	9	221	202
Roman Catholic	193,878	98,440	95,438	105	68	310	311	98,025	95,059
Salvationist	14,109	7,163	6,946	5	5	...	19	7,158	6,922
South Indian United Church	2,527	1,259	1,268	...	...	...	...	1,259	1,268
Syrian { Jacobite	19,299	10,143	9,156	...	...	...	...	10,143	9,156
Reformed	15,343	7,569	7,774	...	...	...	...	7,569	7,774
Romo-Syrian	45,856	23,804	22,052	...	...	...	...	23,804	22,052
Yuyomayam	111	55	56	...	...	...	...	55	56
Sect not returned	381	197	184	...	...	114	4	83	180
<b>Inland.</b>									
<b>All Denominations.</b>	<b>460,105</b>	<b>236,135</b>	<b>223,970</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>236,012</b>	<b>223,868</b>
Anglican Communion	40,226	20,899	19,327	...	...	29	58	20,870	19,269
Armenian	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	958	452	506	...	...	...	...	452	506
Congregationalist	1,305	597	708	...	...	8	10	589	698
Lutheran	12	7	5	...	...	...	...	7	5
Methodist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Protestant Denominations	3,234	1,620	1,664	...	...	...	...	1,620	1,664
Presbyterian	22	10	12	...	...	...	...	10	12
Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified)	309	224	85	...	...	...	...	224	85
Roman Catholic	66,805	33,337	33,468	8	15	21	15	33,308	33,438
Salvationist	6,732	3,357	3,375	...	...	...	...	3,357	3,375
South Indian United Church	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian { Jacobite	120,960	62,675	58,285	...	...	...	...	62,675	58,285
Reformed	75,575	38,605	36,970	...	...	...	...	38,605	36,970
Romo-Syrian	139,881	72,286	67,601	...	...	...	...	72,286	67,601
Yuyomayam	631	295	336	...	...	...	...	295	336
Sect not returned	3,403	1,775	1,628	...	2	55	2	1,720	1,624
<b>Mountainous</b>									
<b>All Denominations.</b>	<b>328,357</b>	<b>168,312</b>	<b>159,945</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>168,065</b>	<b>159,763</b>
Anglican Communion	16,830	9,145	7,685	46	22	26	51	9,073	7,612
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	475	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	475
Congregationalist	26,448	13,668	12,780	8	...	10	15	13,650	12,765
Lutheran	2,535	1,311	1,224	...	...	...	...	1,311	1,224
Methodist	166	78	85	...	...	...	...	78	88
Minor Protestant Denominations	430	376	54	1	...	...	...	375	54
Presbyterian	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified)	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Roman Catholic	67,296	34,287	33,009	29	17	27	25	34,231	32,967
Salvationist	12,983	6,638	6,345	...	...	...	2	6,638	6,343
South Indian United Church	21	10	11	...	...	...	...	10	11
Syrian { Jacobite	85,595	43,423	42,167	...	...	...	...	43,428	42,167
Reformed	16,944	8,763	8,181	...	...	...	...	8,763	8,181
Romo-Syrian	97,596	50,126	47,470	...	...	...	...	50,126	47,470
Yuyomayam	256	91	165	...	...	...	...	91	165
Sect not returned	673	382	291	17	8	78	42	287	241

**TABLE XVI.**

**EUROPEANS, ARMENIANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.**

*Details of Armenian population in the different age-groups.*

STATE DIVISION.	ALL AGES.			30-40		40-50.	
	Persons.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	..	<b>1</b>	..	<b>1</b>	..
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.</b>							
Central	2	2	..	1	..	1	..
<b>NATURAL DIVISION.</b>							
Inland	2	2	..	1	..	1	..



TABLE XVI.

Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.

European,  
Armenians  
and Anglo-  
Indians by  
Race and  
Age.

TABLE XVI.

STATE AND DIVISION.	TOTAL.			(A) EUROPEANS AND ARMENIANS.																																		
				BRITISH SUBJECTS.																OTHERS.																		
	All ages.			0-10		10-16		16-18		18-20		20-40		40-50		50 and over.		All ages.			0-10		10-16		16-18		18-20		20-40		40-50		50 and over.					
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.				Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
<b>STATE</b>	389	242	147	209	149	60	6	6	7	1	1	...	64	19	44	16	24	11	9	7	180	93	87	13	18	19	15	19	17	16	17	9	11	11	7	6	2	
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.</b>																																						
Southern	106	51	55	51	29	22	2	4	1	1	...	13	0	4	2	2	2	5	2	2	55	22	33	2	7	5	4	2	7	5	0	3	5	2	1	3	...	
Central	167	105	62	68	31	17	2	1	...	...	...	...	20	2	15	0	12	4	2	1	21	64	36	0	7	11	10	12	7	0	5	4	0	2	3	...		
Northern	8	6	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Range	114	80	34	34	21	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	21	7	9	4	2	1	20	17	19	2	4	3	4	5	2	1	2	2	2	1	...	1		
<b>NATURAL DIVISION.</b>																																						
Sea-Coast	209	126	83	101	70	31	2	4	1	1	...	...	30	9	17	7	10	6	6	4	102	46	59	0	10	12	7	12	10	2	12	6	7	2	4	6	1	
Inland	27	10	17	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mountainous	163	106	57	106	77	29	2	2	...	...	...	...	34	10	26	2	2	5	2	2	67	22	18	2	4	6	5	5	4	7	1	2	2	2	...	1		

\* This includes 3 Armenians, details of whom are given on the fly leaf.

STATE AND DIVISION.	(B) ANGLO-INDIANS.																										
	All ages.			0-10		1-5		5-10		10-15		16-18		18-20		18-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60 and over.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	<b>STATE</b>	2,271	1,386	1,935	705	80	172	237	203	251	214	210	67	67	76	103	198	211	225	148	226	344	228	170	168	187	136
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.</b>																											
Southern	1,463	620	843	34	22	67	104	67	109	71	92	22	27	25	43	65	99	77	65	74	150	75	74	55	20	45	55
Central	2,019	1,064	955	56	25	95	121	101	124	117	107	37	31	40	52	100	102	120	75	124	173	125	66	92	95	74	65
Northern	259	192	267	11	2	12	2	21	9	21	7	4	2	2	4	20	7	24	5	23	12	22	8	17	7	14	4
High Range	20	10	40	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	4	4	5	2	5	7	5	4	4	5	2	2
<b>NATURAL DIVISION.</b>																											
Sea-Coast	3,547	1,632	1,715	91	44	160	210	176	222	185	186	52	54	66	91	171	187	203	131	196	306	197	151	145	167	118	118
Inland	198	112	86	6	2	10	10	12	11	14	9	4	3	4	8	12	9	14	7	13	15	14	7	10	9	6	6
Mountainous	276	141	196	8	4	18	17	15	18	18	15	2	4	6	7	15	15	14	10	17	24	17	12	12	11	10	9

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**TABLE XVII.**

**OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.**

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**NOTE.**— In this Table "Partially Agriculturists" include only persons returned under Groups 1 to 5.

2. Orders Numbers 19, 42, 43 and 56 and groups Numbers 4, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 41, 46, 47, 52, 53, 54, 57, 62, 84, 104, 157, 158, 160, 186, 190 and 191 under which no figures are returned have been omitted.
3. For the Natural Divisions, Orders are only given as in the last Census.
4. Alphabetical index of occupations as returned in the schedule is given as an appendix to this Table.

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

TABLE XVIII.  
Occupation or means of livelihood.

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.						Dependants.
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.					
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	STATE.	4,006,062	1,037,569	444,673	5,874	261	2,523,820	1,156,373	288,664	126,618	2,518	87	7411	
	Class A, Production of raw materials.	2,160,027	541,554	128,955	216	16	1,489,518	573,028	129,753	30,834	87	5	4151	
	Sub-Class I—Exploitation of animals & vegetation	2,156,492	540,059	128,790	216	16	1,487,643	571,039	128,912	30,741	87	5	411	
	Order 1, Pasture and agriculture	2,072,042	510,840	124,746	204	10	1,437,247	544,003	118,288	28,018	83	5	390	
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	1,737,295	427,312	102,252	..	..	1,207,781	461,168	101,107	25,148	..	..	38	
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	102,601	14,452	4,276	..	..	83,873	27,705	3,447	1,021	..	..	23	
	(a) Non-cultivating land holder	99,545	13,971	4,166	..	..	81,408	26,881	3,332	995	..	..	2	
	(b) Non-cultivating tenant	3,056	481	110	..	..	2,465	824	115	26	..	..	..	
2	Ordinary cultivators.	1,390,044	332,113	69,017	..	..	988,914	369,837	78,474	17,210	..	..	27	
	(a) Cultivating land-holder	1,253,571	300,718	41,124	..	..	911,729	333,900	50,983	10,126	..	..	25	
	(b) Cultivating tenant.	136,473	31,395	27,893	..	..	77,185	35,937	7,491	7,084	..	..	2	
3	Agents, Managers of landed estates (not planters) clerks, rent collectors, etc.	3,351	1,098	28	..	..	2,230	875	265	7	..	..	..	
4	Field labourers	241,299	79,654	28,931	..	..	132,714	62,751	19,011	6,910	..	..	3	
5	(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	302,584	78,735	19,175	83	13	211,674	76,105	15,994	2,978	22	4	5	
6	Tea, Rubber, Coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations	35,016	11,394	5,392	13	2	18,230	3,908	197	82	1	..	..	
7	Fruit, flowers, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc. growers	274,568	67,341	13,788	70	11	193,444	72,297	15,797	2,896	21	4	5	
8	1. (c) Forestry	17,953	2,782	2,272	72	2	12,899	4,746	658	512	43	1	..	
9	Forest Officers, rangers, guards &c.	2,846	855	52	6	..	1,939	747	204	11	2	..	..	
10	Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., Collectors and charcoal burners.	13,378	1,543	1,893	62	2	9,942	3,512	362	450	39	1	..	
11	Lac collectors	1,729	384	327	4	..	1,018	457	92	81	2	..	..	
12	1. (d) Raising of farm stock	6,905	1,394	1,023	49	1	4,488	1,868	329	344	18	..	..	
13	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	821	99	149	8	..	573	221	23	37	5	..	..	
14	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	465	152	96	3	..	277	120	36	10	1	..	..	
15	Breeders of other animals (Horses, Mules, Camels, Asses, etc.)	135	7	3	..	..	125	40	2	1	..	..	..	
16	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.)	5,484	1,186	835	38	1	3,513	1,427	268	196	12	..	..	
17	1. (e) Raising of small animals	905	426	24	..	..	455	236	110	6	..	..	..	
18	Birds, bees, etc.	851	414	20	..	..	417	236	110	6	..	..	..	
19	Silk worms	54	12	4	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	Order 2, Fishing and hunting.	87,850	29,410	4,044	12	..	50,390	26,976	10,024	7,823	4	..	..	
21	Fishing	83,696	29,376	4,026	12	..	50,204	26,927	10,618	1,820	4	..	..	
22	Hunting	154	34	18	..	..	102	49	8	8	..	..	..	
23	Sub Class II Exploitation of minerals	3,535	1,495	165	..	..	1,875	1,939	841	93	..	..	1	
24	Order 3 mines	580	216	30	..	..	334	580	216	30	..	..	..	
25	Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese etc.)	580	216	30	..	..	334	580	216	30	..	..	..	
26	Order 4 Quarries of hard rocks	2,086	912	114	..	..	1,080	540	258	42	..	..	..	
27	Other minerals (Jade, diamond, limestone, etc.)	2,086	912	114	..	..	1,080	540	258	42	..	..	..	

XVII.

of livelihood.

CENTRAL DIVISION.					NORTHERN DIVISION.					HIGH RANGE DIVISION.					GROUP NUMBER.			
Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.							
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Dependants.	Total.		Partially agriculturists.		Dependants.	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				
	Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females	Males			Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
187,178	381,558	162,292	1,788	87,943,328	1,305,890	343,169	146,651	1,505	85,815,780	56,921	14,188	9,112	65	2	23,621			
156,077	214,191	51,063	73	8,590,823	698,703	181,365	43,178	40	2,475,160	31,219	16,245	3,880	16	1	11,094			
155,447	213,924	51,034	73	8,590,489	698,787	180,978	43,135	40	2,474,674	31,219	16,245	3,880	16	1	11,094			
25,437	303,845	50,081	68	8,571,531	672,018	170,304	41,894	37	2,467,820	31,194	16,212	3,873	16	1	11,039			
22,166	170,839	41,143	..	..	480,184	567,811	147,430	35,629	..	..	384,732	16,130	7,846	332	..	..	7,972	
40,407	5,730	1,696	..	..	33,381	33,073	4,839	1,532	..	..	26,702	1,016	486	27	..	..	533	1
39,391	5,539	1,652	..	..	32,400	32,090	4,678	1,495	..	..	25,917	983	422	24	..	..	537	
1,216	191	44	..	..	981	983	161	37	..	..	785	33	14	3	..	..	16	
84,306	133,138	27,970	..	..	393,198	454,156	115,530	23,591	..	..	315,035	11,745	4,971	246	..	..	6,528	
60,094	120,698	16,907	..	..	362,489	400,267	104,964	13,872	..	..	290,431	10,310	4,073	219	..	..	6,018	2
84,212	12,440	11,063	..	..	30,709	44,880	10,566	9,719	..	..	24,604	1,435	898	27	..	..	510	
1,353	422	10	..	..	921	1,074	372	10	..	..	692	49	34	1	..	..	14	3
95,700	31,549	11,467	..	..	52,684	70,508	26,689	10,496	..	..	42,323	3,340	2,405	58	..	..	877	
22,975	31,186	7,602	29	6	84,187	95,935	23,378	5,153	19	2	67,404	14,569	8,177	3,442	13	1	2,950	5
22,793	3,871	1,716	3	..	7,206	6,381	383	182	1	1	5,816	12,034	6,943	3,412	9	1	1,679	6
10,142	27,315	5,886	27	6	76,981	89,554	22,995	4,971	18	1	61,588	2,535	1,234	30	4	..	1,271	7
7,205	1,112	900	19	1	5,193	5,715	879	761	9	..	4,075	287	133	69	1	..	85	
1,146	342	21	2	..	783	863	233	19	2	..	611	90	76	1	..	..	13	8
5,873	616	750	16	1	4,009	4,293	519	636	7	..	3,138	168	46	57	..	..	65	9
684	154	129	1	..	401	559	127	106	..	..	326	29	11	11	1	..	7	10
2,724	546	406	20	1	1,772	2,272	477	343	9	..	1,452	101	42	30	2	..	29	
329	38	61	2	..	230	264	35	51	1	..	178	7	3	..	..	..	4	11
178	60	12	..	..	106	160	51	14	2	..	95	7	5	..	..	..	2	12
49	3	1	..	..	45	46	2	1	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
2,168	445	332	18	1	1,391	1,802	389	277	6	..	1,136	87	34	30	2	..	23	14
367	162	10	..	..	195	285	140	8	..	..	137	17	14	..	..	..	3	15
367	162	10	..	..	195	231	128	4	..	..	99	17	14	..	..	..	3	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	34	12	4	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30,079	10,079	973	5	..	18,958	26,709	8,674	1,241	3	..	16,854	95	33	7	..	..	55	
29,971	10,069	967	3	..	18,938	26,751	8,669	1,239	3	..	16,843	47	22	..	..	..	25	17
39	10	6	..	..	23	18	5	2	..	..	11	48	11	7	..	..	30	18
630	267	29	..	..	334	916	387	43	..	..	486	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
630	267	29	..	..	334	916	387	43	..	..	486	..	..	..	..	..	..	
630	267	29	..	..	334	916	387	43	..	..	486	..	..	..	..	..	..	22

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

TABLE XVIII.  
Occupation or means of livelihood.

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23	Order 6 Salt. c. Rock, Sea and marsh Salt	800 869	367 367	21 21	.. ..	.. ..	581 481	809 869	307 367	21 21	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Class B. Preparation and supply of material substances Sub-class III. — Industry	1,165,196	328,074	191,210	3,660	184	647,912	377,435	104,873	62,436	1,659	68	210
	Order 8 Textiles.	720,837	207,057	121,036	2,497	88	392,744	204,393	64,549	27,812	1,229	22	115
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	230,086	49,023	70,004	177	14	110,459	63,509	13,200	13,014	84	7	..
29	Rope, twine and string	45,460	13,624	1,089	120	1	30,747	14,146	3,486	304	72	..	7
30	Other Fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)	141,284	38,412	60,705	52	12	47,167	30,686	8,986	8,740	10	..	..
34	Silk Spinners	32,266	2,523	5,994	5	1	23,749	10,484	775	1,678	2	1	..
35	Silk weavers	64	11	..	..	..	53	21	8	..	..	..	..
36	Hair, camel and horse hair	12	8	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	185	28	8	..	..	149	60	9	2	..	..	..
38	Lace, crepe, embroideries, Fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	223	22	10	..	..	101	72	7	2	..	..	..
	Order 7. Hides, Skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	11,192	..	2,798	..	..	8,394	8,096	..	2,282	..	..	..
39	Tanners, Curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers &c.	260	69	31	..	..	100	153	38	22	..	..	..
40	Makers of leather articles such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., etc., excluding articles of dress	81	25	15	..	..	41	47	14	10	..	..	..
42	Bone, Ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button)	74	19	7	..	..	48	46	12	6	..	..	..
43	Order 8 wood	105	25	9	..	..	71	60	12	6	..	..	..
44	Sawyers	120,854	36,858	11,078	303	8	72,720	31,448	9,459	3,510	121	2	..
45	Carpenters, turners and joiners etc.	18,756	8,139	..	68	..	10,617	4,887	2,182	..	20	..	..
46	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds and similar materials	61,885	18,172	..	201	6	43,713	15,587	4,440	..	80	2	..
48	Order 9 Metals	40,013	10,545	11,078	34	2	18,390	10,974	2,828	3,510	12	..	..
49	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	41,176	13,477	605	117	4	27,094	10,744	3,808	150	32	..	..
50	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	30,051	10,568	539	102	4	18,044	7,866	2,986	139	27	..	..
51	Workers in other metals, except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver &c.)	7,355	2,449	61	15	..	4,845	1,920	692	16	5	..	..
52	Workers in mints, die-makers, etc.	3,479	392	5	..	..	3,082	883	111	1	..	..	..
	Order 10 Ceramics	291	68	..	..	..	223	75	19	..	..	..	..
		18,235	5,824	2,836	41	3	9,575	5,814	2,461	811	17	7	..

TABLE XVII.  
Occupation or means of  
livelihood.

VII.  
Livelihood.—(Continued.)

Total number of workers and dependants.	CENTRAL DIVISION.					NORTHERN DIVISION.					HIGH RANGE DIVISION.					GROUP NUMBER.		
	Actual workers.				Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.							
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.	Dependants.		Total.		Partially agriculturists.	Dependants.		Total.		Partially Agriculturists.	Dependants.				
	Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.			Males.		Females.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66,113	103,481	60,125	995	46	204,507	405,221	112,393	65,931	993	70	226,997	14,427	5,327	2,818	13	...	6,282	
160,49	80,005	40,195	591	25	115,249	293,542	79,727	51,377	868	36	162,436	6,853	2,176	1,652	9	...	3,025	
72,225	16,800	24,653	51	5	30,672	92,004	18,794	31,916	49	8	41,894	2,988	663	1,021	...	...	604	
13,562	4,899	329	24	1	8,594	17,875	5,247	440	24	...	11,688	377	192	16	...	...	169	
47,262	11,371	22,159	26	4	18,722	61,733	12,517	28,862	16	8	20,234	1,618	438	918	...	...	257	
9,202	810	1,811	1	...	6,681	12,284	905	2,418	2	...	8,961	296	33	97	...	...	176	
19	4	...	...	...	15	24	4	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	10	4	...	...	40	70	9	2	...	...	59	1	...	...	...	...	1	
63	6	5	...	...	52	87	9	3	...	...	75	1	...	...	...	...	1	
2,070	...	345	...	...	1,725	1,026	...	171	...	...	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40	12	3	...	...	25	62	18	5	...	...	39	5	1	1	...	...	3	
13	5	1	...	...	7	18	5	3	...	...	10	3	1	1	...	...	1	
10	3	...	...	...	7	17	4	1	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	1	
17	4	2	...	...	11	27	9	1	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	1	
37,311	11,170	3,584	25	3	22,557	51,029	15,739	3,798	80	3	31,492	806	488	136	4	...	192	
5,731	2,429	...	26	...	3,302	8,032	3,422	...	13	...	4,610	106	106	...	...	...	...	
19,190	5,595	...	64	3	13,595	26,864	7,884	...	57	1	18,980	244	244	...	...	...	...	
12,390	3,146	3,584	8	...	8,660	16,133	4,433	3,798	10	2	7,902	516	138	186	4	...	192	
13,326	5,652	182	46	1	8,004	16,539	4,433	256	39	3	11,553	565	184	11	...	...	370	
9,999	4,178	162	40	1	5,659	11,774	3,261	228	35	3	8,285	412	143	10	...	...	259	
2,202	736	18	6	...	1,448	3,132	987	26	4	...	3,119	101	34	1	...	...	66	
1,041	118	2	...	...	921	1,508	158	2	...	...	1,948	47	5	...	...	...	42	
86	20	...	...	...	66	125	27	...	...	...	98	5	2	...	...	...	3	
3,311	1,772	837	18	1	2,802	6,747	1,510	1,149	12	1	4,098	163	81	39	...	...	143	

TABLE XVII.

Occupation of means of livelihood.

TABLE

Occupation of means

GROUP NUMBER	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	8,164	3,005	2,183	38	3	2,916	2,672	1,274	624	14	..	77
56	Brick and tile makers	10,071	2,750	658	3	..	6,559	3,142	1,167	187	3	..	1,768
57	Order 11 Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	21,858	8,387	1,849	119	10	11,420	5,067	2,460	531	24	1	2,074
58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	405	225	..	..	..	180	111	64	..	..	..	42
59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	243	188	..	..	..	55	68	54	..	..	..	14
60	Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink	249	93	81	..	..	126	69	37	9	..	..	30
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.	20,115	7,490	1,804	119	10	10,821	5,542	2,204	518	24	1	2,820
62	Manufacture of paper, card board and papier mache	439	209	14	..	..	216	119	50	4	..	..	56
63	Others (Soap candles, lace, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs)	205	182	..	..	..	23	58	52	..	..	..	6
64	Order 12 Food industries	1,00,874	51,403	18,155	1,262	15	91,228	51,880	21,902	5,238	733	9	24,748
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	27,131	797	14,652	TO 42- TO	11	11,682	7,619	223	4,226	29	7	3,170
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	422	196	48	14	2	183	177	55	18	4	2	49
67	Grain parchers etc.	362	93	105	23	1	164	101	26	30	1	..	45
68	Butchers	993	423	..	..	..	570	272	119	..	..	..	153
69	Fish curers	925	359	17	..	..	549	254	100	5	..	..	149
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	1,932	58	748	..	..	1,126	536	16	216	..	..	304
71	Makers of Sugar, molasses and gur	4,890	544	2,468	2	1	1,878	1,373	152	711	1	..	510
72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments etc.	3,401	1,040	119	..	..	2,242	934	201	34	..	..	609
73	Brewers and distillers	346	92	3	..	..	251	94	26	1	..	..	67
74	Toddy drawers	1,20,318	47,824	..	1,211	..	72,494	40,844	20,875	..	698	..	19,667
75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	154	67	..	..	..	87	44	19	..	..	..	25
76	Order 13 Industries of dress and the toilet	85,272	26,607	13,524	300	28	45,051	20,891	4,983	3,862	121	8	12,436
76	Hat, cap and turban makers	35	16	..	..	..	19	9	4	..	..	..	5
77	Tailors, milliners dress makers, darners, and embroiderers on linen	11,533	2,453	2,279	16	4	6,801	3,181	690	651	2	1	1,840
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	1,043	297	74	..	..	672	287	84	21	..	..	182
79	Other industries pertaining to dress-gloves, socks, gaiters belts, buttons umbrellas, canes, &c.	110	110	..	..	..	..	31	31	..	..	..	..
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	32,225	9,812	8,383	78	..	14,030	8,950	2,761	2,394	80	4	3,795
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	89,882	13,851	2,768	215	10	23,263	8,510	1,378	790	89	3	6,142
82	Other industries connected with the toilet, tattooers, shampooers bath houses, etc.,	444	158	20	..	..	266	123	45	6	..	..	72

XVII.

TABLE XVII.  
Occupation or means of  
livelihood.

of livelihood.—(Continued.)

Total number of workers and dependants.	CENTRAL DIVISION.					NORTHERN DIVISION					HIGH RANGE DIVISION.					GROUP NUMBER		
	Actual workers.				Depen- dants.	Total num- ber of workers and de- pendants.	Actual workers.				Depen- dants.	Total num- ber of work- ers and de- pend- ants.	Actual workers.				Depen- dants.	
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agricul- turists.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.			Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.			Males.	Fe- males.	Male			Fe- male
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
2,430	933	644	12	1	853	2,945	818	885	12	1	1,245	117	43	30	...	...	44	55
2,961	839	198	...	...	1,949	3,802	695	284	...	...	2,843	146	38	9	..	...	99	56
4,559	2,551	503	44	2	3,445	8,889	3,320	730	51	7	4,830	241	56	16	...	...	109	
122	68	...	...	...	54	166	90	...	...	...	76	6	3	...	...	...	3	58
74	57	...	...	...	17	97	74	...	...	...	23	4	3	...	...	...	1	59
77	29	10	...	...	38	100	36	12	...	...	52	3	1	...	...	...	2	60
6,091	2,278	549	44	2	3,364	8,243	2,365	721	51	7	4,577	219	43	16	...	...	160	61
133	64	4	...	...	65	181	83	6	...	...	92	6	3	..	...	...	3	63
92	55	...	...	...	7	82	72	...	...	...	10	3	3	...	...	...	...	64
40,175	8,237	5,630	183	4	20,308	67,765	21,241	7,131	345	2	39,393	1,048	113	158	1	...	777	
4,142	234	4,542	7	2	3,366	11,129	327	5,756	6	2	5,046	241	13	128	...	...	100	65
123	57	13	...	...	53	177	81	17	...	...	79	5	3	...	...	...	2	66
108	28	33	1	1	47	150	38	41	1	...	71	3	1	1	...	...	1	67
291	123	...	...	...	168	418	174	...	...	...	244	12	7	...	...	...	5	68
270	106	5	...	...	159	390	147	7	...	...	236	11	6	...	...	...	5	69
376	18	231	...	...	327	802	23	294	...	...	485	18	1	7	...	...	10	70
1,468	160	767	1	1	541	2,003	223	969	...	...	811	46	9	21	...	...	16	71
989	306	38	..	...	645	1,442	427	46	...	...	969	36	16	1	...	...	19	72
104	27	1	..	...	76	143	36	1	...	...	106	3	1	...	...	...	2	73
28,083	7,159	...	174	...	20,904	51,041	19,735	...	338	...	31,306	672	55	...	1	...	617	74
41	19	...	...	...	22	68	28	...	...	...	40	1	1	...	...	...	...	75
28,329	10,586	4,016	116	9	13,727	35,121	10,773	5,458	68	11	18,890	931	345	188	4	...	308	
10	4	...	...	...	6	16	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
3,512	736	677	9	2	2,099	4,713	993	919	5	1	2,801	127	34	32	...	...	61	77
319	90	22	...	...	207	436	119	36	...	..	277	11	4	1	...	...	6	78
33	33	...	...	...	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	79
9,763	2,946	2,489	32	4	4,328	13,133	3,969	3,383	14	6	5,781	379	136	117	2	...	126	80
14,556	6,729	822	75	3	7,005	16,608	5,377	1,118	49	4	9,913	408	167	38	2	...	203	81
126	48	6	...	...	82	181	63	8	...	...	110	4	2	...	...	...	2	82



TABLE XVII.  
Occupation or means of  
livelihood

TABLE  
Occupation or means of

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.						Depen- dants.
		Total number of workers and depen- dants.	Actual workers.				Depen- dants.	Total number of workers and depen- dants.	Actual workers.					
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Fe- males.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Fe- males.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	<i>Order 14. Furniture Industries.</i>	233	114	..	..	..	119	91	58	..	..	..	33	
83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters etc	238	114	..	..	..	119	91	58	..	..	..	33	
	<i>Order 15. Building industries.</i>	9,768	3,351	478	54	..	5,939	3,648	1,903	142	41	..	1,603	
85	Lime burners cement workers	2,412	785	359	6	..	1,268	772	328	107	2	..	842	
86	Excavators and well sinkers	720	204	..	..	..	516	197	58	..	..	..	139	
87	Stone dressers and cutters	242	120	..	..	..	122	67	34	..	..	..	33	
88	Brick layers and masons	5,725	1,982	119	45	..	3,624	2,427	1,414	35	38	..	978	
89	Builders (other than buildings of bamboo or similar materials) painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	669	260	..	3	..	409	185	74	..	1	..	111	
	<i>Order 16. Construction of means of transport.</i>	1,035	435	..	3	..	600	297	122	..	..	..	145	
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling, or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	85	37	..	..	..	28	28	16	..	..	..	7	
91	Carriage, Cart, Palki, etc. makers and wheelwrights	408	96	..	..	..	310	102	27	..	..	..	75	
92	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	544	282	..	3	..	262	142	79	..	..	..	63	
	<i>Order 17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)</i>	213	72	..	..	..	141	81	30	..	..	..	61	
93	Gas works and electric light power etc.	213	72	..	..	..	141	81	30	..	..	..	61	
	<i>Order 18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.</i>	30,775	10,850	1,876	112	1	18,240	9,834	4,049	528	56	..	5,957	
94	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	2,096	993	..	3	..	1,103	602	284	..	3	..	818	
95	Bookbinders and stitchers envelope makers, etc.	747	218	24	3	..	505	216	63	7	3	..	146	
96	Makers of musical instruments	35	10	..	..	..	25	10	3	..	..	..	7	
97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical photographic, mathematical & surgical instruments	155	22	..	..	..	133	39	6	..	..	..	32	
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	23,192	8,429	285	101	1	14,468	7,461	3,411	80	49	..	4,179	
99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, and sacred threads	1,415	408	285	5	..	772	405	117	66	1	..	222	
100	Toy, kite, cage fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	125	27	31	..	..	67	36	8	9	..	..	19	

Occupation or means  
of livelihood.

VII.

Livelihood.—(Continued.)

Total number of work- ers and de- pendants.	CENTRAL DIVISION.					NORTHERN DIVISION.					HIGH RANGE DIVISION.					GROUP NUMBER.		
	Actual workers.				Depen- dants.	Total number of workers and de- pendants.	Actual workers.				Depen- dants.	Total number of work- ers and depen- dants.	Actual workers.				De- pen- dants.	
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agricul- turists.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fe- males.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Fe- males.			Males.	Fe- males.	Males.			Fe- males.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
65	30	...	...	...	35	73	24	...	...	...	49	4	2	...	...	...	2	
65	30	...	...	...	35	73	24	...	...	...	49	4	2	...	...	...	2	83
1,904	874	144	8	...	1,890	3,008	528	185	5	...	2,383	116	46	7	...	...	63	
732	340	108	2	...	404	858	211	139	2	...	508	30	11	5	...	...	14	85
226	62	...	...	...	164	288	81	...	...	...	207	9	3	...	...	...	6	86
76	37	...	...	...	39	96	47	...	...	...	49	3	2	...	...	...	1	87
1,645	456	36	5	...	1,153	1,386	85	46	2	...	1,455	67	27	2	...	...	38	88
209	79	...	1	...	130	268	104	...	1	...	164	7	3	...	...	...	4	89
345	100	...	2	...	155	410	117	...	2	...	293	13	6	...	...	...	7	
24	17	...	...	...	7	37	23	...	...	...	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	90
109	39	...	...	...	80	190	39	...	...	...	151	5	1	...	...	...	4	
212	144	...	3	...	68	183	55	...	...	...	128	7	4	...	...	...	3	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	42	...	...	...	90	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	42	...	...	...	90	93
2,355	2,231	583	31	...	5,510	11,207	3,230	740	25	1	7,237	381	140	25	...	...	207	
635	301	...	...	...	334	832	394	...	...	...	438	27	14	...	...	...	13	94
225	65	7	...	...	153	207	87	10	...	...	200	9	3	...	...	...	6	95
11	3	...	...	...	8	14	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
42	7	...	...	...	35	54	9	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
7,068	2,535	89	31	...	4,394	8,197	2,345	112	21	1	5,740	286	118	4	...	...	164	98
431	123	73	...	...	235	561	162	93	4	...	308	18	6	3	...	...	9	99
36	9	9	...	...	20	49	10	12	...	...	27	2	...	1	...	...	1	100

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.					SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
101	Others, including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employes of public Societies, race course service, huntmen etc.	301	61	..	..	..	240	88	17	..	..	..	69
102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse dust, etc.	654	38	..	..	..	616	189	11	..	..	..	178
103	Sweepers, Scavengers etc.	2,085	453	1,301	..	..	831	590	129	866	..	..	96
	<b>Sub-Class IV Transport</b>	<b>91,045</b>	<b>26,042</b>	<b>5,754</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>69,249</b>	<b>30,069</b>	<b>9,324</b>	<b>9,581</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18,264</b>
	<i>Order 20. Transport by water</i>	<i>34,531</i>	<i>11,825</i>	<i>1,577</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>21,029</i>	<i>10,341</i>	<i>3,957</i>	<i>1,375</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5,178</i>
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots.	180	10	..	..	..	120	34	3	..	..	..	31
106	Labourers in harbours and docks	68	25	..	..	..	43	19	8	..	..	..	11
107	Shipowners and their employes, Shipbrokers, Ships' Officers, engineers, mariners and firemen	899	167	..	..	..	742	237	48	..	..	..	189
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours and docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	883	152	..	..	..	731	236	47	..	..	..	183
109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours and docks, streams, rivers and canals	7,079	2,318	700	..	..	4,061	2,334	769	542	..	..	1,089
110	Boatowners, boatmen and towmen.	25,472	9,243	877	16	..	18,932	7,483	2,828	723	4	..	3,923
	<i>Order 21. Transport by road</i>	<i>47,993</i>	<i>11,512</i>	<i>4,177</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>32,304</i>	<i>17,082</i>	<i>4,539</i>	<i>1,208</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>10,987</i>
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	5,754	373	..	4	..	5,381	1,748	116	..	..	..	1,633
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	11,170	2,257	1,082	..	..	7,831	3,023	920	320	..	..	2,374
113	Owners, managers, and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	1,013	167	..	2	..	846	308	82	..	2	..	256
114	Ditto-connected with other vehicles	11,142	2,822	456	51	1	7,864	3,313	1,002	97	29	1	2,414
115	Palki etc., bearers and owners	223	55	..	..	..	168	63	17	..	..	..	61
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	320	86	..	2	..	234	98	27	..	1	..	71
117	Porters and messengers.	18,371	5,752	2,630	1	..	9,980	7,704	2,765	780	..	..	4,169
	<i>Order 22. Transport by Rail</i>	<i>2,481</i>	<i>1,080</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>1,371</i>	<i>857</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>521</i>

TABLE XVII.  
Occupation or means  
of livelihood

XVII.

Livelihood.—(Continued.)

Total number of workers and dependants	CENTRAL DIVISION.					NORTHERN DIVISION.					HIGH RANGE DIVISION					GROUP NUMBER.		
	Actual workers.				Depend-ants.	Total number of workers and dependants	Actual workers.				Depend-ants.	Total number of workers and dependants	Actual workers.				Depend-ants.	
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.			Females.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
		6																
92	19	..	..	..	73	119	24	..	..	..	95	4	1	..	..	..	3	101
107	11	..	..	..	186	260	16	..	..	..	245	8	1	..	..	..	7	102
644	138	406	..	..	101	324	180	513	..	..	131	27	6	17	..	..	4	103
<b>35,299</b>	<b>9,432</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>31</b>	..	<b>24,029</b>	<b>31,937</b>	<b>5,979</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>14</b>	..	<b>14,917</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>394</b>	..	..	<b>2,039</b>	
<b>14,708</b>	<b>5,144</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>9</b>	..	<b>2,404</b>	<b>9,407</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>3</b>	..	<b>6,186</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	..	..	..	
53	4	..	..	..	54	85	3	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
99	10	..	..	..	19	20	7	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
395	61	..	..	..	334	267	48	..	..	..	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
888	59	..	..	..	329	261	46	..	..	..	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
3,776	874	74	..	..	1,828	1,954	681	79	..	..	1,191	15	10	5	..	..	..	109
11,123	4,136	86	9	..	6,900	6,867	2,299	58	3	..	4,510	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
17,043	3,233	1,078	18	..	12,132	10,454	2,233	904	8	..	7,317	3,434	1,157	380	..	..	1,888	
3,316	145	..	1	..	2,171	1,359	95	..	1	..	1,264	331	17	..	..	..	314	111
4,121	543	420	..	..	3,158	2,450	357	252	..	..	1,841	976	437	31	..	..	459	112
406	64	..	..	..	341	245	43	..	..	..	200	57	8	..	..	..	40	113
4,413	945	256	15	..	3,212	2,577	725	79	7	..	1,773	639	150	24	..	..	465	114
90	22	..	..	..	68	52	13	..	..	..	39	13	3	..	..	..	10	115
127	33	..	1	..	94	77	22	..	..	..	55	18	4	..	..	..	14	116
5,571	1,461	1,002	1	..	3,088	3,596	978	573	..	..	2,145	1,400	538	284	..	..	57	117
895	445	..	1	..	550	501	291	..	1	..	300	18	18	..	..	..	..	

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

TABLE

Occupation or means

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
118	Railway employes of all kinds (other than coolies)	1,622	774	..	9	..	648	592	231	..	..	..	341
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	839	316	..	..	..	522	263	85	..	..	..	180
120	Order 23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	6,000	1,515	..	9	..	4,545	1,500	412	..	4	..	1,397
	Post office, Telegraphs and Telephone Service.	6,000	1,515	..	..	..	4,545	1,500	412	..	4	..	1,397
	a. Post Office Do.	1,802	473	..	..	..	1,419	642	179	..	..	..	490
	b. Anehal Services	4,198	1,042	..	9	..	3,126	1,197	233	..	4	..	907
	Sub Class V Trade	353,314	82,975	64,420	1,078	100	198,919	162,378	31,000	32,142	388	68	79,830
121	Order 24. Banks, establishments of Credit, exchange and insurance	8,234	2,021	901	39	1	5,319	3,461	605	562	21	..	2,034
	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes	8,234	2,021	901	39	1	5,319	3,461	605	562	21	..	2,034
122	Order 25. Brokerage, Commission and export	932	403	..	14	1	549	362	176	..	14	1	188
	Brokers, Commission agents, Commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employes	932	403	..	14	1	549	362	176	..	14	1	188
123	Order 26. Trade in textiles	50,794	14,490	10,093	127	4	29,148	21,912	4,560	4,054	47	1	12,576
	Trade in piece goods, wool cotton Silk, hair and other textiles	50,794	14,490	10,093	127	4	29,148	21,912	4,560	4,054	47	1	12,576
124	Order 27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	612	211	6	..	..	398	200	81	6	..	..	217
	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. and articles made from these	612	211	6	..	..	398	200	81	6	..	..	217
125	Order 28. Trade in wood	14,847	6,624	1,589	36	6	6,634	1,904	907	897	14	1	2,437
	Trade in wood (not firewood) cork, bark, bamboo, thatch etc., and articles made from these	14,847	6,624	1,589	36	6	6,634	1,904	907	897	14	1	2,437
126	Order 29. Trade in metals	307	101	24	..	..	172	126	41	14	..	..	77
	Trade in metals, machinery knives, tools, etc.	307	101	24	..	..	172	126	41	14	..	..	77
127	Order 30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	3,307	980	544	9	..	1,774	1,130	219	221	2	..	606
	Trade in pottery bricks and tiles	3,307	980	544	9	..	1,774	1,130	219	221	2	..	606
128	Order 31. Trade in chemical products	156	45	14	..	..	97	74	19	6	..	..	57
	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum explosives, etc.)	156	45	14	..	..	97	74	19	6	..	..	57
	Order 32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	22,760	7,788	7,002	90	32	7,889	8,629	2,028	3,310	23	11	3,207

TABLE XVII.  
Occupation or means  
of livelihood.

VII.

livelihood.—(Continued.)

Total number of workers & dependants.	CENTRAL DIVISION.					NORTHERN DIVISION.					HIGH RANGE DIVISION.					GROUP NUMBER.		
	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.			Females.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
627	314	...	1	...	313	400	206	...	1	...	194	3	3	...	...	...	...	116
368	131	...	...	...	237	191	85	...	...	...	106	15	15	...	...	...	...	115
1,483	610	...	3	...	1,883	1,485	371	...	2	...	1,114	273	122	...	...	...	151	120
1,193	610	...	3	...	1,883	1,485	371	...	2	...	1,114	273	122	...	...	...	151	120
1,021	187	...	...	...	464	557	139	...	...	...	418	72	25	...	...	...	47	120
1,872	453	...	3	...	1,419	928	232	...	2	...	698	201	97	...	...	...	104	120
3,785	83,444	18,092	373	23	65,229	89,742	26,687	13,413	311	34	49,642	3,834	1,844	772	4	...	1,218	120
2,571	648	190	10	1	1,736	2,118	483	138	8	...	1,497	81	25	11	...	...	45	121
2,574	648	190	10	1	1,736	2,118	483	138	8	...	1,497	81	25	11	...	...	45	121
290	113	...	1	...	186	160	60	...	...	...	100	109	54	...	...	...	55	121
299	113	...	1	...	186	160	60	...	...	...	100	109	54	...	...	...	55	121
11,555	6,108	3,072	49	3	10,975	15,239	3,742	3,069	31	4	8,428	257	74	18	...	...	165	122
10,155	6,108	3,072	49	3	10,975	15,239	3,742	3,069	31	5	8,428	257	74	18	...	...	165	122
162	72	...	...	...	90	143	53	...	...	...	90	7	3	...	...	...	4	122
162	72	...	...	...	90	143	53	...	...	...	90	7	3	...	...	...	4	122
5,898	3,489	388	12	2	2,021	4,341	2,042	257	10	2	2,042	374	193	47	...	...	134	123
5,898	3,489	388	12	2	2,021	4,341	2,042	257	10	2	2,042	374	193	47	...	...	134	123
39	34	10	...	...	55	77	24	10	...	...	43	5	2	...	...	...	3	123
39	34	10	...	...	55	77	24	10	...	...	43	5	2	...	...	...	3	123
1,163	390	177	3	...	596	961	368	139	4	...	456	47	14	7	...	...	20	123
1,163	390	177	3	...	596	961	368	139	4	...	456	47	14	7	...	...	20	123
43	14	5	...	...	24	34	10	5	...	...	19	5	2	...	...	...	3	123
43	14	5	...	...	24	34	10	5	...	...	19	5	2	...	...	...	3	123
5,902	2,238	1,115	24	1	2,549	7,724	3,290	2,539	41	20	1,80	514	238	128	2	...	148	123

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	16,217	5,774	4,994	78	32	5,449	5,868	1,399	2,174	16	11	2,285
130	Owners and managers of hotels, Cookshops, Sarais, etc., and their employes	6,552	2,014	2,098	12	...	2,440	2,771	623	1,136	7	...	1,012
	<i>Order 33. Other trade in foodstuffs</i>	211,595	40,870	40,701	524	22	121,015	90,414	18,348	21,475	208	24	50,591
131	Fish dealers	54,808	11,768	15,977	68	8	27,063	23,633	4,150	2,414	24	4	11,069
132	Grocers and Sellers of vegetable, oil, salt and other condiments	42,723	9,323	4,641	152	6	28,759	18,255	3,198	2,677	69	5	12,380
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	3,106	350	663	1	...	2,093	1,319	140	309	1	...	870
134	Sellers of Sweetmeats, Sugar, gur and molasses	22,352	3,316	4,362	5	2	14,674	9,429	1,348	1,969	2	1	6,112
135	Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	44,769	11,783	7,656	170	6	25,331	20,326	4,798	4,965	53	3	10,548
136	Grain and palae-dealers	28,081	7,506	4,532	74	12	16,044	11,014	2,452	1,877	52	6	6,678
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., Sellers	10,870	4,159	1,123	48	6	5,588	4,395	1,578	495	16	4	2,322
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	38	9	1	...	...	28	14	4	...	...	...	10
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	4,848	1,666	1,741	6	2	1,425	2,029	678	949	4	1	602
	<i>Order 34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles</i>	173	50	2	2	...	120	77	29	2	1	...	46
140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, Socks, ready made Shoes, perfumes etc.).	173	50	2	1	...	120	77	29	2	1	...	46
	<i>Order 45. Trade in furniture</i>	3,378	1,133	362	27	2	1,284	1,352	457	150	6	1	752
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	1,570	441	272	12	2	852	681	176	115	5	1	240
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening etc.	1,808	692	84	1	...	1,082	721	275	85	1	...	411
	<i>Order 36. Trade in building Materials</i>	6,104	1,759	1,037	12	1	3,308	2,508	649	549	7	...	1,316
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials.	6,104	1,759	1,037	12	1	3,308	2,508	649	549	7	...	1,316
	<i>Order 37. Trade in means of transport</i>	1,245	430	...	1	...	875	637	172	...	...	...	306
144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.,	475	94	...	1	...	381	201	30	...	...	...	171
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.,	559	268	...	...	...	291	249	119	...	...	...	180
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules etc.	211	68	...	...	...	143	87	23	...	...	...	64

TABLE XVII.  
Occupation or means  
of livelihood.

XVII.

livelihood.—(Continued.)

CENTRAL DIVISION.					NORTHERN DIVISION.						HIGH RANGE DIVISION.					Total number of workers and dependants.	Dependants.	
Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.							
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.			Total.		Partially agriculturists.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
3,703	1,335	601	21	1	1,767	6,354	2,900	2,140	39	20	1,314	302	140	79	2	...	83	1
2,199	908	514	3	...	782	1,370	390	399	2	...	581	212	98	49	...	...	65	1
49,021	10,586	12,252	180	11	40,783	50,153	14,243	6,462	136	7	29,448	1,407	702	512	2	...	319	1
18,374	4,146	5,305	23	2	8,923	12,259	3,220	2,010	22	2	7,029	542	252	248	...	...	42	1
14,715	3,379	1,356	48	1	9,980	9,533	2,622	559	35	...	6,352	220	124	49	...	...	47	1
1,065	113	250	...	...	702	705	93	95	...	...	517	17	4	9	...	...	4	1
7,605	1,085	1,598	1	1	4,927	5,197	843	742	2	...	3,612	121	40	58	...	...	23	1
12,789	3,061	1,225	63	2	8,503	11,445	3,816	1,389	47	1	6,240	209	113	56	2	...	40	1
9,684	2,784	1,517	24	3	5,383	7,200	2,160	1,083	18	3	3,957	183	102	55	...	...	26	1
3,742	1,470	400	21	1	1,872	2,662	1,064	213	11	1	1,385	71	47	15	...	...	9	1
11	3	...	...	...	8	13	2	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1,636	545	606	1	1	485	1,139	423	370	1	...	346	44	20	22	...	...	2	1
48	7	...	...	...	41	40	14	...	...	...	32	2	1	...	...	...	1	1
48	7	...	...	...	41	46	14	...	...	...	32	2	1	...	...	...	1	1
1,107	376	116	7	2	615	878	288	85	4	...	495	41	18	...	...	...	23	1
513	146	89	5	2	278	409	112	73	2	...	224	17	7	...	...	...	10	1
594	...	27	2	...	337	469	176	22	2	...	271	24	11	...	...	...	13	1
1,107	376	116	7	2	615	878	288	85	4	...	495	41	18	...	...	...	23	1
1,978	609	270	4	1	1,099	1,546	479	208	7	...	859	72	22	10	...	...	40	1
434	195	...	1	...	239	263	58	...	...	...	205	11	5	...	...	...	6	1
157	45	...	1	...	112	113	18	...	...	...	95	4	1	...	...	...	8	1
205	120	...	...	...	85	100	36	...	...	...	74	5	3	...	...	...	2	1
72	30	...	...	...	42	50	14	...	...	...	36	2	1	...	...	...	1	1



TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

TABLE

Occupation or means of

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
147	Order 38 Trade in fuel Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cow dung etc.	6,373	2,181	322	7	1	3,870	2,098	1,040	128	1	1	1,524
	Order 39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and Sciences	1,900	587	...	11	...	1,313	1,112	321	...	8	...	792
148	Dealers in precious Stones, Jewellery (real and imitation) clocks, optical instruments etc.	1,180	256	...	11	...	874	652	125	...	8	...	527
149	Dealers in common bangles, beads, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	809	185	...	...	...	174	188	83	...	...	...	105
150	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	461	196	...	...	...	263	273	113	...	...	...	160
151	Order 40. Trade of other sorts Dealers in rags, Stable refuse etc.	14,658	4,284	1,723	188	6	8,640	4,875	1,094	890	39	3	2,801
152	General Store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	882	48	...	...	...	834	407	19	...	...	...	388
158	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	7,432	2,683	1,093	123	5	3,656	2,122	534	464	24	2	1,194
154	Other traders (including Farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	2,974	667	325	...	...	1,982	1,067	326	187	...	...	654
	Class C. Public Administration and liberal arts	3,368	886	305	66	1	2,177	1,279	315	739	15	1	725
	Sub-class VI. Public Force	197,595	66,942	6,670	1,438	3	123,983	77,907	26,522	2,430	619	1	48,985
	Order 41. Army	13,793	4,013	...	329	...	9,780	8,782	2,524	...	225	...	6,238
155	Army (Imperial)	6,199	1,705	...	153	...	4,494	6,199	1,705	...	153	...	4,494
156	Army (State)	150	53	...	...	...	97	150	53	...	...	...	97
	Order 44. Police	7,504	2,308	...	176	...	5,280	2,563	819	...	72	...	1,744
159	Police	7,594	2,308	...	176	...	5,286	2,563	819	...	72	...	1,744
	Sub-class VII. Public Administration.	41,404	12,788	...	366	...	28,618	18,198	5,667	...	139	...	12,531
	Order 45. Public Administration	41,404	12,788	...	366	...	28,618	18,198	5,667	...	139	...	12,531
161	Service of the State	415	83	...	6	...	332	182	37	...	6	...	145
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States.	33,564	10,200	...	152	...	23,364	14,745	4,521	...	64	...	10,224
163	H. H. The Maha Rajah and Family	14	1	...	...	...	13	14	1	...	...	...	13
163	Municipal and other local (not Village) Service	1,186	452	...	4	...	734	521	200	...	2	...	321
164	Village officials and Servants other than watchmen	6,225	2,050	...	204	...	4,175	2,736	908	...	67	...	1,823
	Sub-class VIII. Professions and liberal arts	1,42,398	50,143	6,670	743	3	85,585	50,947	18,331	2,430	255	1	30,186

TABLE XVII.  
Occupation or means  
of livelihood.

VII

velihood.—(Continued.)

CENTRAL DIVISION.					NORTHERN DIVISION.							HIGH RANGE DIVISION.						
Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Depend- ants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Depend- ants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Depend- ants.	
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agricul- turists.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fe- males.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Fe- males.			Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
2,314	927	103	...	...	1,280	1,183	108	86	..	...	990	189	108	5	...	...	...	76
2,304	921	103	...	...	1,280	1,182	106	86	...	...	990	189	108	5	...	...	...	76
450	172	...	3	...	278	310	82	...	...	...	228	27	12	...	...	...	...	15
267	82	...	3	...	185	196	44	...	...	...	152	15	6	...	...	...	...	10
65	28	...	...	...	37	52	22	...	...	...	30	4	2	...	...	...	...	2
118	62	...	...	...	56	62	16	...	...	...	46	8	5	...	...	...	...	3
4,328	1,472	394	79	2	2,682	4,567	1,347	405	70	1	2,815	638	371	34	...	...	...	287
373	16	...	...	...	357	90	12	...	...	...	78	12	1	...	...	...	...	11
2,148	1,020	293	51	2	1,035	2,716	993	326	47	1	1,993	246	134	10	...	...	...	102
855	182	70	...	...	603	834	142	55	...	...	637	218	117	13	...	...	...	88
952	254	31	28	...	667	927	198	24	23	...	703	210	119	11	...	...	...	80
1,269	21,372	2,236	477	1	39,861	54,779	18,468	1,972	325	1	34,339	1,640	580	32	17	...	...	1,028
1,800	819	...	57	...	1,981	2,035	600	...	41	...	1,435	198	70	...	6	...	...	126
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,471	819	...	57	...	1,981	2,035	600	...	41	...	1,435	198	70	...	6	...	...	126
2,400	819	...	57	...	1,981	2,035	600	...	41	...	1,435	196	70	...	6	...	...	126
1,556	8,780	...	123	...	8,778	10,149	3,069	...	97	...	7,080	501	270	...	7	...	...	231
2,336	3,700	...	123	...	8,778	10,149	3,069	...	97	...	7,080	501	270	...	7	...	...	231
126	34	...	...	...	102	102	20	...	...	...	82	5	2	...	...	...	...	3
1,187	3,015	...	48	...	7,172	8,229	2,449	...	36	...	5,780	403	215	...	4	...	...	188
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
328	134	...	1	...	224	291	108	...	1	...	183	16	10	...	...	...	...	6
1,845	607	...	74	...	1,278	1,527	492	...	60	...	1,035	77	43	...	3	...	...	34
1,913	16,778	2,236	297	1	28,904	42,595	14,799	1,972	187	1	25,824	943	240	32	4	...	...	671

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
165	Order 46. Religion Priests, ministers etc.	45,903	19,845	9,897	377	..	22,679	16,432	7,228	1,050	113	..	8,158
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	13,744	5,001	705	145	..	8,038	4,909	1,831	357	44	..	2,891
167	Catechists, readers, Church and Mission Service	321	113	61	..	..	343	169	43	23	..	..	123
168	Temple, burial or burning ground Services, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers	5,321	2,120	243	7	..	2,658	1,926	891	91	2	..	964
169	Order 47. Law Lawyers of all kinds, including Kazis, law agents and mukhtars	25,617	12,100	1,865	185	..	11,643	9,747	4,478	680	67	..	4,184
	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers etc.	11,575	3,525	..	62	..	5,050	4,508	1,943	..	25	..	3,228
170	Order 48. Medicine Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists etc. oculists and Veterinary surgeons.	8,343	2,362	..	45	..	5,991	3,256	861	..	14	..	2,395
171	Midwives, Vaccinators, Compounders, Nurses, Masseurs etc.	3,232	1,167	..	17	..	2,069	1,252	424	..	7	..	824
172	Order 49. Instruction Professors and teachers of all kinds.	25,728	5,407	1,141	117	..	19,140	8,338	1,976	484	38	..	8,431
173	Clerks and Servants connected with education	23,343	4,875	870	115	..	17,596	8,014	1,782	313	28	..	6,912
174	Order 50. Letters and arts and Sciences Public Scribes, Stenographers, etc.	2,385	832	811	9	..	1,542	824	194	111	..	..	519
175	Architects, Surveyors, engineers and their employes	35,778	12,007	7,819	119	..	21,353	12,557	4,580	663	41	..	7,304
176	Authors, editors, Journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	31,335	11,506	1,588	108	..	16,301	11,028	4,189	579	36	..	6,260
177	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), Singers, actors and dancers	4,384	1,101	331	17	..	3,052	1,629	401	64	5	..	1,044
178	Clowns, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals	24,713	8,069	791	108	..	14,363	8,813	3,358	392	34	..	5,062
179	Class D. Miscellaneous Sub-class IX. Persons living on their incomes	2,405	691	..	..	..	1,784	855	228	..	..	..	639
180	Order 51. Persons living principally on their incomes Proprietors (other than of agricultural lands) fund and Scholarship holders and pensioners	2,116	1,244	..	5	..	872	739	462	..	9	..	302
	Sub-class X. Domestic service	9,951	3,519	197	52	..	4,233	3,559	1,380	73	15	..	2,197
	Order 52. Domestic service	9,287	3,457	548	51	..	4,282	3,322	1,357	203	20	..	1,862
	Class D. Miscellaneous Sub-class IX. Persons living on their incomes	354	118	46	..	..	190	127	43	17	..	..	67
	Order 51. Persons living principally on their incomes	4,83,244	1,02,999	1,17,838	560	58	2,62,407	1,28,003	27,516	30,916	159	15	69,569
	Proprietors (other than of agricultural lands) fund and Scholarship holders and pensioners	5,436	2,089	298	40	1	3,049	2,671	1,023	146	16	..	1,502
	Sub-class X. Domestic service	5,436	2,089	298	40	1	3,049	2,671	1,023	146	16	..	1,502
	Order 52. Domestic service	16,832	8,521	4,885	12	16	8,776	7,801	1,634	3,012	6	7	4,155
		18,032	3,521	4,335	12	18	8,776	7,801	1,634	3,012	4	7	4,153

TABLE XVII  
Occupation or means  
of livelihood.

VII.

livelihood.—(Continued.)

CENTRAL DIVISION.					NORTHERN DIVISION.							HIGH RANGE DIVISION.					GROUP NUMBER.	
Total number of workers and de- pendants.	Actual workers.				Total number of workers and de- pendants.	Actual workers.				Total number of workers and de- pendants.	Actual workers.							
	Total.		Partially agriculturalists.			Total.	Partially agriculturalists.		Total.		Partially agriculturalists.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.						
14	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
14,800	6,550	904	124	..	7,446	13,841	5,780	850	95	..	7,911	271	93	15	2	..	163	
4,216	1,674	234	58	..	2,604	4,173	1,480	208	41	..	2,485	86	24	4	2	..	58	165
171	39	20	..	..	112	138	33	19	..	..	106	3	1	..	..	..	2	166
3,733	811	83	3	..	839	1,611	717	73	2	..	821	31	11	1	..	..	19	167
8,420	4,024	625	63	..	3,771	7,699	3,550	350	25	..	3,999	151	57	10	..	..	84	168
3,576	1,182	..	25	..	2,395	5,444	1,639	..	12	..	2,965	45	18	..	..	..	27	
2,272	793	..	19	..	1,779	2,483	696	..	8	..	1,787	32	12	..	..	..	20	169
1,006	390	..	6	..	616	961	343	..	4	..	618	13	6	..	..	..	7	170
9,134	1,812	396	53	..	6,856	7,561	1,593	358	24	..	5,810	135	26	3	2	..	106	
3,319	1,634	292	52	..	6,423	6,858	1,436	263	23	..	3,159	122	23	2	..	..	97	171
815	178	104	1	..	563	703	157	95	1	..	451	13	3	1	..	..	9	172
12,135	4,217	898	57	1	7,302	10,710	3,729	538	21	1	6,443	374	61	9	..	..	304	
10,648	3,848	532	49	1	6,358	9,396	3,408	470	17	1	3,528	324	56	7	..	..	261	173
1,490	369	77	8	..	1,044	1,315	326	68	4	..	921	50	5	2	..	..	43	174
2,143	3,001	267	35	..	4,875	7,239	2,658	296	32	..	4,355	118	42	5	..	..	71	
814	208	..	..	..	606	724	184	..	..	..	540	12	3	..	..	..	9	175
712	416	..	2	..	296	635	370	..	..	..	265	10	6	..	..	..	4	176
3,361	1,179	66	19	..	2,116	2,992	1,044	57	18	..	1,891	48	16	1	..	..	31	177
8,136	1,158	185	17	..	1,793	2,783	1,026	156	14	..	1,801	46	16	4	..	..	26	178
129	40	16	..	..	64	105	34	13	..	..	58	2	1	..	..	..	1	179
19,713	42,514	48,868	241	30	1,08,337	1,45,887	30,933	35,670	147	12	79,284	9,635	2,036	2332	19	1	5,217	
1,693	855	93	14	1	950	1,058	408	58	10	..	592	9	3	1	..	..	5	
1,878	655	29	14	1	950	1,026	408	58	10	..	592	9	3	1	..	..	5	
1,428	655	93	14	1	950	1,058	408	58	10	..	592	9	3	1	..	..	5	180
4,483	963	1,185	8	5	2,335	4,057	848	1,041	2	6	2,170	291	78	97	..	..	111	
4,173	923	1,175	6	5	2,335	4,057	848	1,041	2	6	2,170	291	7	97	..	..	11	

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of  
livelihood.

TABLE

Occupation or means of

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.					SOUTHERN DIVISION.					De- pendants.	
		Total number of workers and de- pendants.	Actual workers.				De- pendants.	Total number of workers and de- pendants.	Actual workers.				
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.		Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
181	Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other in-door servants	11,909	1,789	4,335	10	18	2,783	5,581	830	2,012	8	7	2,739
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys etc.	2,780	974	...	2	...	1,706	1,930	452	...	1	...	808
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners.	2,043	758	...	...	...	1,286	940	332	...	...	...	809
	<b>Sub-class XI In- sufficiently de- scribed occupa- tions</b>	<b>454,502</b>	<b>94,819</b>	<b>110,906</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>248,777</b>	<b>114,533</b>	<b>23,704</b>	<b>27,726</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>63,103</b>
	<i>Order 53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation</i>	454,502	94,819	110,906	508	39	248,777	114,533	23,704	27,726	133	8	63,103
184	Manufacturers businessmen and contractors other- wise unspecified	647	302	...	6	...	345	158	76	...	3	...	18
185	Cashiers, account- ants, book-keepers, clerks and other em- ployees in unspecified offices, warehouses & shops	5,490	2,540	65	24	8	2,995	1,388	626	17	7	...	745
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified,	448,365	92,017	110,841	478	37	245,507	112,927	23,002	27,709	128	6	62,276
	<b>Sub-class XII. Unproductive</b>	<b>6,674</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>809</b>
	<i>Order 54. Inmates of Jails, asylums and Alms-houses</i>	904	824	80	...	...	...	746	678	67	...	...	...
188	Inmates of Jails asylums and alm- houses	904	824	80	...	...	...	746	678	67	...	...	...
	<i>Order 55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes</i>	5,770	1,740	2,210	...	...	1,805	2,253	477	967	...	...	809
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	5,770	1,740	2,210	...	...	1,805	2,253	477	967	...	...	809

XVII.  
livelihood—(Continued.)

TABLE XVII.  
Occupation or means  
of livelihood.

Total number of workers and dependants.	CENTRAL DIVISION.					NORTHERN DIVISION.						HIGH RANGE DIVISION.						
	Actual workers.				Depend-ants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Depend-ants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Depend-ants.	
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fe-males.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Fe-males.			Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
3 213	489	1,185	5	5	1,639	2,902	430	1,041	2	6	1,431	213	40	97	..	..	76	1
721	267	..	1	..	434	655	334	..	..	..	421	44	21	..	..	..	23	1
549	207	..	..	..	342	500	182	..	..	..	318	34	17	..	..	..	17	1
<b>191,241</b>	<b>40,012</b>	<b>46,800</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>104,429</b>	<b>139,433</b>	<b>29,163</b>	<b>34,110</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>76,160</b>	<b>9,295</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,085</b>	
191,241	40,012	46,800	221	24	104,429	139,433	29,163	34,110	135	6	76,160	9,295	1,940	2,270	19	1	5,085	
264	128	..	2	..	136	213	93	..	1	..	120	12	5	..	..	..	7	1
2,316	1,056	28	10	..	1,232	1,678	770	20	6	..	888	168	48	..	..	..	60	1
188,661	38,828	46,772	209	23	103,061	137,542	28,300	34,090	128	6	75,162	9,175	1,897	2,270	18	1	5,018	1
<b>2,297</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11</b>	
116	103	13	..	..	..	41	41	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	
116	103	13	..	..	..	41	41	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	
2,181	781	777	..	..	623	1,298	475	461	..	..	362	38	13	14	..	..	11	
2,181	781	777	..	..	623	1,298	475	461	..	..	362	38	13	14	..	..	11	

TABLE XVII.  
Occupation or means  
of livelihood.

TABLE  
Occupation or means of

ORDER NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.					SEA-COAST DIVI.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.			
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>4,006,062</b>	<b>10,37,569</b>	<b>4,44,873</b>	<b>5,874</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>25,23,820</b>	<b>18,17,745</b>	<b>5,00,894</b>	<b>2,29,395</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>167</b>
	<b>Class A.—Production of raw materials</b>	<b>2,160,027</b>	<b>5,41,554</b>	<b>1,28,955</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14,82,518</b>	<b>8,04,793</b>	<b>2,09,247</b>	<b>50,304</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>Sub-class i.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation</b>	<b>2,156,492</b>	<b>5,40,059</b>	<b>1,28,790</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14,87,643</b>	<b>8,02,778</b>	<b>2,06,428</b>	<b>50,227</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>7</b>
1	Pasture and agriculture	2,072,642	5,10,649	1,24,746	204	16	1,437,247	7,46,246	1,83,022	47,007	96	7
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	1,737,296	4,27,312	1,02,262	..	..	1,207,731	6,50,114	1,62,285	42,840	..	..
	(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	3,09,554	78,735	19,175	83	18	2,11,674	91,438	18,496	2,762	34	6
	(c) Forestry	17,953	3,783	2,273	72	3	12,899	4,509	413	252	42	1
	(d) Raising of Farm Stock	6,905	1,394	1,023	49	1	4,488	942	205	104	20	..
	(e) Raising of small animals	905	426	94	..	..	456	248	123	9	..	..
2	Fishing and hunting	83,850	29,110	4,044	12	..	50,398	56,487	23,404	3,220	6	..
	<b>Sub-class ii.—Exploitation of Minerals</b>	<b>3,635</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
3	Mines	580	216	30	..	..	334	580	216	30	..	..
4	Quarries of hard rocks	2,086	912	114	..	..	1,060	560	234	26	..	..
5	Salt	889	367	21	..	..	481	808	347	21	..	..
	<b>Class B.—Preparation and Supply of material Substances</b>	<b>11,65,196</b>	<b>3,26,074</b>	<b>1,91,210</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>6,47,912</b>	<b>6,69,853</b>	<b>2,04,273</b>	<b>1,20,461</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>79</b>
	<b>Sub-class iii.—Industry</b>	<b>7,20,837</b>	<b>2,07,057</b>	<b>1,21,036</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>3,92,745</b>	<b>3,91,405</b>	<b>1,31,277</b>	<b>69,474</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>32</b>
6	Textiles	2,30,686	49,623	70,604	177	14	1,10,459	1,84,839	41,731	44,818	80	4
7	Hides, Skins and hard materials from the animal Kingdom	260	69	81	..	..	160	91	78	1	..	..
8	Wood	1,20,654	36,856	11,076	303	8	72,720	80,578	14,181	5,594	127	3
9	Metals	41,176	13,477	605	117	4	37,094	19,454	7,011	246	44	1
10	Ceramics	18,235	8,224	2,625	41	3	9,675	7,046	2,926	928	18	3
11	Chemical products properly so called and analogous	21,656	3,227	1,840	119	10	11,420	15,299	6,761	1,568	39	4
12	Food industries	1,60,874	51,403	18,155	1,262	15	91,226	91,170	34,448	6,999	589	7
13	Industries of dress and the toilet	85,273	26,697	13,524	309	28	45,051	40,537	12,394	6,994	152	10
14	Furniture industries	233	114	..	..	..	119	105	69	..	..	..
15	Building industries	9,768	2,351	478	54	..	5,989	4,848	2,154	244	32	..
16	Construction of means of transport	1,085	436	..	3	..	600	742	391	..	..	..
17	Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power etc.)	213	79	..	..	..	141	81	30	..	..	..
18	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	30,775	10,659	1,876	112	1	16,240	16,666	6,993	678	54	..
	<b>Sub-class iv.—Transport</b>	<b>91,045</b>	<b>26,042</b>	<b>5,754</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>59,249</b>	<b>53,953</b>	<b>15,425</b>	<b>3,669</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>
20	Transport by water	34,581	11,925	1,577	16	..	21,029	29,744	9,080	1,284	7	..
21	Transport by road	47,993	11,512	4,177	60	1	32,304	20,596	5,422	2,385	81	1
22	Transport by rail	9,461	1,090	..	2	..	1,371	1,067	392	..	..	..
23	Post office, Telegraph and telephone services	6,060	1,515	..	9	..	4,845	2,605	581	..	4	..
	<b>Sub-class v.—Trade</b>	<b>3,53,314</b>	<b>92,975</b>	<b>64,420</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,95,919</b>	<b>2,24,498</b>	<b>57,571</b>	<b>47,318</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>46</b>
24	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	8,234	2,021	901	39	1	5,312	6,936	1,227	516	19	1
25	Brokerage, commission and export	922	403	..	14	1	529	688	257	..	9	1
26	Trade in textiles	56,726	14,490	10,093	127	8	32,143	47,370	13,288	8,164	52	1
27	Trade in skins, leather and furs	612	211	6	..	..	395	358	100	3	..	..
28	Trade in wood	14,847	6,624	1,589	38	5	6,634	4,486	949	307	15	9
29	Trade in metals	307	101	34	..	..	172	73	22	14	..	..

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

XVII.

Livelihood—(Continued.)

Dependants.	INLAND DIVISION.						MOUNTAINOUS DIVISION.						ORDER NUMBER.
	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1,087,456	1,250,130	302,139	126,800	1,539	93	821,191	938,187	234,536	88,478	1,721	61	615,173	
545,231	781,656	180,674	42,445	58	6	558,537	573,589	151,633	36,206	56	3	385,760	
544,120	781,068	180,398	42,400	58	6	558,270	572,651	151,235	36,163	56	3	385,253	
516,257	754,665	176,858	41,027	54	6	536,180	571,691	150,769	36,112	54	3	384,810	1
412,949	595,306	140,813	31,162	..	..	423,331	491,875	123,214	27,210	..	..	341,451	
68,780	144,487	33,766	8,409	27	5	102,222	74,659	26,073	7,914	22	2	40,672	
3,844	10,579	1,594	1,328	13	..	7,657	2,865	775	692	17	1	1,398	
533	3,688	396	623	14	1	2,669	2,275	693	296	15	..	1,236	
151	605	289	16	..	..	301	17	14	..	..	..	3	
27,863	26,403	3,540	773	4	..	22,090	960	466	51	2	..	443	2
1,111	588	376	45	..	..	267	938	398	43	..	..	497	
334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
296	588	376	45	..	..	267	938	398	43	..	..	497	4
481	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
345,119	280,582	74,059	46,047	940	60	160,478	214,761	47,742	24,702	1,126	45	142,317	
190,654	182,092	45,051	36,156	592	29	100,885	147,340	30,729	15,406	770	22	101,205	
66,739	66,358	6,994	22,366	42	7	37,996	9,495	1,848	1,923	56	3	5,724	6
7	32	12	..	..	..	20	207	44	30	..	..	133	7
28,877	33,526	12,409	1,671	85	2	19,546	36,556	8,286	3,973	91	3	24,297	8
12,159	3,916	3,186	123	38	2	607	17,804	3,280	196	35	1	14,328	9
3,286	5,769	1,773	895	11	..	3,101	5,426	1,225	1,013	12	..	3,188	10
6,970	3,447	1,073	88	44	4	2,286	2,910	553	193	36	2	2,164	11
39,794	38,628	8,564	6,946	239	4	23,118	41,076	8,481	4,281	434	4	28,314	12
31,149	22,979	10,180	3,002	98	9	9,797	21,756	4,123	3,526	59	9	14,105	13
36	9	9	..	..	..	..	110	36	..	..	..	83	14
2,185	2,985	333	158	7	..	2,494	1,900	564	76	15	..	1,260	15
351	256	23	..	3	..	233	37	21	..	..	..	16	16
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	42	..	..	..	90	17
9,050	4,187	1,495	1,005	25	1	1,687	9,922	2,226	193	33	..	7,503	18
34,858	20,983	5,433	783	22	..	14,767	16,110	5,164	1,302	23	..	9,624	
19,430	2,902	2,340	97	5	..	465	1,885	355	196	4	..	1,134	20
12,729	15,903	2,359	686	12	..	12,958	11,554	3,831	1,106	17	..	6,617	21
675	744	412	..	2	..	332	650	280	..	..	..	364	22
2,024	1,434	422	..	3	..	1,012	2,021	512	..	2	..	1,509	23
119,607	77,507	23,575	9,108	326	31	44,824	51,311	11,829	7,994	331	23	31,488	
4,133	1,125	536	165	9	..	424	1,173	198	220	11	..	756	24
381	119	71	..	1	..	48	175	76	..	4	..	100	25
25,868	7,389	782	1,799	36	3	4,808	2,067	470	130	39	1	1,467	26
253	137	69	..	..	..	68	117	42	3	..	..	72	27
2,690	6,831	4,677	57	10	4	2,097	3,530	958	725	11	..	1,847	28
36	159	53	20	..	..	86	76	26	..	..	..	50	29



Occupation or means of livelihood.

Occupation or means

ORDER NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SEA-COAST DISTRICT.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	<b>Sub-class V.—Trade.</b> (Contd.)												
30	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	3,307	989	544	9	..	1,774	1,424	286	274	3	..	
31	Trade in chemical products	156	45	14	..	..	97	107	32	8	..	..	
32	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	22,769	7,788	7,092	90	32	7,889	10,327	3,283	3,741	32	14	
33	Other trade in food stuffs	2,11,595	19,879	40,701	524	42	1,21,015	1,37,140	32,891	31,748	203	24	
34	Trade in clothing and toilet articles	173	50	3	1	..	120	52	21	3	1	..	
35	Trade in furniture	3,378	1,193	361	17	3	1,884	1,725	570	201	7	..	
36	Trade in building materials	6,104	1,759	1,037	18	1	8,308	3,191	859	627	7	..	
37	Trade in means of transport	1,245	480	..	1	..	815	714	241	..	..	..	
38	Trade in fuel	6,373	2,181	322	1	1	3,870	2,092	928	149	1	..	
39	Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	1,900	587	..	11	..	1,313	1,335	401	..	6	..	
40	Trade of other sorts	14,656	4,284	1,723	188	6	8,649	7,689	2,166	1,063	64	10	
	<b>Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts</b>	<b>1,97,595</b>	<b>66,942</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,23,983</b>	<b>1,06,612</b>	<b>36,929</b>	<b>3,523</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>..</b>	
	<b>Sub-class VI.—Public Force</b>	<b>13,793</b>	<b>4,013</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>9,780</b>	<b>9,381</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>..</b>	
41	Army	6,199	1,705	..	153	..	4,494	6,199	1,705	..	153	..	
44	Police	7,594	2,308	..	176	..	5,286	3,182	1,205	..	80	..	
	<b>Sub-class VII.—Public Administration</b>	<b>41,404</b>	<b>12,786</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>28,618</b>	<b>23,781</b>	<b>7,645</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>..</b>	
45	Public administration	41,404	12,786	..	366	..	28,618	23,781	7,645	..	150	..	
	<b>Sub-class VIII.—Professions and liberal arts</b>	<b>1,42,398</b>	<b>50,143</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>85,585</b>	<b>73,450</b>	<b>28,374</b>	<b>3,523</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>..</b>	
46	Religion	45,203	19,643	2,879	337	..	22,679	22,067	2,636	1,525	188	..	
47	Law	11,576	3,525	..	62	..	3,050	6,777	1,463	..	28	..	
48	Medicine	25,728	5,407	1,181	117	..	19,140	12,263	3,321	533	47	..	
49	Instruction	35,779	12,607	1,819	119	3	21,353	19,583	7,105	1,094	50	..	
50	Letters and arts and sciences	24,113	8,059	791	108	..	14,363	12,160	4,559	371	44	..	
	<b>Class D.—Miscellaneous</b>	<b>4,83,244</b>	<b>1,02,899</b>	<b>1,17,838</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,62,407</b>	<b>2,36,498</b>	<b>50,445</b>	<b>55,107</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>21</b>	
	<b>Sub-class IX.—Persons living on their income</b>	<b>5,436</b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>..</b>	
	Persons living principally on their income	5,436	2,089	298	40	1	3,049	3,216	1,247	180	17	..	
	<b>Sub-class X.—Domestic Service</b>	<b>16,632</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>4,335</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8,776</b>	<b>9,845</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	
52	Domestic service	16,632	3,521	4,335	12	18	8,776	9,845	2,065	2,654	4	7	
	<b>Sub-class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations</b>	<b>4,54,502</b>	<b>94,819</b>	<b>1,10,906</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>248,777</b>	<b>2,19,475</b>	<b>45,597</b>	<b>50,827</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>14</b>	
53	General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	4,54,502	94,819	1,10,906	508	39	248,777	2,19,475	45,597	50,827	205	14	
	<b>Sub-class XII.—Unproductive</b>	<b>6,674</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>3,982</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
54	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	904	824	80	..	..	..	838	758	80	..	..	
55	Beggars, Vagrants, prostitutes	5,770	1,746	2,219	..	..	1,805	3,124	778	1,366	..	..	

livelihood.—(Concluded.)

Occupation or means of livelihood.

DISEASE.	INLAND DIVISION.						MOUNTAINOUS DIVISION.						ORDER NUMBER.
	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
864	986	488	78	8	..	430	897	270	197	3	..	480	30
67	13	6	4	..	..	3	36	7	2	..	..	27	31
3,303	7,076	2,395	1,975	30	11	2,706	5,346	2,110	1,376	28	9	1,880	32
72,501	43,227	11,126	4,135	136	10	27,946	31,228	3,862	4,798	165	12	20,568	33
28	74	12	..	..	..	62	47	17	..	..	..	30	34
954	920	407	80	5	1	433	733	156	80	5	..	497	35
1,645	1,881	650	249	6	..	982	1,092	250	161	5	..	481	36
473	315	127	..	1	..	218	186	62	..	..	..	124	37
1,015	2,761	765	109	..	..	1,887	1,520	488	64	..	..	968	38
934	380	121	..	1	..	259	185	65	..	4	..	120	39
4,469	4,084	1,295	422	68	2	2,367	2,883	823	238	56	1	1,822	40
86,160	52,773	17,660	1,929	367	2	33,184	38,210	12,853	1,218	381	1	24,639	41
6,471	2,119	554	..	44	..	1,565	2,293	549	..	52	..	7,144	42
4,494	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
1,977	2,119	554	..	44	..	1,565	2,293	549	..	52	..	1,744	44
16,136	9,966	2,640	..	99	..	7,326	7,657	2,501	..	117	..	5,156	45
16,136	9,966	2,640	..	99	..	7,326	7,657	2,501	..	117	..	5,156	46
43,553	40,688	14,466	1,929	324	2	24,293	28,260	9,303	1,218	212	1	17,739	47
11,606	10,711	6,139	557	106	..	4,015	11,625	3,970	797	93	..	7,058	48
4,924	2,598	880	..	16	..	1,618	2,200	692	..	18	..	1,508	49
8,409	11,723	1,573	546	36	..	9,604	1,742	513	102	34	..	1,127	50
11,384	9,951	3,580	529	34	2	5,883	6,245	1,963	196	35	1	3,026	51
7,230	5,705	2,235	297	32	..	3,173	6,248	2,165	123	32	..	3,960	52
130,946	135,119	29,746	36,379	174	25	66,994	111,627	22,808	26,352	160	12	62,467	53
1,789	1,422	582	79	11	1	761	798	260	39	12	..	499	54
1,789	1,422	582	79	11	1	761	798	260	39	12	..	499	55
5,126	3,573	789	845	5	6	1,939	3,214	667	836	3	5	1,711	56
5,126	3,573	789	845	5	6	1,939	3,214	667	836	3	5	1,711	57
123,051	128,774	27,851	35,019	158	18	65,886	106,253	21,371	25,042	145	7	59,408	58
123,051	128,774	27,851	35,019	158	18	65,886	106,253	21,371	25,042	145	7	59,408	59
980	1,350	524	418	..	..	408	1,362	510	435	..	..	417	60
..	31	31	..	..	..	..	35	35	..	..	..	..	61
980	1,319	493	418	..	..	408	1,327	475	435	..	..	417	62

## APPENDIX TO TABLE XVII.

Alphabetical Index of Occupations as returned in Schedules.

Occupation.	Group number.	Occupation.	Group number.	Occupation.	Group number.
<b>A.</b>					
Abkari Contractor	137	Betel leaf grower	7	Chauffeur (of hired motors)	113
Accompanist	178	"    "    seller	135	"    (private)	182
Accountant (Bank)	121	Bicycle and tricycle dealers	144	Chemical Examiner and Staff	117
"    (Commercial)	185	"    repairer	90	"    products, dealer in—	128
"    (Government offices)	162	Bill collector (Bank)	121	"    manufacturer of—	64
"    (Mission Service)	167	"    (unspecified)	185	Chemist (dealer in drugs)	128
"    (Municipal Service)	163	Bird catcher	18	"    (dispensing)	172
"    (Railway)	118	"    keeper, breeder	15	Chief of Indian State	162
Acrobat	179	"    seller	133	Cigar, cigarette maker	75
Actor	178	Boarding house keeper	180	"    "    seller	137
Aerated Water factory		Boat builder, painter, repairer	92	Circumciser	168
"    (owners, workmen, etc.)	59	"    man, boat owner	110	Clerk (Bank)	121
Agent of landed estate (not planter)	3	Boiler Inspector	162	"    (Insurance Office)	121
Agent (Bank)	121	Book agent	150	"    (Landed estate)	3
"    Commission	122	"    binder	95	"    (Lawyers)	170
"    Insurance	121	"    publisher, seller	150	"    (Mercantile)	185
Agriculture, Director of and staff	3	Boot and Shoe maker	78	"    (Tea garden)	6
"    implement maker	48	"    seller	140	"    (Municipal service)	163
"    labourer	5	Bottle seller	142	"    Imperial Service (other than specified)	161
Anchal Superintendent and Staff	120	Box (tin) maker	50	"    State service (other than specified)	162
Animal catcher	18	"    (wood) maker	44	"    (Railway)	118
"    stuffer	100	Brakeman	118	"    (Telegraph and Post)	190
Archaeological Superintendent and Staff	177	Bran dealer	136	"    (unspecified, shops, etc.)	185
Areca nut grower	7	Brick burner	56	Clock maker, repairer	97
"    seller	135	Factory owner	56	"    seller	148
Army Imperial Staff	155	"    layer	88	Clothing (ready made), dealer in—	140
Army (Indian States)	156	"    maker, moulder	56	"    in—	185
Art. dealer in objects of—	150	"    seller	127	Coachman (private)	114
"    Superintendent of School of— and staff	173	Building contractor	89	"    (of public conveyance)	78
Artisan (unspecified)	187	"    materials, trade in—	127	Cobbler	7
Artist	177	Bullock (pack driver, owner)	116	Cocoanut grower	135
Astrologer	177	Butcher	68	"    seller	80
Astronomer	177	Butler	181	"    fibre rope maker	16
Auctioneer	122	Butter maker	70	Cocoon gatherer	34
Auditor (Commercial)	122	"    seller	133	"    winder	6
Auditor (Government)	162	Buttons maker	79	Coffee plantation (owners, workmen, etc.)	30
Author	177	<b>C.</b>			
Ayurvedic institution— (Director and Staff)	171	Cabinet maker	88	Coir mat maker	141
<b>B.</b>					
Baker	66	Canal labourer	109	"    seller	79
Bamboo articles maker of—	45	"    service	108	Comb maker	140
"    outer	9	Capitalist	180	"    seller	122
"    furniture seller	141	Cardamom grower	7	Commercial traveller	122
"    mat maker	45	"    seller	135	Commission Agent	94
"    seller	141	Carpenter	44	Compositor (Printing Press)	172
"    worker in—	45	Carpentry workers (owners, work-men etc.)	44	Compounder (Hospital)	88
"    dealer in—	125	Carriage and Cart painter	83	Concrete, worker in	132
Bandsman military (not Military)	156	"    maker, repairer	91	Condiment dealer in	179
Baniya	178	"    seller	145	Conjuror	122
Barber	81	"    driver or owner	114	Contractor, for Coolies	184
Bar keeper, Bar man	130	Carter (municipal)	163	"    unspecified	166
Bark collector	9	Carver (ivory)	42	Convent, Inmate of—	188
"    seller	125	"    (wood)	44	Convicts in Jail or Reformatory.	181
Barrister	169	Cashier (Bank)	121	Cook (domestic)	150
Basket maker	45	"    (Government)	162	"    (in hotel)	163
"    seller	125	"    (Municipal)	163	Cooly (Municipal)	109
Bearer (Church)	167	"    (unspecified)	185	"    Canal irrigation Rivers	112
Bearer (palki)	115	Castrator	172	"    Roads, bridges, etc.	119
Bee keeper	15	Castor oil pressor	61	"    (Railway)	6
Boggar (not religious)	189	"    "    seller	132	"    (Tea and Rubber garden)	120
"    (religious)	166	Cattle breeder	11	"    (Telegraph and post)	187
Bell ringer (Church)	167	"    dealer	146	"    (unspecified)	140
		"    farrier	48	Coral articles, seller of—	42
		"    herdsman	14	"    worker	73
		"    skinner	39	Country spirit distiller	129
		Charcoal burner	9	"    "    seller	142
		"    dealer	147	Crockery, dealer in—	5
		"    seller	128	Crop waterer	2
				Cultivator	133
				Curd seller	

## APPENDIX TO TABLE XVII.

Alphabetical Index of Occupations as returned in Schedules.—(contd.)

Occupation.	Group number.	Occupation.	Group number.	Occupation.	Group number.
<b>D.</b>					
Duffadar, Peons, Moohoes in (Government offices) ...	162	Firewood collector ...	9	House agent ...	122
Duffadar, Peons, Moohoes in Municipal ...	163	" " seller ...	147	" owner ...	180
Duffadar, Peons, Moohoes—Private ...	181	Firework maker ...	58	" builder, tiler ...	89
Duffadar, Peons, Moohoes—Railway ...	118	" seller ...	128	Hunter ...	18
Dancer, dancing girl ...	178	Fisherman ...	17	<b>I.</b>	
Dead bodies, burver of ...	168	" curer ...	69	Ice Factor, (owners, workmen etc.) ...	59
Death Registrars Municipal ...	193	" seller ...	149	" maker ...	59
Decorator (House) ...	89	" net maker ...	29	Image (Stone) maker ...	177
Dentist ...	171	Fitter (electric light or gas works) ...	93	(of all kinds) seller ...	149
Devil driver (exorcist) ...	189	" (Railway) ...	118	Independent means ...	180
Dewan (Indian State) ...	162	Flour grinder ...	65	Instrument Musical (maker) ...	96
Diamond dealer ...	148	" mill (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	65	" seller ...	150
The Sinker ...	51	" seller ...	136	Irrigation Department employees ...	108
Director of Industries and Staff ...	162	Flower (artificial) maker ...	99	" ployes ...	124
Distributor (Press) ...	94	" seller ...	149	Ivory seller ...	42
Diviner ...	177	" garland maker ...	99	" worker ...	42
Doll maker ...	100	" seller ...	149	<b>J.</b>	
" seller ...	149	Forest Department officers and staff ...	8	Jail Department employees ...	162
Domestic service ...	181	" produce collector ...	9	Jewellery maker ...	98
Dranghtsman ...	476	Fortune-teller ...	179	" seller ...	148
Drawing master ...	179	Fruit (Banana plantain and other fruits) grower ...	7	Journalist ...	177
Driver Engine—on Railway ...	118	" seller ...	135	Journalist ...	177
Drum maker, repairer ...	98	Furniture factory (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	83	Judicial Department employees ...	162
" seller ...	150	" maker, polisher, varnisher, seller ...	83	Juggler ...	179
<b>E.</b>					
Earth worker ...	112	<b>G.</b>		<b>K.</b>	
Earthen pot-maker ...	55	Ganja seller ...	137	Kerosine oil dealer ...	128
" ware articles, seller of ...	127	Gardener ...	7	Kite maker ...	109
Editor ...	177	Geologist State and his staff ...	177	" seller ...	149
Education Department, Director, Professors, and Lecturers ...	173	Ghee preparer ...	70	Knife grinder, maker ...	48
Education Department (other employes) ...	174	" seller ...	133	" seller ...	126
Egg dealer ...	133	Gilder ...	98	<b>L.</b>	
Electric light works, employe in ...	98	Ginger grower ...	7	Lac collector ...	10
Electro plator ...	50	" seller ...	135	" dealer ...	128
Elephant catcher ...	18	Glass ware seller ...	142	" articles, maker ...	99
" hirer ...	146	Goat breeder ...	12	" seller ...	149
" driver ...	182	" dealer ...	138	Lace maker ...	38
" trainer ...	18	Grain broker, dealer ...	136	" seller ...	140
" (pack) owner ...	116	" grinder, husker ...	65	Lamp maker ...	83
Engineering Department and Staff ...	176	" parcher ...	67	" seller ...	142
Engineering workshop (owners, workmen etc.) ...	48	" (parched) seller ...	136	" lighter (Municipal) ...	163
Engraver ...	94	Grass cutter ...	182	" man (Railway) ...	118
Excise Department and staff ...	162	" seller ...	139	Landholder (cultivating) ...	2
Eye powder (maker) ...	60	Grave digger ...	168	" (non cultivating) ...	1
" seller ...	140	Gravel digger ...	22	Latrine cleaner ...	103
<b>F.</b>					
Factory operative (otherwise unspecified) ...	187	Grindstone maker, mender ...	87	Law Agent Lawyer ...	169
Fan (leaf) maker ...	45	" seller ...	154	Leather articles, maker of ...	40
" seller ...	149	Guard (Jail) ...	161	" seller of ...	124
Ferryman ...	110	" (Railway) ...	118	" curer ...	39
Fibre (raw), dealer in—	123	Gum collector ...	9	" dealer ...	124
" bag maker ...	30	" seller ...	128	" dyer ...	39
" matting maker ...	80	<b>H.</b>		" tanner ...	32
" matting seller ...	141	Haberdasher ...	140	Leper Asylum, Inmate of and employees in ...	188
Field labourer ...	5	Harbour, service ...	105	Library service ...	101
Fireman (Fire Engine) ...	163	" Construction and maintenance ...	109	Lime-dealer in ...	143
" (Railway) ...	118	Hand ware seller ...	142	" Kiln labourer ...	85
<b>D.</b>					
Firewood collector ...	9	Harness maker ...	40	" stone burner ...	85
" " seller ...	147	" seller ...	145	" quarrier ...	22
Firework maker ...	58	Hay seller ...	139	" seller ...	143
" seller ...	128	Hawkers ...	153	Lithographer ...	94
Fisherman ...	17	Hides, dealer in ...	124	Lunatic Asylum, Inmate of and employees in : ...	188
" curer ...	69	" Curer of ...	39	Lineman (Railway) ...	118
" seller ...	149	Honey collector ...	9	" (Telegraph) ...	120
" net maker ...	29	" seller ...	134		
Fitter (electric light or gas works) ...	93	Horse shoe maker ...	48		
" (Railway) ...	118				
Flour grinder ...	65				
" mill (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	65				
" seller ...	136				
Flower (artificial) maker ...	99				
" seller ...	149				
" garland maker ...	99				
" seller ...	149				
Forest Department officers and staff ...	8				
" produce collector ...	9				
Fortune-teller ...	179				
Fruit (Banana plantain and other fruits) grower ...	7				
" seller ...	135				
Furniture factory (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	83				
" maker, polisher, varnisher, seller ...	83				

## APPENDIX TO TABLE XVII.

Alphabetical Index of Occupations as returned in Schedules—(contd.)

Occupation.	Group number.	Occupation.	Group number.	Occupation.	Group number.
<b>M</b>					
Machinery dealer ...	126	Pappadam maker ...	72	Sanitary Department and establishment ...	171
„ workshop (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	48	Parohed rice maker ...	67	Sawyer ...	48
Magician ...	179	Pastor ...	167	Scavenger ...	103
Maid servant ...	181	Pedlar ...	158	Secretariat Government employes in ...	162
Manager-(Bank) ...	121	Pensioner (all kinds) ...	180	Sheep breeder grazier ...	12
„ (Hotel) ...	130	Pepper grower ...	7	„ dealer ...	138
„ Land Estates ...	8	Petition writer ...	170	Shellburner (for lime) ...	85
„ Government Service ...	162	Photographer ...	177	„ dealer ...	124
Manure collector ...	102	Picture dealer ...	150	Shephard ...	14
„ seller ...	151	Picture frame seller ...	150	Shoe maker (any material) ...	78
Marina: Department employes in : ...	176	Piece goods dealer ...	123	„ seller ...	140
Mason ...	88	Pig breeder, keeper ...	12	Short hand writer ...	175
Matron (hospital, etc.) ...	172	„ dealer ...	138	Shunter (Railway) ...	118
Medical practitioner (all kinds) ...	171	Pigeon breeder, fancier ...	15	Sickle maker ...	48
Merchant (unspecified) ...	152	„ dealer ...	133	„ seller ...	126
Metal, Brass, Copper, and Bell metal works in ...	49	Plasterer ...	89	Snake catcher ...	18
„ Precious do. ...	98	Pointman (Railway) ...	118	„ charmer ...	179
„ others do. ...	50	Police Department (all grades of officers and establishment) ...	159	Snuff manufacturer ...	75
„ dealers in ...	126	Port Officer ...	105	„ seller ...	137
Meteorologist and establishment ...	177	Porter (Railway) ...	119	Soap factory (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	64
Midwife ...	172	Pound keeper ...	154	„ seller ...	140
Medical Department employes in : ...	171	Post Office service (all grades) ...	120	Stamp vendor ...	154
Military Department Imperial and Employes ...	155	Printing press proprietor ...	94	Stationer ...	150
Military Department State ...	156	Priest ...	165	Straw, dealer in ...	139
Milkman, Milkmaid ...	11	Printer ...	94	Sugarcane grower ...	7
Milk seller ...	133	Proof reader ...	94	„ presser ...	71
Milline: ...	77	Printing Press, Government Superintendent and establishment ...	94	Survey Department and employes in ...	176
Mint Department and establishment ...	51	Public entertainment places of (owners, managers, etc.) ...	101	Sweeper ...	103
Mission service ...	167	„ Persons employed in ...	101	Sweetmeat maker ...	72
Molasses preparer ...	71	Public Works Department offices and establishment ...	176	„ seller ...	134
„ seller ...	134	Publisher ...	150	Smith, Black ...	48
Money lender, changer, ...	121	<b>R</b>			
Motor car, repairer ...	90	Railway sweeper ...	108	Bras Copper ...	49
„ seller ...	144	„ service of all kinds... ..	118	„ Diamond ...	98
Municipal service ...	163	Receiver (appointed by court). ...	122	„ Gold ...	98
Museum (office and establishment) ...	101	Revenue Land Department and establishment ...	162	„ Silver ...	98
Musician ...	178	Refuse matter, dealer in ...	151	Tin ...	50
<b>N</b>					
Newspaper manager, proprietor, etc. ...	177	Reporter (Newspaper) ...	177	<b>T</b>	
„ vendor ...	150	Resident in Indian State ...	161	Tailor ...	77
Nun ...	166	Rice cake maker ...	66	Tank digger ...	86
Nurse (child's) ...	181	„ mill (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	65	Tanner ...	89
(hospital, sick nurse) ...	172	„ beaten maker ...	66	Tattooer ...	82
<b>O</b>					
Oculist ...	171	Rickshaw maker ...	91	Taxidermist ...	100
Oil cake seller ...	139	„ puller ...	115	Tea, dealer in ...	132
„ man (Railway) ...	118	Road, breaker of stone for labourer ...	112	Tea plantation (owners, coolies etc.) ...	6
„ mill (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	61	Rope maker ...	29	„ stall keeper ...	130
„ presser, ...	61	„ works (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	29	Telegraph and telephone service (all grades) ...	120
Opium vendor ...	137	„ seller ...	29	Temple. service ...	168
Optician ...	97	Rubber collector ...	6	Thatch dealer ...	148
<b>P</b>					
Painter (Artist) ...	177	„ planter ...	6	Thatcher ...	89
Palm leaf, worker in— ...	45	„ stamp-maker ...	100	Ticket collector (Railway) ...	118
Paper mill (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	63	„ seller ...	150	Tiles, dealer in— ...	148
<b>S</b>					
Saddler ...	40	Saddlery, dealer in ...	124	„ maker of— ...	56
Sales man (unspecified) ...	185	Salt preparer, miner, extractor ...	28	Tiler ...	89
Salt preparer, miner, extractor ...	28	„ seller ...	132	Timber dealer ...	125
„ seller ...	132	<b>T</b>			
<b>T</b>					
<b>T</b>					

## APPENDIX TO TABLE XVII.

Alphabetical Index of Occupations as returned in Schedules.—(concl.)

Occupation.	Group number.	Occupation.	Group number.	Occupation.	Group number.
<b>T</b>					
Turmeric grower ...	7	Vegetable grower ...	7	Wood carver (cabinet) work... 83	
" dealer ...	132	" seller ...	136	" cutter ...	9
Turner ...	44	Veterinary Department and employees in ...	171	" sawyer ...	43
Twine manufacturer ...	29	Violin player, ...	178	" seller ...	125
<b>U</b>					
Umbrella maker, repairer ...	79	<b>W</b>		" turner, etc. ...	44
" (palm leaf) maker ...	45	Waggon unloader ...	117	" worker in—	44
" (of all materials) seller ...	140	Walking stick maker ...	79	Wreath (artificial maker) ...	49
Undertaker ...	154	Warder (Hospital) ...	172	seller ...	149
<b>V</b>					
Vaccination Inspector, and Vaccinator ...	172	" (Jail) ...	162	<b>Y</b>	
Varnish, dealer in—	128	Warehouse (owners and employees) ...	122	Yam grower ...	7
" manufacturer ...	64	Washerwoman ...	80	<b>Z</b>	
		Weaver (cotton) ...	27	Zinc seller ...	126
		" (other fibres) ...	30	" worker in—	50
		" (silk) ...	35	Zoological garden employes ...	101
		Whitewasher ...	89		
		Wine seller ...	129		

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**TABLE XVIII.**

**SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS:—  
ACTUAL WORKERS ONLY.**

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1. This table is divided into three parts and includes the groups of Table XVII shown against each.
  1. Rent receivers—(Group 1.)
  2. Rent payers—(Group 2.)
  - and 3. Agricultural employes—(Groups 3, 4 and 5.)

TABLE XVIII.

Subsidiary Occupations of  
Agriculturists.

TABLE

## Subsidiary Occupations

(1) Rent

DIVISIONS.	Total number of rent receivers (Actual workers only).		Number of Actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations.		DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.									
					Rent payers.		Agricultural labourers.		Government Servants of all kinds.		Money lenders and grain dealers.		Other traders all kinds.	
	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
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>14,452</b>	<b>4,276</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>12</b>
Southern	3,447	1,021	516	46	92	23	12	2	11	3	99	4	94	3
Central	5,730	1,696	860	76	154	39	19	3	18	5	165	6	157	5
Northern	4,839	1,532	728	68	130	35	16	3	15	4	140	5	133	5
High Range	436	27	67	1	12	1	2	..	1	..	13	..	12	..

(2) Rent

DIVISIONS.	Total number of rent payers (Actual workers only).		Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations.		DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.											
					Rent receivers.		Agricultural Labourers.		General Labourers.		Government servants of all kinds.		Money lenders and grain dealers.		Other traders of all kinds.	
	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
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>332,113</b>	<b>69,017</b>	<b>35,962</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>3,423</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4,026</b>	<b>74</b>
Southern	78,474	17,210	8,499	596	202	3	606	240	800	72	327	..	923	3	951	19
Central	133,138	27,970	14,415	970	843	5	1,028	405	1,372	117	554	..	1,565	5	1,614	30
Northern	115,580	23,591	12,510	818	297	5	892	342	1,101	99	481	..	1,358	4	1,401	25
High Range	4,971	246	538	9	13	..	38	3	51	1	20	..	59	1	60	..

(3) Agricultural

DIVISIONS.	Total number of Agricultural labourers (Actual workers only).		Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations.		DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.											
					Rent receivers.		Rent payers.		General labourers.		Cattle breeders and milkmen.		Fishermen and boatmen.		Rice pounders.	
	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
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>80,747</b>	<b>28,959</b>	<b>7,669</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>29</b>
Southern	19,276	6,917	1,831	82	33	..	255	4	582	21	35	9	18	..	..	7
Central	31,971	11,477	3,038	138	55	1	424	7	966	36	58	15	31	..	..	11
Northern	27,061	10,506	2,572	126	47	1	359	6	817	33	49	13	26	..	..	11
High Range	2,430	59	228	..	4	..	33	..	78	..	4	..	..	..	..	..



## XVIII.

## Agriculturists—actual workers only.

receivers.

TABLE XVIII.

Subsidiary occupations  
of Agriculturists.

OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.

Priests.		Clerks of all kinds.		School Masters.		Lawyers.		Estate agents and managers.		Medical Practitioners.		Artisans.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
55	..	155	..	138	21	18	..	..	..	35	..	151	..	324	24
13	..	37	..	33	5	4	..	..	..	8	..	36	..	77	6
22	..	61	..	55	8	7	..	..	..	14	..	60	..	128	10
18	..	52	..	46	8	6	..	..	..	12	..	51	..	109	8
2	..	5	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	10	..

payers.

OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.

Fishermen and boatmen.		Cattle breeders and milkmen.		Weavers.		Barbers.		Oil Pressers.		Washermen.		Potters.		Blacksmiths and Carpenters.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
961	..	423	56	849	7	943	8	11	..	65	7	517	76	1627	22	14,411	829
231	..	100	14	201	2	223	2	3	..	15	2	122	19	384	5	3,402	206
391	..	169	23	340	3	378	3	4	..	26	3	207	31	653	9	5,771	336
339	..	147	19	295	2	328	3	4	..	23	2	180	26	566	8	5,003	283
..	..	7	..	13	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	24	..	230	4

labourers.

OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.

Traders of all kinds.		Oil Pressers.		Weavers.		Potters.		Leather workers.		Washermen.		Blacksmiths and Carpenters.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
98	7	32	..	1,046	13	93	9	212	..	5	..	32	..	2,283	142
23	2	8	..	250	3	22	2	51	..	1	..	8	..	545	34
39	3	13	..	414	5	37	4	84	..	2	..	13	..	903	56
33	2	11	..	351	5	31	3	71	..	2	..	11	..	764	52
3	..	..	..	31	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	71	..

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**TABLE XIX.**

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SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO RETURNED CERTAIN  
NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS AS THEIR PRINCIPAL  
MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD WITH AGRICULTURAL  
OCCUPATIONS AS THEIR SUBSIDIARY  
MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

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**NOTE:**—This Table is optional. Changes in the headings of this table were made subsequent to the issue of Part II of the Census Code containing instructions for tabulation. In the preparation of this table, the headings of both the old and modified forms are provided, except in the place of "Others" (Columns 10 and 11 of the modification) the name of one of the actual occupation which is subsidiary to the other, is given.

2. Agricultural occupations include groups 1 to 5 of Table XVII.

TABLE XIX.

Showing the number of persons who returned certain Non-Agricultural Occupations as their Principal means of livelihood with agricultural occupations as their subsidiary means of livelihood.

TABLE XIX.  
Subsidiary  
occupations  
of Non-Agrt.  
outfitters.

DIVISIONS.	GRAIN DEALERS.										FIBRE INDUSTRY.										FISHERMEN.									
	Total number.		Number who returned as subsidiary occupations.								Total number.		Number who returned as subsidiary occupations.								Total number.		Number who returned as subsidiary occupations.							
			Rent receivers.		Rent payers.		Agricultural labourers.		Money lenders.				Rent receivers.		Rent payers.		Agricultural labourers.		Toddy drawers.				Rent receivers.		Rent payers.		Agricultural labourers.		Boatmen.	
	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	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
STATE	7,505	4,532	3	3	67	4	4	5	257	82	35,935	66,699	...	...	10	...	47	13	4,539	...	29,376	4,026	...	...	2	...	10	...	4,714	...
Southern	2,459	1,877	1	2	20	2	2	2	84	34	9,761	10,424	...	...	4	...	8	1	1,606	...	10,616	1,820	...	...	1	...	3	...	1,703	...
Central	2,784	1,517	1	...	22	1	1	2	96	27	12,181	23,970	..	..	3	...	24	4	1,546	..	10,009	967	...	...	1	...	4	...	1,615	...
Northern	2,160	1,083	1	1	16	1	1	1	73	19	13,322	31,300	...	...	3	...	15	8	1,387	...	8,600	1,239	...	...	...	...	3	...	1,394	...
High Range	102	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	471	1,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIVISIONS.	MONEY LENDERS.										TODDY DRAWERS.										BOATMEN.								
	Total number.		Number who returned as subsidiary occupations.								Total number.		Number who returned as subsidiary occupations.								Total number.		Number who returned as subsidiary.						
			Rent receivers.		Rent payers.		Agricultural labourers.		Grain dealers.				Rent receivers.		Rent payers.		Agricultural labourers.		Fibre industry.				Rent receivers.		Rent payers.		Agricultural labourers.		Fishermen.
	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.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
STATE	2,021	901	10	...	29	...	...	1	55	13	47,824	...	...	210	...	1,000	...	371	...	9,263	877	...	...	2	...	14	...	110	...
Southern	865	502	6	...	15	...	...	...	24	8	20,875	...	...	98	...	600	..	125	...	2,328	733	...	...	1	...	3	...	34	...
Central	618	190	2	...	8	...	...	...	17	3	7,169	...	...	73	...	101	...	105	...	4,186	66	...	...	1	...	8	...	49	...
Northern	463	138	2	...	6	...	...	1	13	2	19,735	...	...	39	...	299	...	141	...	2,300	58	...	...	...	...	3	...	29	...
High Range	25	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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**TABLE XX.**

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

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**NOTE :—As no figures have been returned under orders Nos. 19, 42, 43 and 56, they are omitted.**

TABLE XX.

Distribution by religion  
of workers and dependants in different occupations.

TABLE XX.

Distribution by religion of  
workers and dependants in  
different occupations.

OCCUPATION.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DE- PENDANTS.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.				
		Hindu.	Muselman.	Christia.	Animist.	Others.
<b>STATE</b>	<b>4,006,082</b>	<b>2,549,664</b>	<b>270,478</b>	<b>1,172,924</b>	<b>12,637</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>Class A. Production of raw materials</b>	<b>2,160,027</b>	<b>1,340,418</b>	<b>148,721</b>	<b>660,604</b>	<b>10,244</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Sub-class I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation</b>	<b>2,156,492</b>	<b>1,338,111</b>	<b>148,721</b>	<b>659,376</b>	<b>10,244</b>	<b>40</b>
1. Pasture and Agriculture	2,072,642	1,288,824	148,202	638,727	9,851	38
2. Fishing and hunting	83,850	52,287	5,519	25,640	398	2
<b>Sub-class II. Exploitation of minerals</b>	<b>3,535</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
3. Mines	580	379	..	201	..	..
4. Quarries of hard rocks	2,086	1,361	..	725	..	..
5. Salt etc.	869	567	..	302	..	..
<b>Class B. Preparation and supply of material substances</b>	<b>1,165,196</b>	<b>795,199</b>	<b>82,628</b>	<b>287,042</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>Sub-class III. Industry.</b>	<b>720,637</b>	<b>539,596</b>	<b>45,025</b>	<b>136,049</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>..</b>
6. Textiles	230,686	172,701	14,368	48,512	105	..
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	260	196	18	46	..	..
8. Wood	120,654	90,320	7,512	22,771	51	..
9. Metals	41,176	30,822	2,578	7,776	..	..
10. Ceramics	18,235	13,652	1,136	3,439	8	..
11. Chemical products, properly so called, and analogous	21,656	16,189	1,356	4,111	..	..
12. Food Industries	160,874	120,438	10,087	30,349	..	..
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	85,272	63,833	5,344	16,095	..	..
14. Furniture Industries	233	165	16	52	..	..
15. Building Industries	9,768	7,318	606	1,840	4	..
16. Construction of means of transport	1,035	776	63	197	..	..
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	213	145	16	52	..	..
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	30,775	23,041	1,925	5,809	..	..
<b>Sub-class IV. Transport</b>	<b>91,045</b>	<b>56,089</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>32,779</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
20. Transport by water	34,531	21,266	833	12,482	..	..
21. Transport by road	47,993	29,555	1,158	17,280	..	..
22. Transport by rail	2,461	1,515	60	886	..	..
23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	6,060	3,733	146	2,181	..	..
<b>Sub-class V. Trade</b>	<b>353,314</b>	<b>199,535</b>	<b>35,404</b>	<b>118,214</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>161</b>
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	8,234	4,650	825	2,755	..	4
25. Brokerage, commission and export	932	528	95	309	..	..
26. Trade in textiles	56,728	32,035	5,682	18,983	..	26
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	612	347	63	202	..	..
28. Trade in wood	14,847	8,388	1,487	4,065	..	7
29. Trade in metals	307	169	32	106	..	..
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	3,307	1,866	329	1,111	..	1
31. Trade in chemical products	166	90	14	52	..	..
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.,	22,769	12,850	2,283	7,026	..	10
33. Other trade in food stuffs	211,695	119,504	21,207	70,884	..	..
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	173	99	17	57	..	..
35. Trade in furniture	3,378	1,906	338	1,133	..	1
36. Trade in building materials	6,104	3,449	611	2,042	..	2
37. Trade in means of transport	1,245	707	124	414	..	..
38. Trade in fuel	6,373	3,605	637	2,131	..	..
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	1,900	1,068	191	688	..	3
40. Trade of other sorts	14,656	8,274	1,469	4,806	..	107
<b>Class C. Public administration and liberal arts</b>	<b>197,595</b>	<b>132,516</b>	<b>7,875</b>	<b>57,153</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Sub-class VI. Public force</b>	<b>13,793</b>	<b>8,408</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
41. Army	6,199	4,228	371	1,600	..	..
44. Police	7,594	5,180	454	1,960	..	..
<b>Sub-class VII. Public administration</b>	<b>41,404</b>	<b>27,217</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>13,348</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
45. Public administration	41,404	27,217	839	13,348	..	..
<b>Sub-class VIII. Professions and liberal arts</b>	<b>142,398</b>	<b>95,891</b>	<b>6,011</b>	<b>40,245</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>120</b>
46. Religion	45,203	30,215	2,118	12,727	103	40
47. Law	11,575	8,235	55	3,285	..	..
48. Medicine	25,728	18,062	375	7,242	28	31
49. Instruction	35,779	24,337	1,264	10,148	..	30
50. Letters and arts and sciences	24,113	15,042	2,199	6,843	..	29
<b>Class D. Miscellaneous</b>	<b>493,244</b>	<b>281,531</b>	<b>31,456</b>	<b>168,135</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Sub-class IX. Persons living on their income</b>	<b>5,436</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
51. Persons living principally on their income	5,436	3,760	78	1,598	..	..
<b>Sub-class X. Domestic service</b>	<b>16,632</b>	<b>11,796</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>4,377</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
52. Domestic service	16,632	11,796	459	4,377	..	..
<b>Sub-class XI. Insufficiently described occupations</b>	<b>454,502</b>	<b>262,188</b>	<b>30,540</b>	<b>159,652</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>28</b>
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	454,502	262,188	30,540	159,652	2,094	28
<b>Sub-class XII. Unproductive</b>	<b>6,674</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals	904	513	51	340	..	..
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	5,770	3,274	328	2,166	..	..

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**TABLE XXI.**

**OCCUPATION OF SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.**

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**NOTE:—**This Table gives, as in 1911, statistics for 22 out of the 38 castes shown in Part I of Table XIII, and also for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Armenians as required in the instructions issued by the Government of India.

2. The figures in column 12 onwards are exclusive of those in columns 6 and 7. Asterisks have been placed in the columns, the figures of which are affected by this arrangement.

3. Columns 3 and 4 are made up of the totals of columns 6 and 7 and 12-61.

**TABLE XXI.**  
Occupation of Selected  
Castes, Tribes or  
Races.

**TABLE**  
Occupation

SERIAL NUMBER.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOS TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETURNED AS THEIR			
			Actual workers.		Dependants.	Principal means of livelihood.		Subsidiary means of livelihood.	
			Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<b>Hindu.</b>								
1	Ampalavāsi	... Temple Service ...	2,818	1,032	5,564	1,462	081	19	2
2	Ampattan	... Barbers ...	7,174	4,438	15,669	6,115	2,866	52	9
3	Brahmin (Malayala and others)	... Priests ...	19,139	2,750	38,622	2,174	223	18	1
4	Chakkāla	... Oil Pressers ...	3,681	1,226	4,789	661	264	18	3
5	Chānnān	... Toddy-drawers ...	46,840	24,749	129,349	13,570	...	217	...
6	Chetti	... Traders ...	6,288	1,824	9,329	1,568	811	17	...
7	Ishavan	... Toddy-drawers ...	165,885	99,878	402,722	14,821	...	307	...
8	Kammālan	... Artisans ...	43,875	16,175	104,174	36,577	2,322	94	7
9	Kaniyān	... Astrologers ...	4,244	748	7,565	1,998	156	54	2
10	Konkani	... Traders ...	2,320	1,069	2,183	1,562	481	3	...
11	Kuravan	... Labourers and Fortune-tellers ...	21,378	16,484	37,488	16,782	13,917	47	175
12	Marakkān	... Boatmen ...	1,518	884	1,818	382	...	...	...
13	Māran	... Pipers and Drummers ...	5,019	1,277	5,285	1,454	...	29	...
14	Nayar	... Agriculturists ...	185,398	59,622	445,575	136,768	38,123	1,342	66
15	Parayan	... Field Labourers ...	20,927	10,516	31,596	13,523	5,002	106	57
16	Pulayan	... Do. ...	49,769	28,931	116,484	40,930	16,547	75	32
17	Sāliyan	... Weavers ...	2,157	1,484	4,775	1,292	496	2	...
18	Vālan	... Boatmen ...	5,091	4,429	8,213	2,555	...	12	...
19	Vaniyan	... Oil Pressers ...	4,714	2,065	11,836	2,129	612	18	1
20	Velan	... Sorcerers ...	3,051	2,626	8,112	565	00	27	4
21	Vellālan	... Agriculturists ...	15,424	4,628	37,945	8,156	1,015	139	5
22	Veluthedan	... Washermen ...	4,172	3,278	6,679	3,886	3,149	26	...
	<b>Christian.</b>								
1	European	... ..	192	48	147	...	...	...	...
2	Anglo-Indian	... ..	1,331	615	1,875	...	...	...	...
3	Armenian	... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

KXI.

Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

TABLE XII  
Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS RETURNING THEIR TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION AS THEIR PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD WHO HAD SOME SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.		RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.														Serial Number.
		I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.												II. EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS.		
		Income from rent of land.		Cultivators of all kinds.		Agents and managers of landed estates, Planters, Forest officers &c.		Field labourers, wood cutters &c.		Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen.		Fishing and hunting.		Owners, managers, clerks, &c.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
91	18	229	40	424	209	28	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
736	86	72	85	284	187	21	...	35	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
153	20	966	249	4,843	993	116	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	5	...	3
89	6	197	50	1,834	306	2	...	46	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	4
1,107	...	1,840	322	14,201	2,635	70	12	2,770	720	66	23	...	...	11	...	5
83	4	626	89	2,786	582	66	14	140	...	32	2	...	...	4	...	6
1,307	37	3,481	1,364	48,115	4,852	551	230	5,374	2,012	285	72	980	40	39	...	7
1,611	50	207	162	1,575	686	27	...	230	114	13	1	...	...	...	...	8
222	5	77	9	516	109	10	...	30	14	4	2	...	...	...	...	9
20	...	74	13	417	58	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10
545	15	96	99	2,626	947	2	...	150	121	87	36	252	67	...	...	11
5	2	25	7	115	54	...	...	4	2	2	13	810	45	...	...	12
114	6	77	56	2,997	455	2	...	30	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	13
7,095	568	...	...	...	...	2,796	1,791	1,500	400	307	303	...	...	38	...	14
561	308	37	84	1,882	491	19	...	...	...	77	110	259	91	...	...	15
461	332	58	106	1,730	592	34	...	...	...	89	86	154	73	...	...	16
29	...	33	13	128	10	2	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
26	1	16	4	108	39	...	...	49	33	15	...	1,277	496	...	...	18
37	9	78	40	116	32	31	...	53	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	19
62	1	19	31	359	82	9	...	173	24	15	...	140	...	...	...	20
608	39	...	...	...	...	164	30	252	65	23	14	...	...	7	...	21
247	33	38	6	58	7	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	2	1	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
...	...	185	155	190	30	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3









**TABLE XXII.**  
**INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.**

- Part I. State Summary.  
 Part II. Distribution by Divisions.  
 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 for Establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas, Water and Electricity.  
 Part VII. Number of Looms in use in Textile Establishments.

NOTE. - Statement showing the details of Women employed as Managers, or among the Supervising and Clerical Staff (Columns 6-11 of Parts I and II of the Table.)

Description of establishments in which women are employed as Managers or among the Supervising or Clerical Staff.	Division.	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management.)	Number of establishments.	Classification of persons (Females) employed.							
				Total of persons employed as supervising and clerical staff.		Direction, supervision and clerical staff.					
						Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.	
				Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>PART I.</b>											
<b>B) Establishments in which Mechanical power is not used ...</b>											
<b>IV. Textiles and Connected Industries.</b>											
1) Cotton weaving ...		10-20	17	27	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
2) Lace and embroidery Works ...		400 and over.	1	...	2,798	1	...	4	7	...	...
Total ...			18	27	2,799	1	...	4	8	...	...
<b>PART II.</b>											
<b>VI. Textiles and Connected industries.</b>											
1. Cotton weaving	Southern.	Southern.	17	27	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
2. Lace and embroidery Works		Do.	1	-	2,798	1	...	4	7	...	...
Total		...	18	27	2,799	1	...	4	8	...	...

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

Industrial Statistics

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING MANAGEMENT).	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION OF			
			Males.	Females.	DIRECTION, SUPERVISION			
					Managers.		Supervision and Technical staff.	
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	<b>State Total</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>22,933</b>	<b>10,846</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>534</b>
2	<b>A Total.</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>12,823</b>	<b>3,374</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>321</b>
3	From 10 to 20 persons	13	199	14	8	7	4	5
4	" 20 to 50 "	37	1,098	233	25	23	19	66
5	" 50 to 100 "	23	1,376	238	12	10	3	90
6	" 100 to 200 "	18	2,214	349	7	11	14	56
7	" 200 to 400 "	15	3,195	1,071	10	7	23	77
8	400 and over	8	4,743	1,484	7	1	18	27
9	<b>B Total.</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>10,158</b>	<b>7,472</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>217</b>
10	From 10 to 20 persons	106	1,089	473	2	106	1	23
11	" 20 to 50 "	54	1,288	349	5	46	4	42
12	" 50 to 100 "	18	1,108	184	3	14	5	27
13	" 100 to 200 "	16	1,773	525	9	13	11	41
14	" 200 to 400 "	10	1,965	839	9	2	11	41
15	400 and over	10*	2,935	5,102	10	..	13	35*
16	<b>I. Growing of Special products</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>11,011</b>	<b>6,208</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>323</b>
17	<b>Tea Plantations Total..</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>48</b>
18	<b>A Total.</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>
19	From 20 to 50 persons	4	109	41	4	..	3	6
20	" 50 to 100 "	3	127	46	3	..	2	11
21	" 200 to 400 "	1	187	108	1	..	1	18
22	<b>B Total.</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>73</b>
23	From 10 to 20 persons	1	8	5	1	..	1	..
24	" 20 to 50 "	2	41	20	1	1	..	..
25	" 50 to 100 "	2	101	52	..	9	..	1
26	" 100 to 200 "	1	84	52	1	..	..	3
27	" 200 to 400 "	2	369	179	2	..	2	9
28	400 and over	2	528	348	3	..	..	..
29	<b>Tea Factories Total..</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5,156</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>123</b>
30	<b>A Total.</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>116</b>
31	From 10 to 20 persons	6	83	9	5	2	3	8
32	" 20 to 50 "	22	618	162	19	4	18	63
33	" 50 to 100 "	6	298	102	5	..	..	12
34	" 100 to 200 "	1	98	62	1	..	1	..
35	" 200 to 400 "	5	880	626	4	1	8	26
36	400 and over	4	1,398	1,087	4	..	8	22
37	<b>B Total.</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
38	From 10 to 20 persons	1	17	3	..	1	..	..
39	" 20 to 50 "	1	25	3	1	..	..	1
40	" 200 to 400 "	2	341	298	2	..	3	2
41	400 and over	4	1,218	1,182	4	..	..	6
42	<b>Rubber Plantations Total..</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3,797</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>141</b>
43	<b>A Total.</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>27</b>
44	From 10 to 20 persons	1	18	..	1	2	..	..
45	" 50 to 100 "	2	101	22	2	1	1	9*
46	" 100 to 200 "	3	363	134	3	..	6	7
47	" 200 to 400 "	1	197	109	1	..	2	5
48	<b>B Total.</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>120</b>
49	From 10 to 20 persons	6	88	6	..	2	..	2
50	" 20 to 50 "	11	258	104	3	6	8	12
51	" 50 to 100 "	6	257	87	3	4	2	17
52	" 100 to 200 "	7	709	305	7	2	11	28
53	" 200 to 400 "	4	916	216	3	2	4	30
54	400 and over	2	790	473	2	..	9	21
55	<b>Rubber Factories Total..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>
56	<b>A Total.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>
57	From 10 to 20 persons	1	18	..	1	..	1	..
58	" 200 to 400 "	2	474	179	2	..	5	8
59	<b>B Total.</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>
60	From 10 to 20 persons	2	35	..	1	2	..	1

Note—In this Table I, A, indicates establishments in which mechanical power is

Part I.—State Summary.

Industrial Statistics  
Part I. State Summary.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.											REMARKS.	NUMBER.
AND CLERICAL STAFF.		SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.						
Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.				
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
20	708	41	...	9,473	5,207	9,909	3,954	1848	1,879		1	
14	319	30	...	4,095	1,021	5,894	1,312	841	541		2	
...	7	...	...	65	1	102	12	1	1		3	
...	42	6	...	428	29	411	173	56	31		4	
...	71	3	...	641	42	515	166	31	15		5	
2	71	...	...	868	79	1,027	171	168	99		6	
1	117	6	...	1,229	212	1,339	589	386	270		7	
11	191	15	...	1,704	658	2,500	701	209	135		8	
6	189	11	...	4,478	4,186	4,008	2,142	1,005	1,131		9	
...	16	...	...	651	157	185	177	107	138	* 1 Female.	10	
...	21	...	...	644	134	424	144	92	71		11	
...	36	...	...	481	63	435	102	107	19		12	
1	40	...	...	726	67	750	317	180	141		13	
2	50	2	...	891	293	818	322	139	324		14	
1	16	9	...	1,065	3,472	1,396	1,080	360	536	* 1 Female. + 4 + 7	15	
5	195	20	...	3,133	1,839	5,946	3,332	1,177	1,135		16	
...	31	...	...	394	294	866	600	188	192		17	
...	72	...	...	49	...	288	154	48	47		18	
...	5	...	...	17	...	64	35	10	6		19	
...	7	...	...	10	...	94	46	...	...		20	
...	...	...	...	21	...	108	73	38	35		21	
...	19	...	...	348	204	600	448	140	151		22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	3		23	
...	4	...	...	30	5	12	13	3	2		24	
...	5	...	...	13	...	66	41	14	11		25	
...	1	...	...	26	...	36	42	17	10		26	
...	8	...	...	36	1	296	156	16	22		27	
...	1	...	...	251	288	186	192	88	103		28	
1	92	20	...	1,562	1,240	2,652	1,636	615	678		29	
1	87	9	...	1,228	731	1,723	1,025	319	312		30	
...	4	...	...	21	1	45	7	...	1		31	
...	27	...	...	203	18	267	125	30	19		32	
...	12	...	...	102	23	145	65	22	14		33	
...	4	...	...	74	55	...	...	18	27		34	
1	9	3	...	126	103	538	365	144	158		35	
...	25	6	...	700	531	728	463	105	93		36	
...	11	11	...	336	509	929	611	296	368		37	
...	1	...	...	6	1	8	2	1	...		38	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	7	2		39	
...	2	2	...	140	140	142	97	48	61		40	
...	8	9	...	190	368	763	512	240	303		41	
4	57	...	...	1,123	305	2,011	925	291	224		42	
1	7	...	...	184	69	389	734	58	62		43	
...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...		44	
...	2	...	...	26	...	55	21	5	1		45	
1	3	...	...	9	...	316	109	18	25		46	
...	2	...	...	134	69	18	4	35	36		47	
3	50	...	...	939	236	1,622	701	233	162		48	
...	2	...	...	26	5	5	...	1	...		49	
...	6	...	...	77	21	127	68	24	15		50	
...	8	...	...	104	40	101	43	20	4		51	
...	13	...	...	39	3	565	235	94	67		52	
...	19	...	...	436	122	380	69	42	24		53	
3	2	...	...	257	45	444	376	52	52		54	
...	12	...	...	48	...	370	147	76	32		55	
...	5	...	...	29	...	366	147	75	32		56	
...	...	...	...	5	...	11	...	...	...		57	
...	5	...	...	24	...	355	147	75	32		58	
...	7	...	...	19	...	4	...	1	...		59	
...	7	...	...	19	...	4	...	1	...		60	

med and B those in which it is not used.

Industrial Statistics  
Part I—State Summary.

Industrial Statistics

NUM-BER.	DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING MANAGEMENT).	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION			
			Males.	Females.	DIRECTION, SUPPLY			
					Managers.		Supervision and Technical Staff.	
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>I. Growing of Special products.—(Continued).</b>							
1	<i>Coffee Plantation Total</i> . . . . .	1	22	13	1	...	...	...
2	<i>A Total</i> ...	1	22	13	1	...	...	...
3	From 20 to 50 persons ...	1	22	13	1	...	...	...
4	<i>Cardamom Plantation Total</i> . . . . .	1	45	20	1	...	...	...
5	<i>B Total</i> ...	1	45	20	1	...	...	...
6	From 50 to 100 persons ...	1	45	20	1	...	...	...
7	<b>IV. Textiles and Connected Industries.</b>	128	5,218	4,088	11	118	20	60
8	(a) Cotton ...	33	650	147	...	33	...	20
9	<i>Cotton Weaving Total</i> . . . . .	33	650	147	...	33	...	20
10	<i>B Total</i> ...	33	650	147	...	33	...	20
11	From 10 to 20 persons ...	17	207	49	...	17	...	10
12	" 20 to 50 " ...	15	352	97	...	15	...	10
13	" 50 to 100 " ...	1	91	1	...	1	...	...
14	(b) Jute, hump, &c. ...	90	4,512	1,138	10	83	16	32
15	<i>Coir matting Factories Total</i> . . . . .	36	3,843	496	8	31	16	27
16	<i>A Total</i> ...	10	1,036	263	4	6	10	12
17	From 10 to 20 persons ...	1	17	...	...	1	...	...
18	" 20 to 50 " ...	1	23	1	1	...	1	...
19	" 50 to 100 " ...	3	167	25	1	2	...	1
20	" 100 to 200 " ...	3	880	38	1	2	2	4
21	" 200 to 400 " ...	1	206	31	...	1	...	4
22	400 and over ...	1	1,143	168	1	...	7	1
23	<i>B Total</i> ...	26	1,907	233	4	25	6	16
24	From 10 to 20 persons ...	8	124	7	...	8	...	1
25	" 20 to 50 " ...	5	150	27	...	5	1	6
26	" 50 to 100 " ...	6	340	24	1	3	3	3
27	" 100 to 200 persons... ..	5	677	85	1	19	...	2
28	" 200 to 400 " ...	1	217	25	1	...	2	...
29	400 and over ...	1	399	65	1	...	...	3
30	<i>Coir making Factories Total</i> . . . . .	51	363	399	...	51	...	...
31	<i>B Total</i> ...	51	363	399	...	51	...	...
32	From 10 to 20 persons ...	45	307	317	...	45	...	...
33	" 20 to 50 persons ...	6	56	82	...	6	...	...
34	<i>Fibre cleaning works Total</i> . . . . .	3	306	243	2	1	...	5
35	<i>A Total</i> ...	1	119	50	1	...	...	5
36	From 100 to 200 persons ...	1	119	56	1	...	...	5
37	<i>B Total</i> ...	2	187	187	1	1	...	...
38	From 100 to 200 persons ...	1	65	65	...	1	...	...
39	" 200 to 400 " ...	1	122	122	1	...	...	...
40	(d) Silk ...	1	14	5	...	1	...	1
41	<i>Silkworm Industries Total</i> . . . . .	1	14	5	...	1	...	1
42	<i>B Total</i> ...	1	14	5	...	1	...	1
43	From 10 to 20 persons ...	1	14	5	...	1	...	1
44	(f) Others ...	2	42	2,798	1	1	4	7
45	<i>Lace and embroidery works Total</i> . . . . .	2	42	2,798	1	1	4	7
46	<i>B Total</i> ...	2	42	2,798	1	1	4	7
47	From 20 to 50 persons ...	1	42	...	...	1	...	...
48	400 and over ...	1	...	2,798	1	...	14	17
49	<b>VI. Wood, &amp;c., Industries.</b>	4	380	...	1	3	1	7
50	<i>Saw mills, wood work, &amp;c. Total</i> . . . . .	1	279	...	1	...	1	...
51	<i>A Total</i> ...	1	279	...	1	...	1	...
52	From 200 to 400 persons ...	1	279	...	1	...	...	...
53	<i>Wood Carving Total</i> . . . . .	1	12	...	...	1	...	1
54	<i>A Total</i> ...	1	12	...	...	1	...	1
55	From 10 to 20 persons ...	1	12	...	...	1	...	1
56	<i>Bamboo Industrial Depot Total</i> . . . . .	1	12	...	...	...	...	2
57	<i>B Total</i> ...	1	12	...	...	...	...	2
58	From 10 to 20 persons ...	1	12	...	...	...	...	2





**TABLE XXII.**  
Industrial Statistics  
Part I—State Summary.

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING MANAGEMENT).	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION			
					DIRECTION, SUPERVISION, AND TECHNICAL STAFF			
			Males.	Females.	Managers.		Supervision and Technical staff.	
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>VI. Wood &amp;c., Industries— (Continued.)</b>							
1	<i>Carpentry works</i> Total ...	1	27	...	...	1	...	...
2	B Total ...	1	27	...	...	1	...	...
3	From 20 to 50 persons ...	1	27	...	...	1	...	...
4	<b>VII Metal Industries</b>	6	956	197	3	...	11	20
5	<i>Monokite Sand Factories</i> Total ...	2	235	...	1	...	4	20
6	A Total ...	2	235	...	1	...	4	20
7	From 50 to 100 persons ...	1	60	...	...	...	...	2
8	" 100 to 200 " ...	1	175	...	1	...	4	...
9	<i>General Engineering Workshop</i> Total ...	1	222	...	1	...	5	...
10	A Total ...	1	222	...	1	...	5	...
11	From 200 to 400 persons ...	1	222	...	1	...	5	...
12	<i>Public Works Department Workshop</i> Total ...	1	257	...	...	...	...	...
13	A Total ...	1	257	...	...	...	...	...
14	From 200 to 400 persons ...	1	257	...	...	...	...	...
15	<i>Estate Workshop</i> Total ...	1	217	197	1	...	2	...
16	A Total ...	1	217	197	1	...	2	...
17	400 and over ...	1	217	197	1	...	2	...
18	<i>Mint</i> Total ...	1	25	...	...	...	...	7
19	B Total ...	1	25	...	...	...	...	7
20	From 20 to 50 persons ...	1	25	...	...	...	...	1
21	<b>VIII. Glass and Earthenware Industries</b>	36	3,158	199	1	41	1	23
22	<i>Brick and Tile Factories</i> Total ...	36	3,158	199	1	41	1	23
23	A Total ...	10	2,654	82	1	13	1	20
24	From 20 to 50 persons ...	2	81	2	...	2	...	3
25	" 50 to 100 " ...	1	85	11	...	1	...	2
26	" 100 to 200 " ...	4	516	19	...	4	...	6
27	" 200 to 400 " ...	1	187	18	...	5	...	5
28	400 and over ...	2	1,785	32	1	1	1	4
29	B Total ...	26	504	117	...	28	...	3
30	From 10 to 20 persons ...	22	264	82	...	24	...	3
31	" 20 to 50 " ...	3	62	17	...	3	...	...
32	" 100 to 200 " ...	1	178	18	...	1	...	...
33	<b>IX. Industries Connected with Chemical products</b>	19	1,184	20	...	29	1	54
34	<i>Salt Factories</i> Total ...	7	303	...	...	17	...	8
35	A Total ...	2	73	...	...	12	...	6
36	From 20 to 50 persons ...	2	73	...	...	12	...	6
37	B Total ...	5	330	...	...	5	...	3
38	From 10 to 20 persons ...	1	11	...	...	1	...	1
39	" 20 to 50 " ...	2	71	...	...	2	...	1
40	" 50 to 100 " ...	2	148	...	...	2	...	1
41	<i>Soap Factory</i> Total ...	1	45	...	...	2	...	2
42	B Total ...	1	45	...	...	2	...	2
43	From 20 to 50 persons ...	1	45	...	...	2	...	2
44	<i>Soap and Ivory works</i> Total ...	1	21	...	...	1	...	4
45	B Total ...	1	21	...	...	1	...	4
46	From 20 to 50 persons ...	1	21	...	...	1	...	4

Part I.—State Summary.—(Continued.)

Industrial Statistics.  
Part I.—State Summary.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AND CLERICAL STAFF.		SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS				Remarks.	NUMBER.
Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.			
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	50	1	..	305	..	494	169	67	28	..	4
..	8	..	..	50	..	146	..	..	..	..	5
..	8	..	..	50	..	146	..	..	..	..	6
..	5	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	3	..	..	20	..	146	..	..	..	..	8
..	26	..	..	99	..	91	..	..	..	..	9
..	28	..	..	99	..	91	..	..	..	..	10
..	26	..	..	99	..	91	..	..	..	..	11
..	8	1	..	131	..	63	..	46	..	..	12
..	8	1	..	131	..	63	..	46	..	..	13
..	8	1	..	131	..	63	..	46	..	..	14
..	4	..	..	8	..	184	169	21	28	..	15
..	4	..	..	5	..	184	169	21	28	..	16
..	4	..	..	5	..	184	169	21	28	..	17
..	4	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
..	4	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	4	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
11	125	..	..	858	31	1,924	79	176	89	..	21
11	125	..	..	856	31	1,924	79	176	89	..	22
11	117	..	..	508	10	1,869	61	114	11	..	23
..	3	..	..	48	..	13	2	12	..	..	24
..	5	..	..	40	..	37	11	..	..	..	25
..	19	..	..	108	..	332	18	47	..	..	26
..	5	..	..	166	9	6	..	..	..	..	27
11	85	..	..	146	1	1,481	30	55	1	..	28
..	8	..	..	348	21	55	18	62	78	..	29
..	3	..	..	148	10	34	1	55	71	..	30
..	..	..	..	37	2	15	8	7	7	..	31
..	5	..	..	168	9	6	9	..	..	..	32
..	45	..	..	747	6	280	14	18	..	..	33
..	13	..	..	232	..	33	..	..	..	..	34
..	6	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
..	6	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
..	7	..	..	183	..	33	..	..	..	..	37
..	4	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
..	3	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
..	2	..	..	109	..	33	..	..	..	..	40
..	2	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	41
..	2	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	42
..	2	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	43
..	..	..	..	7	..	9	..	..	..	..	44
..	..	..	..	7	..	9	..	..	..	..	45
..	..	..	..	7	..	9	..	..	..	..	46

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING MANAGEMENT.)	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION			
			Males.	Females.	DIRECTION, SUPERVISOR			
					Managers.		Supervision and Technical Staff.	
			Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.		
1	IX. Industries Connected with Chemical products.—(Continued).							
2	<b>Oil Mills</b> Total ...	8	653	6	...	8	...	38
3	A Total ...	8	653	6	...	8	...	38
4	From 10 to 20 persons ...	1	18	...	...	1	...	...
5	" 20 to 50 " ...	1	23	...	...	1	...	...
6	" 50 to 100 " ...	2	174	...	...	2	...	9
7	" 100 to 200 " ...	4	438	6	...	4	...	29
8	<b>Paper Mills</b> Total ...	1	125	14	...	1	1	2
9	A Total ...	1	125	14	...	1	1	2
10	From 100 to 200 persons ...	1	125	14	...	1	1	2
11	<b>Stamp Manufactory</b> Total ...	1	37	...	...	...	...	...
12	B Total ...	1	37	...	...	...	...	...
13	From 20 to 50 persons ...	1	37	...	...	...	...	...
14	X. Food Industries.	7	203	34	1	6	...	11
15	<b>Rice Mills</b> Total ...	5	130	19	1	4	...	1
16	A Total ...	5	130	19	1	4	...	1
17	From 10 to 20 persons ...	2	30	5	1	1	...	1
18	" 20 to 50 " ...	3	100	14	...	3	...	...
19	<b>Distilleries</b> Total ...	2	73	15	...	2	...	10
20	A Total ...	1	57	15	...	1	...	6
21	From 50 to 100 persons ...	1	57	15	...	1	...	6
22	B Total ...	1	16	...	...	1	...	2
23	From 10 to 20 persons ...	1	16	...	...	1	...	2
24	XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication.	1	49	...	...	1	...	...
25	<b>Motor transport and Aerial Ropeways</b> Total ...	1	49	...	...	1	...	...
26	A Total ...	1	49	...	...	1	...	...
27	From 20 to 50 persons ...	1	49	...	...	1	...	...
28	XV. Production, application and transmission of physical forces.	1	63	...	1	...	...	...
29	<b>Hydro Electric Works</b> Total ...	1	63	...	1	...	...	...
30	A Total ...	1	63	...	1	...	...	...
31	From 50 to 100 persons ...	1	63	...	1	...	...	...
32	XVI. Industries of luxury.	13	311	2	...	10	1	21
33	<b>Printing Presses</b> Total ...	11	722	2	...	9	1	17
34	A Total ...	4	490	2	...	2	1	13
35	From 10 to 20 persons ...	1	15	...	...	...	...	1
36	" 50 to 100 " ...	2	155	2	...	2	...	9
37	" 200 to 400 " ...	1	320	...	...	...	1	3
38	B Total ...	7	226	...	...	7	...	4
39	From 10 to 20 persons ...	2	24	...	...	2	...	...
40	" 20 to 50 " ...	3	76	...	...	3	...	1
41	" 50 to 100 " ...	2	126	...	...	2	...	3
42	<b>School of Arts</b> Total ...	1	89	...	...	1	...	4
43	A Total ...	1	89	...	...	1	...	4
44	From 50 to 100 persons ...	1	89	...	...	1	...	4

Part I.—State Summary.—(concluded.)

Industrial Statistics  
Part I.—State Summary.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

UNSKILLED LABOURERS.		SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				Remarks.	NUMBER.
Aged 14 and over.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
...	18	...	...	404	6	170	...	15	...	...	1
...	18	...	...	404	6	170	...	15	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	4	...	13	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	10	...	12	...	...	...	...	4
...	9	...	...	87	...	66	...	1	...	...	5
...	9	...	...	303	6	79	...	14	...	...	6
...	12	...	...	67	...	39	14	3	...	...	7
...	12	...	...	67	...	39	14	3	...	...	8
...	12	...	...	67	...	39	14	3	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	18	...	...	61	11	102	23	4	...	...	13
...	15	...	...	54	11	51	8	4	...	...	14
...	15	...	...	54	11	51	8	4	...	...	15
...	2	...	...	4	...	20	5	1	...	...	16
...	13	...	...	50	11	31	8	3	...	...	17
...	3	...	...	7	...	51	15	...	...	...	18
...	3	...	...	5	...	40	15	...	...	...	19
...	3	...	...	5	...	40	15	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	22
...	3	6	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	3	6	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	3	6	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	3	6	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	2	...	36	...	24	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	2	...	36	...	24	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	2	...	36	...	24	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	2	...	36	...	24	...	...	...	...	30
...	64	3	...	543	1	165	1	4	...	...	31
...	61	2	...	487	1	143	1	2	...	...	32
...	48	2	...	353	1	75	1	2	...	...	33
...	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	18	...	...	107	1	19	1	...	...	...	35
...	29	2	...	283	...	56	...	2	...	...	36
...	13	...	...	134	...	68	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	16	...	6	...	...	...	...	38
...	2	...	...	46	...	24	...	...	...	...	39
...	11	...	...	72	...	38	...	...	...	...	40
...	3	1	...	56	...	22	...	2	...	...	41
...	3	1	...	56	...	22	...	2	...	...	42
...	3	1	...	56	...	22	...	2	...	...	43

TABLE XXII.  
Industrial Statistics.  
Part II. Distribution by  
Divisions.

TAB  
Industrial Statistics Part

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION					
					DIRECTION, SUPERVISION, AND CLERICAL STAFF.					
					Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.	
					Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	<b>State Total</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>22,933</b>	<b>10,846</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>
2	<b>I. Growing of special products</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>11,011</b>	<b>6,306</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>5</b>	
3	<b>TEA FACTORIES Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5,156</b>	<b>5,554</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>1</b>	
4	Southern	6	123	41	5	...	...	13	...	
5	Central	4	685	252	4	1	6	18	...	
6	High Range	41	4,348	3,261	36	7	32	92	1	
7	<b>TEA PLANTATIONS Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>...</b>	
8	Central	4	402	192	4	...	3	11	...	
9	High Range	14	1,152	894	11	3	6	37	...	
10	<b>RUBBER FACTORIES Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>...</b>	
11	Southern	1	15	...	3	1	...	1	...	
12	Central	3	494	179	1	1	5	8	...	
13	High Range	1	18	...	1	...	1	...	...	
14	<b>RUBBER PLANTATIONS Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3,707</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>4</b>	
15	Central	25	2,273	1,017	16	12	25	98	3	
16	Northern	6	362	77	1	6	2	27	...	
17	High Range	3	1,072	360	6	2	11	16	1	
18	<b>CARDAMOM PLANTATIONS Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	
19	High Range	1	45	20	1	...	...	2	...	
20	<b>COFFEE PLANTATIONS Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	
21	Southern	1	22	13	1	...	...	...	...	
22	<b>IV. Textiles and connected industries.</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>5,218</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4</b>	
23	(a) Cotton	38	650	147	...	33	...	20	...	
24	<b>WEAVING FACTORIES Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>...</b>	
25	Southern	21	397	137	...	21	...	14	...	
26	Central	6	94	2	...	6	...	4	...	
27	Northern	6	159	8	2	6	...	2	...	
28	(b) Jute, Hemp &c.	3	306	243	2	1	...	5	...	
29	<b>FIBRE FACTORIES Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>...</b>	
30	Southern	3	306	243	2	1	...	5	...	
31	<b>COIR MAKING FACTORIES Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	
32	Southern	51	363	399	...	51	...	...	...	
33	<b>COIR MATTING FACTORIES Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3,643</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	
34	Central	21	3,051	382	8	16	16	14	3	
35	Northern	15	792	114	2	15	...	13	1	

XXII.

## Distribution by Divisions.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.  
Part II. Distribution by  
Divisions.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.								REMARKS.	NUMBER.
SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.					
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
41	...	9,478	8,207	9,902	3,954	1,846	1,672	101 Seasonal.	1
20	...	3,133	1,339	5,946	3,332	1,177	1,135	22 Seasonal.	2
90	...	1,502	1,240	2,652	1,636	615	678	3 Seasonal.	3
...	...	31	9	65	28	5	4		4
...	...	27	3	586	204	37	45	1 Seasonal.	5
20	...	1,504	1,228	2,001	1,404	573	629	2 Seasonal for 9 months from April to December.	6
...	...	394	294	386	600	788	192	1 Seasonal.	7
...	...	36	1	321	164	19	27	1 Seasonal.	8
...	...	358	293	545	436	169	165		9
...	...	48	...	370	147	78	32	5 Seasonal.	10
...	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	1 Seasonal.	11
...	...	36	...	355	147	75	32	3 Seasonal.	12
...	...	5	...	11	...	...	...	1 Seasonal.	13
...	...	1,123	305	2,011	625	291	224	12 Seasonal.	14
...	...	465	134	1,436	758	187	135	8 Seasonal for 10 months January and April to December.	15
...	...	285	67	9	1	26	9	2 Seasonal.	16
...	...	373	114	566	166	78	80	2 Seasonal.	17
...	...	6	...	27	17	6	3	Seasonal.	18
...	...	6	...	27	17	6	3	Seasonal.	19
...	...	...	...	20	7	1	0		20
...	...	...	...	20	7	1	6		21
9	...	3,608	3,319	861	336	358	420	2 Seasonal.	22
...	...	341	55	141	44	111	47		23
...	...	341	56	141	44	111	47		24
...	...	162	49	106	41	92	46	*1 Female.	25
...	...	72	...	6	2	6	...		26
...	...	107	6	29	1	13	1		27
...	...	151	17	40	3	95	223		28
...	...	151	17	40	3	95	223		29
...	...	151	17	40	3	95	223		30
...	...	238	175	60	169	14	55		31
...	...	238	175	60	169	14	55		32
9	...	2,849	306	601	115	136	15	2 Seasonal.	33
9	...	2,456	295	310	84	77	3	* Swiss 1. * Parsis 3.	34
...	...	393	71	291	31	59	12	2 Seasonal.	35

**TABLE XXII**  
Industrial Statistics  
Part II. Distribution by  
Divisions.

**TABLE**  
Industrial Statistics Part

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.							
			CLASSIFICATION							
			DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.							
			Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.			
Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.			
1	(d) Silk		14	5	...	1	...	1	...	1
2	SILK-WORM FILATURE <i>Total.</i>	1	14	5	...	1	...	1	...	1
3	Northern	1	14	5	...	1	...	1	...	1
4	(f) Others	2	42	2,798	1	1	4	7	...	2
5	LABOR AND EMBROIDERY WORKS. <i>Total.</i>	2	42	2,798	1	1	4	7	...	2
6	Southern	1	...	2,798	1	...	4	7	...	...
7	Northern	1	42	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
8	<b>VI. Wood &amp;c., Industries.</b>	4	330	...	1	2	1	7	...	26
9	SAW MILLS. <i>Total.</i>	1	279	...	1	...	1	...	...	26
10	Central	1	279	...	1	...	1	...	...	26
11	WOOD CARVING. <i>Total.</i>	1	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
12	Central	1	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
13	BAMBOO INDUSTRIAL DEPOT. <i>Total.</i>	1	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
14	Northern	1	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
15	CARPENTRY WORKS. <i>Total.</i>	1	27	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
16	Northern	1	27	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
17	<b>VII. Metal Industries.</b>	6	956	197	3	...	11	35	...	50
18	MONOZITE SAND FACTORIES. <i>Total.</i>	2	235	...	1	...	4	28	...	8
19	Southern	2	235	...	1	...	4	26	...	8
20	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT WORK-SHOP. <i>Total.</i>	1	257	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
21	Southern	1	257	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
22	MINT. <i>Total.</i>	1	25	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
23	Southern	1	25	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
24	GENERAL ENGINEERING WORKSHOP. <i>Total.</i>	1	222	...	1	...	5	...	...	26
25	Central	1	222	...	1	...	5	...	...	26
26	ESTATE WORKSHOP. <i>Total.</i>	1	217	107	1	...	2	...	...	4
27	High Range	1	217	107	1	...	2	...	...	4
28	<b>VIII. Glass and Earthenware Industries.</b>	36	3,158	199	1	41	1	23	11	125
29	TILE AND BRICK FACTORIES. <i>Total.</i>	30	3,158	199	1	41	1	23	11	125
30	Southern	23	293	99	...	25	...	2	...	1
31	Central	11	2,816	98	1	14	1	18	11	120
32	Northern	2	49	2	...	2	...	3	...	4
33	<b>IX. Industries connected with chemical products.</b>	19	1,184	20	...	29	1	54	...	45
34	SALT FACTORIES. <i>Total.</i>	7	303	...	...	17	...	8	...	13
35	Southern	7	303	...	...	17	...	8	...	13
36	SOAP FACTORIES. <i>Total.</i>	1	45	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
37	Southern	1	45	...	...	2	...	2	...	2

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics  
Part II. Distribution by  
Divisions.

XXII.  
Distribution by Divisions.—(Continued.)

PERSONS EMPLOYED.								Remarks.	NUMBER.
SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS					
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	10	...	1	5	...	...	...	1
...	...	10	...	1	5	...	...	...	2
...	...	10	...	1	5	...	...	...	3
...	...	19	2,706	18	...	2	80	...	4
...	...	19	2,706	18	...	2	80	...	5
...	...	...	2,706	...	...	...	80	...	6
...	...	19	...	18	...	2	...	...	7
...	...	145	...	106	...	42	...	...	8
...	...	109	...	104	...	38	...	...	9
...	...	109	...	104	...	38	...	...	10
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	...	13
...	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	...	14
...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
1	...	305	...	484	169	67	28	...	17
...	...	50	...	146	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	50	...	146	...	...	...	...	19
1	...	131	...	63	...	48	...	...	20
1	...	131	...	63	...	46	...	...	21
...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	89	...	91	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	89	...	91	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	5	...	184	169	21	28	...	26
...	...	5	...	184	169	21	28	...	27
...	...	856	31	1,924	79	176	89	1 Seasonal.	28
...	...	856	31	1,924	79	176	89	1 Seasonal.	29
...	...	180	12	26	9	69	78	...	30
...	...	660	19	1,874	68	117	11	...	31
...	...	16	...	24	2	...	...	...	32
...	...	747	6	290	14	18	...	8 Seasonal.	33
...	...	332	...	33	...	...	...	8 Seasonal.	34
...	...	332	...	33	...	...	...	6 Seasonal.	35
...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	23



TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.  
Part II. Distribution by Divisions.

TABLE  
Industrial Statistics Part II.

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	CLASSIFICATION OF							
			TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.					
					Managers.		Supervisors and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.	
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	SOAP AND IVORY WORKS. <i>Total</i>	1	21	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
2	Southern	1	21	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
3	STAMP MANUFACTORY. <i>Total</i>	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Southern	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	PAPER MILLS. <i>Total</i>	1	125	14	...	1	1	2	...	12
6	Central	1	125	14	...	1	1	2	...	12
7	OIL MILLS. <i>Total</i>	8	653	6	...	6	...	38	...	18
8	Central	5	416	6	...	5	...	35	...	10
9	Northern	3	207	...	...	3	...	3	...	8
10	X. Food Industries.	7	203	34	1	6	...	11	...	18
11	RICE MILLS. <i>Total</i>	3	130	19	1	4	...	1	...	15
12	Central	3	100	14	...	3	...	...	...	19
13	Northern	1	11	4	...	1	...	1	...	1
14	High Range	1	19	3	1	...	...	...	...	1
15	DISTILLERIES. <i>Total</i>	2	73	15	...	2	...	10	...	1
16	Southern	1	57	15	...	1	...	8	...	3
17	Northern	1	16	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
18	XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication	1	49	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
19	MOTOR TRANSPORT AND AERIAL ROPEWAY. <i>Total</i>	1	49	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
20	Northern	1	49	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
21	XV. Production, application and transmission of physical forces	1	63	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
22	HYDRO ELECTRIC WORKS <i>Total</i>	1	63	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
23	High Range	1	63	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
24	XVI. Industries of luxury	12	811	2	...	10	1	21	...	64
25	PRINTING PRESSES. <i>Total</i>	11	722	2	...	9	1	17	...	61
26	Southern	3	341	...	...	...	1	4	...	30
27	Central	5	152	...	...	3	...	...	...	6
28	Northern	4	229	2	...	4	...	13	...	25
29	SCHOOL OF ARTS. <i>Total</i>	1	89	...	...	1	...	6	...	3
30	Southern	1	89	...	...	1	...	4	...	3

XXII.

Distribution by Divisions.—(Concluded.)

TABLE XXII.  
Industrial Statistics.  
Part II. Distribution by Divisions.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.								REMARKS.	NUMBER.
SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.					
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	7	...	9	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	7	...	9	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	67	...	39	14	3	...	Seasonal.	5
...	...	67	...	39	14	3	...	Do.	6
...	...	404	8	170	...	15	...	1 Seasonal.	7
...	...	382	6	14	...	...	...	1 Seasonal.	8
...	...	22	...	156	...	15	...	...	9
...	...	61	11	102	23	4	...	1 Seasonal.	10
...	...	54	11	51	8	4	...	1 Seasonal.	11
...	...	50	11	31	3	3	...	1 Seasonal.	12
...	...	2	...	6	4	...	...	...	13
...	...	2	...	14	1	1	...	...	14
...	...	7	...	51	25	...	...	...	15
...	...	5	...	40	15	...	...	...	16
...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	17
6	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
6	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
6	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
23	...	36	...	24	...	...	...	...	21
2	...	36	...	24	...	...	...	...	22
2	...	36	...	24	...	...	...	...	23
3	...	543	1	165	1	4	...	...	24
2	...	457	1	143	1	2	...	...	25
2	...	246	...	56	...	2	...	...	26
...	...	115	...	26	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	136	1	61	1	...	...	...	28
1	...	56	...	22	...	2	...	...	29
1	...	56	...	22	...	2	...	...	30



XXII.

TABLE XXII.

classified according to the class of owners and managers.

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

OWNED BY					NUMBER MANAGED BY														Remarks.	NUMBER.
WHO ARE					Euro- peans or Anglo- Indians.	Indian Christi- ans.	Musul- mans.	Parsis.	Brah- mins.	Chet- tis.	Chan- nans or Shan- nars.	Izha- vans.	Kon- kanis.	Nairs.	Salias.	Vel- lals.	Other castes.			
Kon- kalis.	Nairs.	Salias.	Vellals.	Other castes.														20	21	22
16	16	17	18	10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	1	
2	15	3	5	9	113	69	18	1	10	2	5	66	3	23	3	5	9	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	92	19	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	49	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	28	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
1	13	3	3	1	12	12	13	1	2	...	...	60	1	15	3	3	1	...	9	
...	13	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	15	3	...	...	...	10	
...	18	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	15	3	...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	3	1	11	8	14	1	1	...	...	50	1	...	...	3	1	...	12	
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	
...	...	...	2	1	9	8	7	1	1	...	...	44	...	...	...	2	1	...	14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	29	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
...	2	...	...	2	1	21	...	...	1	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	31	
...	2	...	...	2	1	21	...	...	1	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	32	
1	1	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	2	...	33	
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	34	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	38	
...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	39	
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	
...	1	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	47	
...	1	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	48	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	49	

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.  
Part IV. Caste or Race and  
Birth-place of Skilled  
Workmen &c.

TABLE  
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT AND OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF WORKMEN.				CASTE.										
		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Musalmans.	Portuguese.	Sinhalese.	Brahmin.	Chettian or Shannars.	Ishavans.	Kannalan.	Kuravan.	Maravan.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.											
		2	3	4	5											
1	STATE	9,139	5,148	375	59	41	4,966	491	10	3	32	1,227	3,291	554	147	268
2	I. Growing of special products.	3,123	1,813	30	26	20	616	7	5	...	1	940	96	107	145	267
3	Tea Maker	70	...	...	...	5	33	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
4	Assistant Tea Maker	36	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4
5	Engine driver	56	...	...	...	9	38	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
6	Fitter	55	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	10	...	53	...	...
7	Carpenter	348	...	...	...	...	68	...	5	...	...	27	21	19	...	7
8	Mason	198	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	47	15	2	...	...
9	Blacksmith	83	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	11	15	...	2	1
10	Apothecary	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Teacher	10	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	32	...	...
12	Malstry	224	...	...	...	...	29	5	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	4
13	Tea sorting	192	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	13	65
14	Tea drying	346	464	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	95	148
15	Tea rolling	91	84	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
16	Tea plucking	92	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...
17	Tea pruning	87	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
18	Rubber making	100	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...
19	Rubber tapping	441	187	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...
20	Rubber drying	92	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...
21	Others	598	784	30	26	5	147	2	...	...	1	358	...	1	35	38
22	IV. Textiles and connected industries.	3,283	3,286	334	33	9	3,393	436	...	...	12	125	2,583	108	...	1
23	(a) Cotton	317	55	24	...	...	74	2	...	...	1	2	115	14	...	1
24	Weaving	317	55	24	...	...	74	2	...	...	1	2	115	14	...	1
25	(b) Jute, hemp etc.,	2,788	508	308	33	9	503	400	...	...	11	...	2,451	94	...	...
26	Braiding	435	247	16	17	...	86	121	...	...	...	...	451	...	...	...
27	Splicing	66	82	30	...	...	15	42	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	...
28	Spooling and hanking	119	27	26	...	...	65	7	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...
29	Sorting	86	36	61	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	...
30	Mat weaving	1,146	66	...	...	...	185	92	...	...	...	...	985	...	...	...
31	Carpenter	83	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...
32	Blacksmith	47	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
33	Engine driver	15	...	...	...	5	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Fitter	32	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
35	Others	759	50	169	16	4	143	142	...	...	11	...	682	...	...	...
36	(d) Fibre works	151	17	...	...	...	38	4	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...
37	Dressing and cleaning	151	17	...	...	...	38	4	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...
38	(e) Lace and embroidery works	17	2,708	2	...	...	2,714	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
39	Lace weaving	17	2,441	2	...	...	2,449	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
40	Embroidery weaving	...	265	...	...	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	(f) Silk	10	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
42	Reeling	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Rearing	9	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
44	VI. Wood etc., Industries	145	...	...	...	...	41	2	...	...	...	...	51	48	2	...
45	Saw Mills	145	...	...	...	...	41	2	...	...	...	...	51	48	2	...
46	Carpenters	79	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	43	2	...
47	Mechanics	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...



TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.  
Part IV. Caste or Race and  
Birth-place of Skilled  
Workmen &c.

INDUSTRIAL STATIS

Caste or race and birth-place of skilled work

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT AND OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF WORKMEN.				CASTE OF RACE.										
		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Muslimans.	Portuguese.	Singhalese.	Brahmin.	Channan or Shannans.	Jehavan.	Kammalan.	Kuravan.	Mistry.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.											
		2	3	4	5											
	<i>Saw Mills.—(Contd.)</i>															
1	Maistry	16	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...
2	Blacksmith	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
3	Engine driver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Fitter	6	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
5	Bamboo workers	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Others	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
7	<b>VII. Metal Industries.</b>	<b>306</b>	...	...	...	<b>7</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>11</b>	...	...	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>56</b>	...	...
8	<i>Monozite Sand Factories</i>	50	...	...	...	...	28	3	...	...	...	4	7	6	...	...
9	Engine driver	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10	Fitter	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11	Carpenter	12	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...
12	Blacksmith	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Others	26	...	...	...	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	<i>Mint</i>	20	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
15	Colner	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
16	Mechanic	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
17	Examiner	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Weigher	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Foreman	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
20	<i>Engineering Work Shops</i>	104	...	...	...	...	46	2	...	...	...	...	7	10	...	...
21	Engine driver	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Mechanics	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fitter	32	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
24	Carpenter	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
25	Blacksmith	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
26	Others	16	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
27	<i>Public Works Department Work Shops</i>	132	...	...	...	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>6</b>	...	...	<b>7</b>	...	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	...	...
28	Blacksmith	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
29	Carpenter	39	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
30	Driver	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Mechanic	10	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
32	Fitter	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
33	Moulder	13	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
34	Fireman	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
35	Others	31	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
36	<b>VIII. Glass and Earthenware Industries.</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	...	...	<b>292</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>35</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>114</b>	...	...
37	<i>Brick and Tile Factories</i>	852	31	4	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	35	319	114	...	...
38	Engine driver	15	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
39	Kiln workers	72	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...
40	Mechanics	65	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...
41	Carpenters	87	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	76	...
42	Blacksmith	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
43	Mason	49	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
44	Maistry	38	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
45	Brick and Tile makers	298	...	...	...	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	25	76	...	...

TABLE XXII.

XXII.

PART IV.—(Continued.)

Industrial Statistics  
Part IV. Caste or Race and  
Birth place of Skilled  
Workmen etc

classified according to their industry and occupation.

				BORN.																
				IN THE STATE.			OUTSIDE THE STATE													
				Division of Enumeration.	Contiguous Divisions.	Other Divisions.	Madras Province.						Cochin State.	Bengal Province.	Bombay Province	Pondichery.	Ceylon.	England.	Elsewhere.	NUMBER.
Pulayan.	Sakkiliyan.	Vellalan.	Others.				Chinglipput.	Coimbatore.	Madras.	Madura.	Malabar.	Tinnevely.								
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	1	22	258	34	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	4	46	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	7	81	13	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	1	5	111	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	16	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
2	...	3	21	3	426	147	113	...	...	...	2	...	68	...	131	...	...	...	...	36
2	...	3	21	3	426	147	113	...	...	...	2	...	68	...	131	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	4	50	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	24	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	76	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	41
...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
...	...	...	...	25	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	...	...	...	16	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	44
2	...	3	...	95	75	64	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	45







TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.  
Part IV. Casts or Race and  
Birth-place of Skilled  
Workmen etc.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen.

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT AND OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF WORKMEN.				CASTE OR RACE.									
		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Muslimans.	Portuguese.	Sinhalese.	Brahmin.	Channan or Shanans.	Ishavan.	Kannalen.	Kuravan.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.										
		2	3	4	5										
	<i>Distilleries - (Contd.)</i>														
1	Engine driver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	<b>XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication.</b>	45	...	...	...	6	27	1	...	...	...	4	5	...	...
3	<i>Motor Transport and Aerial Ropeways</i>	45	...	...	...	6	27	1	...	...	...	4	5	...	...
4	Engineer	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Mechanic	11	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	
6	Blacksmith	8	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
7	Carpenter	12	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
8	Others	13	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	<b>XV. Production, application and transmission of physical forces</b>	38	...	...	...	2	18	1	5	...	...	2	6	...	
10	<i>Hydro Electric works</i>	38	...	...	...	2	18	1	5	...	...	2	6	...	
11	Mechanic	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
12	Carpenter	9	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Fitter	13	...	...	...	1	5	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	
14	Blacksmith	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
15	Turner	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
16	Moulder	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Mason	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
18	<b>XVI. Industries of luxury</b>	546	1	...	...	3	209	5	...	11	1	45	41	...	
19	<i>Printing and Binding works</i>	480	1	...	...	2	203	5	...	9	1	40	16	...	
20	Printer	49	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	
21	Binder and Ruler	93	...	...	...	...	44	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	
22	Compositor	218	...	...	...	...	87	2	...	3	1	15	3	...	
23	Type-caster	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
24	Foremen	16	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
25	Carpenter	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
26	Engine driver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
27	Examiner	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	
28	Proof Reader	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	
29	Blacksmith	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
30	Linotype operator	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	Electrician	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	Lithographer	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	Folder	21	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	
34	Mechanic	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
35	Others	53	1	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
36	<i>School of Arts</i>	57	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	2	...	5	25	...	
37	Ivory carver	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	
38	Moulder	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	Potter	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40	Silversmith	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
41	Knife-grinder	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
42	Apprentices	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	6	7	...	
43	Engine driver	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	Fireman	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	

XXII.

TABLE XXII.

PART IV.—(Concluded.)

Industrial Statistics.  
Part IV. Casts or Race and  
Birth-place of Skilled  
Workmen &c.

classified according to their industry and occupation.

																									BORN.														NUMBER.	
																									IN THE STATE							OUTSIDE THE STATE.								
																									Division of Enumeration.	Contiguous Divisions.	Other Divisions.	Madras Province.					Cochin State.	Bombay Province.	Bengal Province.	Pondichery.	Ceylon.	England.		Elsewhere.
Parayan.	Fulayan.	Sakkilyan.	Vellalan.	Others.	Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	Madras.	Maduru.	Malabar.	Tinnevely.	Trichinopoly.																													
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43															
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...															
...	...	...	...	...	31	5	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2															
...	...	...	...	...	31	5	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3															
...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4															
...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5															
...	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6															
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7															
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8															
1	...	...	...	...	4	7	4	...	...	...	6	3	4	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	9															
1	...	...	...	...	4	7	4	...	...	...	6	3	4	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	10															
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11															
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12															
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	13															
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14															
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15															
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16															
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17															
...	...	...	13	25	495	46	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18															
...	...	...	11	15	140	46	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19															
...	...	...	1	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20															
...	...	...	1	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21															
...	...	...	7	9	173	41	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22															
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23															
...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24															
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25															
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26															
...	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27															
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28															
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29															
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30															
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31															
...	...	...	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32															
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33															
...	...	...	...	2	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34															
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35															
...	...	...	2	10	55	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36															
...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37															
...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38															
...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39															
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40															
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41															
...	...	...	2	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42															
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43															
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43															

TABLE XXII

Industrial Statistics  
Part V. Caste or Race and  
Birth-place of Unskilled  
Labourers &c.

TABLE

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS  
Caste or race and birth-place of unskilled  
industry in which

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS.				CASTE OR RACE.									
		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		Europeans and Anglo Indians.	Indian christians.	Musalmans.	HINDUS.						
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				Brahmin.	Channan or Shanars.	Jahans.	Kammalan.	Kuravan.	Maravan.	Nair.
1	<b>STATE</b>	<b>9,902</b>	<b>8,954</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,872</b>	...	<b>3,236</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1592</b>	<b>3,451</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>1,745</b>
2	<i>I Growing of special products</i>	<b>5,946</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>1,135</b>	...	<b>2,210</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>758</b>
3	Tea plantations	866	600	188	192	...	239	100	...	367	362	37	77	81	93
4	Tea factories	2,652	1,836	615	678	...	1,410	184	2	559	438	137	123	224	329
5	Rubber plantations	2,011	925	291	224	...	388	116	..	160	593	268	233	222	286
6	Rubber Factories	370	147	76	32	...	161	11	...	28	33	18	29	40	50
7	Cardamom plantations	27	17	6	3	...	12	1	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
8	Coffee plantations	20	7	1	6	...	...	9	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
9	<b>IV. Textile and connected Industries</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>420</b>	...	<b>365</b>	<b>79</b>	...	<b>398</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>187</b>
10	(a) Cotton	141	44	111	47	...	20	4	...	4	105	3	...	10	153
11	Cotton weaving Factories	141	44	111	47	...	20	4	...	4	105	3	...	10	153
12	(b) Jute, Hemp, etc.	701	287	245	203	...	322	74	...	314	708	3	0	...	22
13	Fibre cleaning works	40	3	95	223	...	47	...	...	314	...	...	...	...	...
14	Coir making Works	60	169	14	55	...	...	2	...	...	287	...	3	...	...
15	Coir matting factories	601	115	186	15	...	285	72	...	...	481	3	3	...	22
16	(d) Silk	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Silk Filature Works	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	(f) Others	18	...	2	80	...	13	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	7
19	Lace and Embroidery Works	18	...	2	80	...	13	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	7
20	<b>VI. Wood &amp;c. Industries</b>	<b>106</b>	...	<b>42</b>	...	...	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	...	...	<b>91</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	...	<b>6</b>
21	Saw Mills	104	...	38	...	...	12	25	...	...	91	1	3	...	6
22	Bamboo Industrial works	2	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	<b>VII. Metal Industries</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>28</b>	...	<b>89</b>	<b>14</b>	...	<b>12</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>116</b>
24	Monoxide sand separation Factories	146	...	...	...	...	92	1	...	...	55	...	...	...	58
25	General Engineering workshops	91	...	...	...	...	34	5	...	...	33	...	...	...	16
26	Estate Work shops	184	169	21	28	...	5	4	...	12	12	...	2	97	5
27	Public Work Department Work shops	63	...	46	...	...	18	4	...	...	32	7	...	...	38
28	<b>VIII. Glass and Earthenware Industries</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>89</b>	...	<b>380</b>	<b>383</b>	...	<b>49</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>551</b>
29	Brick and tile Factories	1,924	79	176	89	...	380	383	...	49	776	2	64	3	551
30	<b>IX. Industries connected with chemical products</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	...	...	<b>114</b>	<b>20</b>	...	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	...	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>
31	Salt Factories	38	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
32	Soap Factories	39	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	24
33	Soap and ivory works	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2
34	Paper mills	39	14	3	...	...	36	6	...	...	6	4	...	...	3
35	Oil mills	170	...	15	...	...	62	13	...	...	13	4	...	60	1
36	<b>X. Food Industries</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	...	...	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	...	...	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>
37	Rice mills	51	8	4	...	...	16	6	...	...	10	...	...	...	9
38	Distilleries	51	15	..	...	...	1	1	4	2	16	...	...	7	19
39	<b>XV. Production, application and transmission of physical forces</b>	<b>24</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	...	...	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	...	...	...
40	Hydro-Electric works	24	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
41	<b>XVI. Industries of luxury</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	...	...	<b>44</b>	<b>4</b>	...	...	<b>38</b>	...	...	...	<b>72</b>
42	Printing Presses (including binding works)	143	1	2	...	...	43	4	...	...	37	...	...	...	55
43	School of arts	22	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17



TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.  
Part VI. Details of Power  
Employed.

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.  
I. DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED.

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

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING.				NUMBER OF ENGINES.				TOTAL HORSE POWER.				REMARKS.
	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	14
I. GROWING OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS ...	9	20	6	18	10	33	8	27	254	642	152	823	
Tea Factories ...	7	16	3	11	8	25	5	14	223	674	72	461	Two tea factories using st. also use 1 oil of 17 H. P. and 2 water of 24 H. P.
Tea Plantations ...	1	1	2	...	1	2	3	...	6	62	80	...	Two tea factories using also use 1 oil of 45 H. P. and 1 water of 20 H. P.
Rubber Factories ...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	36	...	205	One Rubber factory using also use 1 oil of 26 H. P.
Rubber Plantations ...	1	2	...	3	1	4	...	3	25	170	...	157	
IV. TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES	7	3	...	...	9	3	...	...	227	23	...	...	
Fibre Factory ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
Coir matting Factories ...	6	3	...	...	8	3	...	...	211	25	...	...	
VI. WOOD &c., INDUSTRIES	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	140	
Saw mills ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	140	
VII. METAL INDUSTRIES	...	2	...	1	...	0	...	1	...	144	...	40	
Monozite Sand Factory ...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	112	...	...	
General Engineering Workshop ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	32	...	...	
Public Works Dept. Workshop ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	40	
VIII. GLASS AND BATHENWARE INDUSTRIES	8	1	...	1	12	1	...	2	307	20	...	70	One tile factory using st. also use 1 gas of 70 H. P.
Tile and brick Factories ...	8	1	...	1	12	1	...	2	307	20	...	70	
IX. INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	11	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	557½	...	...	...	
Salt Factories ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	
Paper mills ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	35	...	...	...	One paper mill using st. also use 1 water of 10½ H. P.
Oil mills ...	8	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	490½	...	...	...	One oil mill using steam use 1 water of 25 H. P.
X. FOOD INDUSTRIES	5	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	85	...	...	28	
Rice mills ...	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	45	...	...	26	
Distilleries ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	
XIV. CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	
Motor transport and Aerial Rope-way Works ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	
XVI. INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	2	3	...	...	2	4	...	...	14	45	...	...	
Printing Presses ...	1	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	4	45	...	...	
School of Arts ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
<b>State Total</b> ...	<b>42</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,432½</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1,099</b>	

(2) For Establishments using Electric Power Generated on the Premises.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	PRIME MOVERS.								ELECTRIC POWER	
		STEAM.		OIL.		WATER.		GAS.		Number of dyno. mos.	Power kilowatts.
		Number of Engines.	Horse power.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. GROWING OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS ...	3	3	95	3	175	2	100	...	...	9	371
Tea Factories ...	3	3	95	3	175	2	100	...	...	9	371
VII. METAL INDUSTRIES	2	...	...	2	92	...	...	...	...	5	37
Monozite Sand Factory ...	1	...	...	3	72	...	...	...	...	4	26
Workshop ...	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	1	8
XV. PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES	1	...	...	...	...	5	780	...	...	5	600
Hydro Electric works ...	1	...	...	...	...	5	780	...	...	5	600
<b>State Total</b> ...	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,005</b>

(3) For Establishments using Electric Power Supplied from outside.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	NUMBER OF MOTORS INSTALLED.	TOTAL HORSE POWER.
1	2	3	4
I. GROWING OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS ...	3	4	200
Tea Factories ...	3	4	200

\* One of this has also one Water Engine of 10 horse power for use when electricity runs short.

**TABLE XXII.**  
 Industrial Statistics.  
 Part VII. Number of looms  
 in use in Textile  
 Establishments.

**TABLE XXII.**  
**INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS**  
**PART VII.**

**Number of Looms in use in Textile Establishments.**

DIVISION.	COTTON WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.			
	Number of Establishments.	NUMBER OF LOOMS AT WORK.		
		Worked by power.	Worked by hand.	
			With fly Shuttle.	Without fly Shuttle.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>33</b>	...	<b>318</b>	<b>138</b>
Southern Division ...	21	...	125	65
Central Do. ...	6	...	38	11
Northern Do. ...	6	...	53	62

NOTE:—There are also 348 looms (without Fly Shuttle) worked by hand in a Coir Matting Factory in the Central Division.



## PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

### AREA AND POPULATION OF TALUKS AND MUNICIPAL TOWNS.

**NOTE:**—The number of Taluks was reduced from 33 in the last Census to 30 in this and the particulars of the changes in the component parts of the affected Taluks are:

No. Present Taluk.	Particulars of the component Parts of the Taluk.
1. Tovala	...The old Tovala Taluk and the Erachakulam Pakuthy of the old Agastiswaram Taluk.
2. Agastiswaram	...The old Agastiswaram Taluk except Erachakulam Pakuthy and the Pakuthy of Neendakara A and B of the old Eraniel Taluk.
3. Kalkulam	...The old Kalkulam Taluk and the Pakuthies of Aloor, Eraniel, Thalakulam, Kadiyapattanam, Manavalakurichi, Colachel and Thiruvithamcode of the old Eraniel Taluk.
4. Vilavankod	...The old Vilavankod Taluk and the Pakuthies of Kizhmidalam, Midalam, Kizhkulam, Killiyur and Nattalam of the old Eraniel Taluk.
5. Kunnattur	...The old Kunnattur Taluk excepting the Pakuthy of Vallikode.
6. Pathanamthitta	...The Pakuthies of Ranni, Ilanthur, Pathanamthitta, Kumpazha and Omallur of the old Chengannur Taluk, Cherukol Pakuthy of the old Tiruvalla Taluk and Vallikode Pakuthy of the old Kunnattur Taluk.
7. Tiruvalla	...The old Tiruvalla Taluk and the Pakuthies of Thiruvananthoor, Puthenkavu, Vadakkekara, Pandanadu, Chengannur, Puliur, Venmani, Pandalam Vadakkekara, Cherianadu and Ala of the old Chengannur Taluk.
8. Ambalapuzha	...The old Ambalapuzha Taluk and the Pakuthies of Ariad North, Ariad South and Mararikulam South of the old Sherttallay Taluk.
9. Sherttallay	...The old Sherttallay Taluk with the exception of the Pakuthies of Ariad North, Ariad South and Mararikulam South and the Pakuthies of Thaikkattuserri, Pallipuram, Panavalli, and Vaduthala Mattathilbhagam of the old Vaikam Taluk.
10. Vaikam	...The old Vaikam Taluk with the exception of the Pakuthies of Pallipuram, Panavalli, Vaduthala Mattathilbhagam and Thaikkattuserri and the Pakuthies of Manjoor and Kaduthuruthi of the old Ettumanur Taluk.
11. Kottayam	...The old Kottayam Taluk and the Pakuthies of Kodumalur, Perumpoikadu, Kaipuzha, Ettumanur and Onamthuruthi of the old Ettumanur Taluk.
12. Minachil	...The old Minachil Taluk and the Pakuthies of Ilakad, Kidangur and Kanakary of the old Ettumanur Taluk, the Pakuthy of Poonjar of the old Peermade Taluk and the Pakuthy of Uzhavur of the old Muvattupuzha Taluk.
13. Changanachery	...The old Taluk of Changanachery and the Pakuthies of Manimala, Cheruvalli, Chirakadavu, Kanjirapalli North and Kanjirapalli South of the old Peermade Taluk.
14. Muvattupuzha	...The old Muvattupuzha Taluk with the exception of Uzhavur Pakuthy.
15. Kunnatnad	...The old Kunnatnad Taluk and the Pakuthies of Kothakulangara, Alwaye and Thrikkakara of the old Alengad Taluk.
16. Parur	...The old Parur Taluk and the Pakuthies of Aiyur, Alangad, Kadungallur, Chengamnad, Parakkadavu, Idapalli Vadakkumbhagam and Idapalli Thekkumbhagam of the old Alangad Taluk.
17. Peermade	...The old Taluk of Peermade with the exception of the Pakuthies of Poonjar, Manimala, Cheruvalli, Chirakadavu, Kanjirapalli North and Kanjirapalli South.

2. The population of Taluks includes that of Municipal Towns situated in them and the whole of Kayankulam Municipal Towns is included in Karunagapalli Taluk.

## PROVINCIAL TABLE I

## PROVINCIAL TABLE I

## Area and Population

## Area and Population of Taluks and Municipal Towns.

TALUK OR TOWN.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES.	POPULATION.				PERCENT. AGES OF VARIATION.		NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE IN 1921.
		Towns	Villages.		1921.			1911 Both sexes.	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	
					Persons.	Males.	Females.				
<b>STATE.</b>	<b>7,624.84</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3,897</b>	<b>761,827</b>	<b>4,006,062</b>	<b>2,032,553</b>	<b>1,973,509</b>	<b>3,428,975</b>	<b>+ 16.8</b>	<b>+ 16.2</b>	<b>525</b>
1. Tovala	142.76	1	143	8,630	36,496	18,076	18,420	36,362	+ 3	+ 6.6	255
2. Agastinwaram	109.17	3	435	29,134	138,257	68,639	69,618	120,006	+ 15.2	+ 3.7	1,268
3. Kalkulam	225.95	5	842	38,689	172,263	87,440	84,823	147,191	+ 17.0	+ 17.2	762
4. Vilavankod	168.62	1	166	25,273	147,109	75,234	71,875	126,528	+ 16.2	+ 15.9	870
5. Neyyattinkara	238.35	3	200	36,696	217,529	111,616	105,914	178,703	+ 21.7	+ 26.5	933
6. Trivandrum	97.25	1	72	30,249	175,466	88,867	86,599	155,138	+ 13.1	+ 15.6	1,808
7. Nedunangad	366.04	1	79	22,118	112,111	57,093	55,018	88,147	+ 27.1	+ 30.1	306
8. Chirayinkil	146.50	2	86	20,537	157,142	76,799	80,343	135,877	+ 15.6	+ 20.4	1,068
9. Kottarakara	202.93	1	150	20,673	108,758	55,307	53,446	90,309	+ 20.4	+ 17.2	538
10. Pattanapuram	425.67	1	83	14,575	73,570	37,760	35,810	56,769	+ 29.5	+ 14.5	172
11. Shencottah	129.14	2	51	9,955	44,650	22,645	22,005	38,362	+ 10.6	+ 1.7	346
12. Quilon	147.41	1	147	34,235	196,511	98,021	98,490	163,798	+ 19.9	+ 26.3	1,333
13. Kunnattur	150.46	..	114	17,830	93,463	47,421	46,042	77,489	+ 20.6	+ 13.1	623
14. Karmnagapalli	88.99	2	119	30,842	158,058	78,586	79,472	137,420	+ 15.0	+ 10.5	1,775
15. Kartigapalli	74.26	1	87	22,099	117,920	58,395	59,525	111,570	+ 3.6	+ 15.3	1,503
16. Mavelikara	111.43	1	116	28,175	144,789	72,949	71,840	130,728	+ 10.7	+ 11.9	1,304
17. Tiruvalla	220.14	1	241	49,264	278,872	140,338	133,534	237,913	+ 15.1	+ 19.9	1,244
18. Pathanamthitta	895.78	..	90	19,703	104,002	53,980	50,022	76,195	+ 36.4	+ 11.1	116
19. Ambalapuzha	147.48	2	78	34,363	171,590	86,482	85,108	150,411	+ 14.0	+ 11.1	1,167
20. Sherttalay	117.15	1	47	35,245	161,481	81,396	80,085	149,938	+ 7.6	+ 6.8	1,340
21. Vaikom	144.09	1	85	23,772	119,678	60,448	59,235	116,103	+ 30.0	+ 14.5	831
22. Kottayam	214.04	2	99	32,441	173,934	88,946	84,988	148,168	+ 17.3	+ 20.1	812
23. Changanachery	263.91	1	67	29,607	156,640	81,691	74,949	116,708	+ 34.2	+ 25.3	593
24. Minnichil	283.41	1	126	30,231	160,198	82,333	77,860	136,340	+ 17.4	+ 16.1	566
25. Muvattupuzha	437.47	1	146	26,400	137,489	69,655	67,834	116,307	+ 18.2	+ 8.3	314
26. Todupuzha	486.95	..	99	12,396	57,285	29,778	27,507	38,426	+ 49.0	+ 17.1	117
27. Kunnathad	381.66	1	184	34,390	184,482	92,159	92,273	103,452	+ 12.8	+ 17.5	509
28. Parur	119.43	1	141	28,465	154,458	78,722	75,736	144,585	+ 0.7	+ 10.8	1,366
29. Devikulam	687.02	..	94	7,150	32,895	17,728	15,167	23,458	+ 40.2	+ 103.6	49
30. Peermade	453.27	..	21	4,691	24,026	14,055	9,971	16,631	+ 44.4	+ 47.7	53
<b>MUNICIPAL TOWNS.</b>	<b>108.254</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>56,835</b>	<b>324,882</b>	<b>167,173</b>	<b>157,689</b>	<b>212,080</b>	<b>+ 53.1</b>	<b>+ 15.4</b>	<b>3,007</b>
1. Nagercoil	3.00	..	..	7,050	34,406	16,994	17,412	29,883	+ 15.1	+ 15.9	11,468
2. Padmanabhapuram	1.62	..	..	1,861	9,156	4,595	4,561	..	..	..	4,578
3. Colachel	1.74	..	..	1,327	7,967	4,067	3,910	..	..	..	3,983
4. Kuzhithurai	5.00	..	..	521	3,160	1,592	1,568	..	..	..	632
5. Neyyattinkara	10.00	..	..	1,314	8,093	4,176	3,857	..	..	..	803
6. Trivandrum	10.00	..	..	11,902	72,784	37,344	35,440	63,561	+ 14.5	+ 9.8	7,278
7. Attingal	16.00	..	..	1,842	11,048	5,654	5,394	..	..	..	600
8. Shencottah	7.04	..	..	2,607	11,241	5,695	5,646	10,309	+ 9.0	+ 14.0	11,241
9. Quilon	4.24	..	..	4,100	25,185	13,065	12,070	18,839	+ 33.4	+ 20.0	6,283
10. Kayankulam	5.00	..	..	1,519	9,172	4,676	4,496	5,830	+ 57.3	+ 1.6	1,831
11. Mavelikara	4.00	..	..	2,040	12,209	6,263	5,946	..	..	..	3,050
12. Harippad	8.00	..	..	1,548	8,669	4,442	4,257	..	..	..	1,087
13. Alleppey	4.54	..	..	5,830	32,074	16,885	15,189	23,665	+ 24.9	+ 8.0	6,414
14. Tiruvalla	3.63	..	..	1,912	12,010	6,292	5,718	7,969	+ 50.7	..	3,042
15. Vaikom	12.00	..	..	2,115	11,250	5,840	5,419	..	..	..	938
16. Kottayam	4.42	..	..	3,143	18,833	9,855	8,978	15,141	+ 24.3	+ 13.7	4,708
17. Changanachery	5.49	..	..	3,248	18,935	9,814	9,141	17,242	+ 9.9	+ 20.8	3,791
18. Alwaye	6.10	..	..	998	6,772	3,714	3,058	3,869	+ 75.0	..	1,128
19. Parur	2.87	..	..	1,958	11,949	6,320	5,629	13,782	+ 13.2	+ 6.3	3,983

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**PROVINCIAL TABLE II.**

**POPULATION OF TALUKS AND MUNICIPAL TOWNS BY  
RELIGION AND EDUCATION.**

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**NOTE:—The figures for Taluks include those of Municipal towns situated in them.**

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

Population of Taluks and Municipal Towns by Religion and Education.

POPULATION BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION

SERIAL NUM. BR.	TALUK OR TOWN.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.										NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.					
		HINDU.		MUSALMAN.		CHRISTIAN.		ANINIST.		OTHERS.		0 - 15		15 - 20		20 and over.	
		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
	<b>STATE.</b>	<b>1,284,934</b>	<b>1,264,730</b>	<b>140,396</b>	<b>130,082</b>	<b>600,507</b>	<b>572,427</b>	<b>6,529</b>	<b>6,108</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>130,678</b>	<b>92,245</b>	<b>84,673</b>	<b>45,157</b>	<b>456,915</b>	<b>158,865</b>
1	Tovala	13,226	13,571	887	803	3,946	3,949	15	7	..	..	695	756	625	282	4,588	1,053
2	Agastiwaram	48,408	48,906	2,224	2,326	18,007	18,384	..	..	..	..	4,026	2,987	2,987	1,815	15,956	5,861
3	Kalkulam	83,516	81,827	3,908	3,818	29,566	29,792	450	326	..	..	5,168	1,997	2,356	1,073	11,794	7,854
4	Vilavankod	47,928	45,762	1,881	1,825	24,958	24,892	467	396	..	..	3,419	996	1,977	1,014	9,880	3,526
5	Neyyattinkara	71,563	68,425	4,560	4,390	24,758	22,405	734	494	..	..	7,942	9,672	4,602	1,078	21,402	5,202
6	Trivandrum	68,642	66,885	8,786	8,348	11,429	11,357	1	8	8	8	7,546	11,320	4,959	3,061	27,207	9,053
7	Nedumangad	40,721	39,783	5,633	5,209	9,219	9,620	1,520	1,006	..	..	2,142	742	1,203	940	9,068	1,868
8	Chirayinkil	63,129	66,287	12,002	12,281	1,641	1,758	27	19	..	..	2,264	1,076	2,380	977	14,373	3,473
9	Kottarakara	40,597	39,536	4,400	4,119	10,190	9,724	60	45	..	..	3,178	1,266	1,445	598	11,361	2,184
10	Pattanamparam	25,983	24,879	4,778	4,581	6,898	6,278	106	104	..	..	1,747	647	1,158	856	6,443	1,751
11	Shencottah	19,949	19,560	1,675	1,573	982	849	39	23	..	..	745	199	728	220	4,209	179
12	Quilon	68,438	69,968	11,818	11,190	17,609	17,167	154	764	7	8	6,906	5,153	4,431	2,108	22,417	5,789
13	Kunnattur	35,757	34,904	2,849	2,350	8,815	8,582	..	..	..	..	2,548	691	1,768	686	10,774	2,002
14	Karunagapalli	58,667	60,487	11,592	10,837	8,332	8,146	6	2	..	..	5,302	2,783	3,378	1,941	17,296	5,446
15	Kartikapalli	47,245	48,904	4,784	4,524	6,364	6,097	..	..	..	..	4,049	2,444	2,698	1,628	14,265	4,269
16	Mavelikara	55,752	55,307	2,360	2,274	15,636	15,259	1	..	..	..	5,033	3,170	2,452	1,612	17,131	5,110
17	Tiruvalla	76,468	73,451	2,335	2,135	61,515	57,948	..	..	..	..	12,415	9,062	8,412	5,437	40,204	16,943
18	Patbanamthitta	30,244	28,326	2,365	2,017	21,227	19,545	124	134	..	..	3,816	2,475	2,810	1,276	13,209	3,629
19	Ambalapuzha	52,398	52,859	7,977	7,057	26,699	25,182	..	..	8	30	4,965	3,282	4,346	2,623	24,699	8,570
20	Shertalay	61,434	61,583	2,846	2,849	16,267	15,083	9	..	..	..	5,086	2,140	2,740	2,146	21,492	4,614
21	Vaikam	40,522	40,341	1,324	1,205	18,510	17,645	7	4	..	..	3,489	2,385	2,601	393	14,603	4,960
22	Kottayam	41,879	39,282	1,504	1,225	45,731	42,753	32	96	..	..	7,342	5,017	5,118	3,200	23,444	12,727
23	Changanachery	35,278	32,898	4,108	3,257	42,068	38,580	241	214	6	..	9,963	6,969	8,714	2,249	18,542	9,572
24	Minachil	31,630	29,351	1,583	1,065	48,542	46,895	578	849	..	..	4,435	4,138	4,492	2,872	23,800	8,839
25	Muvattupuzha	80,016	79,278	6,332	5,735	23,126	22,606	181	215	..	..	3,667	1,952	2,338	1,483	13,347	6,931
26	Todupuzha	12,850	11,975	2,942	2,408	13,269	12,301	750	519	9	4	1,283	646	1,046	581	6,501	1,420
27	Kunnathnad	49,804	44,226	11,922	10,871	30,340	26,460	9	8	9	8	6,024	3,148	3,349	2,336	17,888	4,731
28	Farur	46,579	45,696	8,519	7,498	23,472	22,455	6	4	146	106	4,970	2,928	3,110	1,567	16,179	7,433
29	Devikulam	13,861	12,575	304	109	8,395	8,223	168	157	..	4	966	321	50	84	2,089	148
30	Peermade	8,808	6,400	812	441	2,789	2,423	845	707	..	..	162	331	303	65	2,526	308
	<b>Town</b>	<b>109,257</b>	<b>105,592</b>	<b>19,578</b>	<b>18,957</b>	<b>39,069</b>	<b>35,985</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>14,131</b>	<b>10,352</b>	<b>10,960</b>	<b>6,018</b>	<b>52,982</b>	<b>20,552</b>
1	Nagercoil	12,776	12,878	1,599	1,496	2,619	2,419	..	..	..	..	1,591	693	1,238	428	4,761	1,165
2	Padmanabhapuram	3,465	3,470	562	601	568	467	..	..	..	..	343	177	169	109	1,469	379
3	Colachel	1,513	1,510	745	727	1,799	1,672	..	..	..	..	164	107	100	66	641	151
4	Kushithara	1,164	1,152	87	74	251	242	..	..	..	..	298	101	121	8	512	340
5	Neyyattinkara	2,427	2,317	289	281	1,450	1,309	..	..	..	..	391	232	225	126	1,326	506
6	Trivandrum	29,681	28,123	2,949	2,829	4,753	4,770	..	..	9	8	3,874	3,800	2,746	1,860	14,741	6,828
7	Attingal	4,986	4,798	677	637	91	89	..	..	..	..	453	263	359	130	1,586	1,147
8	Shencottah	5,016	5,048	542	539	86	24	1	..	..	..	146	56	244	113	1,364	102
9	Quilon	6,788	6,345	2,538	2,234	2,735	2,487	9	1	7	3	635	1,965	872	476	4,263	1,576
10	Kayenkulam	2,759	2,683	917	925	1,000	888	..	..	..	..	284	193	230	118	1,162	342
11	Mavelikara	4,112	3,944	22	7	2,129	1,995	..	..	..	..	881	431	467	239	2,296	1,158
12	Harippad	2,161	2,089	338	305	942	863	..	..	..	..	447	256	307	210	1,510	570
13	Alleppey	7,841	6,982	4,355	4,127	4,681	4,050	..	..	8	30	622	92	744	240	4,615	1,256
14	Thiruvalla	3,664	3,495	98	59	2,545	2,164	..	..	..	..	737	595	624	425	2,429	1,241
15	Vaikam	4,936	4,690	139	101	765	628	..	..	..	..	413	223	330	134	1,826	487
16	Kottayam	4,737	4,310	494	367	4,619	4,298	5	8	..	..	1,147	916	847	575	3,404	1,849
17	Changanachery	4,562	4,405	1,066	982	4,155	3,754	..	..	..	..	838	608	673	404	3,933	1,410
18	Alwaye	1,485	1,201	756	664	1,469	1,183	..	..	4	8	347	163	191	88	1,077	293
19	Farur	4,448	4,117	380	347	1,359	1,163	..	..	183	108	701	385	451	180	905	714

# CORRIGENDUM.

## PART II—IMPERIAL TABLES.

Table.	Page.	Column.	Against.	For.	Read.	Table.	Page.	Column.	Against.	For.	Read.		
II VII	4	17	Mountainous	272,333	273,333	XI	38	2, 3, 13 & 17	B. Countries in Asia beyond India	1,240,681, 142 and 593	1,239,680, 141 & 539		
	14	14	Ages 35-40, Hindu	56,415	15,645							respectively	
	15	10	Total Buddhist	0	10							2 & 3 respectively	
	"	10	Ages 60-65, Jew	3	..				9 & 10	Europe unspecified	.. and ..	1, ... & ... respectively	
	"	10	" 65-70, Do.	..	3						.., 2 and 3		
	"	11	Ages 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-25, 25-30, 35-40, 40-45 and 45-50, Jain	... 1, ... 1, 3, 2, 1 and 3	1, ... 1, 3, 2, 1, 3 and ... respectively				6, 9 & 10	D. Africa unspecified			
	16	6	Ages 0-1 Christian	3,547	3,523				7	Java	..	1	
	"	11	" 5-10 All	..	7				7	Australasia	1	..	
	"	9	" 40-50 Religions	29,592	29,591		XII A	42	7	Hindu	299	292	
	"	5	Ages 10-15, Hindu	49,489	49,439				44	2	Musalman	261,364	261,367
	17	3	Total Hindu	1,109,707	1,019,707				"	4	Pathan	2,645	2,545
	19	6	Total Hindu	12,933	12,233			"	9	Thalukan	39	30	
	20	12	All Religions	1,817,754	1,817,745		XIII	46	7	Serial No. 2	5,339	5,399	
	"	13	Ages 50-60 Animist.	94	98				"	11	" 11	153,228	153,328
	21	4	" 5-10 Do.	122	129				"	14	" 2	3,351	3,341
	"	11	Total Hindu	369,492	369,482				"	15	" 2 Animist	27	22
"	4	Do, Animist	59	32	XIV	52	11	Female 32	267	167			
22	5	Ages 1-5 Hindu	27,373	27,973			53	13	Male 29	1	..		
"	6	" 1-5 Do.	27,920	27,320		"	18	" 1	400	440			
VIII	24	8	All Religions	3,037,929	3,037,929		"	18	Female 1	440	400		
	"	12	Do.	48,641	48,641		"	18	Male 16	248	258		
	"	11	Total Hindu	26,372	28,372		"	24	In the heading	43 & over	40 & over		
	"	6	Ages 15-20 Musalman	2,098	2,998	XVI	60	7	Southern	67	57		
	"	5	" 20 and over Do.	25,078	25,079		XVII	63	20	Group 17 Fishing State	18,938	18,935	
	"	8	" 15-20 Christian	63,810	66,810			"	28	Order 5	14,188	24,188	
	"	13	Do. Do.	1,524	1,624		"	8	Order 28	581	481		
	25	13	Ages 20 and over Others, Central Division	Nil	1		66	14	Group 65	3,170	3,170		
	26	3	Ages 0-10 Musalman, High Range Division	130	150		72	14	Order 28	243	2,437		
	27	8	" 20 and over Animist, Sea-Coast Division	1,484	1,494		"	6	Group 120	..	9		
"	4	" 10-15, Hindu, Inland Division	34,065	43,065		73	15	Do.	2,193	2,493			
28	2	" 20 and over Others, Inland Division	Nil	1		"	25	Group 123	5	4			
XI	9	" 15-20 Others	1	15	XIX	75	32	Order 32	189	1,895			
	35	Do, Hindu	18,840	17,840			78	4	Order 33	319	193		
	"	1	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1	Nil	XXII	78	5	Sub-class X	8,521	3,521		
	"	1	Under Do.	Jawnpur	Jawnpur			"	5	Do.	4,385	4,335	
	"	1	Under central Provinces and Berar	Punjab	Punjab Division			79	17	Order 51	39	93	
	"	17	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	Nil	1			"	29	Class D	2,332	2,382	
	"	16	Gorakpur	1	..			"	32	Order 52	11	116	
	"	17	Gorakpur	..	1			81	30	Group 187	18	19	
	"	17	Punjab	..	1			82	13	Order 26	..	4	
	"	17	Lahore	1	..			85	26	Sub-class VI	7,144	1,744	
	36	12	Northern	1,598	1,589			96	54-61	In the heading	Subsidiary	Subsidiary occupations	
"	6	A II. Provinces and States &c.	5,803	5,603			114	11	Serial No. 4	..	4		
37	16	The Nilgiris	1	2			122	8	" 25	460	430		
"	"	North Arcot	2	1	Part II	138	13	Devikulam	966	956			